
The September 11 Attacks and the War on Terror

Thematic Bibliography no. 8/11

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 et la guerre contre le terrorisme

Bibliographie thématique no. 8/11



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Books

Livres*

2011

355.4 /01715

An Evaluation of Counterinsurgency as a Strategy for Fighting the Long War - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

v, 28 p.; 28 cm.

(Carlisle Papers)

ISBN: 1584874848

Author(s):

1. Fulk, Baucum

Subject(s):

1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'The single greatest national security question currently facing the U.S. National Command Authority is how best to counter violent extremism. The National Command Authority has four broad strategies through which it may employ military forces to counter violent extremism : counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, support to insurgency, and antiterrorism. The Long War is anticipated to continue for decades, perhaps generations. Thus, it is imperative to select the best strategy or strategies for employing military forces. Based on historical lessons in combating terrorism, the best strategy is efficient and sustainable and avoids overreacting, acting incompetently, or appearing to be either over reactive or incompetent. Counterinsurgency is neither efficient nor sustainable from a military, economic, or political perspective. It is a high risk strategy because it is a large, highly visible undertaking through which the United States may easily overreact, act incompetently, or be perceived as overreacting or being incompetent. Counterterrorism, support to insurgency, and antiterrorism are each both efficient and sustainable from a military and economic perspective. These three strategies each have inherent political concerns, hazards, or constraints. However it is considerably less likely that the United States will overreact, behave incompetently, or be perceived as overreacting or being incompetent through engaging in one or more of these three strategies than by engaging in counterinsurgency. Support to insurgencies is

* This list contains material received as of August 18th, 2011.-- Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 août 2011.

economically and militarily efficient and sustainable, but it carries substantial political risks. Thus, an overall strategy combining counterterrorism and antiterrorism is the best means of employing military forces to counter violent extremism.'

ID number: 80023907

Year: 2011

Type: M

2010

341.3 /00203

Jihad and Just War in the War on Terror - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

318 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780199562961

Author(s):

1. Brahim, Alia

Subject(s):

1. JUST WAR DOCTRINE

2. JIHAD

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

4. WAR--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--CHRISTIANITY

5. WAR--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 275-313. Includes index.

'In the war on terror, both 'sides' have taken great pains to justify their actions in moral terms. As force is employed so are sophisticated arguments which directly invoke the just war traditions of the West and Islam. This book offers an exploration of the ways in which George W. Bush and Osama bin Laden drew upon, and simultaneously re-conceptualized, important moral concepts from within the western and Islamic just war traditions. It examines a range of jus ad bellum and jus in bello issues, including western debates about pre-emptive self-defence, Islamic requirements for right authority to declare war, proportionality in the Battle of Fallujah, and the legitimacy of suicide bombing in Islam. It also considers how a series of authoritative voices in the west and in the Muslim world appealed to just war and jihad ideas to vigorously contest Bush and bin Laden's cases for war. The book's central argument - that the Bush administration and al-Qaeda departed from important consensus about justified warfare - contains within it an alternative way of understanding the war on terror. Rather than a clash between civilizations, it is suggested that the conflict can be accounted for by a clash within civilizations : in resorting to war, both sides acted against their own traditions and contravened the requirements of their own civilizations.'

ID number: 80023630

Year: 2010

Type: M

341.3 /00206

Just War on Terror ? : A Christian and Muslim Response - Farnham, UK :

Ashgate.

viii, 231 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9781409408079

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. JUST WAR DOCTRINE
4. WAR--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--CHRISTIANITY
5. WAR--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Added entry(s):

1. Fisher, David, 1947- , ed.
2. Wicker, Brian, 1929- , ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 211-223. Includes index.

'Following the 9/11 attacks by Al-Qa'ida, President Bush declared war on terror. In the succeeding years, Western governments have struggled to find the right way to respond to the new and deadly threat posed by terrorism. With the election of President Obama the rhetoric has softened and policies have been adjusted but the underlying problems and challenges remain the same. Meanwhile, the war on terrorism in Afghanistan has been intensified. Drawing on just war teaching as developed within both Christian and Muslim traditions, this book examines whether, and how, liberal democracies can combat the new global terrorism both effectively and justly. The authors, including distinguished academics from both sides of the Atlantic, Christian and Muslim theologians, former senior civil servants and a General, deploy a wide range of experience and expertise to address one of the most difficult and pressing ethical challenges to contemporary society.'

ID number: 80023831

Year: 2010

Type: M

323 /01191

Exceptionalism and the Politics of Counter-Terrorism : Liberty, Security, and the War on Terror - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

x, 184 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Liberty and Security)

ISBN: 9780415456753

Author(s):

1. Neal, Andrew W., 1978-

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--LAW AND LEGISLATION
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 169-178. Includes index.

'This book is an analysis and critique of the concepts of 'exception' and 'exceptionalism' in the context of the politics of liberty and security in the so-called 'War on Terror'. Since the destruction of the World Trade Centre on September 11th 2001, a notable transformation has occurred in political discourse and practice. Politicians and commentators have frequently made the argument that the rules of the game have changed, that this a new kind of war, and that exceptional times require exceptional measures. Under this discourse of exceptionalism, an array of measures has been put into practice, such as detention without trial, 'extraordinary rendition', derogations from human rights law, sanction or connivance in torture, the curtailment of civil liberties, and aggressive war against international law. Situating

exceptionalism within the post-9/11 controversy about the relationship between liberty and security, this book argues that the problem of exceptionalism emerges from the limits and paradoxes of liberal democracy itself. It is a commentary on and critique of both contemporary practices of exceptionalism and the critical debate that has formed in response. Through a detailed assessment of the key theoretical contributions to the debate, this book develops exceptionalism as a discursive claim, as a strategy, as a concept, as a theoretical problem and as a practice.'

ID number: 80023125

Year: 2010

Type: M

323 /01200

The United States, International Law, and the Struggle against Terrorism
- Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xii, 298 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Research in Terrorism and Law)

ISBN: 9780415488983

Author(s):

1. MacDonnell, Thomas Michael

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--LAW AND LEGISLATION--USA

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--LAW AND LEGISLATION

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book discusses the critical legal issues raised by the US response to the terrorist threat. The book analyzes whether the Bush-Cheney administration's policies and practices in the so-called 'war against terrorism' complied with international law, and extends that analysis to the Obama administration. The author highlights specific topics of legal interest including torture, extrajudicial detentions and the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, and examines them against the backdrop of terrorist movements that have plagued Britain and Russia. The book extrapolates from the actions of the USA, going on to look at the difficulties that all modern democracies face in trying to combat international terrorism. It demonstrates why current counterterrorism practices and policies should be rejected, and new policies adopted that are compatible with international law.'

ID number: 80023226

Year: 2010

Type: M

341.3 /00194

Reappraising the Resort to Force : International Law, Jus ad Bellum and the War on Terror - Oxford, UK : Hart.

xiv, 176 p.; 24 cm.

(Studies in International Law ; 27)

ISBN: 9781841136097

Author(s):

1. Moir, Lindsay

Subject(s):

1. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--LAW AND LEGISLATION

3. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 157-172. Includes index.

'This book seeks to place the 'war on terror' within the context

of international law, assessing how, or whether, it can be accommodated within the existing legal framework limiting the use of force. Through an examination of the lawfulness (or otherwise) of both Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, including the legal justifications advanced by those states involved and the reaction of the international community, and involving a detailed discussion of the most important developments (ie, the permissibility of self-defence against non-state terrorist actors and the 'Bush doctrine' of pre-emptive self-defence against terrorists as proclaimed in the 2002 US National Security Strategy) the book determines whether, and to what extent, the right to use force - or the acceptability of such military action - is currently undergoing a radical transformation.'

ID number: 80023087

Year: 2010

Type: M

2009

323 /01118

The Serpent in Our Garden : Al-Qa'ida and the Long War - Carlisle, PA :
US Army War College.

vii, 75 p. ; 28 cm.

(Carlisle Papers in Security Strategy)

ISBN: 1584873752

Author(s):

1. Drinkwine, Brian M.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'The terrorist attacks of 9/11 caused Americans to realize that our sense of invincibility had been shattered. This paper identifies Al-Qa'ida and Salafi-Jihadists as our enemy and recommends new approaches to fighting terrorism. The author explores Al-Qa'ida's organization, leaders, doctrine and their radical ideologies. He argues that the war we must fight is one against Islamist transnational actors who openly engage in terrorism or support terrorism. He highlights that our current national and military strategies to combat terrorism are inadequate to take on an ideologically emboldened transnational foe. He emphasizes that we must refocus our efforts and prepare to fight a war of several generations (long war) and several initiatives are recommended to include development of a cogent grand national strategy. These recommendations are intended to assist future planners in the development of a grand national strategy and an integrated long war campaign plan aimed directly at Al-Qa'ida, the Al-Qa'ida Associated Movement, and Islamist terrorists and executed through the application of diplomatic, informational, military and economic instruments of national power by a unified interagency effort in coordination with our multinational partners, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and regional security organizations.'

ID number: 80022341

Year: 2009

Type: M

341.3 /00188

Terrorism, War and International Law : The Legality of the Use of Force
Against Afghanistan in 2001 - Farnham, UK : Ashgate.

xi, 277 p.; 24 cm.

(Ashgate International Law Series)

ISBN: 9780754674030

Author(s):

1. Williamson, Myra

Subject(s):

1. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

2. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION

4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

5. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book analyses the legality of the use of force by the US, the UK and their NATO allies against Afghanistan in 2001. The work challenges the main ground for resorting to force, namely, self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations' Charter, by examining each element of Article 51 that ought to have been satisfied in order to legitimise the use of force. It also examines the wider context, including comparable Security Council resolutions in historic situations as well as modern instances where force has been used, such as against Iraq in 2003 and against Lebanon in 2006. As well as making the case against the legality of the use of force, the book addresses wider questions such as the meaning of 'terrorism' in international law, the changing nature of conflict in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries including the impact of non-state actors and an overview of terrorism trends as well as the evolution of limitations on the resort to force from the League of Nations through to 2001. The book concludes with some insight into the possible future implications for the use of force by states, particularly when force is purportedly justified on the grounds of self-defence.'

ID number: 80022544

Year: 2009

Type: M

2007

323 /01049

Pentagon 9/11 - Washington : Office of the Secretary of Defense.

vii, 280 p. : ill.; 26 cm.

(Defense Studies Series)

ISBN: 9780160783289

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 253-268. Includes index.

'This book is the story of both the terrible damage and harm inflicted on the building and its occupants on 11 September, 2001 and the enduring strength that in the days and weeks that followed restored the structure, salvaged lives, maintained operations, and affirmed American purpose and resolve.'

ID number: 80021521

Year: 2007

Type: M

327.8 /00162

Spying Blind : The CIA, the FBI, and the Origins of 9/11 - Princeton, NJ
: Princeton University Press.
xvi, 317 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780691120218

Author(s):

1. Zegart, Amy B., 1967-

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
3. USA. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 273-307. Includes index.

'This book provides the first scholarly examination of the intelligence failures that preceded September 11. Until now, those failures have been attributed largely to individual mistakes. But the author shows how and why the intelligence system itself left us vulnerable. He argues that after the Cold War ended, the CIA and FBI failed to adapt to the rise of terrorism. She makes the case by conducting painstaking analysis of more than three hundred intelligence reform recommendations and tracing the history of CIA and FBI counterterrorism efforts from 1991 to 2001, drawing extensively from declassified government documents and interviews with more than seventy high-ranking government officials. She finds that political leaders were well aware of the emerging terrorist danger and the urgent need for intelligence reform, but failed to achieve the changes they sought. The same forces that have stymied intelligence reform for decades are to blame : resistance inside US intelligence agencies, the rational interests of politicians and career bureaucrats, and core aspects of our democracy such as the fragmented structure of the federal government. Ultimately failures of adaptation led to failures of performance. The author reveals how longstanding organizational weaknesses left unaddressed during the 1990s prevented the CIA and FBI from capitalizing on twenty-three opportunities to disrupt the September 11 plot. This book is a sobering account of why two of America's most important intelligence agencies failed to adjust to new threats after the Cold War, and why they are unlikely to adapt in the future.'

ID number: 80021704

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01408

American Global Strategy and the 'War on Terrorism' - Aldershot, UK :
Ashgate.

243 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780754670940

Author(s):

1. Gardner, Hall

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 231-233. Includes index.

'The author seeks to re-conceptualize the 'war on terrorism' and to analyze the nature of American domestic and international policymaking within the context of historical and structural constraints upon US policy. This book addresses a wide range of themes that are crucial to understanding the 9/11 crisis and to formulating an affective American and global foreign and security policy to deal with that crisis.'

ID number: 80021712
Edition: Rev. ed.
Year: 2007
Type: M

323 /01071

Winning the Right War : The Path to Security for America and the World -
New York : Times Books.

xviii, 203 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 9780805086577

Author(s):

1. Gordon, Philip H., 1962-

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author presents here a new way of thinking about the war on terror and a new strategy for winning it. He draws a provocative parallel between the world today and the world of the Cold War, showing how defense, development, diplomacy, and the determination to maintain our own values can again be deployed alongside military might to defeat a violent and insidious ideology. Drawing on the latest scholarly research, his own experience in the White House, and visits to more than forty countries, he provides fresh insights into the nature of the terrorist challenge and offers concrete and realistic proposals for confronting it. The author also asks the question 'What would victory look like ?' - a topic sorely missing from the debate today. He offers a positive vision of the world after the war on terror, which will end not when we kill or capture all potential terrorists but when their hateful ideology collapses around them, when extremists become isolated in their own communities, and when Americans and their allies will again feel safe. His vision for promoting these goals is achievable and realistic, but only if the United States changes course before it is too late.'

ID number: 80021734

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01003

The New Totalitarians : Social Identities and Radical Islamist Political
Grand Strategy - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

x, 79 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584872748

Author(s):

1. Macdonald, Douglas J.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. ISLAM AND POLITICS
4. TOTALITARIANISM

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'The author argues that the social identity theory behind the 'clash of civilizations' thesis is useful for analyzing the tasks before us in the 'Long War' on Terrorism. The 'clash of civilizations' is not actually occurring, he argues, but is

rather the end goal of radical Islamist political grand strategy. Radical Islamist terrorists, like the Fascists and Communists before them, cannot allow alternative value systems to exist in areas they control. Their goal is to spread such totalitarian beliefs to the entire Muslim world in order to create a violent 'clash' with non-Muslim societies, and, in some versions, radical Islam is expected to spread to the entire world. The author argues that the first thing to understand about the enemy is that there is nothing to negotiate with them because of their radical totalitarian nature. He warns that the first imperative of any strategy in the 'Long War' on Terror must be to prevent such a totalitarian ummah from being created in order to prevent a 'clash of civilizations'. This can best be accomplished by supporting the majority of mainstream Muslims, rewarding moves towards moderation, and avoiding unnecessary irritants to Muslim sensibilities.'

ID number: 80021201

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01001

A Nation at War - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

vi, 212 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 158487273X

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Added entry(s):

1. Martin, John R., ed.

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

Notes:

Seventeenth Annual Strategy Conference, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, April 11-13, 2006.

'The phrase 'A Nation at War' evokes images of mobilization of the nation's resources : military surely, but also the government, industry, and the population. Thus far in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), though, the mobilization has not been on the scale seen in past 'global' wars. As the Nation approached the 5-year mark of the start of the GWOT, the USAWC focused the attention of its Seventeenth Annual Strategy Conference on whether or not the evidence supports the continuing assumption that the Nation is really at war. Some would insist that the answer is obviously yes. The conference studied this question in depth with panels on the homeland security aspects, the international context, the legal foundation for the war, and the associated economic and domestic policy issues. The conclusion was that the answer to the question is not as clear as first thought. Much of the evidence suggest that the Nation - or at least some parts of it - is not at war.'

ID number: 80021193

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01349

The War on Terror in Comparative Perspective : US Security and Foreign Policy after 9/11 - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan.
x, 259 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0230007295

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Added entry(s):

1. Miller, Mark J., ed.
2. Stefanova, Boyka, 1960- , ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 239-253. Includes index.

'This book offers a thoughtful analysis of the international and domestic political impact of the global war on terrorism through the prism of US security relations in the wake of September 11, 2001. While focused on regional and country-specific responses and consequences, the book redresses the balance between change and continuity in the international system brought about by the war on terror. The unusual meshing of wide-ranging views and perspectives represents the shared wisdom of an epistemic community emerging at the intersection of international relations, comparative politics and foreign policy analysis.'

ID number: 80021106

Year: 2007

Type: M

2006

323 /01035

Counterinsurgency and the Global War on Terror : Military Culture and Irregular War - Westport, CT : Praeger Security International.
viii, 211 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0275989909

Author(s):

1. Cassidy, Robert M.

Subject(s):

1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
2. INSURGENCY
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 187-201. Includes index.

'Since September 2001, the United States has waged what the government initially called the 'global war on terrorism (GWOT)'. Beginning in late 2005 and early 2006, the term Long War began to appear in US security documents. The description Long War - unlimited in time and space and continuing for decades - is closer to reality and more useful than GWOT. The author argues that this protracted struggle is more correctly viewed as a global insurgency and counterinsurgency. Al Qaeda and its affiliates, he maintains, comprise a novel and evolving form of networked insurgents who operate globally, harnessing the advantages of globalization and the information age. They employ terrorism as a tactic, subsuming terror with their overarching aim of undermining the Western-dominated system of states. Placing the war against al Qaeda and its allied groups and organizations in the context of a global insurgency has vital implications for doctrine, interagency coordination, and military cultural change - all reviewed in this work. The author combines the foremost maxims of the most prominent Western and Eastern philosophers of war to arrive at a threefold theme : know the enemy, know yourself, and know what kind of war you are embarking upon. To help readers arrive at

that understanding, he first offers a distilled analysis of al Qaeda and its associated networks, with a particular focus on ideology and culture. In subsequent chapters, he elucidates the challenges big powers face when they prosecute counterinsurgencies, using historical examples from Russian, American, British and French counterinsurgent wars before 2001. The book concludes with recommendations for the integration and command and control of indigenous forces and other agencies.'

ID number: 80021438
Year: 2006
Type: M

323 /00961

Knowing the Enemy : Jihadist Ideology and the War on Terror - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press.

vi, 243 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0300113064

Author(s):

1. Habeck, Mary R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. JIHAD
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS

Notes:

Includes index.

'After September 11, Americans agonized over why nineteen men hated the United States enough to kill three thousand civilians in an unprovoked assault. Analysts have offered a wide variety of explanations for the attack, but the one voice missing is that of the terrorists themselves. This book is the first to present the inner logic of al-Qaida and like-minded extremist groups by which they justify September 11 and other terrorist attacks. The author explains that these extremist groups belong to a new movement - known as jihadism - with a specific ideology based on the thought of Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Whahab, Hasan al-Banna, and Sayyid Qutb. Jihadist ideology contains new definitions of the unity of God and of jihad, which allow members to call for the destruction of democracy and the United States and to murder innocent men, women and children. The author also suggests how the United States might defeat the jihadis, using their own ideology against them.

ID number: 80020634
Year: 2006
Type: M

323 /00986

Strategic Challenges for Counterinsurgency and the Global War on Terrorism - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.

v, 307 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584872470

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Added entry(s):

1. Murray, Williamson, ed.
2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

ID number: 80021069
Year: 2006
Type: M

323 /01023

The One Percent Doctrine : Deep Inside America's Pursuit of Its Enemies since 9/11 - London : Simon & Schuster.

367 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0743295684

Author(s):

1. Suskind, Ron

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Notes:

Includes index.

'What is the guiding principle of the world's most powerful nation as it searches for enemies at home and abroad ? The 'one percent doctrine' is the deeply secretive core at the heart of America's real playbook : a default strategy, designed by Dick Cheney, that separates America from its moorings, and has driven everything - from war in Afghanistan to war in Iraq to the global search for jihadists. The author tells us what has really happened in the years since 9/11, from the inside out, by tracing the steps of the key actors - the notables, like Bush, Cheney and Rice; and the invisibles, the men and women just below the line of sight, left to improvise plans to defeat a new kind of enemy in an hour-by-hour race against disaster. The internal battles between these two groups reveal everything about what America faces, and what it has done, in this age of terror.'

ID number: 80021391

Year: 2006

Type: M

2005

323 /00956

Axis of Evil : The War on Terror - Barnsley, UK : Pen & Sword Books.

viii, 295 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1844152626

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Moorcraft, Paul L., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book covers the dramatic world events which unfolded from 11 September 2001 to the end of the official occupation of Iraq in the summer of 2004. Many books have been written on the war on terror, but none includes contributions from so many top military and political leaders. The contributions are linked by a series of essays to form a compelling narrative of the new way of war.'

ID number: 80020594

Year: 2005

Type: M

327.8 /00167

Jawbreaker : The Attack on Bin Laden and Al Qaeda : A Personal Account by the CIA's Key Field Commander - New York : Three Rivers Press.

xxi, 328 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 9780307351067

Author(s):

1. Berntsen, Gary
2. Pezzullo, Ralph

Subject(s):

1. USA. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
5. COVERT OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author, the CIA's key commander coordinating the fight against the Taliban forces around Kabul, comes out from under cover for the first time to describe his no-holds-barred pursuit - and cornering - of Osama bin Laden, and the reason the terrorist leader escaped American retribution. As disturbingly eye-opening as it is adrenaline-charged, this book races from CIA war rooms to diplomatic offices to mountaintop redoubts to paint a vivid portrait of a new kind of warfare, showing what can and should be done to deal a death blow to freedom's enemies.'

ID number: 80022200

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00921

Battling Terrorism : Legal Perspectives on the Use of Force and the War on Terror - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

vi, 209 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0754644073

Author(s):

1. Maogoto, Jackson Nyamuya

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
2. TERRORISM--LAW AND LEGISLATION
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 197-203. Includes index.

'The attacks of September 11, 2001, the US response and the international community's approval of the subsequent military action represent a new paradigm in the international law relating to the use of force. Previously, acts of terrorism were seen as criminal acts carried out by private, non-governmental entities. In contrast, the September 11 attacks were regarded as an act of war which marked a turning point in international relations and law. This volume examines the use of force in the war against terror. The work is based on the central theme that the use of force is visibly enrolled in a process of change and it evaluates this within the framework of the uncertainty and indeterminacy of the UN Charter regime. The status of preemptive self-defence in international law and how it applies to US policy towards rogue states is examined along with the use of military force, including regime change, as an acceptable trend in the fight against state-sponsored terrorism.'

ID number: 80020271

Year: 2005

Type: M

Imperial Hubris : Why the West Is Losing the War on Terror - Washington :

Potomac Books.

xxi, 314 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1574888498

Author(s):

1. Scheuer, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. JIHAD
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 298-304. Includes index.

'Though US leaders try to convince the world of their success in fighting al Qaeda, one anonymous member of the US intelligence community would like to inform the public that we are, in fact, losing the war on terror. Further, until US leaders recognize the errant path they have irresponsibly chosen, he says, our enemies will only grow stronger. According to the author, the greatest danger for Americans confronting the Islamist threat is to believe that Muslims attack us for what we are and what we think rather than for what we do. Blustering political rhetoric 'informs' the public that the Islamists are offended by the Western world's democratic freedoms, civil liberties, inter-mingling of genders, and separation of church and state. However, although aspects of the modern world may offend conservative Muslims, no Islamist leader has fomented jihad to destroy participatory democracy, for example, the national association of credit unions, or coed universities. Instead, a growing segment of the Islamic world strenuously disapproves of specific US policies and their attendant military, political, and economic implications. Capitalizing on growing anti-US animosity, Osama bin Laden's genius lies not simply in calling for jihad, but in articulating a consistent and convincing case that Islam is under attack by America. Al Qaeda's public statements condemn America's protection of corrupt Muslim regimes, unqualified support for Israel, the occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan, and a further litany of real-world grievances. Bin Laden's supporters thus identify their problem and believe their solution lies in war. The author contends they will go to any length, not to destroy our secular, democratic way of life, but to deter what they view as specific attacks on their lands, their communities, and their religion. Unless US leaders recognize this fact and adjust their policies abroad accordingly, even moderate Muslims will join the bin Laden camp.'

ID number: 80020545

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /01046

The 'War on Terror' and the Framework of International Law - Cambridge,
UK : Cambridge University Press.
li, 488 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780521547352

Author(s):

1. Duffy, Helen

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--LAW AND LEGISLATION
2. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 453-464. Includes index.

'The acts of lawlessness committed on 11 September 2001 were swiftly followed by a 'war on terror'. This book sets out the essential features of the international legal framework against which the 9/11 attacks and the lawfulness of measures taken in response thereto fall to be assessed. It addresses, in an accessible manner, the relevant law in relation to 'terrorism', questions as to 'responsibility' for it, the criminal law framework, lawful constraints on the use of force, the humanitarian law that governs in armed conflict, and international human rights law. It indicates the existence of a legal framework capable of addressing events such as 9/11 and governing responses thereto. It raises questions as to the compatibility of the 'war on terror' with this legal framework, and questions the implications for states responsible for violations, for third states and for the international rule of law more broadly than other books.'

ID number: 80021490

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

323 /00844

The 9/11 Commission Report : Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States - New York : Norton.
xviii, 567 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

ISBN: 0393326713

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Added entry(s):

1. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States
(US)

Notes:

'Nearly three thousand people died in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In Lower Manhattan, on a field in Pennsylvania, and along the banks of the Potomak, the United States suffered the single largest loss of life from an enemy attack on its soil. In November 2002 the United States Congress and President George W. Bush established by law the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, also known as the 9/11 Commission. This independent, bipartisan panel was directed to examine the facts and circumstances surrounding the September 11 attacks, identify lessons learned, and provide recommendations to safeguard against future acts of terrorism. This volume is the authorized edition of the Commission's final report.'

ID number: 80019441

Year: 2004 ?

Type: M

323 /00876

Al-Qaeda : The True Story of Radical Islam - London : Tauris.

xxvii, 355 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 1850436665

Author(s):

1. Burke, Jason

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
5. TERRORISM

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 339-343. Includes index.

'To most in the West 'al-Qaeda' is seen as a byword for terror : a deadly, highly organized fanatical group masterminded by Osama bin Laden. But does this tell the whole truth ? The author has spent a decade reporting from the heart of the Middle East and gaining unprecedented access to the world of radical Islam. Now, drawing on his frontline experience of recent events in Iraq and Afghanistan, on secret documents and astonishing interviews with intelligence officers, militants, mujahideen commanders and bin Laden's associates, he reveals the full story of al-Qaeda - and demolishes the myths that underpin the 'war on terror'. The author demonstrates that in fact 'al-Qaeda' is merely a convenient label applied by the West to a far broader - and thus more dangerous - phenomenon of Islamic militancy, and shows how eradicating a single figure or group will do nothing to combat terrorism. Only by understanding the true, complex nature of al-Qaeda, he argues, can we address the real issues surrounding our security today.'

ID number: 80019816

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00826

Against All Enemies : Inside America's War on Terror - London : Free Press.

xiii, 304 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0743260244

Author(s):

1. Clarke, Richard A.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--USA
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Includes index.

'Richard Clarke served seven presidents and worked inside the White House for George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush until he resigned in March 2003. He knows, better than anyone, the hidden successes and failures of the Clinton years. He knows, better than anyone, why the Americans failed to prevent 9/11. He knows, better than anyone, how President Bush reacted to the attack and what happened behind the scenes in the days that followed. He knows whether or not Iraq presented a terrorist threat to the United States and whether there were hidden costs to the invasion of that country. Most disturbing of all are Clarke's revelations about the Bush administration's lack of interest in al Qaeda prior to September 11. From the moment the Bush team took office and decided to retain Clarke in his post as the counterterrorism czar, Clarke tried to

persuade them to take al Qaeda as seriously as had Bill Clinton. For months, he was denied the opportunity even to make his case to Bush. He encountered key officials who gave the impression that they had never heard of al Qaeda; who focused incessantly on Iraq; who even advocated long-discredited conspiracy theories about Saddam's involvement in previous attacks on the United States. Clarke was the nation's crisis manager on 9/11, running the Situation Room - a scene described here for the first time - and then watched in dismay at what followed. After ignoring existing plans to attack al Qaeda when he first took office, George Bush made disastrous decisions when he finally did pay attention. Coming from a man known as one of the hard-liners against terrorists, this book is both a powerful history of America's two-decades-long confrontation with terrorism and a searing indictment of the current administration.'

ID number: 80019240

Year: 2004

Type: M

355.4 /01421

European Security After 9/11 - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

ix, 165 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0754635945

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Added entry(s):

1. Shearman, Peter, 1950- , ed.
2. Sussex, Matthew, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 145-157. Includes index.

'Much scholarly attention has been paid to the United States' response to the events of 9/11. This timely volume broadens our understanding of the impact of the attacks by considering instead their consequences for European security and for the relationship between the US and leading European states. The book places into theoretical context the notion that the world changed by assessing shifting conceptions of security and warfare, linking this to new thinking in these areas. It also critically evaluates the idea that the war against terrorism is a manifestation of a cultural clash between the West and Islam, and provides detailed evaluations of British, French, German and Russian reactions to 9/11 and the subsequent war on Iraq. Bringing together an impressive collection of experts this work is an excellent resource for courses on international security, European politics, and international relations.'

ID number: 80019486

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00966

A War of a Different Kind : Military Force and America's Search for
Homeland Security - Annapolis, MD : Naval Institute Press.
xx, 366 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1591142202

Author(s):

1. Duncan, Stephen M.

Subject(s):

1. INTERNAL SECURITY--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'The dramatically new homeland security, military, and legal strategies developed by the United States in the months following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon are given comprehensive treatment in this book. The author draws on a lifetime of military and legal experience to examine the many questions relating to the role of the armed forces in homeland security, including elements of constitutional and criminal law, foreign policy, tradition and custom, federal-state and interagency relations, politics, and military strategy and operations. Among the diverse subjects the author discusses are military tribunals and the International Criminal Court, the statute governing the use of military personnel in law enforcement, defense transformation, the constitutional power of the president, and the reorganization of the government to meet the terrorist threat. He also analyzes the strategy and tactics used in Afghanistan and Iraq, and he critically evaluates the nation's political leadership before and after the attacks on September 11th. His book gives readers access to information essential to a full understanding of the problems facing homeland security and at the same time puts them in the midst of policy debates to grasp the immediacy of the situation.'

ID number: 80020695

Year: 2004

Type: M

341.3 /00122

From '9-11' to the 'Iraq War 2003' : International Law in an Age of
Complexity - Oxford, UK : Hart.
xv, 380 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 1841134961

Author(s):

1. MacGoldrick, Dominic

Subject(s):

1. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book is a tale of two towers, two wars and two visions. It is concerned with whether the world was changed by the terrorist attacks on the two towers of the World Trade Centre in New York on '9/11'. It explores the two wars after '9/11' - the War on Terrorism and the War on Iraq. It considers the principal international law and international order issues involved in the two Wars. Specific attention is given to the application of international humanitarian and international human rights law in the wars. Among the issues discussed are the relationship between war and the international legal order; how the international debate on the Iraq War was conducted and

why; the relationship between moral and international legal debates; the US approach to international law and the international legal system after '9/11'; the post-war situation in Iraq; the consequences of the two wars for the Middle East; and their implications for world order in the twenty-first century. There is also a broader assessment of whether the post-1945 system of international laws and organisations can survive. What vision of international order will emerge in the twenty first century ? The book also introduces the idea of 'complexity theory' as a possible framework for understanding the events and issues it considers.'

ID number: 80019335
Year: 2004
Type: M

323 /00867

A War on Terror : Afghanistan and After - London : Pluto Press.

vi, 210 p.; 20 cm.

ISBN: 0745320864

Author(s):

1. Rogers, Paul

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'This is a radical assessment of Bush's new policy, the way it has affected world security and the grave implications it holds for future peace, not only in the Middle East but throughout the world. Moving from the war in Afghanistan and its aftermath to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, the continuing development of al-Qaida and its associates, through to the war on Iraq, the author presents a uniquely cogent week-by-week analysis of these rapid and traumatic events. In a world in which the US and other states of the Atlantic community are increasingly speaking a different language to that of the rest of the world, the author offers a vital critical assessment of the language of dominance and control as 'the New American Century' unfolds. For the US in particular, the post-9/11 world is one in which it is essential to maintain firm control of international security, extending to pre-emptive military action. In this book, the author demonstrates how futile, mistaken and deeply counterproductive that belief is, and points to the need for more effective routes to a just and secure world.'

ID number: 80019708
Year: 2004
Type: M

323 /00879

Rumsfeld's War : The Untold Story of America's Anti-Terrorist Commander -
Washington : Regnery Publishing.
vii, 253 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0895260697

Author(s):

1. Scarborough, Rowan

Subject(s):

1. RUMSFELD, DONALD
2. CABINET OFFICERS--USA
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. USA--MILITARY POLICY--DECISION MAKING

Notes:

Includes index.

'When terrorists crashed a plane into the Pentagon, he was there - helping carry the wounded to safety. And he's been there - leading the war on terror, directing its operations around the world in both open and covert missions, and bluntly focusing on one primary goal : killing terrorists. He is Donald Rumsfeld. His great fear was a second Pearl Harbor. When it happened on September 11, 2001, he led the charge to make sure it never happens again. This book takes you inside Rumsfeld's Pentagon, detailing the far-sighted, courageous decisions he has made to enable the US military to fight this most unconventional of war. The author has had access to Rumsfeld himself as well as to numerous never-before-released documents that show not only how Rumsfeld is fighting the war, but how he is fighting the bureaucracy and remaking the American military, shifting the focus from the ingrained 'can't-do' bureaucracy to the special operations Green Berets, SEALs, and others who live by 'can-do'. The author concludes that history will surely judge Rumsfeld as 'one of America's most important defense leaders'. The book reveals why - and how much of the bold new military strategy and vision that the Americans are implementing now in the war on terror they owe to one brilliant, brave, and tenacious man : Donald Rumsfeld.'

ID number: 80019880

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00865

Counter-terrorism : Containment and Beyond - Oxford, UK : Oxford
University Press.
128 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X; 367)

ISBN: 0198567596

Author(s):

1. Stevenson, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'The 9/11 attacks revealed that the transnational terrorist threat facing the US and its partners was far more dangerous than most had previously discerned. It was now clear that al-Qaeda intended to, and could threaten the West's - particularly the US' - political and military leverage, with the aim of shifting the balance of power from the West to Islam after a violent global confrontation. In that sense, the new terrorist threat is strategic, and it has led to a worldwide mobilisation comparable to that required by a world war. This paper argues that prevailing in the 'war' on terror, much like victory in

the Cold War, entails containment, deterrence, outperformance and engagement. Military power is secondary to intelligence, law enforcement, enlightened social policy and diplomacy. Diplomatic engagement with the larger Muslim world is paramount as a means of denying al-Qaeda not merely recruits but the 'clash of civilisations' it seeks. The US-led intervention in Iraq, though intended to introduce democratic reform in the wider Middle East, has so far antagonised Islam and strengthened Islamist terrorism. This suggests that coercive or aggressively ideological diplomacy is unlikely to win over an Islamic population biased by anti-Western propaganda. Successful Western diplomacy will have to be discreet, nuanced and incremental.'

ID number: 80019695

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00845

Al Qaeda's Great Escape : The Military and the Media on Terror's Trail - Washington : Brassey's.

xxv, 229 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1574886282

Author(s):

1. Smucker, Philip

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--PRESS COVERAGE--AFGHANISTAN

2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

4. WAR CORRESPONDENTS--AFGHANISTAN

5. MASS MEDIA AND WAR

6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009--PERSONAL NARRATIVES

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 223-224. Includes index.

'When President Bush announced in a televised speech the week after September 11 that he wanted Osama bin Laden 'dead or alive', a grieving nation seeking justice and revenge roared in approval. Two years later, as al Qaeda's associates mounted almost weekly attacks against US interests and bin Laden still roamed the earth as a free man, Americans wondered why. With both the military and the media declaring the war in Afghanistan over and a resounding success, the author examines what kind of victory we can rightfully claim. Primarily focusing on the major battles of Tora Bora and Operation Anaconda, the author details how bin Laden and scores of highly trained al Qaeda fighters managed to slip unnoticed out of eastern Afghanistan, despite the presence of the overwhelming US military power that had already decimated the Taliban. To balance his reproach, he turns a critical eye on post-9/11 developments in his own profession. He charges that the Western media outlets, eager to satisfy their audience's thirst for revenge, began losing their grasp on journalistic objectivity while covering the military's pursuit of bin Laden. Blinding patriotism and an unhealthy reliance on the Pentagon's press releases led the media to portray events that did not reflect the reality on the ground in Afghanistan. Further, the author contends that to satisfy the press and the public's need for vengeance, the Bush administration aggressively pushed to achieve some early, highly visible successes, leading to a shortchanging of long-term strategy. Impatience at the top forced a rush into a war aimed primarily at 'regime change', but it left the US military largely empty-handed when it came to capturing its al Qaeda prey. Likely the most grievous error of the ongoing campaign in Afghanistan, allowing members of al Qaeda to escape, has given them the option to regroup, thereby

posing a dangerous resurgent threat to US national security.'
ID number: 80019443
Year: 2004
Type: M

2003

323 /00877

Philosophy in a Time of Terror : Dialogues with Jurgen Habermas and Jacques Derrida - Chicago : University of Chicago Press.

xvi, 208 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0226066649

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--PHILOSOPHY

Added entry(s):

1. Borradori, Giovanna, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The idea for this book was born hours after the attacks on 9/11 and was realized just weeks later when Giovana Borradori sat down with Jurgen Habermas and Jacques Derrida in New York City, in separate interviews, to evaluate the significance of the most destructive terrorist act ever perpetrated. This book marks an unprecedented encounter between two of the most influential thinkers of our age as here, for the first time, Habermas and Derrida overcome their mutual antagonism and agree to appear side by side. As the two philosophers disassemble and reassemble what we think we know about terrorism, they break from the familiar social and political rhetoric increasingly polarized between good and evil. In the process, we watch two of the greatest intellects of the century at work.'

ID number: 80019859

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00863

Bush at War - London : Pocket Books.

xix, 382 p. : ill.; 20 cm.

ISBN: 074346107X

Author(s):

1. Woodward, Bob

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author takes us inside the White House to explore the president's instincts and document the secret deliberations of the National Security Council, which inform them. Presented in fascinating detail and based on interviews with more than a hundred sources, including first-hand revelations of the private thoughts and fears of the president and his war cabinet, this is a vivid portrait of history in the making.'

ID number: 80019622

Year: 2003

Type: M

659 /00094

Media Representations of September 11th - Westport, CT : Praeger.

viii, 258 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0275980448

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001--PRESS COVERAGE
2. MASS MEDIA--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Chermak, Steven M., ed.
2. Bailey, Frankie Y., ed.
3. Brown, Michelle, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The terrorist attacks on September 11 were unique and unprecedented in many ways, but the day will stand in our memories particularly because of our ability to watch the spectacle unfold. The blazing towers crumbling into dust, black smoke rising from the Pentagon, the unrecognizable remains of a fourth airplane in a quiet Pennsylvania field - those images, while disturbing and surreal, provide an important vehicle for interdisciplinary dialogue within media studies, showing us how horrific national disasters are depicted in various media. Each contributor to this volume offers a fresh perspective on how the media transformed the 9/11 crisis into an ideological tour de force, examining why certain readings of these events were preferred, and discussing the significance of those preferred meanings. Yet the contributors do not limit themselves to such standard news media such as newspapers and television. This anthology also covers comic books, songs, advertising, Web sites, and other nontraditional media outlets. Using a wide range of interdisciplinary approaches, contributors explore such topics as the amount of time dedicated to coverage, how the attacks were presented in the United States and abroad, how conflicting viewpoints were addressed, and how various artistic outlets dealt with the tragedy.'

ID number: 80019696

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00818

An End to Evil : How to Win the War on Terror - New York : Random House.

284 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1400061946

Author(s):

1. Frum, David
2. Perle, Richard Norman, 1941-

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

'This world is an unsafe place for Americans - and the US government remains unready to defend its people. In this book the authors sound the alert about the dangers around us : the continuing threat from terrorism, the crisis with North Korea, the aggressive ambitions of China. The authors provide a detailed, candid account of America's vulnerabilities : a military whose leaders resist change, intelligence agencies mired in bureaucracy, diplomats who put friendly relations with their foreign colleagues ahead of the nation's interests. They lay out a bold program to defend America - and to win the war on terror. This book will define the conservative point of view on foreign policy for a new generation - and shape the agenda for the 2004 presidential election year and beyond.'

ID number: 80019150

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00815

Bounding the Global War on Terrorism - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

vi, 56 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871466

Author(s):

1. Record, Jeffrey

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'The author examines three features of the war on terrorism as currently defined and conducted: (1) the administration's postulation of the terrorist threat, (2) the scope and feasibility of U.S. war aims, and (3) the war's political, fiscal, and military sustainability. He believes that the war on terrorism--as opposed to the campaign against al-Qaeda--lacks strategic clarity, embraces unrealistic objectives, and may not be sustainable over the long haul. He calls for downsizing the scope of the war on terrorism to reflect concrete U.S. security interests and the limits of American military power.'

ID number: 80019082

Year: 2003

Type: M

355.4 /01361

Waging Ancient War : Limits on Preemptive Force - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

xii, 48 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871113

Author(s):

1. Worley, Duane Robert, 1949-

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. GUERRILLA WARFARE

3. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

5. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, stimulated the most far reaching and deep reassessment of American national security strategy since the late 1940s. All of America's objectives, preferences, and methods were open to evaluation. The outcome of this process will shape US strategy for years to come. In this study, Dr. Worley addresses the ways that the age of terrorism is affecting American grand strategy. He contends that terrorism has made many of the basic concepts of international relations and national security obsolete. Declaring war on a tactic - terrorism - erodes the clarity necessary for coherent strategy. Dr. Worley then develops what he calls a 'guerra strategy' more appropriate for dealing with terrorism and other nonstate threats.'

ID number: 80018506

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

323 /00755

Le 11 septembre : un an apres - Paris : IRIS.

191 p.; 24 cm.

(Enjeux Strategiques)

ISBN: 2913395139

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
4. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

Added entry(s):

1. Boniface, Pascal, ed.
2. Institut de Relations Internationales et Strategiques (FR)

Notes:

'Depuis le 11 septembre, les Etats-Unis ont declare la guerre au terrorisme international. Les attentats contre le World Trade Center et le Pentagone ont revele une menace dont l'ampleur et le caractere non etatique invalident les moyens de reaction et les reponses qui avaient, jusqu'a present, prevalu pour assurer la securite internationale. Pour faire face a cette nouvelle menace, incarnee par l'organisation Al-Qaida, mais qui risque d'etre confondue avec d'autres acteurs, la securite internationale doit etre pensee selon des categories nouvelles. La lutte contre le terrorisme ne se satisfera pas d'une reponse exclusivement militaire, meme si la communaute internationale se doit de repondre au risque que representent certains Etats 'refuges' du terrorisme. Face a la toute-puissance americaine, l'Union europeenne sera-t-elle capable de faire valoir que la lutte contre le terrorisme doit etre dissociée de la defense d'objectifs de politique etrangere nationaux ? Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001, s'ils n'ont pas bouleverse l'ordre du monde, ont revele une face obscure de la mondialisation. Plutot que de se laisser imposer les termes du debat, la communaute internationale doit elle-meme produire les outils de sa reflexion pour mieux assurer son independance et sa securite.'

ID number: 80018255

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00767

International Terrorism and Europe - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.

55 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 56)

Author(s):

1. Delpesch, Therese

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--EUROPE
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Added entry(s):

1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:

'The events of 11 September moved all Europeans but were never understood for what they really were : the return of war to the most developed societies. The emotion thus quickly gave way to the belief that this had been an isolated event, or at least one that would not be repeated on the same scale. The first reason for this is that 11 September, even if it has often been perceived as an attack on the entire Western world, did not happen in Europe. There is also a widespread refusal in Europe, after the turbulent history of the twentieth century, to admit that European territory might in the new century be vulnerable

to serious threats. Lastly, European leaders were anxious not to frighten their populations or to strain relations with the Muslim minorities living in Europe. And yet since the middle of the 1990s there has been no shortage of attempts to carry out attacks in Europe or against European interests and citizens abroad. These attacks have revealed the existence of a new generation of terrorists quite unlike those with which Europe was previously familiar. Terrorist networks of this new type still exist in Europe and continue to plan attacks despite the few hundred arrests made since September 2001. These networks have the advantage of the considerable freedom of movement and expression common to European countries, and also benefit from the absence of a common police and judicial system. As a result of the reaction in Europe to the attacks on New York and Washington, real improvements have been made in key areas, but progress is still too slow compared with that achieved by the terrorists and their increasingly sophisticated knowledge and assets, including in the field of weapons of mass destruction. In November 2002 several major capitals considered it necessary to warn their populations of the risk of terrorist attacks of a wide scale, a reminder that, contrary to the received wisdom, Europe is now as much at risk as America.'

ID number: 80018384

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00783

Longitudes and Attitudes : Exploring the World after September 11 - New York : Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

xi, 383 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0374190666

Author(s):

1. Friedman, Thomas L.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

3. WORLD POLITICS

Notes:

'This book is made up of the columns Friedman has published about September 11, the most momentous news story of our time, as well as a diary of his private experiences and reflections during his reporting on the post-September 11 world, as the author travels from Afghanistan to Israel to Europe to Indonesia to Saudi Arabia. He talks with the major players in the story and to men and women in bazaars, schools, and alleyways, developing and refining his unique perspective on the new kind of war America finds itself fighting.'

ID number: 80018605

Year: 2002

Type: M

44 /00032

The European Union and September 11th - London : Centre for European Reform.

13 p. ; 30 cm.

Author(s):

1. Grant, Charles

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. EU

Added entry(s):

1. Centre for European Reform (GB)

URI: http://www.cer.org.uk/pdf/essay_911_grant.pdf

ID number: 80018193

Year: 2002

Type: M

496.3 /00342

All for One: Terrorism, NATO and the United States - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

vii, 214 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0754630455

Author(s):

1. Lansford, Tom

Subject(s):

1. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

4. NATO--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 188-209. Includes index.

'This detailed examination of the role of the Transatlantic Alliance in support of the America-led military and intelligence operations against the Taliban and the Al-Qaida network since the terrorist attacks on the United States provides the first in-depth analysis of NATO's historic first invocation of Article V of the Washington Treaty. Including a substantial overview of NATO's place in the broad security framework of the Western Atlantic powers and both the shared history and ideals that form its common basis, the book specifically analyzes the political machinations behind the decision to invoke Article V and the impact of political differences among the Alliance partners. The book also looks at efforts to prevent future incidents by expanding the security framework of the Alliance. An essential reference source for military and foreign policy academics, courses and practitioners, this text offers the reader an unprecedented insight into NATO's response to this most significant event.'

ID number: 80018410

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00748

Quick Scan of Post 9/11 National Counter Terrorism Policymaking and Implementation in Selected European Countries - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

139 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(RAND Publications ; MR-1590-RE)

ISBN: 0833032658

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EU COUNTRIES

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

Research Project for the Netherlands Ministry of Justice.

'This publication reviews counter-terrorism policymaking and implementation in The Netherlands, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. The report features qualitative descriptions of the initial reaction of the indicated countries to the 9/11 events, characteristics of their national institutional framework regarding the fight against terrorism, and selected elements of their specific counter-terrorism policies and policy implementations.'

URI: <http://www.rand.org/publications/mr/mr1590/index.html>

ID number: 80018173

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00753

Responses to Terrorism : Or : Is There a Route from the 'Huntdown' in Afghanistan to Sustainable Globalization ? - Budapest : SVKH.

327 p. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 9638117885

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

'The answer to the authors' original question, i.e. whether September 11, 2001 will be a landmark in the history of international relations and international security policy, basically depends, on how far the war on terrorism will reach out. Will it be satisfied once the Taliban is overthrown and Osama bin Laden is hunted down; or will it reach down to the infrastructure of global terrorism launching a 5-10-year-long war in the fronts against the arms trade and drug trafficking, money laundering, tax havens, people smuggling, and other regimes providing support to terrorism, etc. ? Or further still, will the leaders of the counter-terrorist coalition be prepared to address specific political issues that serve as an excuse for international terrorism : the Palestinian-Israeli deadlock, the irritating American presence in the holy places, Iraq's 'de-saddamization', etc. ? And even further : will they be prepared to fight against the roots of terrorism ?'

ID number: 80018216

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00770

Counter-Terrorism and the Use of Force in International Law -
Garmisch-Partenkirchen : George C. Marshall European Center for
Security Studies.

iv, 98 p.; 23 cm.

(Marshall Center Papers ; 5)

ISBN: 1930831080

Author(s):

1. Schmitt, Michael N.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

4. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Added entry(s):

1. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (DE)

Notes:

'On September 11, 2001, Al Qaeda terrorists flew two commercial airplanes into the World Trade Center and one into the Pentagon. A fourth crashed into the Pennsylvania countryside. Nearly 3,000 innocents died in the attacks. This paper explores the legality of the US response to 9/11 against Al Qaeda and the Taliban. Although States have conducted military counter-terrorist operations in the past, the scale and scope of Operation Enduring Freedom may well signal a sea change in strategies to defend against terrorism. This paper explores the normative limit on counter-terrorist operations. Under what circumstances can a victim State react forcibly to an act of terrorism ? Against whom ? When ? And with what degree of severity ?'

ID number: 80018468

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00782

Worlds in Collision : Terror and the Future of Global Order - Houndmills,
UK : Palgrave MacMillan.

x, 376 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0333998049

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Booth, Ken, ed.

2. Dunne, Timothy, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'For years to come, if not decades, the 'war on terrorism' will be the defining paradigm in the struggle for global order. When the victim of such horrific terror attacks happens to be the world's only superpower, the agenda is set for the future global order. This book, offering a comprehensive and provocative collection of viewpoints from leading intellectuals will help readers understand the ways in which worlds collided on September 11, 2001.'

ID number: 80018592

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00851

War Without End : The Rise of Islamist Terrorism and Global Response -

London : Routledge.

xxxiv, 513 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 0415288029

Author(s):

1. Hiro, Dilip

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

2. ISLAM--HISTORY

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 486-490. Includes index.

'The first war of the twenty-first century'. That is how President George W. Bush described the start of a war against terror signaled by the catastrophic terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, D.C., on September 11. In reality, though, this conflict began during the presidency of Bill Clinton in August 1998 when the US responded to the Islamist terrorists' bombings of American embassies in Nairobi and Dar as Salaam. This book provides the historical and political context to explain these acts of terror and the West's response. After providing a brief history of Islam as a religion and as a socio-political ideology, the author outlines the Islamist movements that have thrived in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan, and their changing relationship with America. It is within this framework that he describes the rising menace of Osama bin Laden and his Al Qaeda network. The author examines the Pentagon's amazingly swift victory over the Taliban in Afghanistan. He then discusses the implications of the Bush Doctrine, encapsulated in his declaration, 'So long as anybody is terrorizing established governments, there needs to be a war' - a recipe for war without end.'

ID number: 80019549

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00747

Countering al Qaeda : An Appreciation of the Situation and Suggestions for Strategy - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xi, 30 p. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1620-RC)

ISBN: 083303264X

Author(s):

1. Jenkins, Brian Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

'This monograph reviews events since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and discusses the current state of al Qaeda and the kinds of actions that can be expected of it in the future. Al Qaeda constitutes the most serious immediate threat to the security of the United States, so the campaign against terrorism must remain focused. The monograph describes the central elements that must be emphasized in the next, more complex phase of that campaign.'

URI: <http://www.rand.org/publicatins/mr/mr1620/mr1620.pdf>

ID number: 80018172

Year: 2002

Type: M

355.3 /00108

Coalitions Building and Maintenance : The Gulf War, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and the War on Terrorism - Washington : Georgetown University.
xi, 100 p.; 26 cm.

ISBN: 0934742960

Author(s):

1. Pierre, Andrew J.

Subject(s):

1. COMBINED OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Added entry(s):

1. Georgetown University. Institute for the Study of Diplomacy
(US)

2. American Academy of Diplomacy (US)

Notes:

'This book meets a pressing need to examine how the United States has worked with others in its latest military engagements and provides clear recommendations for winning the next stages in the War on Terrorism. It is all too clear that today we cannot continue to make progress against international terrorism with bombs and bullets alone. Strong coalitions and allies are essential, because so many of the actions we must take in areas like intelligence, finance, and domestic law enforcement must also be taken by others. US unilateralism isn't really an option, as the author's insightful analysis explains. The study skillfully and convincingly demonstrates that American success is enhanced by working with its partners, and prescribes how to 'get it right' in the next phases of the fight.'

ID number: 80018588

Year: 2002

Type: M

327 /01114

Military Intervention in Afghanistan : Implications for British Foreign and Defence Policy - [s.l.] : British American Security Information Council.

18 p.; 30 cm.

(BASIC Paper ; 40)

Author(s):

1. Warren, Jenny

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. GREAT BRITAIN--MILITARY POLICY

3. GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. British American Security Information Council (GB)

Notes:

'The British Government's decision to join the United States in its 'war on terrorism' raises a number of key issues regarding the formulation of its foreign and defence policy which need to be publicly debated, including the decision to wage war, the rationale for military intervention, the role and conduct of troops deployed abroad, the place of coercion and conflict prevention in asserting British national interests, and the nature of the 'special relationship' with the United States.'

URI: <http://www.basicint.org/pubs/papers/bp40.htm>

ID number: 80018305

Year: 2002

Type: M

2001

323 /00712

Issues for Europe - Post-11 September - Brussels : Centre for European Policy Studies.

7 p. ; 30 cm.

(CEPS Policy Brief ; 8)

Author(s):

1. Emerson, Michael
2. Gros, Daniel, 1955-

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)

Notes:

'Ten days after 11 September, the policy agenda becomes a huge set of interlocking issues - political, strategic, economic. The present note makes a first survey of these issues, and expresses opinions on some of them. However the main purpose is to establish a template or framework to help monitor and evaluate the evolution of the world's response to this massive event.'

URI: <http://www.ceps.be/pubs/2001/n8-eullseptember.pdf>

ID number: 80017686

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00739

How Did This Happen ? : Terrorism and the New War - New York : PublicAffairs.

xiv, 324 p. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 1586481304

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Hoge, James F., ed.
2. Rose, Gideon, ed.

Notes:

'In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, one question has been on everyone's mind : 'How this did happen ?' This book seeks to answer this question in all its critical aspects - the motives and actions of the terrorists, the status of the US military, the context of the Middle East, bioterrorism, airport security, diplomatic pressures - and to provide readers with perspective, information, and sound interpretation. The editors of 'Foreign Affairs' have brought together noted experts whose insights make the events of that terrible day more understandable, even as we steel ourselves for the conflicts ahead.'

ID number: 80018002

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00709

The World Has Not Changed - Moscow : Carnegie Moscow Center.

5 p. ; 30 cm.

(Briefing Papers ; vol. 3, issue 9-10, September-October 2001)

Author(s):

1. Malashenko, Aleksei V.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)

Notes:

'It seems as though the idea that 'as of September 11, we live in a different world' has taken root, once and for all. In general, one doesn't argue with axioms, but this newest maxime requires some adjustment and elaboration. Unexpected cataclysms do not, after all, put an end to old, routine political and geopolitical processes. The time has come to catch our breath and talk a bit - not about what has changed, but, rather, about what has remained the same, and has been given a new impetus toward growth.'

URI: <http://pubs.carnegie.ru/english/briefings/2001/issue01-09-10.asp>

ID number: 80017667

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00727

Robust Response to 9/11 Is Needed but Poking the Hornets' Nest Is Ill-Advised - Washington : Cato Institute.

6 p. ; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 69)

Author(s):

1. Eland, Ivan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. TERRORISM--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Cato Institute (US)

Notes:

'To date, the Bush administration has responded well to the terrorist attacks of September 11. However, the recent imposition of stringent financial sanctions against terrorist groups not affiliated with bin Laden's network and most likely not involved in the September 11 attacks should raise a warning flag. It is vital to show that the heinous attack on US soil will not go unanswered and to eliminate the threat from al Qaeda and affiliated groups, but it is foolhardy to draw a bigger bull's-eye on the United States by taking up the fight against numerous other terrorist groups on behalf of other nations.'

URI: <http://www.cato.org/pubs/fpbriefs/fpb69.pdf>

ID number: 80017800

Year: 2001

Type: M

The Anti-Terrorism Coalition : Don't Pay an Excessive Price - Washington

: Cato Institute.

7 p.; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 68)

Author(s):

1. Pena, Charles V.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Cato Institute (US)

Notes:

'To prosecute the war on terrorism, President Bush has assembled a diverse coalition of countries for political, diplomatic, and military support. Some of those countries are long-standing friends and allies of the United States. Others have new or changing relationships with the United States. Although there may be a price for their support, America should not pay an excessive price - one that could be detrimental to longer-term US national security interests. And though it may be necessary to provide a certain amount of immediate aid (directly or indirectly) as a quid pro quo for the support of other nations in the US war on terrorism, the United States needs to avoid longer-term entanglements, open-ended commitments, and the potential for an extreme anti-American backlash. If the United States has the same kind of tunnel vision about terrorism that it had about the fight against communism during the Cold War, it could be blindsided by disastrous unintended consequences. In its zeal to go after the terrorists responsible for the attacks of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the US government must understand that alliances of convenience (especially with countries of which it was legitimately critical before September 11) may be necessary, but they come with the potential for great risk. Ultimately - and paradoxically - the United States could end up doing more to breed terrorism than to prevent it.'

URI: <http://www.cato.org/pubs/fpbriefs/fpb68.pdf>

ID number: 80017798

Year: 2001

Type: M

Journal Articles

Articles de revues*

2011

2001-2011, Al-Qaida et la guerre contre le terrorisme.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 76, no. 2, 2011, p. 249-317. (plusieurs articles))

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

ID Number: JA027878

Year: 2011

Type: ART

Ten Years On : Obama's War on Terrorism in Rhetoric and Practice.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 781-801.)

Author(s):

1. MacCrisken, Trevor

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Ten years after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington DC on September 11, 2001, the United States remains embroiled in a long-term struggle with what George W. Bush termed the existential threat of international terrorism. On the campaign trail, his successor as US President, Barack Obama, promised to reboot the 'war on terror'. He claimed that his new administration would step back from the rhetoric and much of the Bush administration policy, conducting a counterterrorism campaign that would be more morally acceptable, more focused and more effective - smarter, better, nimbler, stronger. This article demonstrates, however, that those expecting wholesale changes to US counterterrorism policy misread Obama's intentions. It argues that Obama always intended to deepen Bush's commitment to counterterrorism while at the same time ending the 'distraction' of the Iraq War. Rather than being trapped by Bush's institutionalized construction of a global war on terror, the continuities in counterterrorism can be explained by Obama's shared conception of the imperative of reducing the terrorist threat to the US. The article assesses whether Obama has pursued a more effective counterterrorism policy than his predecessor and explores how his rhetoric has been reconstituted as the actions of his policy have unfolded. By addressing his policies toward Afghanistan and Pakistan,

* This list contains material received as of August 18th, 2011.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 août 2011.

Guantanamo Bay and torture, the uses of unmanned drone attacks and domestic wire-tapping, this article argues that Obama's 'war' against terrorism is not only in keeping with the assumptions and priorities of the last ten years, but also that it is just as problematic as that of his predecessor.

ID Number: JA027858

Year: 2011

Type: ART

2010

An Appraisal of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Strategy to Counter Terrorism. (PARAMETERS, vol. 40, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 14-32.)

Author(s):

1. Iqbal, Malik Zafar

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The author examines the history of US-Pakistan relations to provide readers with insight into the series of oscillations that characterize this relationship. He then assesses current US-Pakistan cooperation in the war against terrorism in the context of the recently announced Afghanistan-Pakistan (AFPAK) strategy. The author concludes with a number of recommendations on how America and Pakistan might enhance the current relationship and improve cooperation.

ID Number: JA027165

Year: 2010

Type: ART

2009

The War on Terror and the Ethics of Exceptionalism. (JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 8, no. 4, 2009, p. 265-288.)

Author(s):

1. Allhoff, Fritz

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

The war on terror is commonly characterized as a fundamentally different kind of war from more traditional armed conflict. Furthermore, it has been argued that, in this new kind of war, different rules, both moral and legal, must apply. In the first part of this paper, three practices endemic to the war on terror -- torture, assassination, and enemy combatancy status -- are identified as exceptions to traditional norms. The second part of the paper uses these examples to motivate a generalized account of exceptionalism; a taxonomy of different exceptionalisms is derived, including temporal, spatial, and group-based exceptionalisms. The third part of the paper considers the ethical status of exceptionalism, paying particular attention to the group-based exceptionalisms that are argued to be prevalent in the war on terror. It is concluded that there is nothing inherently wrong with group-based exceptionalism and, furthermore, that the proper locus of ethical evaluation lies not with the norms that are being excepted, but rather with the groups that are being excepted from them.

ID Number: JA026386

Year: 2009

Type: ART

The United Kingdom and the War on Terror : The Breakdown of National and Military Strategy.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 30, no. 1, April 2009, p. 125-146.)

Author(s):

1. Chin, Warren

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. GREAT BRITAIN--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Notes:

The United Kingdom has fought various iterations of terrorism for the better part of 100 years. In the aftermath of 9/11, the British believed that its previous experience provided it with a solid foundation upon which to develop a counterterrorist strategy to tackle this new threat. In spite of this experience, the fortunes of the United Kingdom in the current war on terror have deteriorated. This is most obvious in Iraq, where the British efforts to stabilize the southeast of the country proved ineffective. The British are also experiencing significant problems in the second front of the war on terror in Afghanistan. The purpose of this article is to explain why the UK's strategy and operations in the war on terror have so far failed to produce the desired strategic effect. Britain's counterterror strategy has been plagued by five basic challenges : the nature of the enemy and the emergence of new terrorism; the inability of the UK to articulate a coordinated counterterrorist/counterinsurgency strategy; the particular goals adopted to fight this war; and the resource challenges created by these operational and strategic objectives. The central argument is that the British national and military strategy is fundamentally flawed because the UK failed to pay sufficient attention to the basic preconditions required to generate a successful strategy. Because of this failure at the highest political level, the armed forces have faced the challenge of trying to reconcile a profound mismatch between resources and commitments.

ID Number: JA025773

Year: 2009

Type: ART

Fighting Cosmic Warriors : Lessons from the First Seven Years of the Global War on Terror.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 3, March 2009, p. 188-208.)

Author(s):

1. Gregg, Heather S.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article argues that a successful strategy for fighting the Global War on Terror (GWOT) requires actions aimed not only at defeating the Al Qaeda network and denying its operatives sanctuary, but also efforts to delegitimize Al Qaeda's ideology; the United States has focused on the former at the expense of the latter. The GWOT requires a new strategy, one that continues to target Al Qaeda operatives and their assets, while undermining Al Qaeda's message. This requires a better understanding of Al Qaeda's ideology, how US foreign policy may fuel that ideology, and a strategy for undermining militant Islam's worldview.

ID Number: JA025684

Year: 2009

Type: ART

Long Wars and Long Telegrams : Containing Al-Qaeda.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 2, March 2009, p. 285-305.)

Author(s):

1. Porter, Patrick

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Can history help the 'war on terror' ? It is a cliché that 9/11 changed the world. But the idea that the war is exceptional lacks historical perspective. Assuming a radically new threat, the Bush administration proclaimed a theology rather than a coherent strategy. It articulated the 'war on terror' as a utopian and unbound quest for absolute security. It did not effectively measure costs against risks or orchestrate ends, ways and means. This led the United States into exhausting wars of attrition. A more careful dialogue with the past can address this. Containment, America's core idea during the Cold War, supplies a logic that can inform a prudent strategy. Like Soviet communism with its fatal self-contradictions, Al-Qaeda and its terror network is ultimately self-destructive without major military operations. America and its allies can contain it with more limited measures in the long term as it destroys itself. The US should show restraint, doing nothing to hinder the growing Islamic revolt against Al-Qaeda. In other words, fight small and wait.

ID Number: JA025717

Year: 2009

Type: ART

2008

The War on Terror in American Grand Strategy.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March 2008, p. 191-209.)

Author(s):

1. Boyle, Michael J.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This article attempts to locate the war on terror within American grand strategy and makes three claims. First, it argues that the Bush administration's approach to the war on terror rests on a false analogy between terrorism and fascism or communism. This has led to misinterpretations of the goals of the war on terror and to the persistent misuse of American power. Second, it suggests that the central purpose of the war on terror should be to de-legitimize terror as a tactic and to induce states to assume responsibility for controlling terrorists within their borders. Third, it argues that bilateral enforcement of an anti-terror regime imposes high costs for US power and puts other elements of American grand strategy - including the promotion of democracy and the promotion of human rights - at risk. To reduce these costs and to preserve American power over the long-term, the US should attempt to institutionalize cooperation in the war on terror and to scale back ambitious policy choices (such as achieving a democratic revolution in the Middle East) which increase the risk of state defection from the anti-terror regime.

ID Number: JA024663

Year: 2008

Type: ART

How Mars Defeated Venus on September 11.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 4, 2008, p. 40-51.)

Author(s):

1. Chiesa, Guiletto

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

The onslaught on 'international terrorism' that the American neocons and the US Administration officially declared in the wake of 9/11 was crowned with success. By this the author means the fact that the United States imposed its interests, that is, its imperial will, on their European allies, Japan, Russia and India.

ID Number: JA025111

Year: 2008

Type: ART

The September 12 Paradigm.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 5, September - October 2008, p. 25-39.)

Author(s):

1. Kagan, Robert

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

The 9/11 attacks persuaded George W. Bush, a self-professed realist, to adopt an expansive and aggressive global strategy. But if the 'war on terror' and the Iraq war succeeded in their immediate aims, they were still insufficient bases for US policy. The next administration should learn from Bush's mistakes, but it cannot shrink from using US power to build a liberal order founded on democratic principles.

ID Number: JA025088

Year: 2008

Type: ART

Global Counterinsurgency : Strategic Clarity for the Long War.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 38, no. 3, Autumn 2008, p. 92-108.)

Author(s):

1. Roper, Daniel S.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. INSURGENCY
3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

Notes:

America's policy of framing its war against extremists as a 'War on Terrorism' has resulted in an erroneous paradigm for countering terrorism and insurgencies. Not only does this policy mischaracterize the enemy, it obscures an understanding of their techniques and impedes the development and implementation of a strategy to counter the acts of these enemies. The author outlines a number of steps the United States should take to refocus its strategic frame of reference to more effectively address remediating symptoms and the deeper causes associated with such threats. He calls for clear thinking supported by clear language ; characterized by removing the phrase 'war on terrorism' from the official lexicon and replacing it with more precise and descriptive terms. It is this clear articulation of this strategy that will allow for the integration of all the elements of national power

in the effective prosecution of America's national security objectives.

ID Number: JA025355

Year: 2008

Type: ART

2007

Why the Long War Can and Cannot be Compared to the Cold War.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 26, no. 4, July - September 2007, p. 275-284.)

Author(s):

1. Ahrari, Ehsan M.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. COLD WAR

3. JIHAD

Notes:

The phrase 'long war' is being used by the Bush officials to describe the intricacy and obduracy of America's ongoing struggle with the self-styled 'global jihadists'. Even though there are some similarities between this concept and the concept of 'Cold War', the unique nature of the long war is making it difficult for the United States to develop an effective winning strategy. For the long war to conclude in America's favor, both Iraq and Afghanistan have to be stabilized and have effective governments, which should be perceived as legitimate by their respective citizens. Unless that happens, the United States will not be able to turn the tide of the long war in its favor.

ID Number: JA024266

Year: 2007

Type: ART

Iran, the Rainmaker.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 91, September - October 2007, p. 49-52.)

Author(s):

1. Berman, Ilan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. SUNNITES

3. SHIITES

4. STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM--IRAN

Notes:

Forecast for the War on Terror : Sunni, but with a chance of Shi'a.

ID Number: JA024048

Year: 2007

Type: ART

A Battle for Global Values.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 1, January - February 2007, p. 79-90.)
Author(s):
1. Blair, Tony
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
The war on terrorism is not just about security or military tactics. It is a battle of values, and one that can only be won by the triumph of tolerance and liberty. Afghanistan and Iraq have been the necessary starting points of this battle. Success there, however, must be coupled with a bolder, more consistent, and more thorough application of global values, with Washington leading the way.
ID Number: JA023302
Year: 2007
Type: ART

US Counter-terrorism Options : A Taxonomy.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 121-149.)
Author(s):
1. Byman, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
The George W. Bush administration has tried to fight the 'war on terror' with efforts ranging from aggressive intelligence and military campaigns to programmes to win over the youth of the Arab world. These efforts, however, are not part of an over-arching strategic framework : they are at best not integrated and at worst working against one another. This garbage-pail approach to counter-terrorism reflects a broader confusion on how to defeat al-Qaeda and its allies. Most elements of counter-terrorism strategy address one of two different goals : disrupting the group itself, and its operations; or changing the overall environment to defuse the group's anger or make it harder to raise money or attract recruits. Too many options are presented as cost free or as co-existing harmoniously with other strategies, when in fact they are risky and loaded with trade-offs. Making the best strategic choice depends on the ultimate definition of victory. The most effective approach recognises that allies are usually the key to successful counter-terrorism efforts. With allied help, terrorists can be contained and, in the long term, their many divisions will rise to the fore.
ID Number: JA023931
Year: 2007
Type: ART

The Long War.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 1-11.)
Author(s):
1. Cannistraro, Vincent
2. Giraldi, Philip
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
ID Number: JA023772
Year: 2007
Type: ART

Waging the Inchoate War : Defining, Fighting, and Second-Guessing the 'Long War'.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 30, no. 3, June 2007, p. 391-420.)

Author(s):

1. Douglas, Frank Scott

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This article answers three questions : What is the nature of the Long War ? How is progress (or lack thereof) to be assessed ? Where is it likely to go next ? An appreciation of Clausewitz shows that practical centers of gravity exist for the Long War, and that the conflict pivots upon the ability to persuasively link ideology to events via a strategic narrative. A close examination of an illustrative case study, the interaction between the US and the late Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in Iraq 2004-2006, shows that Al Qaeda has suffered a severe setback, but also that the nature of the war is set to shift yet again. Further tangible progress for the US requires waging the Long War as a global counterinsurgency based on a strategy of 'selective identification' (versus pure 'disaggregation') as well as an understanding of how to more effectively craft a strategic narrative.

ID Number: JA023841

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The War on Terror : Forgotten Lessons from World War II.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 59-68.)

Author(s):

1. Evera, Stephen Van

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

ID Number: JA023903

Year: 2007

Type: ART

Winning the Right War.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Winter 2007 - 2008, p. 17-45.)

Author(s):

1. Gordon, Philip H.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

More than six years after the start of the 'war on terror', America's strategy is failing because the Bush administration chose to wage the wrong war. It has misdiagnosed the most important origins of the problem, put too much faith in military force and tough talk, needlessly alienated friends and allies, wrongly assumed the existence of a single 'enemy', and failed to understand the ideological nature of the struggle. Until the administration changes course or, more likely, leaves office, the United States will risk creating more enemies than it eliminates. A new administration would benefit from thinking about the 'war on terror' like the Cold War, a conflict won not when the United States defeated its enemy on a battlefield, but when the ideology its adversary was ostensibly fighting for was proven bankrupt and lost its once-considerable support.

ID Number: JA024172

Year: 2007

Type: ART

Can the War on Terror Be Won ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 53-66.)

Author(s):

1. Gordon, Philip H.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

It can, but only if US officials start to think clearly about what success in the war on terror would actually look like. Victory will come only when Washington succeeds in discrediting the terrorists' ideology and undermining their support. These achievements, in turn, will require accepting that the terrorist threat can never be eradicated completely and that acting as though it can will only make it worse.

ID Number: JA024223

Year: 2007

Type: ART

The ISI and the War on Terrorism.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 12, December 2007, p. 1013-1031.)

Author(s):

1. Gregory, Shaun

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Pakistan's Directorate of Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) plays an ambiguous role in the War on Terrorism. An important ally for Western intelligence with whom it has very close links, the ISI also has a long history of involvement in supporting and promoting terrorism in the name of Pakistan's geostrategic interests. This article explores the nature of the ISI and its aims and objectives in the post-9/11 era. It argues that the focus of the ISI's actions are to shore up Pakistan's ruling elite and to destabilize Pakistan's enemies by the promotion of Sunni Islamism at home and of pan-Islamist jihad abroad. The ISI's strategy, however, deeply conflicts with that of the West, a point underlined by the resurgence of Al Qaeda and the Taliban almost six years after the War on Terrorism began. With grave new trends evident in Pakistan, reliance on the ISI is failing and a Western rethink of its intelligence strategy toward Pakistan is now imperative.

ID Number: JA024299

Year: 2007

Type: ART

The US Approach toward Islamic Militancy : Current Policies in Historical Perspective.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 42, no. 4, December 2007, p. 493-508.)

Author(s):

1. Hunter, Shireen T.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Following the events of 9/11, the US declared a global war on terror and a new strategy based on preemption for defeating Muslim extremism and terrorism. However, the new US strategy so far has not been more successful than earlier strategies in combating either Muslim extremism or international terrorism. Arguably, it may even have contributed to the strengthening of the appeal of Islamic extremism and certain terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda. The principal reason for this lack of success has been the historically inconsistent and contradictory approach of the US to dealing with the problem of Muslim militancy and its manipulation of it for short-term objectives.

ID Number: JA024556

Year: 2007

Type: ART

Reconsidering the War on Terror.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 4, August 2007, p. 32-35.)

Author(s):

1. Rogers, Paul

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA023982

Year: 2007

Type: ART

The Global War on Terror, Sliced Four Ways.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 4, Winter 2007 - 2008, p. 90-98.)

Author(s):

1. Strozier, Charles B.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA024683

Year: 2007

Type: ART

Defining the War on Terror.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 44, 2007, p. 13-18.)

Author(s):

1. Wasielewski, Philip G.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA023207

Year: 2007

Type: ART

Strategic Consequences of Radical Islamic Neofundamentalism.
(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 461-477.)

Author(s):

1. Westbrook, David A.

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Militarized Islamic neofundamentalism is a modern and essentially violent ideology. As an ideology, it cannot be killed, but instead must be supplanted. The strategic objective of defeating the ideology is distinct from, and sometimes in conflict with, the tactical objective of combating terrorists. Managing this tension requires the war on terror to be conceived in essentially political terms, which in turn requires a realignment of US security policy.

ID Number: JA023815

Year: 2007

Type: ART

2006

Bridging the Religious Divide.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 3, Autumn 2006, p. 50-66.)

Author(s):

1. Bingham, Raymond L.

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM--MIDDLE EAST
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

The author evaluates the countless lessons learned from the past two years of conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan and determines that the true nature of the Global War on Terrorism is focused as much on 'religious ideology' as it is on economics, political will, and culture. He warns that Western values and individual and religious freedoms are not natural fits for the culture of Islam. America and its Coalition partners need to better understand the tradition of extremism within Islam and why such movements do not distinguish politics from religion. The author concludes that if we are to be successful in any operations in the Middle East we need to exercise a strategy that inculcates an understanding of the basic tenets of Islam. He closes with the warning that any counterinsurgency strategy to defeat Islamist extremists must begin with a religious assessment.

ID Number: JA023073

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Will the 'Global War on Terrorism' Be the New Cold War ?.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 6, November 2006, p. 1101-1118.)

Author(s):

1. Buzan, Barry

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. COLD WAR

Notes:

The Bush administration is trying to persuade itself and everyone else that the 'global war on terrorism' (GWOT) will, like the Cold War, be a 'long war' requiring sustained mobilization against an implacable foe. It has had some success in projecting this idea, and if it takes root the GWOT could indeed become a durable, dominant, unifying idea that would enable Washington to reassert and legitimize both its special claims as the sole superpower and US leadership of global security. The question is : how likely is this to happen ? By looking at the surrounding events and contexts that could support or undermine the elevation of the GWOT to the status of the new Cold War, the author argues that it is not all that likely. Many factors could undermine it, not least that most of the strategies on offer corrode the liberal values that they are supposed to defend.

ID Number: JA023068

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Remaking Alliances for the War on Terrorism.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 29, no. 5, October 2006, p. 767-811.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
2. ALLIANCES
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This essay contends that allies are vital for counterterrorism, but what we ask of them and their institutional form is quite different from what we asked of traditional alliance partners during the Cold War and its immediate aftermath. Despite these differences, some of the alliance dilemmas that plagued the United States in the past are likely to remain, though they will have different manifestations relevant to the war on terrorism. This essay concludes by arguing that, for purposes of the war on terrorism, the list of key allies has shifted and offers recommendations for improving US alliances.

ID Number: JA022981

Year: 2006

Type: ART

The Imperial Lure : Nation Building as a US Response to Terrorism.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 34-47.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):

1. NATION-BUILDING--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Given the growing appeal of nation building as a strategy during the 1990s, it is not surprising that it quickly became - and remains - a major feature of Washington's war on terror in the twenty-first century.

ID Number: JA022388

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Winning the 'War on Terrorism' : A Fundamentally Different Strategy.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 3, Fall 2006, p. 101-108.)

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Notes:

As such, the real war on terrorism can only be won within Islam and at a religious and ideological level. This does not mean that improving every aspect of counterterrorism at the national, regional and global level is not important. It does mean that no amount of outside action by the United States, Europe or non-Islamic states can do more than partially contain the violence. It is only the religious, political and intellectual leaders of Islamic countries and communities, particularly in the Arab world, that can successfully engage and defeat Islamic extremism at a religious, intellectual, political and cultural level.

ID Number: JA022959

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Russia's Relationship with the United States/NATO in the US-Led Global War on Terrorism.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 19, no. 2, June 2006, p. 175-192.)

Author(s):

1. Cross, Sharyl

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--PREVENTION
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This article examines Russia's relationship with the United States/NATO in the US-led Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). The nature of Russia's terrorist challenge and the official reaction are set forth. Russia's National Security Concept, released in 2000, provides clear indication of the priority placed on the terrorist threat and the necessity for international cooperation in addressing the problem. US and Russian approaches to counter terrorism are assessed suggesting areas of compatibility as well as ongoing differences. The significance of recent advances in the NATO-Russia Council

(NRC) in counter terrorism are explained. The article defines the variables likely to influence whether Russia progresses in the 21st century as an integrated member of the Euro-Atlantic community and security partner with the United States and NATO or, alternatively, as a competitor or spoiler for the United States and its allies in advancing the GWOT security agenda. Policy recommendations point to the urgency for continuing to strengthen Russia-US/NATO cooperation in counter-terrorism.

ID Number: JA022679

Year: 2006

Type: ART

La guerre globale contre le terrorisme et ses consequences pour les relations euro-americaines.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 63, automne 2006, p. 7-17.)

Author(s):

1. Eichler, Jan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
3. TERRORISM--EUROPE--PREVENTION

Notes:

Le terrorisme represente au XXIe siecle la plus grande menace pour la stabilite mondiale. Si la communaute euro-atlantique s'accorde sur la necessite d'eradiquer ce terrorisme global, elle ne parvient pas a defendre une strategie commune. Depuis la guerre en Irak, l'administration americaine a defini la doctrine de la guerre globale soutenant une reponse essentiellement militaire. S'oppose a cette strategie, une strategie europeenne orientee sur une approche plus politique et diplomatique, remettant alors en cause l'unite du monde occidental. L'intervention americaine en Irak a montre ses limites. Loin de son objectif initial, elle a donne une impulsion nouvelle a ce terrorisme. Les attentats de Madrid et de Londres ont en effet montre toute la determination des terroristes a venger tout soutien a cette strategie americaine.

ID Number: JA022954

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Bush Administration, Weak on Terror.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2006, p. 28-38.)

Author(s):

1. Evera, Stephen Van

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The Bush administration is weak on terror. It wages a one-front war against al-Qaeda, the main terror threat, when effort on every relevant front is needed. Specifically, the administration focuses on an offensive military and intelligence campaign abroad while neglecting five other critical fronts : bolstering homeland security, securing weapons and materials of mass destruction from possible theft or purchase by terrorists, winning the war of ideas across the world, ending conflicts that fuel support for al-Qaeda, and saving the failed states where al-Qaeda and like groups can find haven. The administration has also bungled parts of the military offensive by diverting itself into a counterproductive sideshow in Iraq and by alienating potential allies. As a result, al-Qaeda and related jihadi groups remain a potent threat more than five years after the 9/11 attacks. The Bush

administration's toughness on terror is an illusion. Its counterterror campaign has been inept and ineffective.

ID Number: JA023178
Year: 2006
Type: ART

A Long War ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 7-14.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

When, in the immediate aftermath of the appalling events of 11 September 2001, President George W. Bush declared a 'global war on terror', a number of pundits were deeply unhappy. At least the Pentagon has adjusted the language and now defines the West's predicament as 'a long war'. This is better, but still problems remain : is it really a 'war', and if not, what is it ? Who or what is it against ? What is it about ? How should it be conducted ? Whatever we call the conflict, it is likely to be long. The use of armed forces offers no short cuts, and unless used with skill and restraint it may do more harm than good. The length of its engagements, when they occur, will be measured, not in days, but in weeks or even months, and will seldom appear conclusive. It will be that most frustrating of conflicts, a war of attrition. Success, when it comes, will do so slowly and incrementally. The military may protest that this is not the kind of war that they joined up to fight, and taxpayers that they see little return for their money. But this is the only war we are likely to get : it is also the only kind of peace.

ID Number: JA023082
Year: 2006
Type: ART

Neo-Conservatives, Liberal Hawks, and the War on Terror : Lessons from the Cold War.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 3, Fall 2006, p. 64-74.)

Author(s):

1. Lieven, Anatol
2. Huslman, John C.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. COLD WAR

Notes:

Since 9/11, determined attempts have been made to resurrect the memory of the Cold War as an inspiration and model for the War on Terror. Proponents of this approach include neo-conservatives and others on the Right, and so-called 'liberal hawks' in the Democratic camp. At a deeper, less evident level, the Cold War was also bound to have a profound impact on how America waged the War on Terror simply because the military, intelligence, bureaucratic, academic, ideological, and military-industrial institutions that have shaped US strategy since 9/11 were created by the Cold War. They remained generally unreformed in the decade between the collapse of the Soviet Union and 2001. Tragically, however, the Bush administration and dominant parts of the bipartisan US establishment have ignored precisely those lessons of the Cold War that would have been most valuable.

ID Number: JA023177
Year: 2006

Type: ART

A War that Cannot be Won.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2006, p. 9-11.)

Author(s):

1. Richardson, Louise

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Notes:

The recent death of Abu Musab Al Zarqawi, the leader of Al Qaeda in Iraq and a brutal Jordanian terrorist who specialised in beheading kidnap victims, was hailed as a victory by America. In the words of United States President George Bush : 'The killing of Zarqawi is an important victory in the global war on terror ... the ideology of terror has suffered a severe blow.' But the 'global war on terror' will continue, ultimately without success, because the conflict has been defined in a way that will make 'victory' impossible. Instead the declaration of war has given militant groups just what they want : status, legitimacy and renown.

ID Number: JA022883

Year: 2006

Type: ART

America, Islam, and the 9-11 War.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 650, December 2006, p. 415-422.)

Author(s):

1. Singer, Peter Warren

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MUSLIM COUNTRIES
2. MUSLIM COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA023223

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Special Forces and Counter-Terrorism.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 30, no. 12, 2006, p. 76-79.)

Subject(s):

1. SPECIAL FORCES (MILITARY SCIENCE)--USA
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

The first major counter-terrorism response to the 11 September attacks was the US-led overthrow of the Taliban and al-Qaeda in Afghanistan in late 2001. That essentially military effort was distinguished by the central role played by primarily American Special Operations Forces (SOF). In Afghanistan, American SOF led and coordinated indigenous anti-Taliban Northern Alliance fighters, which minimised any adverse political impact among Afghans from the presence of larger numbers of regular foreign troops. They also acted as forward observers, facilitating more accurate air strikes. The admirable performance of SOF in such a successful operation thus appeared to argue for an increasingly prominent role for them in what the US government soon dubbed the 'Global War on Terror' (GWOT).

ID Number: JA023200

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Al Qaeda's Scorecard : A Progress Report on Al Qaeda's Objectives.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 5, July - August
2006, p. 509-529.)

Author(s):

1. Abrahms, Max

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Terrorism scholars are divided over whether terrorism is an effective tactic. Disagreement derives from the fact that the objectives of terrorist groups are often highly contested. Nowhere is this clearer than in contemporary statements on Al Qaeda. This article explores the most common interpretations for why Al Qaeda attacked the United States on 11 September 2001, and then analyzes their empirical support. After determining the most compelling interpretation of Al Qaeda's objectives, the article evaluates Al Qaeda's success in achieving them since perpetrating this watershed attack. The following analysis provides a timely case study in the classic debate over whether terrorism is strategically rational behavior.

ID Number: JA022677

Year: 2006

Type: ART

Misjudging Islamic Terrorism : The Academic Community's Failure to Predict 9/11.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 7, October - November
2006, p. 657-678.)

Author(s):

1. Czarwno, Monica

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Most academic experts within the International Relations (IR) community and other, more specialized disciplines, failed to predict or warn government policymakers and the public of the possibility that events of 9/11 magnitude could take place on the US homeland. Given that long-term investigation of trends in world affairs is one of the sources that has always informed policy analysis, this represents an interesting question to examine. The analysis contained in this assessment suggests that the ontological, methodological, and conceptual problems within and between the disciplines, combined with a skewed absorption with the prospect of developments in Asia, created a gap in the knowledge about Islamic terrorism and groups like Al Qaeda, which in turn caught most of the academic community unaware on 9/11. This article performs a quantitative study to determine the nature and scope of this apparent failure on the part of academics in IR and other specialized disciplines to predict 9/11 and aims to address why this failure took place.

ID Number: JA022960

Year: 2006

Type: ART

2005

A Dubious Template for US Foreign Policy.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 51-69.)

Author(s):

1. Crocker, Chester A.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
4. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:

The global war on terror is a dubious template for the security challenges faced by the United States because it distorts the focus of policy and exaggerates the effectiveness of military power. A grand strategy cannot rest solely on the idea of 'taking out' specific sets of bad guys and fighting the spread of weapons of mass destruction. It is essential, as the Iran case demonstrates, to get at intractable political tensions and frozen geopolitical divisions that foster dangerous security conditions in much of the globe. Strategic debate should focus less on unilateral versus multilateral approaches or hard power versus soft power, and recognise the real missing ingredient in recent policy - smart statecraft using leverage in all its forms for engaging the world's zones of turbulence.

ID Number: JA021328

Year: 2005

Type: ART

La guerre americaine en Irak et en Afghanistan : entre vision messianique et ajustements tactiques.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 4, 2005, p. 857-866.)

Author(s):

1. Dorronsoro, Gilles
2. Harling, Peter

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Un meme modele surdetermine l'action americaine en Afghanistan et en Irak : celui de la conversion democratique. Largement manicheen, ce modele distord les representations que les Etats-Unis se font de ces deux pays, de l'ennemi qu'ils y combattent et des forces locales susceptibles de les reconstruire. L'echec de la strategie poursuivie oblige a une gestion de court terme, a des revisions permanentes, qui finissent par s'opposer aux buts politiques initiaux.

ID Number: JA022050

Year: 2005

Type: ART

A Hard Day's Night ? The United States and the Global War on Terrorism.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 2, April - June 2005, p. 127-151.)

Author(s):

1. Johnson, Thomas H.
2. Russell, James A.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. JIHAD

Notes:

This paper examines the jihadist threat and its implications for the global war on terrorism (GWOT) - a threat noted for its commitment, determination, innovation, and lethality. The United States is struggling to configure its instruments of national power to address a threat that has thus far proven unresponsive to these national instruments. The paper argues that the jihadist threat needs to be framed in the context of fundamental changes in the dynamics of the international system. These dynamics have left the United States struggling to conceptually bound and define the jihadist threat in the new security environment. This paper offers explanations for this struggle and concludes that if not successful in bounding and understanding the threat that the United States may win battles in the GWOT, but it can never win the wider war.

ID Number: JA021661

Year: 2005

Type: ART

Countering Global Insurgency.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 28, no. 4, August 2005, p. 597-617.)

Author(s):

1. Kilcullen, David J.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. INSURGENCY
3. TERRORISM
4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA

Notes:

This article suggests that the War on Terrorism is actually a campaign against a globalized Islamist insurgency. Therefore, counterinsurgency approaches are more relevant to the present conflict than traditional terrorism theory. Indeed, a counterinsurgency approach would generate subtly, but substantially different, policy choices in prosecuting the war against Al Qaeda. Based on this analysis, the article proposes a strategy of 'disaggregation' that seeks to dismantle, or break, the links in the global jihad. Like containment in the Cold War, disaggregation would provide a unifying strategic conception for the war - a conception that has been somewhat lacking to date.

ID Number: JA022059

Year: 2005

Type: ART

The 'War on Terror' in Historical Perspective.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 101-130.)

Author(s):

1. Roberts, Adam

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Despite its strengths and electoral appeal, the US doctrine on the 'war on terror' takes too little account of the history of the subject. The struggle should be presented, not just as a fight against evil or as a defence of freedom, but also as a fight against tragically erroneous ideas. It should be seen as a means of ensuring that the societies from whence terrorism comes do not succumb to endemic violence. It needs to encompass close attention to aftercare in societies that have been torn apart by terrorism. An important aim must be the relegation of terrorists to a status of near-irrelevance as long-standing grievances are addressed and peoples can see that a grim terrorist war of attrition is achieving little and damaging their own societies.

ID Number: JA021597

Year: 2005

Type: ART

International Law and the War on Terrorism.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 79-93.)

Author(s):

1. Shepard, William S.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

3. INTERNATIONAL LAW

ID Number: JA021512

Year: 2005

Type: ART

Circ. Status: On the shelf

Missed Opportunities : The 9/11 Commission Report and US Foreign Policy.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 52-61.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (better known as the 9/11 Commission) released its report to much media fanfare in late July 2004. Most of the media and public scrutiny of the report focused on the recommendations for bureaucratic reform - especially the proposal to create a Cabinet-level intelligence czar to bring more order to the disparate components of the US intelligence community. The most serious deficiency in the report, though, has nothing to do with the analysis of intelligence and law-enforcement failures before 11 September or with the dubious nature of some of the proposed reforms. Rather, it was the failure of the commission to adequately address the most crucial foreign policy issues pertaining to the threat that radical Islamic terrorism poses to the security of the American people.

ID Number: JA021511

Year: 2005
Type: ART

September 11 and the Adaptation Failure of US Intelligence Agencies.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 4, Spring 2005, p. 78-111.)

Author(s):

1. Zegart, Amy B.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

The author argues that the vulnerability of the United States to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, is explained by the failure of US intelligence agencies to address the rise of the terrorist challenge following the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. The author presents evidence suggesting that although policymakers were well aware of the terrorist threat to the United States and realized the need for organizational change in the US intelligence community, they were unable to achieve the reforms that several blue-ribbon commissions and studies urgently recommended before the September 11 attacks. The author contends that three factors explain the intelligence community's failure to adapt : the nature of bureaucratic organizations; the self-interest of presidents, legislators, and government bureaucrats; and the fragmented structure of the federal government.

ID Number: JA021752

Year: 2005

Type: ART

2004

Cumulative Deterrence and the War on Terrorism.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 4, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 4-19.)

Author(s):

1. Almog, Doron

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)

Notes:

The author explores the strategy of cumulative deterrence as exercised by Israel in its war against the Palestinian intifadas and suggests that, perhaps, this is the strategy the United States should be using in the current war on terror. He argues that the classical deterrence theory that emerged following the Second World War and was practiced during the Cold War is no longer relevant in the war against terror. The author cautions that although the military superiority of the United States may never be in doubt, it is the war of ideas that will determine the final victor in the global war on terror. Only through the implementation of a strategy based on cumulative deterrence will America and its allies hope to win the hearts and minds of those supporting Islamic terrorists.

ID Number: JA021078

Year: 2004

Type: ART

The 'War on Terror' : Good Cause; Wrong Concept.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 4, November 2004, p. 31-50.)

Author(s):

1. Andreani, Gilles

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

War has come to be a central feature of the political reactions, as well as of the strategy and legal concepts, employed by the United States to wage the global struggle against international terrorism. Calling the fight against terrorism a 'war' entails some major drawbacks. First, the use of the word 'war' gives unwarranted status and legitimacy to the adversary. Second, it exaggerates the role of military operations in fighting global terrorism. Third, the United States bent both its internal judicial rules and international law to accommodate the concept of war on terror. Fourth, the connection drawn by the Americans between the war on terrorism and the concept of preventive war has worried the United States' partners and undermined the anti-terrorist coalition. Fifth, the linkage with the war against Iraq has aggravated the problem, while heightening anti-Western and anti-American feeling in the Middle East and the Islamic world. Finally, the 'war on terror' has detracted from the consideration of some urgent political problems that fuel Middle East terrorism.

ID Number: JA021152

Year: 2004

Type: ART

'The War on Terrorism would not be Possible without NATO' : A Critique.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 25, no. 3, December 2004, p. 409-429.)

Author(s):

1. Brown, David

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This article questions prevailing assumptions regarding the efficacy of NATO as a vehicle for waging the US-declared 'war on terror'. It begins by critically assessing the evolution to date of NATO's involvement in this 'war', with a particular focus on the post-11 September interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq. Having placed NATO's actions within this empirical framework, the article expands its focus to consider a series of proposals, both military and political, that could, it has been suggested, form the foundation of NATO's future counter-terrorist agenda. The article concludes by suggesting that, far from being essential to the war on terror, NATO risks its own vitality in the medium-to-long-term by attempting to involve itself in areas where it has nothing of real value to offer.

ID Number: JA021505

Year: 2004

Type: ART

Al Qaeda and the War on Terrorism : An Update.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 677, December 2004, p. 423-427.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Al Qaeda has transformed itself. Iraq is a recruiters' paradise. America lacks a clear strategy. In short, the war on terror is not going well.

ID Number: JA021132

Year: 2004

Type: ART

The Changing Face of Al Qaeda and the Global War on Terrorism.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 6, November - December 2004, p. 549-560.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This article assesses current trends and developments in terrorism within the context of the overall progress being achieved in the global war on terrorism (GWOT). It examines first the transformation that Al Qaeda has achieved in the time since the 11 September 2001 attacks and the variety of affiliated or associated groups (e.g., what are often referred to as Al Qaeda 'clones' or 'franchises') that have emerged to prosecute the jihadist struggle. It then focuses on recent developments in Saudi Arabia and especially Iraq in order to shed further light on Al Qaeda's current strategy and operations. In conclusion, this article offers some broad recommendations regarding the future conduct of the GWOT.

ID Number: JA021077

Year: 2004

Type: ART

Bounding the Global War on Terrorism.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 28, no. 6, 2004, p. 17-33.)

Author(s):

1. Record, Jeffrey

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

In the wake of the al-Qaeda terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the US President declared a 'war against terrorism of global reach'. Subsequently and repeatedly, he and other administration officials used the terms 'global war on terrorism', 'war on terrorism', 'war on terror', and 'battle against international terrorism'. The 'global war on terrorism' (GWOT) soon became the most often used term. This study examines the GWOT from three vantage points : (1) threat postulation, (2) the scope and feasibility of its objectives, and (3) its political, fiscal, and military sustainability.

ID Number: JA020609

Year: 2004

Type: ART

Threat Confusion and Its Penalties.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 51-71.)

Author(s):

1. Record, Jeffrey

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
4. WMD NONPROLIFERATION--USA
5. WMD TERRORISM--USA

Notes:

In the wake of the 11 September al-Qaeda terrorist attacks on the United States, the Bush administration postulated a global threat that conflated non-state terrorist organisations and rogue states, more specifically al-Qaeda and Saddam Hussein's Iraq. In so doing, the administration ignored key differences between the two, including interests, agendas and vulnerability to threatened and actual US military action. The price of threat confusion has been an unnecessary preventive war against Iraq that has alienated key friends and allies, diverted US strategic attention and resources away from the war on terrorism, and exposed the United States to an open-ended and unexpectedly costly counterinsurgent war in Iraq that it may not be able to win or sustain.

ID Number: JA020580

Year: 2004

Type: ART

La 'guerre mondiale contre la terreur', 2001-2004.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 3, automne 2004, p. 533-546.)

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
3. USA--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

La periode ouverte par le 11 septembre est d'une importance strategique rarement egalee dans l'Histoire. Elle a vu les Etats-Unis se doter d'une nouvelle strategie, abandonnant le containment, puis conduire une nouvelle guerre mondiale, cette fois contre le terrorisme international. La guerre d'Irak a, de surcroit, marque le triomphe d'une conception innovante de la bataille, privilegiant le ciblage precis de points critiques et la conjonction de la puissance aerospatiale, des forces speciales et des communications a haut debit. Neanmoins, le bilan de cette guerre globale est plus que mitige : Al-Qaeda a certes ete affaiblie, mais l'Irak est loin d'etre pacifie et les combats continuent en Afghanistan et au Pakistan. La partie est d'autant plus difficile que Washington a perdu nombre de ses soutiens, y compris parmi de fideles allies, et le nombre d'actes de terrorisme islamiste est en nette augmentation depuis l'occupation de l'Irak. De meme, face a l'agressivite des Etats-Unis, l'Arabie Saoudite ou l'Iran pourraient envisager de se doter, dans un avenir proche, de l'arme nucleaire.

ID Number: JA020869

Year: 2004

Type: ART

La theorie internationale face au 11 septembre et ses consequences : perspectives liberales et critiques.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 35, no. 4, decembre 2004, numero special.)

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

L'objectif poursuivi par les etudes rassemblees ici est de contribuer a comprendre les deux evenements marquants de la scene internationale recente que sont, dans la perspective de la violence politique internationale et de ses tentatives de regulation, les attentats du 11 septembre et l'operation 'Liberte en Irak'.

ID Number: JA021138

Year: 2004

Type: ART

2003

Bridges, Bombs, or Bluster ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 5, September - October 2003, p. 2-19.)

Author(s):

1. Albright, Madeleine K.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Bush administration has pressured every country in the world to make a simple choice : are you with the United States or with the terrorists ? But by casting the choice so starkly - and expanding the war on terror to include its campaign in Iraq - Washington has alienated many natural and potential allies and made the fight against al Qaeda more difficult. It didn't have to be this way. The White House has acted as if it doesn't care what others think, and the country is paying the price for its mistake.

ID Number: JA019627

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Measuring the War on Terrorism : A First Appraisal.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 668, December 2003, p. 411-416.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

How would the US know if it were winning ? America has scored impressive gains against Al Qaeda since 9-11, but the terrorists' popular appeal and recruitment remain strong.

ID Number: JA019890

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Scoring the War on Terrorism.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 75-84.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Measuring genuine progress in the war on terrorism is harder than it may seem. To be sure, the current 'body count' approach leaves much to be desired - not, alas, for the first time.

ID Number: JA019469

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Promoting Democracy and Fighting Terror.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 84-97.)

Author(s):

1. Carothers, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. DEMOCRACY--USA
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

During the war on terrorism, George W. Bush has shown a split personality on the promotion of democracy abroad. Bush the realist seeks warm ties with dictators who may help in the fight against al Qaeda, while Bush the neo-Reaganite proclaims that democracy is the only true solution to terror. How the administration resolves this tension will define the future of US foreign policy.

ID Number: JA019096

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Authoritarian Answers.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Gearty, Conor

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

As we move towards the second anniversary of September 11, it may seem eccentric to emphasize how weak the Al Qaeda organisation headed by Osama Bin Laden is - indeed, how weak it has always been. Clearly, the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon were unprecedentedly savage, both in terms of impact and the number of fatalities. It is also perfectly true that there has never been a terrorist act to match it, before or since. But consider the various things that have not happened since that terrible event. And consider too the nature of the response : it is threatening our fundamental freedoms ?

ID Number: JA019485

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Bridging the Atlantic Divide.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 70-83.)

Author(s):

1. Gordon, Philip H.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. DEMOCRACY--USA

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

During the war on terrorism, George W. Bush has shown a split personality on the promotion of democracy abroad. Bush the realist seeks warm ties with dictators who may help in the fight against al Qaeda, while Bush the neo-Reaganite proclaims that democracy is the only true solution to terror. How the administration resolves this tension will define the future of US foreign policy.

ID Number: JA019097

Year: 2003

Type: ART

War, Lies, and Videotape : Public Diplomacy and the USA's War on Terrorism.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 34, no. 4, December 2003, p. 427-444.)

Author(s):

1. Ham, Peter van

Subject(s):

1. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

This article argues that the United States is not only fighting a war against international terrorism by classical military means, but is also engaged in a battle over the 'hearts and minds' of the Muslim world. It examines the USA's public diplomacy efforts to manage the aftershocks of 9/11, and identifies the key concepts that underlie public diplomacy. The article presents a brief overview of the main points of criticism that these policies have provoked. It concludes that although the USA's public diplomacy is an essential (and still underdeveloped and undervalued) component of its overall policy towards the Middle East, it will take more than better communications to address the USA's credibility and image problems in that region.

ID Number: JA020001

Year: 2003

Type: ART

It's War ! Fighting Post-11 September Global Terrorism through a Doctrine of Prevention.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 1-30.)

Author(s):

1. Shultz, Richard H.
2. Vogt, Andreas

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
5. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Following the 11 September terrorist attack a number of media revelations asserted that it could have been prevented if only the intelligence community (IC) had acted on information in its possession regarding the impending attack. This article explains why and how the intelligence agencies failed on 11 September, and assesses the need for and viability of preemptive military options for striking first to combat terrorism. First, it describes how the IC doggedly refused to regard terrorism as war through the 1990s. Second, the authors explain that an alternative perspective challenged this orthodoxy in the early 1990s, arguing that war was changing and entering its fourth generation. Third, based on new information about Al-Qaeda, the article addresses how Al-Qaeda organized for war and how it carried it out by delineating Al-Qaeda's organizational structure, ideology, linkages with other terrorist groups and supporting states, use of sanctuary, and financial base, and then detailing its targeting, weapons and war-fighting strategy. This assessment reveals how intimately the Al-Qaeda network bears an unmistakable resemblance to fourth-generation asymmetrical warfare and not to the 1990s profile of the IC. Finally, the authors demonstrate that President Bush has grasped fourth generation warfare by advocating preemptive first strikes against terrorists in his new national security strategy.

ID Number: JA019274

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Terrorism and the Use of Force.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 34, no. 2, June 2003, p. 153-167.)

Author(s):

1. Ulfstein, Geir

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--LAW AND LEGISLATION
2. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

There exist today a number of conventions aimed at combating terrorism. These treat acts of terrorism as criminal acts. However, the events of 11 September 2001 introduced a new dimension into the debate on the use of force in addressing the problem of terrorism. This article discusses whether the UN Security Council has given its approval for the USA's use of force in the wake of 11 September 2001 and whether this use of force can be justified under the right of self-defence. The article's conclusion is that the Security Council has not given its approval. Nevertheless, the USA may invoke the right of self-defence on the basis of the Taliban's support for the

terrorists. However, it is important to remember that acts of terrorism ought as far as possible to be addressed through criminal prosecution. Furthermore, any use of force ought to take place under the control of the UN. And we must be on our guard against any erosion of the prohibition against the use of force in international law.

ID Number: JA019284

Year: 2003

Type: ART

Remembering September 11 : Photography as Cultural Diplomacy.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 2, March 2003, p. 315-326.)

Author(s):

1. Kennedy, Liam

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA

Notes:

American cultural diplomacy has taken on fresh significance in the wake of the September 11 attacks on the United States and there has been increasing support within the US State Department for initiatives to promote the diplomatic role of culture in the 'war against terrorism'. This article considers one such initiative : the photographic exhibition, 'After September 11 : Images from Ground Zero' which is touring the world over three years with substantial support from American diplomatic missions. This exhibition is clearly intended to shape and maintain a public memory of the attacks on the World Trade Center and their aftermath. As such, it is a fascinating initiative in cultural diplomacy that echoes structures of Cold War propagandizing yet asks fresh questions about the role of visual culture in American foreign policy in the digital age. The article examines the origins of this exhibition and considers tensions that exist between its aesthetic components and the ideological framework that surrounds its implementation.

ID Number: JA019027

Year: 2003

Type: ART

The Terrorist Calculus behind 9-11 : A Model for Future Terrorism ?.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 1-16.)

Author(s):

1. Nacos, Brigitte L.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Terrorists commit lethal acts of violence in order to realize their goals and advance their causes. They have a mixed record of success. This article explores the question whether the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon outside of Washington, D.C. were successful from the perspective of bin Laden and the Al Qaeda group. Although stunningly triumphant in exploiting the news media for their publicity goals and partially successful in advancing some of their short-term political objectives, the architects of the kamikaze attacks of 9-11 did not realize, and perhaps not even further, their ultimate desire to provoke a cataclysmic clash between Muslims and what bin Laden calls the 'Zionist-Crusader' alliance. The argument here is nevertheless that from the

terrorist perspective the suicide terror of 9-11 was successful in many respects and could well become an attractive model for future terrorism.

ID Number: JA018864

Year: 2003

Type: ART

NATO After Prague : Learning the Lessons of 9/11.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 89-97.)

Author(s):

1. Ruhle, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NATO--USA

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

3. NATO

4. NATO--SUMMITS--PRAGUE, 2002

Notes:

The author examines the future of NATO following its most recent expansion and the events of 9/11. Noting the difficulties the Alliance was experiencing in dealing with the future of the transatlantic security relationship, Ruhle details how the events of 9/11 placed the relationship in an entirely new and all-too-clear perspective. He concludes his article with the determination that the Prague Summit was a highly significant event that strengthened the relationship between the United States and members of NATO.

ID Number: JA019171

Year: 2003

Type: ART

2002

La defense europeenne au lendemain des attentats du 11 septembre 2001.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58eme annee, no. 12, decembre 2002, p. 86-92.)

Author(s):

1. Benoit, Loick

Subject(s):

1. EU--ESDP

2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EU COUNTRIES

3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Apres les attentats americains, cette etude propose de mesurer l'ampleur des reactions europeennes. Si le terrorisme est ainsi devenu un nouveau volet des relations exterieures (dans le dialogue politique ou la Pesc) et un leitmotiv du developpement de l'espace de liberte, de securite et de justice (mandat d'arret, harmonisation des legislations penales, renforcement de la cooperation policiere et judiciaire), la defense europeenne stricto sensu ne semble pas avoir procede a l'adaptation imposee par le seisme geopolitique du 11 septembre. Cet article decrit l'impuissance militaire de l'Union dans la gestion du conflit afghan puis les tergiversations des Quinze quant a l'elargissement des competences de la PESD au terrorisme.

ID Number: JA018641

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Just War, Unjust Means ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2002, p. 26-28.)

Author(s):

1. Bouchet-Saulnier, Françoise

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Israeli actions against the Palestinians, US bombing in Afghanistan and the intervention of Russia's armed forces in Chechnya all have something in common : the fight against terrorism. They also share something else : a refusal to recognise the relevance of humanitarian law to this type of conflict.

ID Number: JA018085

Year: 2002

Type: ART

La relation transatlantique et la 'longue' guerre contre le terrorisme.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p.

337-351.)

Author(s):

1. Bozo, Frédéric

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO
3. NATO--USA

Notes:

Au-delà de leur impact immédiat, les attentats du 11 septembre ont agi comme un révélateur et comme un catalyseur des tendances longues de l'histoire de l'Alliance. Avant eux en effet, la situation était paradoxale. D'un côté, près de dix ans après la chute de l'URSS, l'OTAN semblait durablement refondée : son rôle de garant de la sécurité européenne était réaffirmé, son premier élargissement était un succès, et le leadership américain était renforcé ; de l'autre, la crise du Kosovo remettait à l'ordre du jour un possible 'découplage' euro-américain, qu'il s'agisse des valeurs ou des intérêts des différents alliés. Du coup, un nouveau grand débat transatlantique était engagé, avant même les attentats, sur la redefinition des menaces, sur la gestion de certains conflits, en particulier au Proche-Orient, et sur les équilibres internes de l'Alliance - la relance de la PESD venant équilibrer, après Saint-Malo et l'élection de Bush, le regain d'unilatéralisme américain. Mais, avec le 11 septembre, ces interrogations se sont trouvées multipliées, et des lors, trois nouveaux scénarios ont dû être examinés : celui d'une refondation de l'OTAN dans la lutte antiterroriste, celui d'un divorce transatlantique face à ce même enjeu, et celui d'un nouveau partenariat stratégique euro-américain dans une Alliance renouée.

ID Number: JA018050

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The Wrong War.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 34-43.)

Author(s):

1. Byford, Grenville

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Defining who is a terrorist is more complicated than it might seem - and even if it were not, choosing one's enemies on the basis of their tactics alone has little to recommend it. This is why the Bush administration now finds itself caught between the policies it needs to adopt and the language it is using to describe them.

ID Number: JA018035

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Iraq, Terrorism and the New Pax Americana.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 1-8.)

Author(s):

1. Cannistraro, Vincent M.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

ID Number: JA017934

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The Global War on Terrorism : A Regional Approach to Coordination.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 32, Autumn 2002, p. 49-53.)

Author(s):

1. Cardinal, Charles N.
2. Pangonas, Timber P.
3. Marks, Edward

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

The war on terrorism has galvanized the move toward organizational innovation and reform to improve interagency coordination.

ID Number: JA019369

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The Use and Limits of U.S. Intelligence.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 61-74.)

Author(s):

1. Cilluffo, Frank J.
2. Marks, Ronald A.
3. Salmoiraghi, George C.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA017523

Year: 2002

Type: ART

American Power Before and After 11 September : Dizzy with Success ?.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 2, April 2002, p. 261-276.)

Author(s):

1. Cox, Michael

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

One of the most interesting consequences of the war against international terrorism is the discovery by many analysts of American power. However, if the experts had been more attentive they might have noticed that a power shift in favour of the United States is not just some recent phenomenon arising from US victory over the Taliban or the new Bush military build-up. Rather, it can, and should be, traced back to important trends of the early 1990s. What the war has done is to reveal the extent of America's renaissance in the postwar decade while its position as true hegemon was being consolidated. However, victory in war may not bring order in peace if the United States does not draw the correct lessons.

ID Number: JA017748

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Circ. Status: On the shelf

The Roles of Law in the Fight Against Terrorism.

(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 301-319.)

Author(s):

1. deLisle, Jacques

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM
3. INTERNATIONAL LAW

ID Number: JA017782

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The Future of International Coalitions : How Useful ? How Manageable ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 131-144.)

Author(s):

1. Dibb, Paul

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Can the global coalition against terrorism be sustained ? Members may share a common fear of terrorism, but only the United States has suffered a severe terrorist attack. This, and the risk that the war may widen, will put intense pressure on the coalition's future.

ID Number: JA017696

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Does a Superpower Need an Alliance ?.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 3, 2002, p. 9-12.)

Author(s):

1. Dockrill, Saki

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. NATO--USA

Notes:

At first the answer seems to be yes, as the Bush administration accepted NATO's instant invocation of Article 5, solicited UN backing, and refused to conduct an anti-jihad against the whole Muslim world. But the the US largely shut NATO out of the action and selected its own colorful bedfellows. In the end the answer is probably no.

ID Number: JA018422

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (2eme partie).
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 4, avril 2002, p. 102-113.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 ont donne lieu a une vaste offensive americaine contre le terrorisme islamiste a travers le monde. La premiere phase de cette lutte fut victorieusement menee en Afghanistan, dont le regime barbare taliban abritait Al Quaida. Tandis que le reseau d'Oussama ben Laden entretient des objectifs de nature apocalyptique lies a la soumission de l'Occident judeo-chretien par l'islam, les Etats-Unis d'Amerique entendent conserver leur suprematie d'hyperpuissance. Au service de ces objectifs diametralement opposes, les deux camps menent ainsi, respectivement, une strategie de destabilisation des Etats musulmans allies de Washington, et le maintien au pouvoir de ces memes regimes (Pakistan, Arabie saoudite ...). Comme apres la guerre du Golfe de 1991, on assiste a une redistribution des donnees geostrategiques du Proche a l'Extreme-Orient. Au-dela de l'analyse objective de cette nouvelle guerre, les democraties occidentales - la France en particulier - doivent s'impliquer directement; a travers New York, c'est en effet l'ensemble du monde libre dont les fondements philosophiques ont ete frappees par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit etre impitoyablement combattu.

ID Number: JA017795

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Qaïda (1ere partie).
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 3, mars 2002, p. 39-48.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 ont donne lieu a une vaste offensive americaine contre le terrorisme islamiste a travers le monde. La premiere phase de cette lutte fut victorieusement menee en Afghanistan, dont le regime barbare taliban abritait Al Qaïda. Tandis que le reseau d'Oussama ben Laden entretient des objectifs de nature apocalyptique lies a la soumission de l'Occident judeo-chretien par l'islam, les Etats-Unis d'Amerique entendent conserver leur suprematie d'hyperpuissance. Au service de ces objectifs diametralement opposes, les deux camps menent ainsi, respectivement, une strategie de destabilisation des Etats musulmans allies de Washington, et le maintien au pouvoir de ces memes regimes (Pakistan, Arabie saoudite ...). Comme apres la guerre du Golfe de 1991, on assiste a une redistribution des donnees geostrategiques du Proche a l'Extreme-Orient. Au-dela de l'analyse objective de cette nouvelle guerre, les democraties occidentales - la France en particulier -doivent s'impliquer directement; a travers New York, c'est en effet l'ensemble du monde libre dont les fondements philosophiques ont ete frappes par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit etre impitoyablement combattu.

ID Number: JA017679

Year: 2002

Type: ART

No Military Solution.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2002, p. 19-21.)

Author(s):

1. Goulding, Marrack

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

President George Bush called for a 'war' against terror after September 11. But is war the right way to deal with the likes of Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda ? Here a self-confessed 'bleeding hart' answers no to that. It's an assessment based on years in charge of the UN's peacekeeping operations.

ID Number: JA018082

Year: 2002

Type: ART

International Law and the 'War Against Terrorism'.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 2, April 2002, p. 301-317.)

Author(s):

1. Greenwood, Christopher

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

This article analyses some of the international legal issues arising out of the events of 11 September 2001. Those who perpetrated the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were guilty of serious offences under United States law and possibly also under international law. The fact that their conduct was a crime does not, however, preclude it also being a threat to international peace and an armed attack. The author argues that the United States and its allies were entitled to respond to that attack and the threat of future attacks by using force against Al-Qa'ida and that, in the circumstances, it was also legitimate to take military action against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan which had sheltered Al-Qa'ida and permitted it to conduct operations from Afghan territory. The article also examines the application of the laws of armed conflict to the ensuing fighting and the status and treatment of those captured and held at Guantanamo Bay.

ID Number: JA017750

Year: 2002

Type: ART

In Retrospect.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2002, p. 22-23.)

Author(s):

1. Halliday, Fred

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

We are close to a year on from September 11. The main consequence is clear : the attacks on mainland America have provoked the United States into a new strategic campaign, likely to dominate US foreign policy for a long time to come. The impact will be protracted not only because of the broad ramifications of this policy, but because the very goal - the elimination of an enemy, unseen and drawing on considerable support - will remain elusive.

ID Number: JA018084

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Unravelling the 'War' on Terrorism : A Risk-Management Exercise in War Clothing ?.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 33, no. 2, June 2002, p. 227-242.)

Author(s):

1. Heng, Yee-Kuang

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Since the 11 September terrorist outrages, policymakers have waxed lyrical about a 'war' on terrorism as the greatest challenge to international security. The word 'war' implies easily identifiable (normally state) adversaries, and dramatic military action producing decisive, highly visible results at the end. However, this 'war' is in fact more rhetorical than about interstate warfare. Like other rhetorical wars on drugs or crime, it has no visible end, and outcomes will be neither easily apparent nor decisive. This article addresses the conceptual difficulties of a rhetorical 'war' on terrorism from a perspective of risk management. Drawing on military issues in Afghanistan so far, it seeks to provide a more appropriate analytic prism for understanding such a 'war' where enemies are elusive networks, the aim is simply avoiding harm with no prospect of closure, and success is defined more by non-events than by what can be seen.

ID Number: JA018056

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Hitting Home : What We've Learned Since 9/11 and What We Should Do About It.

(RAND REVIEW, vol. 26, no. 2, Summer 2002, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

ID Number: JA018233

Year: 2002

Type: ART

'9/11' and After.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 55, no. 4, Autumn 2002, p. 11-21.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

To call the struggle against terrorism 'America's War', perhaps even a war at all, is to miss its full significance, argues the author. It is a global confrontation between those who believe in the values of the Enlightenment and those who detest and fear them. In this confrontation armed force must inevitably play a part, but it can never be won by militaries alone - not even those of the United States.

ID Number: JA018820

Year: 2002

Type: ART

What's in a Name ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January - February 2002, p. 8-13.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

By declaring 'war' on terrorism, the United States has committed itself to decisive victory against an intractable enemy and to a long march through 'rogue' states.

ID Number: JA018663

Year: 2002

Type: ART

La guerre introuvable.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 4, avril 2002, p. 94-101.)

Author(s):

1. Immarigeon, Jean-Philippe

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

Notes:

Dans la guerre ouverte le 11 septembre 2001, si l'on mesure une victoire a l'objectif initialement fixe, celui-ci n'a de toute evidence pas ete atteint. Reconnaissons que nous sommes entres dans une pure representation de la crise pour ne pas en voir les fondements, que les Etats-Unis recherchent la guerre pour la guerre et non la victoire, et que leur pouvoir reside fort logiquement non dans le fait de vaincre le plus rapidement possible, mais dans celui de faire etalage de leur puissance le plus longtemps possible. Derriere la maladresse tres calculee des discours du president Bush apparait la mise en gerbe de plusieurs projets convergents : la croyance messianique de l'Amerique en son destin, la foi dans un progres continu et bienfaisant, une philosophie deterministe de l'Histoire et la soumission a des lois supposees naturelles. Tout cela vient de loin, de la fondation de la Republique americaine, et se trouve resume dans la conception de la guerre que les Etats-Unis tentent d'imposer au monde.

ID Number: JA017794

Year: 2002

Type: ART

All Dressed Up and No Place to Go : Why NATO Should Be on the Front Lines in the War on Terror.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 4, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 48-63.)

Author(s):

1. Johnson, Rebecca

2. Zenko, Micah

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. NATO

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO

Notes:

The authors contend the Bush Administration has purposely resisted NATO's attempts to play a more active role in the war against terror. They adroitly examine the rationale behind the Administration's opposition to a muscular NATO presence and the advantages of coordinating such a war through NATO channels. Their examination concludes with a proposed structure for a NATO-led effort.

ID Number: JA018550

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The War on Terror : A Retrospective.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 21-37.)

Author(s):

1. Lewis, William H.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA018545

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Reflexions sur un attentat.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 41-51.)

Author(s):

1. Marchat, Philippe

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Les attentats hyper-mediatisés du 11 septembre 2001 incitent à certaines réflexions sur les protagonistes, sur les principes causes de ce drame et sur ses effets les plus notables.

ID Number: JA017404

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The End of Unilateralism or Unilateralism Redux ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 15-23.)

Author(s):

1. Miller, Steven E.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Many have claimed that September 11 and its aftermath must spell the end of U.S. unilateralism. They may be mistaken. The very real pressure for change in U.S. policy may not be as powerful or as inevitable as many seem to believe.

ID Number: JA017521

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Harbinger or Aberration ? A 9/11 Provocation.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 69, Fall 2002, p. 45-50.)

Author(s):

1. Mueller, John

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

The attacks on Washington and New York were the first of their kind. They may also be the last. A case against rushing to conclusions.

ID Number: JA018368

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Six Months After : The Imperatives of Operation Enduring Freedom.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 2, April 2002, p. 10-14.)

Author(s):

1. Myers, Richard B.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, 2001-

ID Number: JA017700

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The Twin Towers Attack : An Unlimited Right to Self-Defence ?.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 7, no. 1, April 2002, p. 5-17.)

Author(s):

1. Myjer, Eric P. J.

2. White, Nigel D.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

3. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

4. OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, 2001-

Notes:

This article considers the limited role of international organizations (the UN and NATO) in Operation Enduring Freedom against Afghanistan. Both organizations have played a peripheral role, legitimating but not regulating the use of force by the United States. This seems to be part of a continuing process of attempting to widen customary rights while eroding the effective powers of organizations. The consequences for collective security and the international legal order are immense.

ID Number: JA017996

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The New Era in World Politics after September 11.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 55, no. 1, October 2002, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

4. WORLD POLITICS

ID Number: JA018828

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Evidence of Terror.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 7, no. 1, April 2002, p. 19-36.)

Author(s):

1. O'Connell, Mary Ellen

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
2. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

In the hours after the 11 September attacks on the United States, some called for counter-attacks on America's enemies, regardless of any evidence of wrong-doing. Those calls were rejected and some evidence was produced linking Osama bin Laden, his organization, al-Qaeda, and the Taliban regime of Afghanistan to the attacks. The United States and United Kingdom began a bombing campaign of Afghanistan on the strength of that evidence on 7 October 2001. This article explores the law of evidence in international law. It seeks to identify what evidence is sufficient for supporting a case of self-defence to clandestine terror attacks.

ID Number: JA017997

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Axis of Evil : Threat or Chimera ?.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 40-57.)

Author(s):

1. Pena, Charles V.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

ID Number: JA018260

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Counter-Terrorism, Armed Force and the Laws of War.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 1, Spring 2002, p. 7-32.)

Author(s):

1. Roberts, Adam

Subject(s):

1. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

In military operations involving action against terrorists, the relevance of the laws of war, often now called international humanitarian law, is problematic. The US-led 'war on terror', especially the use of armed force in Afghanistan, raises three questions. Is the law applicable to such operations? Should it be applied in situations different from what was envisaged in treaties? And are detainees 'prisoners of war'? A difficulty in applying law is that governments usually view terrorists, like rebels in civil wars, as simply criminal. In the bombing in Afghanistan, the US has sought to observe the legal requirement of discrimination, but difficult issues are raised by the use of cluster bombs and the continued bombing after the Taliban regime's fall. As regards prisoners, US policy was ill-thought-out; and the perfectly justifiable classification of certain prisoners as 'unlawful combatants' should not mean that they are in a legal limbo. Treating the law cavalierly causes problems, especially for coalitions. The law, however

imperfect, is irreplaceable.
ID Number: JA017636
Year: 2002
Type: ART

The War on Terror - One Year On.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 5, October 2002, p. 28-33.)

Author(s):

1. Rogers, Paul

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

In this concise overview of the War on Terror thus far, Paul Rogers argues that understanding US action since 11 September requires an appreciation of two factors in the US military and political environment that were present before the attacks in New York and Washington. If these are examined, it becomes clear that the world did not change so substantially on 11 September. Change, including preparations for a war on Saddam, was already under way.

ID Number: JA018450

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Right for America, Right for the World.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 2, February 2002, p. 13-15.)

Author(s):

1. Rogers, Paul

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

There was much talk of coalitions after the traumatic events of last September. Critics of Washington's politics hoped that their agenda of international cooperation would find new favour. They have been disappointed. What is right for America is regarded by the White House as right for the world.

ID Number: JA017546

Year: 2002

Type: ART

NATO and Terrorism.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 2, April 2002, p. 32-40.)

Author(s):

1. Shea, Jamie

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA017701

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The New Protracted Conflict : Finding a Foreign Policy.
(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 215-227.)

Author(s):

1. Sicherman, Harvey

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

The events of September 11, 2001, transformed George W. Bush's presidency and with it American foreign policy. It will now use the war on terrorism as the fulcrum upon which to refashion its most important relationships. Priorities include a new deal with Russia, a deepening role in reconciling India and Pakistan, a quick revival of the Arab-Israeli negotiations and a possible fresh start with Iran. All of this will be measured against progress in the war itself. Experience thus far reinforces the view that success in the protracted conflict, even as victory in the Cold War, will not guarantee the peace. That will have to be won anew, region by region, relationship by relationship. This mission will soon make the Bush pragmatists new visionaries and not only to see the world safe from terrorism. The opportunity to win a new, more secure peace has risen from the ashes of September 11.

ID Number: JA017776

Year: 2002

Type: ART

What Is in Store for the World ?.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 1, 2002, p. 9-16.)

Author(s):

1. Simoniia, N.
2. Baranovskii, V.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

The academic community in Russia is actively discussing possible political repercussions of the terrorist acts of 11 September 2001. The present authors offer their vision of the much-discussed issue and its three dimensions : possible consequences for the US policies, the system of international relations as a whole, and for Russia in particular.

ID Number: JA017720

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Understanding the Challenge.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 56, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 9-18.)

Author(s):

1. Telhami, Shibley

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

This article considers the extent to which faith explains the terror the US faced on September 11th, including the use of suicide bombers as an instrument, the extent to which the prevalent anger with the US in the Middle East over policy issues is related to the attacks, why Arab moderate voices have not been louder after the attacks, and what the US can do to reduce both the anger in the region and the chance of anti-US terrorism.

ID Number: JA017564

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Après le 11 septembre : conséquences stratégiques pour la France : 1ere partie : le constat.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, no. 10, octobre 2002, p. 149-202.)

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--FRANCE
3. INTERNAL SECURITY--FRANCE

ID Number: JA018445

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Après le 11 septembre : conséquences stratégiques pour la France : 2eme partie : l'adaptation de la politique de défense et des moyens militaires.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, no. 11, novembre 2002, p. 93-126.)

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--FRANCE
3. INTERNAL SECURITY--FRANCE

ID Number: JA018592

Year: 2002

Type: ART

11 septembre : une vision russe.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e année, no. 1, janvier - mars 2002, p. 9-20.)

Author(s):

1. Baranovsky, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre a New York et Washington vont se traduire, vus de Moscou, par une évolution significative de la politique étrangère des Etats-Unis, par une redefinition des relations internationales et par le renouveau de la position de la Russie. Les Etats-Unis pourraient ainsi reagir de deux facons : en durcissant des tendances unilatéralistes déjà a l'oeuvre ou, au contraire, en s'ouvrant davantage a de nouvelles formes de coopération internationale dans le cadre, et même au-delà, de la lutte antiterroriste. La même

incertitude existe en matiere de relations internationales :
les evenements du 11 septembre pourraient soit renforcer la
cooperation existant dans de nombreux domaines, y compris
economiques, soit favoriser les forces productrices de chaos.
La Russie, enfin, en s'associant a la coalition antiterroriste,
a change sa position sur la scene internationale : tout en se
rapprochant de l'Occident, elle a rappele qu'elle entendait
jouer un role de premier plan vis-a-vis du monde musulman,
notamment en Asie centrale.

ID Number: JA017709

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Un an apres le 11 septembre : dix fenetres qui s'ouvrent sur un monde pas
si neuf.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 3, juillet - septembre 2002, p.
561-570.)

Author(s):

1. David, Dominique

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

3. WORLD POLITICS

Notes:

Le 11 septembre 2001 nous renvoie a d'anciennes questions : que
savons-nous de notre monde, comment decider s'il est neuf, ou
s'il n'est que le visage mutant de l'ancien ? Un an apres, nous
ne savons toujours pas si les structures du monde d'aujourd'hui
sont inedites, si les distributions de puissance, les rapports
entre grandes masses geopolitiques, la definition meme des
acteurs internationaux, ont ete, et comment, recrees par le 11
septembre. Mais certaines dynamiques sont d'evidence nouvelles.

ID Number: JA018454

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Four Views of 9/11.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 3, 2002, p. 3-8.)

Author(s):

1. Delpesch, Therese

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WORLD POLITICS

3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

The US, Europe, Russia, and China drew very different lessons from
September 11. The US decided that it must see to its own
defense, whatever its allies' qualms - and that the best
defense is a good offense. The Europeans regretted anew their
lack of military might, but did nothing to hike their low
defense budgets. Russia seized the chance to join the West.
China sees itself the loser.

ID Number: JA018421

Year: 2002

Type: ART

The Imbalance of Terror.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 31-40.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

This new, previously unrecognizable terror has a name: asymmetric warfare, which now has a horrific shape. To where is the new world leading? The messages are confusing but they are reshaping international relations.

ID Number: JA017522

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Un an apres, une Amerique plus forte.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 10, octobre 2002, p. 203-211.)

Author(s):

1. Desportes, Vincent

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. USA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Actes barbares, les attentats du 11 septembre ont bouleverse les Etats-Unis et le monde civilise. Au-dela de leur horreur, ils constituent cependant un socle conjoncturel sur lequel les acteurs essentiels de la vie politique americaine rebatissent. La reconfiguration geopolitique qui en est leur consequence permet a l'executif de retrouver, a l'interieur comme a l'exterieur, une autorite quelque peu alteree par la disparition de la menace sovietique. Elle reconstruit la legitimité de l'appareil politico-militaire. Plus largement, c'est l'identite americaine qui retrouve sa nettete par recomposition d'un projet transcendant permettant aux individualismes de se ressouder dans une vision nationale retrouvee.

ID Number: JA018442

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Rethinking Terrorism and Counterterrorism since 9/11.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 25, no. 5, 2002, p. 303-316.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article examines what has been learned since 11 September 2001 about the nature of twenty-first century terrorism, the challenges that it poses, and how it must be countered. It attempts to better understand Usama bin Laden and the terrorist entity that he created and to assess whether we are more or less secure as a result of the US-led actions in Afghanistan and the pursuit of the al Qaeda network. The article considers these issues, placing them in the context of the major trends in terrorism that have unfolded in recent months and will likely affect the future course of political violence.

ID Number: JA018374

Year: 2002
Type: ART

September 11 : A New Type of Terrorism.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 7, no. 3, September - November 2002, p. 140-167.)
Author(s):
1. Karagoz, Murat
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM
ID Number: JA019679
Year: 2002
Type: ART

US Middle East Policy after 9/11 : Implications for Transatlantic
Relations.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 37, no. 3, July - September 2002, p.
43-56.)
Author(s):
1. Larrabee, F. Stephen
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
6. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:

The article discusses the impact that the events of 11 September has had on US policy in the Middle East, changing its attitude towards a number of important areas : the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey. The author critically notes that the war on terrorism has become the organising principle of US foreign policy and, in particular, that the US administration tends to see the various problems of the Middle East through the prism of terrorism, a view that obscures their deeper roots. This attitude, the author underlines, represents a relevant source of divergence from the Europeans who instead consider the Palestinian issue a high priority. He also gives a critical evaluation of the US declared objective of regime change in Iraq, emphasizing the formidable difficulties of any plan aimed at its democratic reconstruction after a major conflict. However, the author argues that, as a result of the recent evolution of the Middle East area, its problems are likely to intrude on the NATO agenda and that greater efforts will be required to reach a common transatlantic stance. Hence he concludes with a set of suggestions on how to achieve this goal, notably by reinforcing the NATO's Mediterranean Initiative which can, in his view, provide the basis for a comprehensive Western policy of security cooperation in the area.

ID Number: JA018648
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Radical Islam After 11 September.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 37, no. 1, January - March 2002, p. 35-45.)

Author(s):

1. Roussillon, Alain

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

The author discusses the impact of 11 September on radical Islamic groups and notably their relations with the regimes in power in the Islamic countries. The author emphasises the variety of reactions of the Arab world to the events of 11 September and to the ensuing US-led anti-terror campaign and the mixed attitude towards the role of Osama Bin Laden. According to Roussillon, the divisions in the Islamic world are likely to widen, especially as concerns the relationship with the Western countries, also because the regimes in power maintain a considerable capacity to manipulate religious discourse and stir up divisions between opposition groups.

ID Number: JA018181

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Mixed Message : The Arab and Muslim Response to 'Terrorism'.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 177-190.)

Author(s):

1. Sayyid, Mustafa Al

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

3. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Many Arabs and Muslims, and their governments, do not share the same definition of terrorism with the United States and suspect a hidden agenda behind future phases of this campaign. Thus, full Arab and Muslim support cannot be offered in the future.

ID Number: JA017698

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Le cassure du 11 septembre 2001 : elements d'analyse.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 24-40.)

Author(s):

1. Touchard, Georges-Eric

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 sur le territoire meme des Etats-Unis d'Amerique appellent deux questions : pourquoi et que faire? La presente synthese ne pretend evidemment pas repondre a ces deux vastes interrogations. Elle a pour simple ambition de rassembler, de maniere synthetique, certains elements d'analyse, susceptibles de clarifier la reflexion globale autour des interrogations majeures provoques par les attentats du 11 septembre 2001.

ID Number: JA017403

Year: 2002

Type: ART

One Year On : A September 11 Anniversary Symposium.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 69, Fall 2002, p. 5-34.)

Author(s):

1. Tucker, Robert

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

A distinguished and diversly-minded group of commentators offer their views on the direction of American foreign policy one year after September 11, 2001.

ID Number: JA018366

Year: 2002

Type: ART

Les usages du savoir et de la violence : quelques reflexions autour du 11 septembre.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 1, janvier - mars 2002, p. 21-38.)

Author(s):

1. Zeghal, Malika

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre sont lies a la fois a la fin de la guerre froide et a la deconnection des mouvements islamistes radicaux de leurs bases nationales. L'islamisme radical a construit une image de l'ennemi fixee sur l'Occident, et en particulier sur les Etats-Unis. En 1996, le proces du cheick Omar Abd-al-Rahman temoigne a la perfection de cette hostilite, ainsi que du changement de la politique americaine vis-a-vis de l'islam sunnite radical a partir du debut des annees 1990. Certes, le discours radical qui legitime l'usage de la violence ne represente qu'un courant minoritaire parmi le large eventail des mouvements islamistes. Il repose neanmoins sur une interpretation de l'islam qui trouve son origine dans une lecture litterale des textes sacres, produite par de nombreux oulemas salafistes et donnant forme a une vision commune et repandue de l'islam qui refuse toujours de proceder a une lecture critique des textes religieux.

ID Number: JA017710

Year: 2002

Type: ART

2001

A Global Civil War.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 6, December 2001, p. 12-15.)

Author(s):

1. Alexander, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. CIVIL WAR

ID Number: JA017250

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Apres l'evenement.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 24, no. 96, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 775-783.)

Author(s):

1. Andreani, Gilles

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA017393

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The International Implications of the Terrorist Attacks.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 4, October - December 2001, p. 21-28.)

Author(s):

1. Baranovsky, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

'Vladimir Baranovsky summarises and discusses the contrasting arguments on the international implications of September 11. In his considerations on the effects on Russia he notes that, although the common interest in defeating terrorism is resulting in enhanced relations with the West, Moscow remains fearful of being relegated to the status of minor partner and suspicious of the US increasing influence in various areas - including Central Asia - which may complicate future cooperation unless new, stable, and mutually satisfying forms of partnership are established.'

ID Number: JA018330

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The Lessons of September 11.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 4, October - December 2001, p. 13-19.)

Author(s):

1. Boniface, Pascal

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

'Pascal Boniface's central thesis is that, while no major changes in global force proportions among the great powers are in sight, the shocking revelation of America's vulnerability-one of the distinctive elements of what was considered its exceptionalism-is likely to have a long-term impact on its foreign policy attitudes, making it more sensitive to the dynamics of the outside world and more careful about the ways in which it exercised its power.'

ID Number: JA018329

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Unleashing Force.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 12, December 2001, p. 20-22.)

Author(s):

1. Byers, Michael

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

The war against terrorism has already significantly eased the legal limits on the use of force. Despite a Security Council mandate for action, Washington has chosen instead to rely on its right of self-defence. It is this area that has seen the most dramatic change in the current conflict - states that support terror groups may now themselves be legally attacked.

ID Number: JA017215

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Nasty, Brutish, and Long : America's War on Terrorism.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 650, December 2001, p. 403-409.)

Author(s):

1. Daalder, Ivo H.
2. Lindsay, James M.

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA017243

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Un tournant de l'histoire ?.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 24, no. 96, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 759-768.)

Author(s):

1. Francois-Poncet, Jean

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM

ID Number: JA017391

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The Third World War ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 61-87.)

Author(s):

1. Freedman, Lawrence

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. WAR

Notes:

Osama bin Laden does not speak for Islam. However, it is his objective to do so, so this is a war about the future of Islam, and therefore about the governance of all states with Muslim populations, and all conflicts in which Muslim groups are directly involved. These conflicts occupy much of the current international agenda, taking in the Middle East, the Gulf, the Balkans, Central and East Asia, and parts of Africa. While the individual conflicts still have their critical distinctive features, a global struggle of sorts is emerging that cannot but shake up local and global structures, often in quite surprising and unintended ways. Whether or not international

politics will be so transformed at the end of this process that it can be described as the 'third world war' remains to be seen. A key test will be how the United States emerges from this as an international actor.

ID Number: JA017387

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Mistake to Declare this a 'War'.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 6, December 2001, p. 1-4.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

ID Number: JA017249

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Le droit en etat de guerre.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 12, decembre 2001, p. 136-143.)

Author(s):

1. Immarigeon, Jean-Philippe

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. WAR

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

Les attentats de New York ont fait ressurgir dans les discours des dirigeants americains des appels a la guerre totale, inquietants parce que d'un autre age et miroir du delire des fundamentalistes islamiques. La guerre sainte est proclamee des confins de l'Indus aux rives du Potomac. Graves errements, dont s'inquietent a juste titre les Europeens, opinions et gouvernements confondus. La perspective d'un nouveau cycle de guerres, que les Americains semblent tout a la fois craindre et appeler de leurs voeux, est rejetee par tous ceux qui cherchent au contraire a en sortir. Et l'on decouvre que s'affrontent, de part et d'autre de l'Atlantique, deux visions radicalement differentes du droit, donc du monde. Et si le choc des civilisations tant redoute s'averait ne pas etre, au terme de ce qui apparait encore malgre tous les discours millenaristes comme une guerre du XXe siecle, celui que l'on croit?

ID Number: JA017349

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The Struggle Against Terrorism : Grand Strategy, Strategy, and Tactics.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 26, no. 3, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 39-55.)

Author(s):

1. Posen, Barry R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

In this article, the author asks four questions related to the September 11th attacks : First, what is the nature of the threat posed by al-Qaeda? Second, what is an appropriate strategy for dealing with it? Third, how might the U.S. defense establishment have to change to fight this adversary ? And fourth, what does the struggle against al-Qaeda mean for

ID Number: JA017503

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The Wars of 9 11.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 4, October - December 2001, p. 3-11.)

Author(s):

1. Serfaty, Simon

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The Wars of 9 11 will be a decisive test of America's credibility as a durable power. That test extends beyond its ability to win the war, which is something America rarely fails to do. Its has to do with America's ability to improve relations with other parts of the world where its message has been irrelevant or even destructive. As the battle against a new anarchy is waged, and as the search for a new global order is launched, the transatlantic community of values built during the Cold War will endure and even be completed if it is sustained by a community of action defined by a shared interest in the unconditional defeat on both sides of the Atlantic. Failure is not an option.

ID Number: JA018326

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Global Security after 11 September.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 3, July - September 2001, p. 5-9.)

Author(s):

1. Silvestri, Stefano

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

4. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:

The author of this article offers some preliminary considerations on the impact that the new terrorist threat is likely to have on the foreign and security policies of the US, on its relations with European allies and other major powers and, more generally, on the evolution of security concepts and principles.

ID Number: JA017235

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Pragmatic Counter-terrorism.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 35-48.)

Author(s):

1. Stevenson, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Within ten days of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, President George W. Bush proclaimed: 'our war on terror begins with al-Qaeda, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated'. Despite the sweeping cast of the 'Bush doctrine', however, the qualification 'with global reach' gave him the leeway to circumscribe the operative definition of terrorism. Practical considerations require a policy that does so. The counter-terrorism effort against al-Qaeda alone will require diverse and sustained military, law-enforcement and intelligence resources that will stretch the capacities of the United States and its allies. The US and its allies enjoy greater leverage over some terrorist groups, and less over others. The upshot is that different policies will fit different terrorist groups and sponsors.

ID Number: JA017385

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Diplomatie americaine : un nouveau leadership ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 177-189.)

Author(s):

1. Vaisse, Justin

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009

Notes:

It is generally agreed that the terrible attacks of September 11 will change the United States and its relations with the rest of the world. The real question is to what extent and in what way. What we do know is that American opinion has been profoundly traumatised by these massive terrorist attacks. Americans have become aware of their vulnerability, now that the very symbols of their leadership - the World Trade Center and the Pentagon - have been hit. Once emotions subside, there are those who will feel even more justified in their belief that this leadership is too costly on all levels. But those in favor of American isolationism - especially with regards to the Middle East - will probably end up disappointed. The most likely scenario is that America's engagement in global politics will be stepped up. And yet contradictions within the Bush administration's foreign policy may well emerge. The September 11 attacks have strengthened the belief that America needs to act and defend itself alone, but at the same time have proven the necessity for expanded international cooperation in order to effectively fight against terrorism.

ID Number: JA017219

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The Fight Against Terrorism : Where's NATO ?.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 18, no. 4, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 19-25.)
Author(s):
1. Valasek, Tomas
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--NATO
ID Number: JA017492
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Repenser la defense.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 24, no. 96, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 795-802.)
Author(s):
1. Baverez, Nicolas
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. MILITARY POLICY
ID Number: JA017396
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Les Etats-Unis a l'epreuve de la vulnerabilite.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 4, octobre - decembre 2001, p. 777-792.)
Author(s):
1. Beltran, Jacques
2. Parmentier, Guillaume
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Au-dela du traumatisme psychologique, les attentats du 11 septembre auront des consequences profondes, a la fois sur la societe americaine et sur la politique etrangere des Etats-Unis. Sur le plan interne, ce sont bien les valeurs du contrat social americain qui pourraient etre affectees pour parer a la menace terroriste, qu'il s'agisse de la liberte de circulation ou des echanges. Sur le plan exterieur, on peut se demander si le multilateralisme affiche par l'Administration Bush depuis les evenements restera une constante de sa politique etrangere, ou si l'unilateralisme fera son retour une fois que les necessites de la riposte coalisee au terrorisme cesseront de se faire sentir. En matiere de defense antimissile, il est probable que la fin du mythe de l'invulnerabilite americaine et le souhait d'adopter une posture de defense renforcee accelerent ce programme. Quant aux relations transatlantiques, elles pourraient etre affectees par une grande devolution de responsabilites aux Europeens en matiere de securite sur le Vieux continent, ainsi que par le role joue par la Russie dans cette crise.
ID Number: JA017315
Year: 2001
Type: ART

La déchirure.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 12, decembre 2001, p. 128-135.)

Author(s):

1. Bonnefous, Marc

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Le 11 septembre 2001 marque la date d'une déchirure dans notre maniere de voir le monde qui nous entoure. L'attentat s'apparente a un veritable bombardement, denotant une strategie ambitieuse, economie de moyens mais efficace, qui n'a peut-etre pas dit son dernier mot. Elle retourne a son profit les facilites de la modernite. La fragilite de la societe civile devient une donnee essentielle de la defense. Les Etats-Unis se livreront-ils a une revision de leur politique au Proche-Orient ? Elle ne saurait etre que limitee. Le deplacement plus a l'est du centre de gravite de l'islamisme est lourd d'incertitudes. Gardons-nous des politiques a courte vue dont les islamistes tirent profit.

ID Number: JA017347

Year: 2001

Type: ART

How to Fight a Religious Protest Movement ?.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 9, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 469-475.)

Author(s):

1. Brovkin, Vladimir N.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. RELIGIOUS TERRORISM

ID Number: JA017730

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Why America ? : The Globalization of Civil War.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 650, December 2001, p. 425-432.)

Author(s):

1. Crenshaw, Martha

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Terrorism should be seen as a strategic reaction to American power in the context of a globalized civil war. Extremist religious beliefs play a role in motivating terrorism, but they also display an instrumental logic.

ID Number: JA017246

Year: 2001

Type: ART

NATO After 11 September.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 89-106.)

Author(s):

1. Gordon, Philip H.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. NATO

Notes:

On the evening of 12 September 2001, the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation invoked that treaty's mutual defence guarantee for the first time in the alliance's 52 years. When that treaty's Article 5 was drafted - pledging that an attack on one ally would be treated as an attack on all - not a single signatory could have imagined that its first invocation would involve Europeans coming to the aid of the United States rather than the other way around. Yet that is precisely what happened, and NATO will never be the same again. The notion that mutual defence could be a two-way street, and that NATO might use its military power to deal with international terrorism - in Central Asia no less - are just some of the ways that the attacks have begun to transform the world's largest and longest-standing defence alliance.

ID Number: JA017388

Year: 2001

Type: ART

American Grand Strategy in the Age of Terror.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 19-34.)

Author(s):

1. Ikenberry, G. John

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

The surprise attacks on the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon have been called this generation's Pearl Harbor, exposing America's vulnerabilities to the outside world and triggering a fundamental reorientation of foreign policy. To some, 11 September marks the end of the post-Cold War era; after a decade of drift, the United States has finally rediscovered its grand strategic purpose. But this evocative image of historical transition in American foreign policy and world order is misleading. The events of 11 September and the Bush administration's declaration of war on terrorism will have an enduring impact on world politics, primarily in reinforcing the existing Western-centred international order and providing new sinews of cohesion among the great powers, including Russia and China. If Washington plays its cards well, it is possible that engagement and accommodation - rather than balance-of-power and security rivalry - will continue to define great-power relations well into the future.

ID Number: JA017384

Year: 2001

Type: ART

11 septembre : le monde arabe a la croisee des chemins.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 4, octobre - decembre 2001, p.
793-799.)

Author(s):

1. Leveau, Remy

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Les attentats terroristes du 11 septembre a New York et Washington placent le monde arabe dans une situation nouvelle. Le pacte de stabilite regionale, mis en place par les accords de Camp David (1979), n'est plus guere adapte a une region ou le fossé entre les elites et la population semble s'etre creuse de maniere irreversible. Les Etats-Unis, allies d'Israel et de l'Arabie Saoudite, et menaces directement par une mouvance terroriste issue du wahhabisme saoudien, doivent aujourd'hui redefinir leur politique dans la region. Peut-etre auraient-ils interet, pour y promouvoir une meilleure repartition de la rente petroliere et un debut d'ouverture democratique, a se joindre a d'autres acteurs, tels que l'Europe, l'ONU, voire meme la Russie, pour aboutir a un nouveau pacte de stabilite associant les interets des peuples a ceux des dirigeants.

ID Number: JA017316

Year: 2001

Type: ART

NATO and Bin Laden.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 6, December 2001, p. 36-40.)

Author(s):

1. Mackinlay, John

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. INSURGENCY
3. NATO
4. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Bin Laden represents a more powerful phenomenon than terrorism, his reach is almost global and his supporting constituency is numbered in millions. In the longer term the West will have to recognize that his growing army of outraged supporters pose a much greater danger than bin Laden himself. An effective campaign to contain and disarm the hostility of bin Laden's growing constituency of Muslim supporters will require a multi-faceted counter strategy which involves political, humanitarian, developmental and human rights initiatives working alongside an international military security force. Can NATO, the slow moving military giant, influence a campaign which continues to widen beyond its European reach and proliferate into areas of governance and development that lie beyond its provenance?

ID Number: JA017252

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Global Insurgent.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 11, November 2001, p. 15-17.)

Author(s):

1. Mackinlay, John

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. INSURGENCY

Notes:

The idea of insurgency provides a useful way of analysing the motives of the hijack bombers who attacked America. But the lessons of counter insurgency are far from comforting as we search for ways of dealing with them. Western society has created a virus which is allowing the global insurgent to thrive.

ID Number: JA017175

Year: 2001

Type: ART

The Fourth Wave : September 11 in the History of Terrorism.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 650, December 2001, p. 419-424.)

Author(s):

1. Rapoport, David C.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

The September 11 attack has created a resolve in America and elsewhere to end terror everywhere. But the history of terror does not inspire much confidence that this determination will be successful.

ID Number: JA017245

Year: 2001

Type: ART

Ben Laden et ses freres.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 67-81.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

A hasty analysis of the terrorist attacks of September 11 might lead one to link them to the radical Islamic movement. And yet this is not really the case. Unlike the terrorists who since the 1980s have fought for the Palestinian or Islamic cause, Osama bin Laden has no political strategy. Nor is he pursuing any achievable goal. The destruction of the World Trade Center is simply the execution of his apocalyptic vision. The larger, traditional Islamic movements have all condemned the attacks. Those who support bin Laden come from outside the wider Islamic tradition. This distinction is key to understanding the bin Laden phenomenon. The bin Laden networks are a product of globalization and know no borders. They have no country, no social base and no program, except perhaps the application of the Sharia. Essentially, the bin Laden system is more of a sect than a political movement.

ID Number: JA017217

Year: 2001

Type: ART

US Terror Attacks (5 Articles).
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 10, October 2001, p. 4-13.)
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
ID Number: JA016989
Year: 2001
Language: English
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Type: ART
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Post 9/11 : the European Dimension.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 18, no. 4, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 1-10.)
Author(s):
1. Walker, Martin
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. NATO
3. TERRORISM--EU COUNTRIES
ID Number: JA017490
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Beyond bin Laden : Reshaping U.S. Foreign Policy.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 26, no. 3, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 56-78.)
Author(s):
1. Walt, Stephen M.
Subject(s):
1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
This article analyzes how the campaign against global terrorism has altered the broad agenda of U.S. foreign policy. The first section considers what the events of September 11 tell us about the U.S. position in the world and identifies four lessons that should inform U.S. policy in the future. The second section explores how the campaign on terrorism should alter the foreign policy agenda in the near-to-medium term: what new policies should the United States pursue and what prior goals should be downgraded or abandoned? The third section addresses the long-term implications, focusing on whether the United States will be willing to accept the increased costs of its current policy of global engagement. The author argues that this decision will depend in part on the success of the current campaign, but also on whether the United States can make its dominant global position more palatable to other countries.
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Type: ART

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