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No. 4/2005

POST-WAR AFGHANISTAN

L’APRÈS-GUERRE EN AFGHANISTAN

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As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Type: M) for a period of one month and journals (Type: ART) for one week. Reference works (Type: REF) must be consulted in the Library. People from outside NATO can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

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COMMENT OBTENIR LES OUVRAGES MENTIONNÉS DANS LA LISTE CI-DESSOUS:

En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter les livres (Type: M) pour une période d'un mois et les revues (Type: ART) pour une semaine. Les livres de référence (Type: REF) sont à consulter sur place. Les personnes n'appartenant pas à l'OTAN peuvent s'adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter les ouvrages via le système de prêt interbibliothèques.

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La plupart peuvent également être consultées sur le site Internet de la Bibliothèque à http://www.nato.int/structur/library/library-f.htm
Afghanistan : Reconstituting a Collapsed State – Carlisle Barracks, PA :
US Army War College.
viii, 22 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 158487192X
Author(s):
1. Millen, Raymond A.
Subject(s):
1. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The author examines warlordism as the principal impediment to
Afghanistan's revival and offers a shift in strategy that
addresses the war of ideas, the counternarcotics initiative,
and the incorporation of the Afghan National Army into the
provincial reconstruction teams. As he observes, all the
resources are in place; they simply need a shift in focus. The
author takes into account the historical, cultural, and
economic factors that impede central authority and the reforms
needed for modern states.'

Nation-Building Unraveled ? : Aid, Peace and Justice in Afghanistan -
Bloomfield, CT : Kumarian Press.
xvi, 236 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1565491807
Subject(s):
1. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
2. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF--AFGHANISTAN
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Added entry(s):
1. Donini, Antonio, ed.
2. Niland, Norah, ed.
3. Wermester, Karin, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This volume deals with the challenges of aid, peace, and justice
in Afghanistan and with the perils and opportunities of the
international response to the Afghan crisis. It is intended to
contribute to critical debate on the direction and
effectiveness of international approaches to the management of
crises. The volume focuses on Afghanistan's experience as an
illustration of the way in which emerging international
'ordering' practices are affecting the role and policy of
international organizations, their interaction with national
authorities and local communities, and their ability to
generate just and sustainable social outcomes.'

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

Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):
1. Montgomery, John Dickey, ed.
2. Rondinelli, Dennis A., ed.

Notes:
Includes index.

'The interaction of failed states, terrorism and the need for 'nation-building' is at the top of the international agenda, with particular focus on Afghanistan and Iraq. This collection brings together top analysts to examine the goals and challenges facing efforts to reconstruct states that have collapsed into anarchy or have been defeated in war. Drawing on lessons from fifty years of past experience with post-conflict reconstruction and development around the world, the authors provide historical context, identify difficulties that can impede progress, and recognize the realistic limitations of ambitions to create new states. They assess ongoing development plans in a country devastated by more than a century of conflict. Throughout, particular attention is paid to the interaction of the goals of external and domestic actors, highlighting the importance of understanding the internal social, economic, and political environment of the society receiving assistance. The authors explore Afghanistan's economic, political, social and physical needs, assess the Interim Government's and international organizations' plans for reconstruction, and review the prospects for developing a peaceful and productive society in the future.'
'Rare is the country that has sustained as many blows, and such hard blows, as has Afghanistan over the last two and a half centuries. Afghanistan's history is a sad one: Soviet invasion in 1979; Pakistan-backed internal conflict in the 1990s; the Taliban regime and then the US invasion after the catastrophe of September 11th, 2001. Why has Afghanistan's course of development been so turbulent? Why does it remain so vulnerable to domestic instability, foreign intervention and ideological extremism? The author provides a sweeping new understanding of Afghanistan's troubled past. Three recurring themes are identified in the course of the narrative: the effect of polygamic-based rivalries amongst the ruling elites; ideological extremism; and major power rivalry.'

L'intervention militaire en Afghanistan d'octobre 2001 a été determinée uniquement par les attentats du 11 septembre. Mais, pour éviter que l'Afghanistan ne devienne un sanctuaire, un Etat central stable doit être remis en place. L'Etat ne peut se reconstruire qu'à partir de la culture politique afghane: il faut pour cela inscrire les reformes dans un cadre ideologiquement legitime (nationalisme, islam), tout en s'adaptenant a l'anthropologie politique de l'Afghanistan, ou notables et groupes de solidarite locaux jouent un role plus important que les grandes tribus ou les ethnies. Si la guerre a accentue la polarisation ethnique, il n'y a cependant pas en Afghanistan de clivage ethnique determinant. Le president Karzai a reussi a marginaliser les grands seigneurs de guerre dans une politique d'extension en douceur de l'appareil d'Etat. La drogue est en fait aujourd'hui le principal risque de destabilisation du pays. La stabilite de l'Afghanistan est neanmoins intimement liee a celle de la region. Or les deux pays voisins qui ont le plus de moyens de peser en Afghanistan (Pakistan et Iran) sont en soi des elements de destabilisation et non de stabilisation: c'est la forte presence internationale en Afghanistan qui limite leur capacite de nuisance. Cependant, dans la perspective d'une reduction de la presence americaine, l'Europe doit se preparer a une presence de long terme, en tentant d'ajuster l'aide humanitaire, une
Despite progress in the return of refugees and the prevention of humanitarian disasters, stability in Afghanistan is threatened by ethnic tension, feuding warlords, and violence perpetrated by regrouping elements of the Taliban and their allies. The United States is being asked to increase its level of commitment to rebuilding Afghanistan as a means of stabilizing the country, even as American troops battle the resurgent Islamic extremists who operate along the Afghan-Pakistan border. An increase in the US commitment to Afghanistan's reconstruction is unlikely to speed up that nation's progress toward stability and peace. With fighting between rival warlords still raging, and neighboring nations vying for influence in Afghanistan, American entanglement in Afghan civil affairs will only distract from the major goal of eliminating the anti-American forces that were instrumental in the 9-11 attacks. The United States can best aid Afghanistan by accelerating the war against Islamic extremists, paving the way for Afghans to reconstruct their own political and economic systems. The alternative - a US-imposed political structure - will only serve to increase anti-American sentiment. America's prior nation-building experiences suggest that external aid has a limited effect in the reconstruction of so-called failed states. Afghanistan provides a model for a broader policy framework wherein American intervention would be confined to eliminating national security threats rather than getting entangled in counterproductive nation-building exercises around the globe.
4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
'{}
'The 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States formed part of
the larger legacy of American interaction in Afghanistan. From
the end of World War II onward, American foreign policy had a
significant impact on the conflicts that marked the twentieth
century history of this troubled land. The role of the United
States was magnified by the violence of the ongoing internal
ethnic struggles and the external machinations of the
superpower Cold War rivalry. This book presents a historical
overview of the causes and legacy of Afghanistan's internal
conflict; explores the role and influence of the actors
involved, including the various ethnic and religious groups and
external powers as the United States and the Soviet Union;
provides the framework for a broader exploration of US policy
toward Afghanistan. It concludes with an assessment of US
policy and policy recommendations.'
ID number: 80019346
Year: 2003
Type: M

342 /00180
Democracy and Islam in the New Constitution of Afghanistan - Santa
Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
v, 55 p.; 30 cm.
ISBN: 0833033581
Subject(s):
1. CONSTITUTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW--AFGHANISTAN
Added entry(s):
1. Rand Corporation (US)
Notes:
08/04/03.
Conference Proceedings.
'Reports on a conference held to identify ways in which the new
constitution of Afghanistan could help put the country on the
path to a strong, stable democracy characterized by good
governance and rule of law. The participants identified
practical ideas for those involved in drafting the
constitution, particularly about the treatment of Islam.'
ID number: 80018539
Year: 2003
Type: WEB

323 /00803
Confronting Afghanistan's Security Dilemma : Reforming the Security
Sector - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.
74 p.; 30 cm.
(BICC Brief ; 28)
Subject(s):
1. INTERNAL SECURITY--AFGHANISTAN
Added entry(s):
1. Sedra, Mark, ed.
2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)
Notes:
'From 4-11 June 2003, BICC hosted a e-conference on 'Afghanistan :
Assessing the Progress of Security Sector Reform, One Year
After the Geneva Conference'. The conference focused on three
aspects of the security sector reform process: military
reform; police reform; and the disarmament, demobilization, and
reintegration of ex-combatants. The dialogue resulted in 36
policy recommendations on how to refocus and reenergize the
security sector reform process and address rising insecurity.'
Challenging the Warlord Culture: Security Sector Reform in Post-Taliban Afghanistan - Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion.
54 p.: ill.; 30 cm. (BICC Paper; 25)

Author(s):
1. Sedra, Mark

Subject(s):
1. INTERNAL SECURITY—AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN—ARMED FORCES
3. AFGHANISTAN—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):
1. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 49-53.

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

ix, 272 p.: ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0415298261

Author(s):
1. Ewans, Martin

Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

Notes:
Includes index.

'Sir Martin Ewans, former Head of the British Chancery in Kabul, puts into an historical and contemporary context the series of tragic events that have impinged on Afghanistan in the past half century. The book examines the roots of these developments in Afghanistan's earlier history and external relationships, as well as their contemporary relevance, internally, regionally and globally. The book reviews in detail the emergence of the Taliban, its ideology and its place within Islam, and examines Afghanistan's relevance for several issues of global concern,'
notably the nature of Islamic extremism, the international drugs trade and international terrorism. This new edition also discusses the fall of the Taliban and ends with an analysis of the country post-Taliban.
PART II: JOURNAL ARTICLES
DEUXIEME PARTIE: ARTICLES DE REVUES

2005

Ethnicity and Civil Society in Contemporary Afghanistan.
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 31-51.)
Author(s):
1. Riphenburg, Carol J.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. CIVIL SOCIETY--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
This article focuses on the critical question of ethnicity and politics in Afghanistan. It examines current conceptual models of ethnicity and their application to present-day political affairs in the country. Research shows that it is not the presence of ethnic groups per se that leads to violence or instability but the absence of civil society and democratic governance and norms. Lessons may be drawn from Afghanistan's neighbors to the north. These Central Asian nations present cases of emerging civil societies, which are fragile, fragmented, and strongly influenced by the international donor community. After 23 years of war in Afghanistan, repression and neglect have had a devastating effect on civil society.

ID Number: JA021384
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan's Constitution: Success or Sham?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 12, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 31-43.)
Author(s):
1. Riphenburg, Carol
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Why is the adoption of a constitution so important to political development and what functions does it serve? What is the significance of the institutional framework it creates; and how compatible is Afghan political culture with the western notions of state and democracy underscored in the constitution? Lastly, what significance does a constitution have even when constitutionalism per se is weak?

ID Number: JA021408
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of September 20th, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 20 septembre 2005.
How to Nation-Build.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 19-27.)
Author(s):
1. Khalilzad, Zalmay
Subject(s):
1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Ten simple rules from the US experience in Afghanistan.
ID Number: JA021767
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

First Steps: The Afghan Elections.
Author(s):
1. Barfield, Thomas J.
Subject(s):
1. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Afghanistan's first-ever presidential election proved a stunning success. Now all that remains is to purge the country of regional militias, rampant corruption, and record opium production.
ID Number: JA021366
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Elections are Not Enough.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 4, April 2005, p. 19-21.)
Author(s):
1. Maley, William
Subject(s):
1. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Once the warm feeling of a successful election fades, the hard work for democracy really begins. Afghanistan is at that stage now and the lessons have much wider relevance for Iraq and beyond.
ID Number: JA021401
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

2004

Une reconstruction afghane aux allures de Bouzkachi.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 1, janvier 2004, p. 93-106.)
Author(s):
1. Bonnemaison, Aymeric
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Le redacteur decrit l'Afghanistan a l'heure de la reconstruction, au travers d'un jeu equestre confus et brutal, le Bouzkachi, qui reflete la situation actuelle. La complexite des enjeux internes et externes trouble la lisibilite de la partie, mais ne doit pas faire oublier que la France peut y conduire une politique d'influence en s'appuyant sur la credibilite averee de ses cadres. En ouvrant tout a la fois sur l'education, la sante, l'agriculture, le renforcement institutionnel et le
patrimoine, elle favorise une stabilite sur le long terme et s'assure une place en Asie centrale, zone dont l'interet geopolitique ne cesse de croitre.

Afghanistan : From Here to Eternity ?.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 4-15.)
Author(s):
1. Maloney, Sean M.
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
The author analyzes America's efforts in Afghanistan and determines we cannot afford to let the situation devolve. The article recounts tow years' worth of American-led successes, including the destruction of al Qaeda's base and its Taliban shield. He cautions America to strengthen its resolve in support of the Afghan people if we are to avoid the dire predictions of pundits voicing erroneous Vietnam analogies.

Crafting a Constitution for Afghanistan.
(JOURNAL OF DEMOCRACY, vol. 15, no. 3, July 2004, p. 5-19.)
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
As 2004 began, Afghanistan approved a new constitution that represents a key step forward in its political reconstruction. The author details the process on how the new constitution was drafted and discusses its goals. He opines that realization of the new constitution's stated goals still depend on efforts beyond its scope, such as demobilizing militias and eradicating the drug trade and other illicit activities that accounted for more than a third of the Afghan economy.

Bush, the United Nations and Nation-building.
Author(s):
1. Chesterman, Simon
Subject(s):
1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--USA
Notes:
Would greater UN involvement have avoided any of the mistakes made by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in administering Iraq? Three of the most egregious errors - failing to provide
for emergency law and order, disbanding the Iraqi army and blanket de-Ba'athification - ran counter to lessons from previous operations. But the greatest mistake by US planners may have been the assumption that previous UN nation-building efforts have achieved limited success because of UN incompetence, rather than because of the inherent contradictions in building democracy through foreign military intervention. The United States is now engaged, in Afghanistan and Iraq, in two of the most ambitious nation-building projects in its history. The US took a predominant role in part because of the circumstances in which the two conflicts commenced, but also as an extension of the present administration's more general suspicion of multilateral institutions such as the United Nations. This suspicion now undermines the chances of either operation concluding successfully.

La reconstruction de l'Afghanistan aura-t-elle lieu ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 3, automne 2004, p. 611-624.)
Author(s):
1. Gayer, Laurent
2. Novosseloff, Alexandra
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Apres l'operation americaine en Afghanistan, a l'automne 2001, l'accord de Bonn du 5 decembre a fixe les etapes du processus de paix, sous l'egide de l'ONU. Celle-ci exerce un role d'encadrement et de soutien a la reconstruction du pays, tout en laissant une coalition d'Etats gerer le volet securitaire. Ce processus a donne lieu a un phenomenene d'afghanisation de la democratie qui rend tout relatif le succes de l'aide internationale. Le president Karzai a pose les bases d'un regime neo-monarchique, dont la nouvelle armee nationale, formee par les Etats-Unis, la France et le Royaume-Uni, est l'instrument privilegie. Mais cette strategie centralisatrice suscite de nombreuses resistances parmi l'elite afghane issue de la guerre et du djihad. Pour reussir, le president Karzai devra a la fois se doter d'un appareil d'Etat efficace et legitime et, surtout, elargir ses soutiens politiques en montrant sa capacite a redistribuer les ressources de l'Etat, en particulier les subsides internationaux.

Afghanistan : Lehren fur ein Zusammenwirken von NATO und EU im internationalen Krisenmanagement.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 12-14.)
Author(s):
1. Brok, Elmar
2. Gresch, Norbert
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
Notes:
Important steps towards the reconstruction of and state-building in Afghanistan have been taken. In January 2004, the constituent Loya Jirga has adopted a constitution. Elections
are scheduled for fall of 2004. However, they will take place only if the security situation is going to be improved and elections in the more remote provinces are possible to be held in a safe and secure environment. The increase in the number of PRTs could contribute to supporting the confidence of the people in the state-building process. At the international Afghanistan Conference in Berlin on 31 March/1 April 2004 the political perspectives for the country were possible to be demonstrated by having the elements of security, reconstruction, and democratization tied up in a compact package. Afghanistan must remain on the top of the agenda of NATO and EU. This is also a test to show how Europe is going to handle the new threats in the 21st century.

The Way Forward in Afghanistan.
(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2004, 2 p.)
Author(s):
1. Cetin, Hikmet
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
NATO's focus in Afghanistan is on expanding its geographical presence beyond Kabul and supporting voter registration and the electoral process. Together with other international and national security forces, the Alliance is in a position through the International Security Assistance Force to play an important role in neutralising many of the threats that might otherwise undermine prospects for a new, post-Taliban political era. The creation of additional Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) will gradually enable NATO to expand its presence. But there is also an immediate need for a security presence throughout the country during the electoral period. Concerns exist about the ability of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan to ensure the fairness and transparency of the elections. However, there is no serious alternative to the poll, which should legitimise the elected government in both Afghan and international eyes and reinforce that government's authority vis-à-vis other actors competing for power. Helping ensure that the electoral process is legitimate and that it is seen to be legitimate will be a test of credibility and resolve for NATO. But the potential benefits are such that the Alliance and the wider international community have a vested interest in making the necessary investment now.

Afghanistan als Nagelprobe fur die NATO.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 35-36.)
Author(s):
1. Clement, Rolf
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA020857
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART
Operation Afghanistan: ein Situationsbericht.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 8, August 2004, S. 8-11.)
Author(s):
1. Freytag, Konrad
Subject(s):
1. NATO—ARMED FORCES—AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA020787
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

NATO: Out of Area, Out of Business ?.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Herd, Graeme
Subject(s):
1. NATO—ARMED FORCES—AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION—IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003
4. NATO
Notes:
Is it time to think the unthinkable on Afghanistan and Iraq? What if either or both became failed states, would NATO and the Atlantic alliance survive the shock? This is not just the worry of maverick doom-mongers, but that of NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer in a recent New York Times interview. He reportedly called for cooperation to save the two countries and criticised Washington for abandoning his organisation.
ID Number: JA020741
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Great Expectations.
(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2004, 2 p.)
Author(s):
1. Hillier, Rick
Subject(s):
1. NATO—ARMED FORCES—AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION—AFGHANISTAN
3. ELECTIONS—AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
While there are many long-term challenges facing both Afghans and NATO in Afghanistan, there is one immediate challenge that overshadows all others: the organisation of free and fair elections, including the voter registration process that must precede them. It is here that NATO must now focus its efforts, for failure to support the political process in the short term will undermine the Alliance's ability to achieve its longer-term goal of building a stable and secure Afghanistan. The physical component of NATO's commitment to ensuring security in Afghanistan depends on a robust network of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and their enabling capabilities. Its moral component, in the immediate term, rests on the timely expansion of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) so that it is able to make a meaningful and visible contribution to security during the electoral process. The enormous credibility ISAF currently enjoys within Afghanistan has engendered confidence in NATO and patience with the pace of ISAF's expansion to date. Expectations are, however, high, and from the point of view of Afghans, who see the upcoming elections as the seminal event for the future peace and development of their nation, time is running out.
ID Number: JA020858
Warlords, Drugs, Democracy.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 15-17.)
Author(s):
1. Ahmed, Samina
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Elections in Afghanistan have been postponed until September as a result of security worries and the low level of voter registration achieved so far. Democratic progress there might be a useful asset for American President George Bush in his re-election bid, but serious long-term international attention is needed to prevent a return to chaos and civil war.

ID Number: JA020466
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

(Re)Building Afghanistan : The Folly of Stateless Democracy.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 165-170.)
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Unlike Iraq, in Afghanistan an international consensus supports common goals for the entire operation, providing a test of whether the 'international community' is capable of effective joint action to make societies secure, even when their insecurity threatens the whole world. So far the results indicate that governments and international institutions are not up to the job.

ID Number: JA020398
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan, Iraq and the 'War' on Terror : Struggle for the Global Soul.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 7-10.)
Author(s):
1. Saikal, Amin
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
Notes:
Afghanistan, Iraq and the US-led 'war' on international terrorism are at different critical phases, but the fates of all three are now interlocked. The outcome in one is capable of seriously affecting the fortunes of the others. Afghanistan has achieved a great deal during its two-year transition from a theocratic past, but is now balanced on a knife-edge. By comparison, Iraq, where the United States and its allies are both politically and militarily in serious trouble, faces further upheaval with uncertain outcomes. Meanwhile, the war on terror has lost its initial focus.

ID Number: JA020790
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Afghanistan Unbound.
Author(s):
1. Gannon, Kathy
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Two and a half years after the fall of the Taliban, Afghanistan is once more lapsing into bloody chaos. Although President Hamid Karzai is strong on paper, he is weak in fact. The drug trade is surging, the Taliban are creeping back, and real power rests in the hands of the country's many warlords. Instead of disarming the militias, Washington is using them to hunt the remnants of al Qaeda and the Taliban. But ordinary Afghans are paying the price.

ID Number: JA020391
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 17-18.)
Author(s):
1. Nugent, Nicholas
Subject(s):
1. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Afghans go to the polls to elect a president on October 9. It will be the most far-reaching exercise of popular choice in the country's history. The vote, three years after the Taliban was driven from power and just over three weeks before the American presidential election, will be followed next spring by polls to elect a new parliament.

ID Number: JA020909
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : le lent retour du pouvoir central.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 105, automne 2004, p. 281-293.)
Author(s):
1. Roy, Olivier
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Does Afghanistan have a future as a unified state? Won't its apparent ethnic polarization and tribal-based power structures lead to the further fragmenting of the country? Things aren't quite that simple. Although it is true that divisions exist between various ethnic groups, what is at stake is nonetheless control of the central state, and not autonomy or even independence from it. On the other hand, the fact is that the Karzai government must do business with the warlords who exercise real power in 'their' respective regions. But these local potentates do not really represent a threat to the unity of the country. Quite the contrary: these leaders actually want the central authority to play the role of moderator. Subtly playing on this quest for political balance, President Karzai, with the help of the international community, is gradually extending Kabul's influence across the entire country.

ID Number: JA021065
Year: 2004
Language: French
Transnational Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan.
(INternational Affairs, vol. 79, no. 3, May 2003, p. 567-581.)
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.
Subject(s):
1. Human Rights--Afghanistan
Notes:
Like other societies emerging from protracted conflict, Afghanistan confronts a legacy of past crimes and violence. Communist rulers, Soviet occupiers, rural resistance fighters, Islamist parties, the Taliban movement, Pakistani volunteers, al-Qaeda members, power-seeking warlords, and the anti-Taliban coalition all contributed more or less to the litany of abuses since 1978. Almost no one in the society has been untouched, and almost no one with any power has clean hands. For these very reasons, caution and care are necessary. Demobilizing and reintegrating tens of thousands of irregular militia, as well as creating new security forces are the necessary conditions for the rest of the peace-building agenda, and, as shown by the author's first-hand experience in the Bonn negotiations over the post-Taliban succession, raising the issue of past crimes prematurely may lead fighters to revert to previous modes of behaviour. He argues for a careful start that emphasizes documenting the scale of the abuses with an emphasis on the suffering of the victims rather than the guilt of the perpetrators, in order gradually to support an Afghan debate on how to reconcile the society with its history.

Erfahrungen aus dem 2. ISAF-Kontingent in Afghanistan.
(Europäische Sicherheit, 52. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2003, S. 14-20.)
Author(s):
1. Schlenker, Manfred
Subject(s):
1. United Nations--Armed Forces--Afghanistan
Notes:
With international attention focused on Iraq, Afghanistan fears that it is about to become 'last year's war'. The pledges by western and other leaders not to forget Afghanistan will themselves be forgotten. But the battle to restore peace and build democracy is far from over, as the June killing of German peacekeepers painfully illustrated. Government control does not extend far beyond the capital and warlords maintain extensive armies - the country may be less secure than Iraq. Has the Great Game of big-power rivalry been replaced by a little game of regional competition?
Afghanistan: An Ethnopolitical Portrait: A Unitary or a Federal State.

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

Author(s):
1. Khamagaev, Alexander

Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

US Nation-building Policy in the Greater Middle East.

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

Author(s):
1. Ottaway, Marina

Subject(s):
1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

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

The Road to Kabul.

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

Author(s):
1. Ruiz Palmer, Diego A.

Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:
NATO's April decision to take responsibility for the command, coordination and planning of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan was groundbreaking. It was also embedded in decisions taken by Alliance leaders in Prague to be prepared to support or lead operations and deploy forces wherever NATO decides. The original ISAF was established by UNSCR 1386 of December 2001 with a mandate to assist the Afghan Transitional Authority maintain security in and around Kabul. Since its creation, it has been led by the United Kingdom, Turkey and currently Germany and the Netherlands with contingents from NATO members, Partner countries and New Zealand. In future, the North Atlantic Council will provide political direction to the operation, in close consultation.
with non-NATO force contributors. SHAPE will assume the strategic responsibility of operation headquarters and host the ISAF international coordination cell, while AFNORTH will act as the operational-level Joint Force Command headquarters between SHAPE and ISAF headquarters in Kabul. The ISAF commander will be able to draw on specialised assets in areas such as strategic planning, without having to deploy them into Afghanistan, which may, in due course, allow the Alliance to consider expanding ISAF's tasks.

Afghanistan : The Difficult Road to National Revival.

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

Author(s):
1. Kabulov, Z.

Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT


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

Author(s):
1. Marsden, Peter

Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:
In this article the author focuses initially on the degree of support provided by the international community to the interim administration of Afghanistan and notes that the pledges made at the Tokyo Conference do not equate to the per capita levels of funding made available for other recent emergencies. He draws attention to the inter-relationship between security and funding for reconstruction and comments that the recent decision of the US government to join with others in agreeing to finance work to upgrade the major highway system is very timely in shoring up the regime in the wake of the recent assassination attempt on Hamid Karzai. He stresses that the international community needs to provide sustained support to the new government if it is to survive. He also analyses the complex relationship between the administration and the aid community and reports on the calls by the government to be given the major part of the resources allocated by international donors and to be supported to take the lead in determining policy and strategy. The author notes the nature of the Afghan economy and the potential for reconstruction, taking into account the economic impact of the conflict, the progress made by the aid community since 1992, the humanitarian crisis arising from the drought of 1999-2001 and the large scale, mainly involuntary, return of refugees from Pakistan and Iran since March 2002. He comments on the fact that the agricultural economy cannot support its population, on the need for economic safety valves in the form of migration to Pakistan and Iran, on the availability of camps for internally displaced people, and on urbanization. In concluding the author is both optimistic and cautious, noting the fragility of the situation, but also acknowledging that the international community is taking timely action to address it through reconstruction assistance although it remains reluctant to give sufficient priority to security.
Regional Issues in the Reconstruction of Afghanistan.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 20, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 31-40.)
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.
2. Armstrong, Andrea
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA019166
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Un triangle dangereux : Inde-Pakistan-Afghanistan.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 583-598.)
Author(s):
1. Etienne, Gilbert
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Le triangle Inde-Pakistan-Afghanistan se trouve place, depuis le 11 septembre 2001 et le lancement par Washington de la 'longue guerre contre le terrorisme', au coeur du nouveau desordre mondial. Les relations changeantes et contradictoires entre l'Inde et le Pakistan, les liens ambigus qui unissent celui-ci et l'Afghanistan d'Hamid Karzai, et l'entente apparemment tres cordiale entre New Delhi et Kaboul : tout cela forme une toile de fond sur laquelle s'enchevetrent des facteurs internes d'instabilite, qu'il s'agisse de mouvements religieux fondamentalistes, de difficultes economiques ou du trafic d'opium et d'heroin, objet de toutes les convoitises. Le poids croissant des Etats-Unis en Asie centrale et au Moyen-Orient, en particular depuis l'intervention en Irak, vient ajouter, sinon a l'instabilite, du moins aux tensions politiques qui traversent la region, ou l'Iran, la Russie et la Chine n'ont pas renonce non plus a exercer leur influence.

Arc of Instability.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 25-26.)
Author(s):
1. Haider, Ejaz
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
3. TALIBAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Afghanistan could either be one end of a growing arc of instability through the Middle East or an early example of gradual, democratic post-conflict nation building. Cross-border tribal loyalties and control of remote areas in Pakistan may
A little more than a year after the breakdown of the Taliban regime and the establishment of a transitional government, disillusionment and hopes for Afghanistan's future keep a balance. On the one side, the Afghan government succeeded in establishing itself in Kabul within the past year and the presence of more than 1,100 Afghan and international NGOs manifests the good will of the international community to press on Afghanistan's reconstruction. On the other side, armed conflicts and violent clashes are still occurring in Afghanistan. This extremely tense situation is being additionally aggravated by the bad socio-economic conditions. The permanent state of war caused the total devastation of the entire country. Hereditary burdens of the wars are approximately 1.5 million civilian and military casualties, more than ten million antipersonnel mines, an illiteracy rate of over 60 percent, and the flight of up to 6.5 million people to Pakistan and Iran.
Rescuing the Refugees.
Author(s):
1. Helton, Arthur C.
Subject(s):
1. REFUGEES
2. REFUGEES--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
The world's focus in Afghanistan is shifting from waging war to picking up the pieces and helping the long-suffering Afghan people. But can action follow words? Modern refugee crises require solutions that pair crisis response with nation building, and private agencies with national and international actors. But the organizations devoted to such tasks remain outdated, uncoordinated, and shackled by politicians and bureaucrats. The system is broken, and it cannot be fixed from within.

Rebuilding Afghanistan.
Author(s):
1. Balaj, Barbara
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Afghanistan desperately needs help. After two decades of civil war it has one of the most appalling records of any country in the world. Some 70% of the population are malnourished; 64% are illiterate. Infant mortality is one of the highest on the globe. What are the IMF, World Bank, and the EU doing about this?

Rebuilding Afghanistan's National Army.
Author(s):
1. Jalali, Ali A.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--ARMED FORCES
Notes:
The author looks at the prospects for the creation of a new national army in Afghanistan. His historical review of the three previous attempts at organizing a national army reveals an unhealthy competition from tribal and local entities, that doomed earlier attempts. The author concludes that the rebuilding of Afghanistan's army is an essential element in the stabilization of the country and critical to the war on terrorism in South and Central Asia. He cautions Americans to be prepared for a demanding and long-term engagement if there is to be any hope for a successful national military in Afghanistan.
A New Model Afghan Army.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 44-59.)
Author(s):
1. Manuel, Anja
2. Singer, P. W.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--ARMED FORCES
Notes:
Afghanistan's peace remains tenuous. Rival warlords still control separate militias, and distrust of government abounds. Only a national army can secure the peace. Yet the Afghans have been slow to create one, and the international community has not helped much. The United States must jump-start the process before war breaks out again.
ID Number: JA018036
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Defending Against Anarchy: From War to Peacekeeping in Afghanistan.
Author(s):
1. Marten, Kimberly Zisk
Subject(s):
1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
3. USA--ARMED FORCES
Notes:
If Washington does not reevaluate its current approach, Afghanistan's postwar stability might prove short-lived. Here's a look at what kind of peacekeeping force is needed in Afghanistan, how it would operate, and why the United States should lead it.
ID Number: JA018674
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 7, no. 1, March - May 2002, Whole Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA018481
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

South-West Asia after the Taliban.
Author(s):
1. Ayoob, Mohammed
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf deserves American support if he can demonstrate continued determination to divert his country from an extremist trajectory. Yet, in the long run, it is India and (perhaps less obviously) Iran - preeminent states in South Asia and the Gulf and natural status quo powers - that stand out as logical American partners. Iran may look like an
unlikely partner, especially after US President George W. Bush's hard-line classification of the country, in his 30 January 2002 State of the Union address, as part of an 'axis of evil'. Yet, the American decision to renounce hopes for rapprochement with Iran - if that is indeed what has been decided - is misguided. The US should not neglect the strategic logic of increasingly converging interests between Washington, New Delhi and Tehran.

Afghanistan on the Threshold of Peace.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2002, p. 7-13.)
Author(s):
1. Korgun, Viktor
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan : gagner la guerre, perdre la paix ?.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 97, automne 2002, p. 189-196.)
Author(s):
1. Taheri, Amir
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
The United States won the war in Afghanistan, but are they now losing the peace? The US military intervention was initially supposed to be short. But troops are still in the field, and their continued presence is raising concerns among other powers. Washington is suspected of seeking to make Afghanistan into a cornerstone of its diplomacy in Central Asia. The Americans are also thought to be intending to use the country to deliver oil from Kazakhstan and other neighboring states. This strategy is risky since it would require the emergence of conditions that will prove very difficult - and perhaps impossible - to achieve. It supposes a strong central power in Kabul, whereas this power is traditionally weak in a bitterly divided country. Only a federal solution combined with the withdrawal of US troops will avoid yet another bloody civil war.

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Rebuilding Afghanistan.
Author(s):
1. Ottaway, Marina
2. Lieven, Anatol
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
In the past several decades, the international community has relied on three approaches to deal with countries that descend into chaos. It has supported strongmen capable of reimposing order by force; it has given up in despair, leaving the country to sort out its problems as best it can; and, most recently, it has embarked on ambitious projects to reconstruct the country in the image of a modern secular, multiethnic, and democratic state. None of these approaches should be used in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA017630
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan: Waiting for War Again.
Author(s):
1. Nugent, Nicholas.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
'The assassination attempt last month of Afghan President Hammed Karzai and the car bomb in the capital Kabul have drawn renewed attention to the country's divisions. A year after the start of the campaign to end taliban control, armed groups are just waiting for international forces to leave so that factional conflict can resume.'

ID Number: JA018340
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Geopolitique de l'Afghanistan.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 12, décembre 2001, p. 86-92.)
Author(s):
1. Delcorde, Raoul
Subject(s):
1. GEOPOLITICS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
L'Afghanistan est un espace enclave qui a, pourtant, éte un verrou strategique convoité par ses voisins. La variété des ethnies, que l'on regroupe entre Pachtouns (environ 40% de la population) et non-Pachtouns a rendu toujours delicat l'exercice du pouvoir a Kaboul. Les luttes fratricides entre Moudjahidin apres le depart des troupes sovietiques faciliterent l'arrivée des Taliban, soutenus par le Pakistan. Ceux-ci aggraverent la division et la fragmentation du pays sur des bases religieuses et tribales et enfonceront le pays dans une économie de contrebande. Avec l'installation de bases du groupe Al-Quaida, le regime des Taliban a pu beneficier du soutien arme de Ben Laden: isole, ce regime s'est radicalise puis s'est trouve en confrontation directe avec les Etats-Unis et une large partie de la communaut interationale. L'Onu et l'Union europeenne reflechissent deja a l'avenir de ce pays, apres le depart des Taliban. Il faudra recomposer la delicate texture ethnique, trouver des formules acceptables pour les
Afghans et reconstruire ce pays abîmé par vingt années de guerre et de troubles.

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Le statut de l'Afghanistan sur la scène internationale et ses implications pour l'Asie centrale. 
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 8-9, aout - septembre 2001, p. 89-92.)

Author(s):
1. Dorronsoro, Gilles

Subject(s):
1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

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