Bin Laden and Al Qaeda
Thematic Bibliography no. 5/11

Ben Laden et Al-Qaida
Bibliographie thématique no. 5/11

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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l'OTAN.

Books
Livres

2010

323   /01187
   Yemen on the Brink ? The Resurgence of Al Qaeda in Yemen - Washington :
      New America Foundation.
      28 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
      (Counterterrorism Strategy Initiative Policy Paper)
      Author(s):
         1. Barfi, Barak
      Subject(s):
         1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
         3. TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
      Added entry(s):
         1. New America Foundation (US)
      URI:
         http://www.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/ba
         rfi.pdf
      ID number: 80023097
      Year: 2010
      Type: M

2009

323   /01185
   Tora Bora Revisited : How We Failed to Get Bin Laden and Why It Matters
      Today - Washington : US Government Printing Office.
      v, 43 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
      Subject(s):
         1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
         2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      Notes:
         A Report to Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United
            States Senate, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session,
            November 30, 2009.
      URI: http://foreign.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/tora_bora_report.pdf
      ID number: 80023082
      Year: 2009
      Type: M

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323    /01173
   Al-Qaeda's Senior Leadership (AQSL) - Alexandria, VA : IHS Jane's.
      40 p. : ill.; 28 cm.
      Subject(s):
         1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      Added entry(s):
         1. Pippard, Tim, ed.
      Notes:
         A Jane's Strategic Advisory Services (JSAS) supplement.
         'This paper brings together insight and commentary from a number
            of leading Al-Qaeda experts, scholars, analysts, academics and
            journalists who examine the full range of issues that are
            shaping the future direction of the jihadist movement.'
      ID number: 80022991
      Year: 2009
      Type: M


323    /01100
   Global Jihadism : Theory and Practice - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
      212 p.; 24 cm.
      (Cass Series on Political Violence)
      ISBN: 9780415452427
      Author(s):
         1. Brachman, Jarret M.
      Subject(s):
         1. JIHAD
         2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
         4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'This book exposes the core doctrine and strategy of today's
            global Jihadist movement. The first half of the book explores
            the ideas upon which groups such as al-Qaida are built,
            including the concepts of Jihad, al-Wala wal-Bara, Takfir, and
            Tawhid. The author exposes a genre of Jihadist strategic
            scholarship that has been virtually ignored in the West and
            helps to situate it within the broader Salafist religious
            movement. The second half explores the thinking and activities
            of al-Qaida's propaganda machine, explaining its intricacies
            and idiosyncrasies. It includes case studies on the rise and
            fall of global Jihadist terrorism in Saudi Arabia post-9/11,
            and highlights the explosive results of bringing theory to bear
            on practice in the United Kingdom over the past twenty years.
            The book concludes by providing innovative strategies for
            combating the global Jihadist ideology.'
      ID number: 80021982
      Year: 2009
      Type: M
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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

323   /01157
   Islamic Radicalism and Global Jihad - Washington : Georgetown University
      Press.
      xvi, 320 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 9781589012523
      Author(s):
         1. Springer, Devin R.
         2. Regens, James L.
         3. Edger, David N.
      Subject(s):
         1. JIHAD
         2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
         3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
         4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      Notes:
         Bibliography: p. 275-287.
         'Jihadist ideology inspires a diverse and decentralized collection
            of radical groups to fight alleged enemies of Islam and to
            attempt to restore a holy caliphate to unite Muslim peoples
            across the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. This book provides
            unique insights into the philosophical foundations, strategic

vision, organizational dynamics and tactics of the modern
                jihadist movement - with specific attention to its primary
                driver, Al-Qaida.'
        ID number: 80022674
        Year: 2009
        Type: M

2008

327   /01433
    How We Missed the Story : Osama bin Laden, the Taliban, and the Hijacking
        of Afghanistan - Washington : United States Institute of Peace.
        xvii, 321 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
        ISBN: 9781601270245
        Author(s):
            1. Gutman, Roy
        Subject(s):
            1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
            2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
            3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY
            4. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
            5. TALIBAN
            6. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
            7. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'Focusing principally on events in Afghanistan in the 1990s, the
                author advances a narrative that reveals the inner workings of
                US foreign policymaking, the internal debates among key actors
                in and around Afghanistan during the 1990s, and the media's
                lapses in coverage of Afghanistan during that period that might
                have put that situation higher up on the US foreign policy
                agenda. Drawing on field research and numerous interviews with
                key individuals both in the United States and abroad, the
                author highlights key strategic mistakes made by the West :
                first in allowing the Taliban to fill the power vacuum left in
                the wake of the Soviet withdrawal in 1989 and then, with the
                emergence of Osama bin Laden, in leaving strategic policies in
                the hands of counterterrorism experts rather than political and
                diplomatic officials.'
        ID number: 80021862
        Year: 2008
        Type: M

323   /01141
    L'enigme Oussama Ben Laden - Paris : Payot.
        332 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
        ISBN: 9782228903660
        Author(s):
            1. Hamel, Ian, 1950-
        Subject(s):
            1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
            2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            3. TERRORISM
            4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'Les Etats-Unis pouvaient-ils admettre que l'instigateur du 11
                septembre 2001 etait le fils du meilleur ami du roi d'Arabie
                Saoudite, leur allie et principal pourvoyeur de petrole ?
                Alors, ils ont fabrique le mythe d'un genie du mal, et tentent
                de faire croire qu'ils le traquent depuis sept ans. Mais
                veulent-ils le trouver et y ont-ils interet ? Manipulations de
                l'opinion, enjeux geostrategiques, ou encore profits

economiques ? Les hypotheses sont legion. Le vrai Oussama Ben
Laden n'a rien d'un grand stratege, d'un brillant ideologue ni
meme d'un chef de guerre. Des le debut des annees 1990, on
aurait pu l'arreter ou simplement neutraliser cet illumine
millionnaire, qui anonne les tirades de penseurs extremistes
qui l'ont toujours utilise.'
ID number: 80022554
Year: 2008
Type: M

323   /01110
The Search for Al Qaeda : Its Leadership, Ideology, and Future -
Washington : Brookings Institution Press.
x, 180 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780815774143
Author(s):
    1. Riedel, Bruce O.
Subject(s):
    1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
    3. TERRORISM
Notes:
    Bibliography: p. 167-170. Includes index.
    'Al Qaeda is the most dangerous terrorist network in history. Its
        charismatic leader, Osama bin Laden, has been Public Enemy
        Number One since the horrific attacks of September 11, while
        its presence in Iraq and Afghanistan remains among the most
        problematic aspects of those wars. Yet most people outside the
        Middle East know very little about al Qaeda. If the first rule
        of war is to know your enemy, then Western democracies have a
        long way to go. The author fills the breach with a
        comprehensive analysis of al Qaeda, illuminating the origins,
        leadership, ideology, vulnerabilities, and strategy of the
        terrorist network that brought down the Twin Towers and
        continues to threaten us today.'
ID number: 80022071
Year: 2008
Type: M

323   /01083
Ending Terrorism : Lessons for Defeating al-Qaeda - Abingdon, UK :
Routledge.
86 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Paper ; 394)
ISBN: 9780415450621
Author(s):
    1. Cronin, Audrey Kurth
Subject(s):
    1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Added entry(s):
    1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
    'Like all other terrorist movements, al-Qaeda will end. While it
        has traits that exploit and reflect the current international
        context, it is not utterly without precedent : some aspects of
        al-Qaeda are unusual, but many are not. Terrorist groups end
        according to recognisable patterns that have persisted for
        centuries, and they reflect, among other factors, the
        counter-terrorist policies taken against them. It makes sense
        to formulate those policies with a specific image of an end in
        mind. Understanding how terrorism ends is the best way to avoid
        being manipulated by the tactic. There is vast historical

experience with the decline and ending of terrorist campaigns,
yet few policymakers are familiar with it. This paper first
explains five typical strategies of terrorism and why Western
thinkers fail to grasp them. It then describes historical
patterns in ending terrorism to suggest how insights from that
history can lay a foundation for more effective
counter-strategies. Finally, it extracts policy prescriptions
specifically relevant to ending the campaign of al-Qaeda and
its associates, moving towards a post al-Qaeda world.'
ID number: 80021837
Year: 2008
Type: M

323   /01115
   How Terrorist Groups End : Lessons for Countering Al Qa'ida - Santa
   Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
   xxiii, 225 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
   ISBN: 9780833044655
   Author(s):
      1. Jones, Seth G., 1972-
      2. Libicki, Martin C.
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM
      2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
      3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
   Notes:
      Bibliography: p. 201-221. Includes index.
      'All terrorist groups eventually end. But how do they end ? The
         evidence since 1968 indicates that most groups have ended
         because they joined the political process (43 percent), or
         local police and intelligence agencies arrested or killed key
         members (40 percent). Military force has rarely been the
         primary reason for the end of terrorist groups, and few groups
         within this time frame have achieved victory. This has
         significant implications for dealing with al Qa'ida and
         suggests fundamentally rethinking post-9/11 US counterterrorism
         strategy : policymakers need to understand where to prioritize
         their efforts with limited resources and attention. The authors
         report that religious terrorist groups take longer to eliminate
         than other groups and rarely achieve their objectives. The
         largest groups achieve their goals more often and last longer
         than the smallest ones do. Finally, groups from upper-income
         countries are more likely to be left-wing or nationalist and
         less likely to have religion as their motivation. The authors
         conclude that policing and intelligence, rather than military
         force, should form the backbone of US efforts against al
         Qa'ida. And US policymakers should end the use of the phrase
         'war on terrorism' since there is no battlefield solution to
         defeating al Qa'ida.'
   ID number: 80022299
   Year: 2008
   Type: M

323   /01122
    The Globalization of Martyrdom : Al Qaeda, Salafi Jihad, and the
    Diffusion of Suicide Attacks - Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University
    Press.
    xiv, 343 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
    ISBN: 9780801890550
    Author(s):
        1. Moghadam, Assaf, 1974-
    Subject(s):
        1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        3. JIHAD
        4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
    Notes:
        Bibliography: p. 311-333. Includes index.
        'This volume examines the rise and spread of suicide attacks over
            the past decade. Sorting through 1,270 terror strikes between
            1981 and 2007, the author attributes their recent proliferation
            to the mutually related ascendance of al Qaeda and its guiding
            ideology, Salafi Jihad, an extreme interpretation of Islam that
            rejects national boundaries and seeks to create a global Muslim
            community.'
    ID number: 80022366
    Year: 2008
    Type: M

323   /01117
    Joining Al-Qaeda : Jihadist Recruitment in Europe - Abingdon, UK :
    Routledge.
    71 p.; 24 cm.
    (Adelphi Papers ; 399)
    ISBN: 9780415547314
    Author(s):
        1. Neumann, Peter R.
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. JIHAD
        3. TERRORISM--EUROPE
    Added entry(s):
        1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
    Notes:
        'In Britain alone, several thousand young Muslims are thought to
            be part of violent extremist networks. How did they become
            involved ? What are the mechanisms and dynamics through which
            European Muslims join al-Qaeda and groups inspired by al-Qaeda
            ? This paper explains the processes whereby European Muslims
            are recruited into the Islamist militant movement. It reveals
            that although overt recruitment has been driven underground,
            prisons and other 'places of vulnerability' are increasingly
            important alternatives. It explores the recruitment roles of
            radical imams, gateway organisations and activists, and
            highlights the kinds of message that facilitate the recruitment
            process. It also shows how the Internet has come to play an
            increasingly significant role. The author argues that there is
            little evidence of systematic, top-down jihadist recruitment in
            Europe. Rather, the activist leaders of cells increasingly
            drive the process. The paper explores possible options for
            European governments whishing to disrupt violent extremist
            networks, recognising that it will also be necessary to address
            some of the underlying risk factors that fuel jihadist
            recruitment. Ultimately, the major challenge for European
            states lies in constructing more inclusive societies in which
            the narratives of exclusion and grievance will not resonate to
            the benefit of recruiters to the extremist cause.'

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      ID number: 80022334
      Year: 2008
      Type: M
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2007

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323    /01066
   Architect of Global Jihad : The Life of Al-Qaida Strategist Abu Mus'ab
      al-Suri - London : Hurst.
      xii, 510 p.; 23 cm.
      ISBN: 9781850658566
      Author(s):
         1. Lia, Brynjar
      Subject(s):
         1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         2. TERRORISTS--SYRIA--BIOGRAPHY
         3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
      Added entry(s):
         1. Lia, Brynjar
      Notes:
         Bibliography: p. 485-501. Includes index.
         'Despite his alleged capture in Pakistan in late 2005, Abu
            Mus'abal-Suri, a Syrian originally known as Mustafa Sethmarian
            Nasar, remains a potent political and ideological figure.
            Al-Suri trained a generation of young jihadis at al-Qaida's
            Afghan camps and helped establish the organisation's European
            networks. Having gained extensive military experience fighting
            in the Syrian Islamist insurgency of the early 1980s, he helped
            to shape al-Qaida's global strategy in a series of writings,
            including his influential 'Global Islamic Resistance Call'. In
            this book, al-Suri outlines a broad strategy for al-Qaida's
            younger generation to follow and describes practical ways to
            implement the theories and tactics of jihadi guerrilla warfare.
            The author translates here two key chapters from al-Suri's book
            and exposes his methods for maximising the political impact of
            jihadi violence and building successful, autonomous cells for
            'individualized terrorism'. Al-Suri's words have inspired many
            of today's militants, making the author's detailed portrait
            required reading for students and specialists of Islamist
            movements and the study of contemporary forms of terrorism.'
      ID number: 80021695
      Year: 2007
      Type: M
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2006

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323    /00990
   Jihad and International Security - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan.
      235 p.; 25 cm.
      ISBN: 1403971919
      Author(s):
         1. Roshandel, Jalil
         2. Chadha, Sharon
      Subject(s):
         1. JIHAD
         2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
         4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
      Notes:
         Bibliography: p. 223-226. Includes index.
         'The purpose of this book is to give the reader a general
            understanding of the emergence of al Qaeda and the global jihad
            movement. To this end, the authors have traced the movement's
            roots; dissected its most important published statements;
            explored its interpretation and use of Islam; examined its
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important ideological sources; reviewed the way in which
jihadists conduct themselves on the battlefield; attempted to
understand their self-justification; reviewed what government
analysts and the media have been able to uncover about its
sources of funding and sponsorship; and tried to understand the
way in which the United States and other countries have tried
to counter the threat the movement poses to national and
international security.'
ID number: 80021107
Year: 2006
Type: M

323   /01008
   Les frontieres du jihad - Paris : Fayard.
        366 p.; 22 cm.
        ISBN: 2213629501
        Author(s):
           1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
        Subject(s):
           1. JIHAD
           2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
           3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        Notes:
           Includes index.
           'Al-Qaida s'est implantee en Irak a la faveur de l'invasion
              americaine et ne pourra en etre eradiquee sans le concours
              d'insurges jusqu'a present engages dans le jihad. Le president
              irakien a d'ailleurs tendu la main aux groupes armes qui
              rejetteraient Al-Qaida, et son Premier ministre a propose un
              'dialogue avec les rebelles'. L'adversaire le plus determine
              d'Al-Qaida en Afghanistan etait le commandant Massoud, un heros
              du jihad de liberation antisovietique. Son assassinat par les
              sicaires de Ben Laden fut perpetre a l'avant-veille du 11
              septembre et scellait la transformation de l'Afghanistan en
              premier emirat terroriste de l'histoire. Depuis dix ans,
              Al-Qaida a cherche a occuper durablement un territoire d'ou
              projeter sa subversion. Elle a nomadise d'une terre a l'autre
              pour y vampiriser les combats nationaux et les absorber dans un
              jihad aussi offensif que global. Partout, elle s'est heurtee
              aux populations locales et aux tenants d'une lutte defensive.
              Pour apprehender ce conflit crucial, l'auteur nous replonge aux
              racines historiques de l'Islam et brosse pour nous la fresque
              des jihads de resistance anticoloniale. Il nous decrit
              l'emergence contemporaine du jihad a vocation globale et
              l'importation devastatrice de ce dogme en Bosnie, en
              Tchetchenie et au Cachemire. Al-Qaida a ete etrillee en Arabie
              saoudite et a echoue, malgre Zarqqoui, a destabiliser la
              Jordanie. Des lors, c'est en Irak que l'organisation de Ben
              Laden, contestee au nom meme du jihad, joue son avenir.
              Conmprendre les enjeux reels et les frontieres de cette guerre
              des jihads, telle est l'ambition de ce livre.'
        ID number: 80021234
        Year: 2006
        Type: M

323   /01013
    Inside the Jihad : My Life with Al Qaeda : A Spy's Story - New York :
    Basic Books.
    xxii, 337 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
    ISBN: 0465023886
    Author(s):
        1. Nasiri, Omar
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
        3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
    Notes:
        Includes index.
        'Between 1994 and 2000, Omar Nasiri worked as a secret agent for
            Europe's top foreign intelligence services. From the
            netherworld of Islamist cells in Belgium, to the training camps
            of Afghanistan, to the radical mosques of London, he risked his
            life to defeat the emerging global network that the West would
            come to know as Al Qaeda. Now, for the first time, Nasiri
            shares the story of his life. As an Arab and a Muslim, he was
            able to infiltrate the rigidly controlled Afghan training
            camps, where he encountered men who would later be known as the
            most-wanted terrorists on earth. Sent back to Europe with
            instructions to form a sleeper cell, Nasiri became a conduit
            for messages going back and forth between Al Qaeda's top
            recruiter in Pakistan and London's radical cleric Abu Qatada.'
    ID number: 80021273
    Year: 2006
    Type: M

323   /00977
    Al Qaeda in Europe : The New Battleground of International Jihad -
    Amherst, NY : Prometheus Books.
    403 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
    ISBN: 1591024331
    Author(s):
        1. Vidino, Lorenzo
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TERRORISM--EUROPE
        3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
        4. JIHAD
    Notes:
        Includes index.
        'Focusing on Islamic terrorism in Europe, this book analyses the
            causes of this dangerous situation, while providing a
            historical overview of Islamic terrorist activities in Europe.
            It shows how terrorists - most of them native to the Continent
            - raise money, communicate, and hide in plain sight in the
            suburbs of London, Paris and Amsterdam.'
    ID number: 80020928
    Year: 2006
    Type: M

323   /01015
   The Afghan - London : Bantam Press.
      343 p.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 0593057252
      Author(s):
         1. Forsyth, Frederick
      Subject(s):
         1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)--FICTION
         2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--FICTION
      Notes:
         'When British and American intelligence catch wind of a major
           Al-Qaeda operation in the works, they are primed for action -
           but what can they do ? They know nothing about the attack : the
           what, where or when. They have no sources in Al-Qaeda, and it's
           impossible to plant someone. The Afghan is Izmat Khan, a
           five-year prisoner of Guantanamo Bay and a former senior
           commander of the Taliban. The Afghan is also Colonel Mike
           Martin, a 25-year veteran of war zones around the world, a
           dark, lean man born and raised in Iraq. In an attempt to stave
           off disaster, the intelligence agencies will try to do what no
           one has ever done before - pass off Martin as the trusted
           Khan.'
      ID number: 80021295
      Year: 2006
      Type: M

2005

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   /00954
   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   /00928
   Al Qaeda Now : Understanding Today's Terrorists - New York : Cambridge
   University Press.
   xxiii, 257 p.; 24 cm.
   ISBN: 0521859115
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM
   Added entry(s):
      1. Greenberg, Karen J., ed.
   Notes:
      Includes index.
      'At the invitation of the New America Foundation and the Center on
         Law and Security at New York University School of Law, a group
         of authorities on international terrorism and al Qaeda were
         brought together at a meeting held in the Russell Senate Office
         Building in Washington. This volume contains the presentations
         that were made at this meeting. They constitute a valuable
         synopsis of current knowledge on al Qaeda and the policies in
         place to counter threats of future terrorist attacks. The
         papers in this book will contribute to understanding how al
         Qaeda has evolved from a movement to an ideology, what
         influence it has on Middle East stability, and what continued
         threat it is to the United States, Europe, and other areas of
         the world. The contributors are from academia, research
         centers, government agencies, and the media. They represent a
         cross section of recognized experts on al Qaeda and
         international terrorism.'
   ID number: 80020317
   Year: 2005
   Type: M

323   /00952
   Al-Qaida dans le texte : ecrits d'Oussama ben Laden, Abdallah Azzam,
   Ayman al-Zawahiri et Abou Massouab al-Zarqawi - Paris : Presses
   Universitaires de France.
   440 p.; 22 cm.
   ISBN: 2130547710
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
   Added entry(s):
      1. Kepel,Gilles, ed.
      2. Milelli, Jean-Pierre, ed.
   Notes:
      Includes index.
      'Cet ouvrage a pour ambition d'analyser le systeme doctrinal
         produit par ce que l'on nomme 'Al-Qaida' a partir de ce qui
         s'en donne a lire. Ses principaux ideologues ont fait circuler
         sur la Toile - parfois aussi sous forme imprimee - toute une
         litterature, destinee aux cercles des militants et
         sympathisants potentiels, qui fournit en substance la
         'rationalite' des actions et inscrit la violence spectaculaire
         dans une mobilisation a finalite politique par l'usage d'un
         argumentaire religieux, historique, voire nationaliste.
         Elucider cette ideologie, c'est se donner les moyens d'acceder
         a son intelligence.'
   ID number: 80020513
   Year: 2005
   Type: M

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323    /00958
   The Martyr's Oath : The Apprenticeship of a Homegrown Terrorist -
      Mississauga, ONT : John Wiley.
      xvii, 254 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 0470836830
      Author(s):
         1. Bell, Stewart, 1965-
      Subject(s):
         1. JABARAH, MOHAMMED
         2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         3. TERRORISTS--CANADA
         4. TERRORISTS--KUWAIT
         5. TERRORISM
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'In the summer of 2001, a young Canadian sat with Osama bin Laden
            near Kandahar and swore an oath : he would die for Al Qaeda.
            His name was Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, and he was 19 years old.
            This book tells the remarkable true story of how the son of
            middle-class immigrants from Kuwait was radicalized, recruited
            and trained to be an Al Qaeda terrorist.'
      ID number: 80020622
      Year: 2005
      Type: M


323    /00938
   Zarqawi : The New Face of Al-Qaeda - New York : Other Press.
      xvi, 283 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
      ISBN: 1590512146
      Author(s):
         1. Brisard, Jean-Charles
      Subject(s):
         1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         2. ZARQAWI, ABU MUSAB, 1966-
         3. TERRORISM
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi has now assumed the role of successor to
            Osama Bin Laden. This Jordanian terrorist has been designated
            Public Enemy Number 1 in the United States, with a bounty of
            over twenty-five million dollars on his head. Zarqawi's group,
            Tawhid wal Jihad, has imposed a reign of terror in post-Saddam
            Iraq, a bloodbath running the gamut from deadly street attacks
            to the beheading of hostages. Emerging in the Iraqi conflict as
            the new leader of Al-Qaeda and casting a shadow throughout the
            Middle East and Europe, Zarqawi is now the dominant force in
            the jihadist network.'
      ID number: 80020366
      Year: 2005
      Type: M
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323   /00965
   Landscapes of the Jihad : Militancy, Morality, Modernity - London :
      Hurst.
      xvi, 184 p.; 20 cm.
      ISBN: 1850657750
      Author(s):
         1. Devji, Faisal
      Subject(s):
         1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
         3. JIHAD
         4. GLOBALIZATION
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'The militant Islam represented by Al Qaeda is often described as
            a global movement. Apart from the geographical range of its
            operations and support, little else is held to define it as
            'global'. Its militants' international mobility and their
            technological sophistication are portrayed as the only signs of
            the jihadis' globalisation. This book explores the features
            that Al Qaeda and other strands of militant Islam share in
            common with global movements such as environmentalists and
            anti-globalisation protesters. These include a decentralised
            organisation and an emphasis on ethical rather than properly
            political action. The author brings these and other
            characteristics of Al Qaeda together in an analysis of the
            jihad that locates it squarely within the transformation of
            political thought after the Cold War. The jihad emerges from
            the breakdown of traditional as well as modern forms of
            authority in the Muslim world. It is neither dogmatic in an
            old-fashioned way nor ideological in the modern sense, and
            concerned neither with correct doctrinal practice in the
            present nor with some revolutionary utopia of the future.
            Instead, it is fragmented, dispersed and highly
            individualistic.'
      ID number: 80020669
      Year: 2005
      Type: M

323   /00918
   The Far Enemy : Why Jihad Went Global - New York : Cambridge University
      Press.
      xii, 345 p.; 24 cm.
      ISBN: 0521791405
      Author(s):
         1. Gerges, Fawaz A.
      Subject(s):
         1. JIHAD
         2. ISLAM AND WORLD POLITICS
         3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'Since September 11, Al Qaeda has been portrayed as an Islamist
            front united in armed struggle, or jihad, against the Christian
            West. However, as the author argues, the reality is rather
            different and more complex. In fact, Al Qaeda represents a
            minority within the jihadist movement, and its strategies have
            been vehemently criticized and opposed by religious
            nationalists among the jihadis, who prefer to concentrate on
            changing the Muslim world rather than taking the fight global.
            It is this first rift that led to the events of September 11
            and that has dominated subsequent developments. Through several
            years of primary field research, the author unravels the story
            of the jihadist movement and explores how it came into being,

the philosophies of its founding fathers, its structure, the
rifts and tensions that split its ranks, and why some members,
like Osama bin Laden and his deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri, favored
international over local strategies in taking the war to the
West.'
ID number: 80020243
Year: 2005
Type: M

323   /01182
Insurgent Iraq : Al Zarqawi and the New Generation - London : Constable.
281 p.; 20 cm.
ISBN: 1845292545
Author(s):
    1. Napoleoni, Loretta
Subject(s):
    1. ZARQAWI, ABU MUSAB, 1966-
    2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
    Bibliography: p. 231-236. Includes index.
    'In a presentation to the UN in February 2003, Colin Powell
        singled out Abu Mos'ab al Zarqawi as the leader of a terrorist
        group in north-eastern Iraq that formed part of 'a sinister
        nexus between Iraq and the al Qaeda terrorist network.' In fact
        Zarqawi and Saddam Hussein were bitter enemies and he was not a
        member of al Qaeda. But in the chaos caused by the US-UK
        invasion he has created a highly effective alliance with Saddam
        loyalists and bin Laden himself has named him the leader of al
        Qaeda in Iraq. The Americans had found and nourished another
        monster for their bizarre 'war on terror'. The author has drawn
        on extensive new research to show how, through force of
        personality and American propaganda, Zarqawi has emerged as the
        symbol of insurgency in Iraq. She further reveals the ethnic,
        religious and economic forces that are driving Iraq towards
        breakdown and civil war.'
ID number: 80023066
Year: 2005
Type: M

323   /00860
Terrorism and Violence in Southeast Asia : Transnational Challenges to
States and Regional Stability - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.
xx, 262 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0765614332
Subject(s):
    1. TERRORISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
    2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Added entry(s):
    1. Smith, Paul J., ed.
Notes:
    Includes index.
    'This work examines the scale and root causes of terrorism across
        Southeast Asia, including the role of al-Qaeda's ascendancy in
        the region.'
ID number: 80019584
Year: 2005
Type: M

323   /00926
    Les hommes d'Al-Qaida : discours et strategie - Paris : Editions
        Michalon.
        119 p.; 21 cm.
        ISBN: 2841862445
        Author(s):
            1. Thomas, Dominique
        Subject(s):
            1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            2. JIHAD
            3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'Al-Zarqawi, Al-Zawahiri, Abou Qatada, Ben Laden, tous ces noms
                sont relies par une meme matrice : Al-Qaida. New York, Madrid,
                mais aussi Casablanca, Bali, Riyad, Bagdad et Istanbul :
                l'Occident et l'Orient sont vises - les regimes arabes parce
                qu'ils oppriment, les democraties parce qu'elles sont
                complices. Entre le 11 septembre 2001 et le 11 mars 2004,
                Al-Qaida a change de visage. L'organisation historique s'est
                transformee en une nebuleuse transnationale, aux facettes
                variees et aux relais locaux multiples. Au-dela de
                l'explication facile du fanatisme religieux qui apparait peu
                convaincante, la force d'Al-Qaida repose sur le fait d'avoir
                federe sous une meme banniere les ressortissants de differents
                pays arabes, aux profiles tres diversifies, habituellement
                divises par les querelles nationalistes et politiques. Redige a
                partir de sources arabes de premiere main, cet ouvrage vise, au
                travers du portrait des hommes fondateurs mais souvent meconnus
                du phenomene Al-Qaida, a comprendre leur trajectoire
                personnelle, leur influence, leurs discours et strategie, et a
                apprehender comment, du monde arabe a l'Occident, ils
                brandissent l'etendard du jihad.'
        ID number: 80020290
        Year: 2005
        Type: M

323   /00942
    International Terrorism : The Changing Threat and the EU's Response -
        Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.
        53 p.; 24 cm.
        (Chaillot Papers ; 84)
        ISBN: 9291980811
        Author(s):
            1. Wilkinson, Paul
        Subject(s):
            1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--EU COUNTRIES
            2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        Added entry(s):
            1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
        Notes:
            If any Europeans observing the 9/11 atrocities in the United
                States had comforted themselves with the belief that Europe was
                immune from such attacks, this illusion was tragically
                shattered by the bombings in Madrid (2004) and London (2005)
                which resulted in the slaughter of many civilians. How should
                the EU respond to this new form of terrorism which is closely
                related to religious fanaticism and whose explicit aim is mass
                killing ? How serious is the Al Qaeda network's threat to
                Europe and to Europe's interests abroad ? What kind of strategy
                should the EU adopt in order to unravel the Al Qaeda network ?
                What are the emerging trends and the future prospects for
                terrorism and counterterrorism ? These are some of the key
                issues discussed in this paper. The author seeks to identify

some general principles which should underpin the
anti-terrorism policies and measures of the EU member states
and of the EU itself. Stressing the transnational dimension and
the importance of enhanced cooperation between member states,
he suggests some key components of an effective strategy to
dismantle the Al Qaeda network, while also emphasising that
democracies must never fall into the trap of using the methods
of terror to defeat terror.'
ID number: 80020395
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

327.8 /00145
   Ghost Wars : The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and bin Laden,
   from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001 - New York : Penguin
   Press.
   xvii, 695 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
   ISBN: 1594200076
   Author(s):
      1. Coll, Steve
   Subject(s):
      1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
      2. COVERT OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)--USA
      3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
      5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   Notes:
      Bibliography: p. 653-664. Includes index.
      'For nearly the past quarter century, while most Americans were
         unaware, Afghanistan has been the playing field for intense

covert operations by US and foreign intelligence agencies - invisible wars that sowed the seeds of the September 11 attacks and that provide its context. From the Soviet invasion in 1979 through the summer of 2001, the CIA, KGB, Pakistan's ISI, and Saudi Arabia's General Intelligence Department all operated directly and secretly in Afghanistan. They primed Afghan factions with cash and weapons, secretly trained guerrilla forces, funded propaganda, and manipulated politics. In the midst of these struggles bin Laden conceived and then built his global organization. The author tells the secret history of the CIA's role in Afghanistan, including its covert program against Soviet troops from 1979 to 1989, and examines the rise of the Taliban, the emergence of bin Laden, and the secret efforts by CIA officers and their agents to capture or kill bin Laden in Afghanistan after 1998. The book answers the questions so many have asked since the horrors of September 11 : to what extent did America's best intelligence analysts grasp the rising threat of Islamist radicalism ? Who tried to stop bin Laden and why did they fail ?'

ID number: 80019419
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

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

2003

323   /00740
Inside Al Qae'da : Global Network of Terror - New York : Berkley.
xlix, 362 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 0425191141
Author(s):
    1. Gunaratna, Rohan, 1961-
Subject(s):
    1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    2. TERRORISM
    3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
Notes:
    Includes index.
    'The definitive work on Al Qaeda, this book is based on five years
        of research, including extensive interviews with its members;
        field research in Al Qaeda-supported conflict zones around the
        globe; and monitoring Al Qaeda's infiltration of diaspora and
        migrant communities in North America and in Europe. This book
        sheds light on Al Qaeda's financial infrastructure and how the
        organisation trains combat soldiers and vanguard fighters for
        multiple guerrilla, terrorist and semiconventional campaigns in
        the Middle East, Asia, Africa, the Caucasus, and the Balkans.
        In addition, the author investigates the clandestine Al Qaeda
        operational network in the West. Finally, the author shows that
        for Al Qaeda to be destroyed or seriously weakened there needs
        to be a multipronged, multiagency, and multidimensional
        response by the international community.'
ID number: 80022780
Year: 2003
Type: M

323   /00984
    Inside Al Qaeda : How I Infiltrated the World's Deadliest Terrorist
        Organization - New York : Thunder's Mouth Press.
        154 p.; 20 cm.
        ISBN: 1560256109
        Author(s):
            1. Sifaoui, Mohamed
        Subject(s):
            1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
            3. TERRORISM--FRANCE
        ID number: 80021011
        Year: 2003
        Type: M

2002

323   /00775
    L'Arabie Saoudite en question : du wahhabisme a Bin Laden, aux origines
        de la tourmente - Paris : Perrin.
        185 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 2262019274
        Author(s):
            1. Basbous, Antoine
        Subject(s):
            1. WAHHABIYAH
            2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SAUDI ARABIA
            3. ISLAM AND POLITICS--SAUDI ARABIA
            4. SAUDI ARABIA--HISTORY
            5. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
        Notes:
            'Le terrorisme qui a ebranle l'Occident et pese sur son avenir
                n'est pas le fait d'un groupuscule islamiste isole, qui serait
                mene par un illumine du nom de Bin Laden. Il s'inspire de
                l'ideologie de l'Arabie Saoudite, patrie a laquelle
                appartiennent quinze des dix-neuf kamikazes de New York et
                Washington. L'Arabie Saoudite a ete fondee sur un pacte conclu
                en 1744 entre le prince guerrier Mohammed Bin Saoud et le
                reformateur religieux Mohammed Bin Abdelwahab. Depuis lors,
                deux dynasties gouvernent ensemble le pays, celle des Saoud et
                celle, officieuse mais peut-etre plus puissante, des pretres
                sunnites, les oulemas wahhabites. Ceux-ci professent un islam
                belliqueux et intolerant qui, se fondant sur une lecture
                selective et litterale du coran, refusent le monde moderne,
                pronent un eternel djihad (guerre sainte) contre les 'impies'.
                Grace aux petrodollars, cette mouvance redoutable ne cesse de
                gagner du terrain aupres des musulmans du monde entier. Si elle
                n'est pas desavouee par les musulmans moderes, elle risque de
                conduire le monde au 'choc des civilisations' tant redoute.
                Antoine Basbous, specialiste des problemes du monde arabe,
                possede une connaissance intime de l'histoire et des hommes
                d'Arabie Saoudite. En s'appuyant sur des textes inconnus en
                Occident, il expose la vision wahhabite du monde, selon
                laquelle le chretien et le juif sont des 'infideles' a hair, la
                femme demeure un etre inferieur et la terre est plate. Il
                montre comment le royaume, pris entre les exigences
                contradictoires du realisme politique et de l'idealisme
                religieux, est menace d'implosion, tandis que l'Amerique, sa
                principale alliee et protectrice, se prepare au divorce. Un
                livre indispensable pour comprendre la nature, les enjeux et
                l'evolution d'une situation conflictuelle qui risque de dominer
                les annees a venir.'
        ID number: 80018503
        Year: 2002
        Type: M

323   /00859
    Holy War, Inc. : Inside the Secret World of Osama bin Laden - London :
        Phoenix.
        xi, 303 p. : ill.; 20 cm.
        ISBN: 0753816687
        Author(s):
            1. Bergen, Peter L.
        Subject(s):
            1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
            2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'The author, a journalist specialising in investigating terrorism,
                had been tracking Osama bin Laden for years, and was putting
                the finishing touches to the first edition of this book when
                the terrorist attacks of September 11th took place. In the
                course of researching 'Holy War, Inc.' he interviewed bin Laden
                in his lair, and spoke to scores of sources familiar with the
                man, from the Saudi exile's friends and associates, to the CIA
                officials tracking him, to cabinet members of Afghanistan's
                Taliban. The story is brought fully up to date for this new
                paperback edition.'
        ID number: 80019582
        Year: 2002
        Type: M

323   /00941
    Ben Laden : la verite interdite - Paris : Denoel.
        282 p.; 18 cm.
        ISBN: 2070423778
        Author(s):
            1. Brisard, Jean-Charles
            2. Dasquie, Guillaume
        Subject(s):
            1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
            2. TERRORISM
            3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
        Notes:
            'Fils de famille exemplaire, Oussama Ben Laden n'a fait que
                suivre, plus loin que d'autres, la voie naturelle de l'elite
                d'Arabie Saoudite. Car la monarchie saoudienne s'est longtemps
                livree a un double jeu sur l'echiquier international. Dans ses
                immenses reseaux politiques et financiers ont lieu les
                rencontres les plus inattendues entre fanatiques de l'islam et
                banquiers respectables, grands petroliers americains et
                lobbyistes pro-taliban, membres du clan Bush et mecenes du
                terrorisme ... Cette enquete revele la longue histoire de ces
                liaisons dangereuses qui aboutiront aux attentats du 11
                septembre 2001.'
        ID number: 80020394
        Edition: Nouvelle ed. rev.
        Year: 2002
        Type: M

323   /00943
    Les archives secretes d'Al-Qaida : revelations sur les heritiers de Ben
        Laden - Paris : Jean Picollec.
        367 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
        ISBN: 2864771926
        Author(s):
            1. Jacquard, Roland
        Subject(s):
            1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
            2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            3. TERRORISM
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'Cet ouvrage ouvre les archives secretes d'al-Qaida, faisant
                decouvrir les futures menaces, y compris en France, de
                l'organisation terroriste et les noms de ceux qui peuvent
                succeder a Oussama ben Laden.'
        ID number: 80020427
        Year: 2002
        Type: M

323   /00769
    Deterrence and Influence in Counterterrorism : A Component in the War on
        al Qaeda - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
        xix, 86 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
        (Rand Publications ; MR-1619-DARPA)
        ISBN: 0833032860
        Author(s):
            1. Davis, Paul K., 1943-
            2. Jenkins, Brian Michael
        Subject(s):
            1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
            2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY
            3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
            4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        Added entry(s):
            1. Rand Corporation (US)
        Notes:
            'It may not be possible to deter fanatical terrorists, but members
                of terrorist systems may be amenable to influence. The US
                counterterrorism strategy should therefore include political
                warfare, placing at risk things the terrorists hold dear, a
                credible threat of force against states or groups that support
                acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, and maintaining
                cooperation with other nations engaged in the war on terror,
                while also preserving core American values.'
        URI: http://www.rand.org/publications/mr/mr1619/
        ID number: 80018418
        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

323   /00927
    Le jihad en Europe : les filieres du terrorisme islamique - Paris :
        Seuil.
        290 p.; 22 cm.
        ISBN: 2020539799
        Author(s):
        1. Laidi, Ali
        2. Salam, Ahmed
        Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
        2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--FRANCE
        3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EUROPE
        4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        5. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'Le 11 septembre 2001, les Etats-Unis sont touches par le plus
                sanglant attentat de l'Histoire : 3 300 victimes et des
                milliers de blesses. Ce livre retrace la gigantesque traque
                policiere contre les commanditaires des attaques du 11
                septembre. Il montre comment le Vieux Continent a servi de base
                arriere pour preparer ces attentats et devoile l'existence de
                cellules actives ou dormantes qui continuent de sevir en
                France, en Belgique, en Grande-Bretagne, en Italie, en Espagne
                ... Pourquoi les pays occidentaux, et particulierement la
                France, sont-ils devenus, depuis une dizaine d'annees, les
                cibles des soldats d'Allah ? Un an apres le drame de New York
                et de Washington, la France reste en etat d'alerte maximale.
                Qui sont les militants du Jihad ? Pourquoi nous ont-ils declare
                la guerre au nom de Dieu ? Sur quelles justifications
                historiques, ideologiques ou religieuses se fondent-ils ? En
                s'appuyant sur des faits inedits, des rapports confidentiels,
                des entretiens avec des specialistes de l'antiterrorisme
                europeens et americains ainsi que sur des temoignages directs
                d'activistes entraines dans les camps de Ben Laden, les auteurs

livrent une enquete exclusive sur les filieres europeennes du
                    terrorisme islamiste.'
            ID number: 80020291
            Year: 2002
            Type: M

323   /00885
    Les Afghans algeriens : de la Djamaa a la Qa'ida - [s.l.] : Editions
        ANEP.
        226 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 9961756215
        Author(s):
            1. Mokeddem, Mohamed
        Subject(s):
            1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ALGERIA
            2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            3. ALGERIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
        Notes:
            'Ce livre revient sur le phenomene des Afghans algeriens et
                retrace leur long chemin au sein des groupes islamistes armes,
                depuis la guerre d'Afghanistan contre l'occupation sovietique
                au debut des annees 80, jusqu'a la violence armee qui a
                ensanglante l'Algerie. L'auteur tente d'expliquer les liens
                existant entre les veterans de la guerre d'Afghanistan et Al
                Qai'da, l'organisation fondee par Oussama Ben Laden en 1989, et
                leur role de catalyseur au sein des groupes armes et leurs
                reseaux secrets dissemines a travers le monde, depuis que les
                GIA algeriens ont ouvert un nouveau front contre les
                Etats-Unis. Un chapitre est consacre a la tres controversee
                affaire Matoub Lounes.'
        ID number: 80019949
        Year: 2002
        Type: M

2001

323   /00703
    Usama bin Laden's al-Qaida : Profile of a Terrorist Network - Ardsley, NY
        : Transnational Publishers.
        var. pag. : ill.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1571052194
        Author(s):
            1. Alexander, Yonah
            2. Swetnam, Michael S.
        Subject(s):
            1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
            3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
            4. TERRORISTS
        Notes:
            Bibliography : p. 53-59.
            'The purpose of this publication is not to glorify bin Laden nor
                his group. Rather, it is designed to provide an easily
                accessible reference for academics, policy makers, the press,
                and other interested individuals. The study exposes much of
                al-Qaida's mystique and thereby places it in a perspective as
                one of the many challenges facing the international community
                in the twenty-first century.'
        ID number: 80017624
        Year: 2001
        Type: M

323   /00704
   Au nom d'Oussama Ben Laden : dossier secret sur le terroriste le plus
      recherche du monde - Paris : Picollec.
      399 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
      ISBN: 2864771837
      Author(s):
         1. Jacquard, Roland
      Subject(s):
         1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
         2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
         3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
         4. TERRORISTS
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'Le 11 septembre 2001, le monde entier est assomme : New York et
            Washington sont en feu. Ces actions d'eclat sont attribuees par
            les services secrets a Oussama Ben Laden, jusqu'alors bien peu
            connu du public. L'auteur ouvre ses dossiers et nous dit qui
            est ce milliardaire arabe. Quels sont ses objectifs ? Qui sont
            ses militants ? Ses kamikazes ? Ses terroristes qui constituent
            sa fraternite, veritable nebuleuse qui agit de l'Algerie aux
            Philippines ? Quel est son financement ? Qui sont ses taupes,
            ses relais en France, a Londres, en Allemagne ou en Amerique du
            Nord ? Quelles sont leurs operations du World Trade Center aux
            ambassades americaines en Afrique orientale, de l'assassinat de
            touristes a Louxor ou de marines en Arabie Seoudite a
            l'explosion d'un destroyer a Aden ? Quelles sont les menaces en
            France et en Europe occidentale ? Doit-on craindre les effets
            mortels des armes nouvelles (bacteriologiques, chimiques ou
            nucleaires) ? Avec des faits, des noms, des documents, des
            precisions, l'auteur y repond.'
      ID number: 80017629
      Year: 2001
      Type: M

Journal Articles
Articles de revues[*]

Assessing the Jihadist Terrorist Threat to America and American
Interests.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 2, February 2011, p.
65-101.)
Author(s):
1. Bergen, Peter
2. Hoffman, Bruce
3. Tiedemann, Katherine
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--USA
3. JIHAD
Notes:
Al Qaeda and allied groups continue to pose a threat to the United
States. Although it is less severe than the catastrophic
proportions of a 9/11-like attack, the threat today is more
complex and more diverse than at any time over the past nine
years. Al Qaeda or its allies continue to have the capacity to
kill dozens, or even hundreds, of Americans in a single attack.
A key shift in the past couple of years is the increasingly
prominent role in planning and operations that US citizens and
residents have played in the leadership of Al Qaeda and aligned
groups, and the higher numbers of Americans attaching
themselves to these groups. Another development is the
increasing diversification of the types of US-based jihadist
militants, and the groups with which those militants have
affiliated. Indeed, these jihadists do not fit any particular
ethnic, economic, educational, or social profile. Al Qaeda's
ideological influence on other jihadist groups is on the rise
in South Asia and has continued to extend into countries like
Yemen and Somalia; Al Qaeda's top leaders are still at large,
and American overreactions to even unsuccessful terrorist
attacks arguably have played, however inadvertently, into the
hands of the jihadists. Working against Al Qaeda and allied
groups are the ramped-up campaign of drone attacks in Pakistan,
increasingly negative Pakistani attitudes and actions against
the militants based on their territory, which are mirrored by
increasingly hostile attitudes toward Al Qaeda and allied
groups in the Muslim world in general, and the fact that
erstwhile militant allies have now also turned against Al
Qaeda. This article is based on interviews with a wide range of
senior US counterterrorism officials at both the federal and

local levels, and embracing the policy, intelligence, and law
enforcement communities, supplemented by the authors' own
research.'
ID Number: JA027501
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

How Al Qaeda Works : What the Organization's Subsidiaries Say About Its
Strength.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 2, March - April 2011, p. 128-138.)
Author(s):
   1. Farrall, Leah
Subject(s):
   1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
   Al Qaeda is stronger today than when it carried out the 9/11
      attacks. Accounts that contend that it is on the decline treat
      the central Al Qaeda organization separately from its
      subsidiaries and overlook its success in expanding its power
      and influence through them.
ID Number: JA027508
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Managing the Global and Local : The Dual Agendas of Al Qaeda in the
Arabian Peninsula.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 2, February 2011, p.
   102-123.)
Author(s):
   1. Loidolt, Bryce
Subject(s):
   1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   2. TERRORISM--ARABIAN PENINSULA
Notes:
   On 29 October 2010, the authorities in the United Kingdom and the
      United Arab Emirates intercepted explosive packages that had
      been placed on US-bound planes. Less than a year earlier, Umar
      Farouq Abdulmutallab attempted to detonate explosives aboard
      Northwest Flight 253. These attacks originated and were
      organized in Yemen under the supervision of a local Al Qaeda
      affiliate known as Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. These
      attacks are a manifestation of the group's growing
      international ambitions, yet little scholarship on Al Qaeda
      explores how affiliates with robust ties to Al Qaeda leadership
      in Pakistan balance their dedication to global and local
      jihad(s). This article contends that despite its strong ties to
      Al Qaeda Central and international posture, Al Qaeda in the
      Arabian Peninsula still must maintain local relevance and
      support. Its ability to do so carries implications for
      counterterrorism policymakers and the broader Al Qaeda
      movement.
ID Number: JA027502
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Al-Qaeda and the Struggle for Yemen.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 1, February - March 2011, p. 95-120.)
   Author(s):
      1. Phillips, Sarah
   Subject(s):
      1. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
      3. TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--PREVENTION
      4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      If the political challenges in Yemen are not directly addressed, a
         stabilisation strategy is likely to be continually wrong-footed
         by a terrorist group that can offer credible evidence of the
         regime's predatory practices.
   ID Number: JA027479
   Year: 2011
   Language: English
   Type: ART

2010

Crushed in the Shadows : Why Al Qaeda Will Lose the War of Ideas.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 2, 2010, p. 93-110.)
   Author(s):
      1. Brahimi, Alia
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. JIHAD
      3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
   Notes:
      As a network of affiliate groups, Al Qaeda's more diffused
         structure, since the end of 2001, is described as one of its
         greatest strengths. Certainly, after losing its territorial
         base in Afghanistan, Al Qaeda as 'network' has gained in
         tactical agility and global reach. This article argues,
         however, that Osama bin Laden's ceding of command-and-control
         to autonomous Al Qaeda 'franchises' represents an important
         source of weakness in the battle for hearts and minds in the
         Muslim world. As Al Qaeda's global jihad is increasingly
         imported by its affiliates into local and sectarian conflicts,
         the death toll is largely Muslim and civilian. The targeting of
         Muslim civilians is exceptionally difficult to justify,
         morally, theologically, and by bin Laden's own standards of
         legitimate jihad. This article shows how the killing of Muslim
         civilians undermines the crucial lynchpins of bin Laden's
         ideology and alienates the popular support that 'Al Qaeda
         central' see as indispensable to Al Qaeda's success.
   ID Number: JA026570
   Year: 2010
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Evolution of Counterterrorism : Will Tactics Trump Strategy ?.
    (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 4, July 2010, p. 837-856.)
    Author(s):
        1. Cronin, Audrey Kurth
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Counterterrorism efforts over the past five years have yielded
            important progress against Al-Qaeda abroad, even with
            heightened anxiety about the threat of attacks at home. There
            was certainly no 'clash of civilizations'; violent Salafism
            engendered a muscular backlash in Muslim-majority countries,
            which threatened Al-Qaeda's ability to recruit and even
            survive. At the same time, the policies of major states became
            more effective and better aligned. A nascent counterterrorism
            coalition emerged with unprecedented sharing of intelligence,
            operations and deradicalization techniques (especially
            bilaterally). In the face of these developments, a defensive
            Al-Qaeda scrambled to exploit vulnerabilities so as to regain a
            mental edge. The result was two tactical setbacks for the
            allies : first, Al-Qaeda and its associates redoubled their
            efforts to kill civilians on western soil, focusing
            particularly on radicalized home grown amateurs; and second,
            they leaned more heavily on reinvigorated affiliates, some of
            whom tired to project force beyond their local operating areas
            for the first time. As a result, terrorist operations in the US
            and UK were more frequent, unpredictable and unsophisticated,
            but nonetheless potentially lethal. As the period drew to a
            close, the crucial question was whether the two western allies
            could maintain their nerve, luck, skill and sufficient
            equilibrium to both fend off a domestic attack and plan for an
            effective strategic response in the event that one occurred.
    ID Number: JA026985
    Year: 2010
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al Qaeda's Organizational Structure and Its Evolution.
    (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 12, December 2010, p.
        1043-1078.)
    Author(s):
        1. Gunaratna, Rohan
        2. Oreg, Aviv
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        The inner organizational structure of Al Qaeda within the expanded
            framework of the 'Global Jihad movement' has been a subject of
            much debate between scholars. As is elaborated later, the
            'Global Jihad movement' is composed of several elements that
            possess radical Islamic ideology and conduct operational
            activity in different regions in the world under the banner of
            Jihad. The dominant factor within the 'Global Jihad movement'
            is by no doubt Al Qaeda. The purpose of this article is to
            focus solely on Al Qaeda and present the formal internal
            structure of the organization. The article argues that Al Qaeda
            is first and foremost, an infrastructural organization with a
            formal echelon, hierarchy, sub-departmental division, and
            duties distribution reflecting characteristics of a guerilla
            and terrorist organization. The article portrays the formal
            layout of Al Qaeda, composed of the main command apparatus, and
            names the different personalities who fill the more important
            positions within Al Qaeda's hierarchy from its days of

inception until today.
ID Number: JA027353
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Une strategie contre Al-Qaida.
   (REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 730, mai 2010, p. 97-103.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hanne, Hugo
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
      3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
   Notes:
      En recapitulant l'histoire d'Al-Qaida, sa dimension regionale, ses
         entreprises criminelles, ses emeutes, on peut amplifier et
         renforcer la lutte contre le terrorisme islamiste. Le chemin de
         la lutte antiterroriste passe aussi par une resolution
         intellectuelle et morale.
   ID Number: JA026826
   Year: 2010
   Language: French
   Type: ART

The Strategic Failures of al Qaeda.
   (PARAMETERS, vol. 40, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 60-71.)
   Author(s):
      1. McCabe, Thomas R.
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   ID Number: JA026857
   Year: 2010
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Security Council's Al Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Regime : 'Essential
   Tool' or Increasing Liability for the UN's Counterterrorism Efforts ?.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 5, May 2010, p.
      448-463.)
   Author(s):
      1. Michaelsen, Christopher
   Subject(s):
      1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. TALIB
   Notes:
      This article examines the UN Security Council's 1267
         counterterrorism sanctions regime. Initially adopted in 1999,
         this sanctions regime targets individuals and entities
         suspected of associating with Al Qaeda and/or the Taliban and
         it requires UN Member States to freeze their assets and
         implement travel bans. Central to the operation of the
         sanctions regime is a 'Consolidated List', which is maintained
         by the so-called 1267 Committee, a sub-committee of the
         Security Council. This Committee possesses discretionary powers
         to list and de-list targeted individuals and entities that have
         been criticized as incompatible with internationally recognized
         due process guarantees. Reviewing recent developments,
         including a landmark decision by the European Court of Justice,
         the article addresses the need for additional safeguards and
         discusses reform options available to the Security Council. It

examines the most recent reform efforts introduced by Security
Council resolution 1904 (2009) and argues that a comprehensive
review and reform of the 1267 sanctions is crucial if the
regime is to provide an 'essential tool' in the UN
counterterrorism efforts.
ID Number: JA026818
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

The Artful Dodger : On Pakistan, Reality Bites.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 26, no. 3, September 2010, p.
243-260.)
Author(s):
1. Orr, Allan
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TALIBAN
Notes:
The basic argument in this article is that Pakistan and its
leaders, while apparently giving support in the conflict
against the Taliban by sending troops into Waziristan and the
North West Provinces, are going through the motions rather than
seriously engaging the enemy. The explanations for this have as
much to do with its political and military history, the ethnic
composition of the Pakistani Army, and Pakistan's own security
priorities. The author concludes that Western leaders need to
step back, objectively appraise the situation, and then apply
more pressure on the Pakistan government. Otherwise, they will
continue to succumb 'to the lure of hope over reason'.
ID Number: JA027210
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

D'une Al-Qaida a l'autre.
(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 12, ete 2010, p. 87-96.)
Author(s):
1. Ould Mohamedou, Mohammad
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al-Qaida est-t-elle affaiblie ? En l'absence d'une attaque majeure
depuis 2005, et face a l'echec de diverses tentatives
d'attentats, peut-on legitimement croire qu'en raison de
quelques dysfonctionnements internes ou face au succes des
operations de lutte contre le terrorisme, le groupe
transnational arme en soit enfin arrive a marquer le pas dans
le conflit qui l'oppose aux Etats-Unis et ses allies ?
Alternativement, l'organisation serait-elle entree dans une
nouvelle phase de sa strategie de longue duree, par laquelle
elle donnerait desormais la priorite a la reorganisation de ses
structures et a la reimplantation de cellules decentralisees
semi-autonomes, au detriment d'attaques spectaculaires ?
ID Number: JA026972
Year: 2010
Language: French
Type: ART

The Madrid Bombings and Global Jihadism.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 83-104.)
    Author(s):
        1. Reinares, Fernando
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--SPAIN
        2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SPAIN
        3. JIHAD
        4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Since the attacks of 11 September 2001 on New York and Washington
            DC there has been an ongoing controversy about whether the real
            threat of global terrorism is posed by al-Qaeda, its
            territorial extensions and affiliated organisations, or by
            decentralised groups inspired by, but unconnected to, such
            entities. The 11 March 2004 Madrid train bombings are often
            held up as the archetype of an independent local cell at work,
            and the perpetrators depicted as self-recruited, leaderless
            terrorists. Six years after the blasts, however, new evidence
            connecting some of the most notorious members of the Madrid
            bombing network with al-Qaeda's senior leadership, along with
            features of the terrorist network itself and distinctive
            elements of the likely strategy behind the blasts, suggest that
            these assumptions are misleading. Judicial documentation now
            fully accessible at Spain's National Court and other relevant
            primary or secondary sources can help us better understand what
            the attacks can tell us about al-Qaeda and a global terrorism
            in transition, as well as about the changing nature of the
            threat to open societies.
    ID Number: JA026693
    Year: 2010
    Language: English
    Type: ART

From Cottage Industry to International Organisation : The Evolution of
    Salafi-Jihadism and the Emergence of the Al Qaeda Ideology.
    (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 22, no. 4, October - December
        2010, p. 541-558.)
    Author(s):
        1. Turner, John
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. SALAFIYAH
    Notes:
        Al Qaeda after the invasion of Afghanistan can now be understood
            as not only an international terror organisation but an
            ideology which inspires groups with similar goals of a
            supranational caliphate. The Al Qaeda ideology draws from long
            standing historical Islamic concepts that date to the time of
            Muhammad. The ideologues of the organisation, most notably
            Ayman Zawahiri, have cleverly used these ideas and the works of
            other Islamists to create not just a terror organisation but an
            ideology designed to unite disparate groups of Islamic radicals
            around the world.
    ID Number: JA027307
    Year: 2010
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Impossible Challenge of Deterring 'Nuclear Terrorism' by Al Qaeda.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 8, August 2010, p.
      682-699.)
   Author(s):
      1. Velde, James R. Van De
   Subject(s):
      1. NUCLEAR TERRORISM
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE
   Notes:
      Deterring Al Qaeda from using a nuclear weapon, should it acquire
         one, is a harder challenge than analysts have argued.
         Suggestions for 'deterrence based on punishment' have severe
         limitations. Al Qaeda is not a state, has no clear command
         authority, and has no clear nuclear weapons-employment
         doctrine. Most analysts also ignore the dynamic of 'crisis
         instability' ('use it or lose it') : should the West believe Al
         Qaeda has an improvised nuclear devise, it is unlikely
         (regardless of whether Al Qaeda leadership claimed the weapon
         would be held as a deterrent only) that the West would accept a
         mutually-assured-destruction relationship with the group. The
         West would hunt the weapon down, forcing Al Qaeda's hand. The
         best counter-Weapons of Mass Destruction-Nuclear Terrorism
         defense, therefore, is good counterinsurgency policy to starve
         it of recruits until the group dies.
   ID Number: JA027020
   Year: 2010
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The CIA's Covert Predator Drone War in Pakistan, 2004-2010 : The History
   of an Assassination Campaign.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 10, October 2010, p.
      871-892.)
   Author(s):
      1. Williams, Brian Glyn
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. TALIBAN
      4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
      5. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
   Notes:
      This article provides the first overview of the CIA's secret drone
         campaign against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Pakistan's tribal
         areas from its origins in 2001's Operation Enduring Freedom to
         the end of 2010. In the process it addresses the spatial
         dimensions of the campaign (where are the strikes being
         directed and where do the drones fly from), Pakistani reactions
         to this threat to both their sovereignty and an internal
         Taliban enemy, technological developments and Taliban and Al
         Qaeda responses to this unprecedented airborne assassination
         campaign. While the debate on this issue has often been driven
         by the extremes which either support the campaign as the most
         effective tool in killing terrorists or condemn it for driving
         Pakistanis to new levels of anti-Americanism, this article
         points out a third path. Namely, that many Pakistani Pashtun
         tribesmen living in the targeted areas support the strikes
         against the Taliban who have terrorized them in recent years.'
   ID Number: JA027221
   Year: 2010
   Language: English
   Type: ART

2009

Al-Qaida's Virtual Crisis.
   (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 1, February 2009, p. 56-64.)
   Author(s):
      1. Awan, Akil N.
      2. Al-Lami, Mina
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. JIHAD
      3. TERRORISM--COMPUTER NETWORK RESOURCES
   Notes:
      The fight Al-Qa'ida has waged against the West has been fought on
         a virtual as well as physical battlefield. Recently, many
         jihadist strongholds and hiding places on the web have been
         shut down. This article charts the growth and the current
         crisis of Al-Qa'ida's 'media jihad'.
   ID Number: JA025649
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Ceding the Ideological Battlefield to Al Qaeda : The Absence of an
   Effective U.S. Information Warfare Strategy.
   (COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 4, September - October 2009, p.
      349-366.)
   Author(s):
      1. Burki, Shireen K.
   Subject(s):
      1. INFORMATION WARFARE--USA
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      The Bush administration ceded the ideological battlefield to Al
         Qaeda and affiliates in its Global War on Terror when it failed
         to clearly enunciate that the terrorist threat to the United
         States was based on the Wahhabi-Salafi-Deobandi ideological
         axis. The failure to define the threat by non-state,
         ideologically driven, actors led to an incorrect approach or
         strategy that relied more on conventional, kinetic, measures
         with limited success. The new Obama administration has a window
         of opportunity to rectify this and to challenge the legitimacy
         of this ideology in a multipronged strategy of which strategic
         communication would constitute a critical component.
   ID Number: JA026233
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Contours of Al Qaeda's Media Strategy.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p.
      853-875.)
   Author(s):
      1. Ciovacco, Carl J.
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. MASS MEDIA
   Notes:
      Al Qaeda has crafted a successful media strategy that is adeptly
         suited for the war of ideas against the United States. Osama
         bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri have demonstrated a great
         ability to lead plural groups and exploit innovation with the
         use of technology. This article explores how they have
         connected with diverse audiences around the world with a
         constant message. The repetition of their platform themes and
         use of 'message projection opportunities' demonstrate a great
         understanding of human nature, marketing strategy, global
         media, and world politics. In line with Prospect Theory, bin
         Laden and Zawahiri's messaging strategy emphasizes stemming
         losses over solidifying gains. Only through a better
         understanding of Al Qaeda's media strategy and all of its
         strengths, weaknesses, and idiosyncrasies can the United States
         truly recognize what it is up against and begin to construct an
         effective and comprehensive counter strategy.
   ID Number: JA026243
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Local and Global Jihad of al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghrib.
   (MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 63, no. 2, Spring 2009, p. 213-226.)
   Author(s):
      1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. JIHAD
      3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--ALGERIA
   Notes:
      Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM) was founded in 2007 as the
         latest offshoot of the global jihad. But it is deeply rooted in
         a long and complex history of Algerian violence, with the
         'Afghan' volunteers in the 1980s, the civil war raging in the
         1990s, and the more recent crisis of the jihadi networks.
         Despite all its global rhetoric, AQIM has not fully transcended
         its local dynamics, between its Kabylia strongholds and its
         Saharan groups.
   ID Number: JA025792
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   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
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Jihadistes de tous les pays, dispersez-vous !.
   (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 175-189.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hecker, Marc
      2. Rid, Thomas
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. JIHAD
      3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
   Notes:
      We all know that Al-Qaeda is not just another terrorist group.
         Although it does have a kind of 'head office', its structure is
         not really hierarchical. All over the world, jihadist groups
         are inspired by its example and cite Bin Laden's organization,
         without necessarily being directly linked to it. Which is why
         it is so difficult to destroy this multiform, nebulous entity.
         Nonetheless, like all terrorist groups preceding it, Al-Qaeda
         can be weakened and, hopefully, neutralized. A closer look at
         how various terrorist movements of the past were defeated or
         brought a halt to their activities reveals that, although force
         is necessary, it is never sufficient in itself. In any case,
         the struggle against Al-Qaeda will be a long one and, given the
         vitality of the international jihadist movement, its defeat
         will probably never be total.
   ID Number: JA025891
   Year: 2009
   Language: French
   Type: ART

A Counterterrorism Strategy for the Obama Administration.
   (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 21, no. 3, July - September
      2009, p. 359-377.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hoffman, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
      2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
      3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
      4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      This article assesses the scope and nature of the current
         terrorist threat to the United States and suggests a strategy
         to counter it. It focuses first on creating a micro approach to
         address the deteriorating situation in both Afghanistan and
         Pakistan. It then considers the requirements of a broader macro
         strategy to counter terrorism and insurgency.
   ID Number: JA026088
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al-Qaeda's Palestinian Problem.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 4, August - September 2009, p. 71-86.)
   Author(s):
      1. Mendelsohn, Barak
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
      3. HAMAS
   Notes:
      In distress, al-Qaeda is seeking to use the Palestinian question
         to improve its image, but is finding there is no easy way to
         back its promises with action.
   ID Number: JA026054
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Winning the Battle of Ideas : Propaganda, Ideology, and Terror.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 2, February 2009, p.
      109-128.)
   Author(s):
      1. Payne, Kenneth
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
      3. PROPAGANDA
   Notes:
      Propaganda is at the heart of the struggle between Al Qaeda's
         strain of militant Islamism and the governments of the United
         States and United Kingdom. In an ideological struggle,
         propaganda is critical in shaping outcomes. Both Al Qaeda and
         the US and UK governments recognize this, and have devised
         propaganda strategies to construct and disseminate messages for
         key audiences. This article considers the key elements in the
         Al Qaeda propaganda narrative, and the means through which it
         is disseminated. On the other side, it assesses the US and UK
         governments' response, focusing particularly on the British
         effort to define and propagate a narrative centered on British
         values.
   ID Number: JA025607
   Year: 2009

Language: English
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 cliche 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
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda, Deterrence, and Weapons of Mass Destruction.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 9, September 2009, p.
      763-775.)
   Author(s):
      1. Stone, John
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
   Notes:
      This article takes issue with the frequently-made assertion that
         Al Qaeda cannot be deterred from employing weapons of mass
         destruction. It argues that Al Qaeda's leadership employs
         terroristic violence in a manner calculated to achieve a set of
         political goals. They are, in other words, rational actors who
         are sensitive to the potential costs and benefits associated
         with their actions, and thus are to some extent deterrable. The
         article examines a number of ways in which the lack of
         discrimination and proportionality associated with weapons of
         mass destruction might be expected to produce more problems
         than benefits for Al Qaeda and thus deter their use. It also
         considers some ways in which the West might seek to bolster
         these deterrent effects.
   ID Number: JA026201
   Year: 2009
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Transnational Movements and Terrorism.
    (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 53, 2009, p. 28-33.)
    Author(s):
        1. Stout, Mark E.
        2. Lynch, Thomas F.
        3. Hammes, Thomas X.
    Subject(s):
        1. JIHAD
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
        4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
    ID Number: JA025701
    Year: 2009
    Language: English
    Type: ART

In Search of Salafi Jihadist Strategic Thought : Mining the Words of the
    Terrorists.
    (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p.
    876-892.)
    Author(s):
        1. Stout, Mark
    Subject(s):
        1. JIHAD
        2. SALAFIYAH
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Al Qaeda and its affiliates (AQA) are a loose conglomeration of
            groups and individuals linked by adherence to a form of Sunni
            Islam that they call Salafi jihadism. The written works of an
            intellectually vigorous group of thinkers within AQA show that
            strategic thought grounded in mainstream global thought on
            revolutionary warfare exists within this community. A major
            concern of the strategic thinkers is the extent to which the
            foot soldiers ignore their prescriptions, engaging in
            disjointed, counterproductive operations. The U.S. Department
            of Defense is examining methods by which it might broaden
            scholarly access to an extensive collection of captured
            terrorist documents. Such an action would provide fertile
            grounds for studying this issue.
    ID Number: JA026242
    Year: 2009
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Last Good Chance : A Reassessment of the U.S. Operations at Tora
   Bora.
   (SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 4, October - December 2008, p.
      644-684.)
   Author(s):
      1. Krause, Peter John Paul
   Subject(s):
      1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      4. OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, 2001-
   Notes:
      The inability of the United States to capture or kill Osama Bin
         Laden and many of his top deputies at Tora Bora is widely
         recognized as one of the most significant missed opportunities
         of America's struggle with al Qaeda. However, the debate over
         U.S. actions at Tora Bora during Operation Enduring Freedom
         lacks in-depth analysis, especially concerning the commonly
         offered solution of more U.S. troops on the ground. This paper
         dissects the original operation against al Qaeda forces
         entrenched in the mountain complex in eastern Afghanistan in
         late 2001 and its impact on the debate over the Afghan model of
         warfare. An alternative plan involving U.S. conventional forces
         is presented that takes into account the considerable
         constraints of the scenario and analyzes the key make-or-break
         points of operation. Although the challenges are far greater
         than most critics have allowed, the revised plan would likely
         have offered the best chance to capture or kill Bin Laden and a
         significant portion of the al Qaeda leadership.
   ID Number: JA025564
   Year: 2008
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda in the Maghreb : The 'Newest' Front in the War on Terror.
   (MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 19, no. 1, Winter 2008, p. 80-96.)
   Author(s):
      1. Celso, Anthony N.
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--AFRICA, NORTH
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. JIHAD
   Notes:
      The author argues here that the al Qaeda - North African Salafist
         alliance is a response to post-9/11 organizational and
         ideological problems. Al Qaeda's loss of its Afghan sanctuary
         and the breaking up of its command-and-control operations have
         made it dependent on affiliates to recruit terrorists. The
         inability of the North African Salafists to overthrow any
         government in the Maghreb, moreover, requires the commissioning
         of a cause that could give them new life. The
         crossfertilization of al Qaeda and North African Salafists is a
         mutually beneficial arrangement designed to compensate for past
         failures. The argument proceeds on four levels. First, the
         author analyzes various jihadist movements, their common
         problems, and the reasons why they crossfertilize their
         operations. Second, he examines the role of extremist Maghrebi
         communities in Europe in facilitating this intermarriage
         between international and nationalist jihadism. Third, he notes
         the role of wars (Afghanistan, Bosnia, Chechnya, Iraq, and
         Kashmir) in raising Muslim consciousness and Islamic extremism.
         Finally, the author provides an overview of the security

threats created by the Salafists' incorporation into al Qaeda
for the Mediterranean region.
ID Number: JA024552
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

La strategie de communication d'Al-Qaida.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 3, mars
2008, p. 78-84.)
Author(s):
1. Deroy, Franck
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. COMMUNICATION
Notes:
Plusieurs membres de la mouvance salafiste internationale Al-Qaida
s'adressent regulierement aux foules lors de communiques. Les
analyses, souvent generiques, ne permettent pas de mettre en
evidence les divergences internes de cette mouvance, ni meme de
souligner les methodes qui conferent a ces communiques une
certaine efficacite dans le public. Cet article propose une
analyse intuitu personnae de la communication des membres
d'Al-Qaida ainsi que la comparaison avec les methodes eprouvees
de la strategie marketing.
ID Number: JA024693
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Al-Qaida a bout de souffle.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 31, no. 124, hiver 2008 - 2009, p. 1095-1105.)
Author(s):
1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al-Qaida a relance son jihad global a la faveur de l'invasion
americaine de l'Irak, mais elle est, depuis 2006, confrontee
dans ce pays a une offensive determinee des tribus sunnites.
L'organisation de Ben Laden s'efforce de compenser ce tres
grave revers par une surenchere mediatique, a l'impact
discutable, ainsi que par la montee en puissance de ses affides
algeriens, organises en 'Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique' depuis
2007.
ID Number: JA025420
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Democracy, Al Qaeda, and the Causes of Terrorism : A Strategic Analysis
    of U.S. Policy.
    (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 1, January 2008, p.
        40-59.)
    Author(s):
        1. Freeman, Michael
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM
        2. DEMOCRATIZATION
        3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
        4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        How will the strategy of spreading democracy affect the threat of
            terrorism from Al Qaeda and likeminded Islamic extremist groups
            ? This article analyzes how spreading democracy would impact
            four different sets of underlying motivations that lead to this
            kind of terrorism. It shows that the widespread belief in the
            power of democracy is likely misplaced because democracy will
            be unlikely to change perceptions of occupation, will itself
            threaten Islamic identity and culture, will be unlikely to
            mitigate economic grievances, and will be unlikely to provide a
            more legitimate government than one based on religious law.
    ID Number: JA024643
    Year: 2008
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al Qaeda in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan and Beyond.
    (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 9, 2008, p. 775-807.)
    Author(s):
        1. Gunaratna, Rohan
        2. Nielsen, Anders
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TALIBAN
    Notes:
        After the U.S. led coalition force attacked Al Qaeda and Taliban
            infrastructure in Afghanistan beginning in October 2001, the
            epicenter of global terrorism moved from Afghanistan to tribal
            Pakistan. Known as the Federally Administered Tribal Area
            (FATA) in Pakistan, this region has emerged as the premier
            hunting ground for the Al Qaeda leadership. With the co-option
            of new groups in FATA and its adjacent North Western Frontier
            Province (NWFP), the Al Qaeda threat has proliferated. The
            threat posed by the Afghan Taliban has been compounded with the
            addition of a new range of actors notably the Pakistani
            Taliban. Working together with multiple threat groups, both
            foreign and Pakistani, Al Qaeda directs its global jihad
            campaign from FATA. Unless the terrorist enclave is cleared on
            the Afghan-Pakistan border, the threat to Afghanistan and
            mainland Pakistan will continue. This article seeks to map the
            evolution of Al Qaeda and its associated groups since their
            relocation to FATA.
    ID Number: JA025198
    Year: 2008
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al Qaeda : Refining a Failing Strategy.
    (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 51, 2008, p. 117-124.)
    Author(s):
        1. Hart, Martin J.
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Al Qaeda's inability to translate its post-9/11 approval in the
            Muslim world into a mass movement jihad against the West is
            prompting a search for new ways to regenerate lost momentum,
            but the group's inherent weaknesses are likely to prevent
            progress and gradually discredit its vision for the future of
            Islam.
    ID Number: JA025164
    Year: 2008
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Islamist Violence and Regime Stability in Saudi Arabia.
    (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 4, July 2008, p. 701-715.)
    Author(s):
        1. Hegghammer, Thomas
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SAUDI ARABIA
        2. JIHAD
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Saudi Arabia, homeland of Osama bin Laden and 15 of the 19
            hijackers of September 11, 2001, experienced low levels of
            internal violence until 2003, when a terrorist campaign by
            'Al-Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula' (QAP) shook the world's
            leading oil producer. Based on primary sources and extensive
            fieldwork in the Kingdom, this article traces the history of
            the Saudi jihadist movement and explains the outbreak and
            failure of the QAP campaign. It argues that jihadism in Saudi
            Arabia differs from jihadism in the Arab republics in being
            driven primarily by extreme pan-Islamism and not
            socio-revolutionary ideology, and that this helps to explain
            its peculiar trajectory. The article identifies two subcurrents
            of Saudi jihadism, 'classical' and 'global', and demonstrates
            that Al-Qaeda's global jihadism enjoyed very little support
            until 1999, when a number of factors coincided to boost
            dramatically Al-Qaeda recruitment. The article argues that the
            violence in 2003 was not the result of structural political or
            economic strains inside the Kingdom, but rather organizational
            developments within Al-Qaeda, notably the strategic decision
            taken by bin Laden in early 2002 to pen a new front in Saudi
            Arabia. The QAP campaign was made possible by the presence in
            2002 of a critical mass of returnees from Afghanistan, a clever
            two-track strategy by Al-Qaeda, and systemic weaknesses in the
            Saudi security apparatus. The campaign failed because the
            militants, radicalized in Afghan camps, represented an alien
            element on the local Islamist scene and lacked popular support.
            The near-absence of violence in the Kingdom before 2003 was due
            to Al-Qaeda's weak infrastructure in the early 1990s and bin
            Laden's 1998 decision to suspend operations to preserve local
            networks. The Saudi regime is currently more stable and
            self-confident - and therefore less inclined to democratic
            reform - than it has been in many years.
    ID Number: JA025064
    Year: 2008
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Creating the Ideology of Al Qaeda : From Hypocrites to Salafi-Jihadists.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 2, 2008, p. 111-124.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hellmich, Christina
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      This article investigates the rationales of different explanatory
         models that have been utilized to explain the ideology of Al
         Qaeda. From perceptions of madmen and religious hypocrites to
         Wahhabis of the twenty-first century and Salafi-Jihadists, what
         these approaches have in common is an 'outside-in' perspective
         that assumes a concept of the underlying logic of Al Qaeda
         without sufficient reference to primary sources. It is argued
         that particularly those explanations that seem to have become
         the official wisdom regarding the fundamental logic of Al
         Qaeda, Wahhabism and the Salafi-Jihadist discourse, are
         concepts that are poorly understood and subject to much
         controversy. In the anxious quest to explain Al Qaeda, the
         terrorism studies community seems to have deviated from the
         guidelines of academic conduct and restricted itself to
         re-assuming for its own use oversimplification of the
         complexity of Islamic thought, thereby granting those
         oversimplifications a new lease of life. The risk of such
         conduct is that one ends up with a misrepresentation of the
         very issue he or she seeks to comprehend.
   ID Number: JA024622
   Year: 2008
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Motives for Martyrdom : Al-Qaida, Salafi Jihad, and the Spread of Suicide
   Attacks.
   (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 3, Winter 2008 - 2009, p.
      46-78.)
   Author(s):
      1. Moghadam, Assaf
   Subject(s):
      1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. JIHAD
   Notes:
      Suicide missions made their modern debut in 1981. In recent years,
         however, they have witnessed an unprecedented increase
         according to several indicators, including number of attacks,
         number of organizations conducting these attacks, number of
         countries targeted, and number of victims. Existing
         explanations, including the occupation and outbidding theses,
         cannot account for the dramatic increase and spread of suicide
         attacks. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods,
         including analysis of a data set of 1,857 suicide attacks from
         December 1981 through March 2008, suggests that two
         interrelated factors have contributed to the 'globalization of
         martyrdom' : al-Qaida's evolution into a global terrorist actor
         and the growing appeal of its guiding ideology, Salafi jihad.
         As localized patterns of suicide missions have given way to
         more globalized patterns, states must rethink their
         counterterrorism strategies. At the same time, because Salafi
         jihadist groups tend to target Muslims, moderate Muslims and
         nonviolent Salafists must take the lead in challenging these
         groups.
   ID Number: JA025599
   Year: 2008
   Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda's Third Front : Saudi Arabia.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 33-46.)
    Author(s):
        1. Saab, Bilal Y.
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--SAUDI ARABIA
        2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--SAUDI ARABIA
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        After the September 11 attacks, Osama bin Laden launched a third
            front beyond Afghanistan and Iraq : his own homeland in Saudi
            Arabia. Saudi authorities have so far successfully countered al
            Qaeda's offensive, but the war inside the kingdom is far from
            over.
    ID Number: JA024720
    Year: 2008
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Internet : A Virtual Training Camp.
    (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 20, no. 2, April - June 2008,
        p. 215-233.)
    Author(s):
        1. Stenersen, Anne
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISTS--TRAINING OF
        2. TERRORISM--COMPUTER NETWORK RESOURCES
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        This study aims to investigate how Al Qaeda uses the Internet for
            military training and preparation. What kind of training is
            available on jihadi webpages, who produces it, and for what
            purpose ? The article argues that in spite of a vast amount of
            training-related literature online, there have been few
            organized efforts by Al Qaeda to train their followers by way
            of the Internet. The Internet is per today not a 'virtual
            training camp', organized from above, but rather a resource
            bank maintained and accessed by self-radicalized sympathizers.
    ID Number: JA024929
    Year: 2008
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Becoming the Enemy : Convergence in the American and Al Qaeda Ways of
    Warfare.
    (JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 1, February 2008, p.
        69-88.)
    Author(s):
        1. Vinci, Anthony
    Subject(s):
        1. WARFARE
        2. TERRORISM
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        The United States and Al Qaeda represent two fundamentally
            different forms of warfare. The US, with its basis in the
            Western way of warfare, relies on an almost totally
            instrumental form of warfare and Al Qaeda, with its basis in
            the Islamic way of warfare, fights an expressive, existential
            form of warfare. This paper illustrates how both sides' ways of

warfare are converging toward each other. It also argues that
this is in fact a good thing because it will allow the US to
understand its enemy and thereby allow the US to defeat him in
terms he can understand.
ID Number: JA024542
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

2007

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
Language: English
Type: ART

Something Old, Something New ... ? Al Qaeda, Jihadism, and Fascism.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2007, p.
   65-93.)
Author(s):
   1. Charters, David A.
Subject(s):
   1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   2. JIHAD
   3. FASCISM
Notes:
   This article attempts to answer the question : Is Al Qaeda a new
      fascist movement ? It explores this issue by comparing the
      situations and ideas which gave birth to fascism and jihadism
      and the beliefs and behaviours common to both movements. The
      essay demonstrates a close coherence between the two movements,
      but concludes that the differences between them are significant
      enough to proclaim that they are not the same. Indeed, Al
      Qaeda's jihadism may warrant a new category of analysis.
      Jihadism's differences from fascism notwithstanding, defeating

it will be very difficult.
ID Number: JA023756
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Abu Musab Al Suri : Architect of the New Al Qaeda.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 1, January 2007, p. 1-14.)
Author(s):
    1. Cruickshank, Paul
    2. Ali, Mohannad Hage
Subject(s):
    1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
    Drawing on new sources, the authors argue that Abu Musab al Suri (real name Mustafa Setmariam Nasar), now in U.S. custody, is the principle architect of Al Qaeda's post-9/11 structure and strategy. His vision , which predated 9/11, of transforming Al Qaeda from a vulnerable hierarchical organization into a resilient decentralized movement, was largely the formula Al Qaeda adopted after the collapse of the Taliban. The authors show how Setmariam, whose ideas have been disseminated widely on the Internet and whose disciples have gravitated to leadership positions in the international jihad, has influenced Al Qaeda's post-9/11 strategy, targeting, and doctrine.
ID Number: JA023591
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Al-Qaida : la bataille du jihadistan.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 116, ete 2007, p. 65-80.)
Author(s):
    1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
Subject(s):
    1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    2. JIHAD
Notes:
    Losing its sanctuary in Afghanistan in 2001 was a terrible blow to Al-Qaeda. Abruptly uprooted, cut off from logistics, human, financial and material channels, the organization has survived in a sort of international terrorism limbo. In this virtual territory its ability to do harm remains considerable, but its political outlook is non-existent. It needed to find a new base from which to augment the leverage of its power for subversion. Al-Qaeda's growing strength since winter 2001-2002 has not been a linear process. Implacable repression of jihadist networks in Saudi Arabia has destabilized the hard core of the organization, which has recovered only thanks to massive involvement in the conflict in Iraq. By proclaiming an 'Islamic Republic of Iraq' Al-Qaeda reveals its commitment to establishing a 'Jihadistan' with expansionist aims in at least some of the provinces controlled by the Sunni insurrection. Its actions are opposed less by the efforts of US troops than resistance from nationalist guerilla forces, bent on preventing this new form of occupation from taking root.
ID Number: JA023889
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

51

Al Qaeda and Iran : Friends or Foes, or Somewhere in Between ?.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 4, April 2007, p.
      327-336.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hastert, Paul
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--IRAN
   Notes:
      The relationship between Al Qaeda and Iran has been one of
         continuing controversy even prior to 9/11 and is more relevant
         today as US forces find themselves on battlefields where both
         have vital interests and roles. It is clear that Al Qaeda and
         Iran have longstanding issues with the United States, but
         despite the wild allegations, these two parties remain far
         apart based on religious differences and differing geopolitical
         aims. Still, the signs of cooperation between extremists in
         pursuit of a common aim remains clear and must be taken into
         account as the United States works to restore stability across
         the Middle East.
   ID Number: JA023702
   Year: 2007
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Question is When : The Ideology of Al Qaeda and the Reality of
   Bioterrorism.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 5, May 2007, p.
      375-396.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hellmich, Christina
      2. Redig, Amanda J.
   Subject(s):
      1. BIOTERRORISM
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      This article evaluates the threat of bioterrorism through a joint
         analysis of Al Qaeda's ideology and the practical utility of
         molecular biology. Al Qaeda is shown to advance a logic that is
         based not on the main schools of Islamic theology but rather on
         the result of applying Islamic principles to sociopolitical
         change, thereby re-interpreting the guidelines of Islamic law.
         Al Qaeda's philosophical underpinnings render non-combatants
         legitimate targets and inspire its followers to commit violent
         acts of destruction while being convinced they are fulfilling
         the ordained will of Allah. In conjunction with this
         ideological perspective, a discussion of modern biomedical
         research considers the technical challenges of applying
         scientific advances to the development and deployment of
         biological weapons consistent with Al Qaeda's operational
         history. This multidisciplinary analysis reveals that the
         reality of Al Qaeda challenges both the ideological and the
         technical constraints that have hitherto precluded a successful
         bioterrorism attack.
   ID Number: JA023703
   Year: 2007
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Global Terrorist Threat : Is Al-Qaeda on the Run or on the March ?.
   (MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 44-58.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hoffman, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      'Al-Qaeda', President Bush declared last October, 'is on the run'.
         But al-Qaeda, in fact, is on the march. It has regrouped and
         reorganized from the setbacks meted out to it by the United
         States and its coalition partners and allies during the initial
         phase of the global war on terrorism (GWOT) and is marshalling
         its forces to continue the epic struggle begun more than ten
         years ago.
   ID Number: JA023902
   Year: 2007
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda Strikes Back.
   (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 3, May - June 2007, p. 24-40.)
   Author(s):
      1. Riedel, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      By rushing into Iraq instead of finishing off the hunt for Osama
         bin Laden, Washington has unwittingly helped its enemies : al
         Qaeda has more bases, more partners, and more followers today
         than it did on the eve of 9/11. Now the group is working to set
         up networks in the Middle East and Africa - and may even try to
         lure the United States into a war with Iran. Washington must
         focus on attacking al Qaeda's leaders and ideas and altering
         the local conditions in which they thrive.
   ID Number: JA023630
   Year: 2007
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Return of the Knights : Al-Qaeda and the Fruits of Middle East
   Disorder.
   (SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 107-119.)
   Author(s):
      1. Riedel, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      Almost six years after 11 September, al-Qaeda has spread
         throughout the Greater Middle East, with franchises from
         Indonesia to the Maghreb. Thanks to the war in Iraq it survived
         the West's counterattack in Afghanistan. It has a secure
         sanctuary in Pakistan and it is building avenues of approach to
         attack Europe and America using the Muslim diaspora community
         in Western Europe. In Iraq it is the dynamic edge of the Sunni
         insurgency, albeit only a small minority within the movement,
         and its goal now is to break the Iraqi state apart and create a
         jihadist state in the heart of the Arab world. Al-Qaeda wants
         to play a larger role in the Palestinian conflict but it has
         had a conflicted relationship with Hamas : very critical of
         Hamas's participation in electoral politics but supportive of
         the Hamas coup in Gaza. Understanding al-Qaeda's ideology and
         operations are the key to defeating it.
   ID Number: JA023932

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     Year: 2007
     Language: English
     Type: ART


America's Struggle Against the Wahhabi/Neo-Salafi Movement.
     (ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 107-128.)
     Author(s):
        1. Schwartz, Benjamin E.
     Subject(s):
        1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
        2. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
        3. ISLAM--SAUDI ARABIA
        4. WAHHABIYAH--SAUDI ARABIA
        5. SALAFIYAH--SAUDI ARABIA
        6. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
     Notes:
        One consequence of using labels such as the 'global war on
           terrorism', 'the long war', 'the global struggle against
           violent extremism' or any name that dissociates the conflict
           from the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi movement is that Americans lack the
           necessary framework for assessing US policies. Misconceptions
           concerning the war proliferate on both the Left and the Right
           because of the absence of an analytical framework to provide
           precise vocabulary identifying the origins and objectives of
           the enemy. The current war and the sources of Al Qaeda's
           conduct can only be understood by examining the complex history
           of Arabia, the US-Saudi alliance, and a particular historical
           cycle of corruption, decadence, violent purification, and moral
           restoration that characterizes the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi
           narrative.
     ID Number: JA023344
     Year: 2007
     Language: English
     Type: ART


La nueva Al Qaeda.
     (POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 119, septiembre - octubre 2007, p.
        63-77.)
     Author(s):
        1. Stemmann, Juan Jose Escobar
     Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
     Notes:
        La organizacion de Osama bin Laden es el vertice de un movimiento
           yihadista descentralizado y flexible. Celulas terroristas
           globales, agentes individuales, grupos afiliados y, sobre todo,
           redes de base han creado una estructura resistente capaz de
           regenerarse continuamente.
     ID Number: JA024022
     Year: 2007
     Language: Spanish
     Type: ART
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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
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al-Qaida vijf jaar na '9/11' : vulkaan of veenbrand ?.
   (INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 9, september 2006, p. 419-425.)
   Author(s):
      1. Bakker, Edwin
      2. Boer, Leen
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      The authors investigate what is left of Al-Qaida 'five years
         after'. What happened to this network that after 'Nine Eleven'
         was considered the biggest threat of our time ?
   ID Number: JA022859
   Year: 2006
   Language: Dutch
   Type: ART

Tentacles of Jihad : Targeting Transnational Support Networks.
   (PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 30-46.)
   Author(s):
      1. Brimley, Shawn
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM
      3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
   Notes:
      The author contends that the manner in which our enemies learn and
         adapt to pressure, along with how they recruit followers and
         resupply combatants, offers critical insights into the very
         nature of the long war. He emphasizes that America needs a
         counterterrorism strategy based on understanding, targeting,
         and eliminating these transnational support networks. In
         concluding, he challenges the United States and its allies to
         better understand and shape the virtual and transnational

battlefield if we are to be successful in defeating the
                tentacles of the global jihad.
        ID Number: JA022602
        Year: 2006
        Language: English
        Type: ART

How al-Qaida Ends : The Decline and Demise of Terrorist Groups.
        (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 31, no. 1, Summer 2006, p. 7-48.)
        Author(s):
            1. Cronin, Audrey Kurth
        Subject(s):
            1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
            2. TERRORISM
        Notes:
            Al-Qaida will end. The fear that a small terrorist organization
                with a loose network has transformed itself into a protracted
                global ideological struggle without an end in sight is
                misguided. There are centuries of experience with modern
                terrorist movements, many bearing important parallels with
                al-Qaeda; yet the lessons arising from the demise of these
                groups are little studied. Unfortunately, terrorist
                organizations in their final stages are often at their most
                dangerous. The outcomes can range from implosion of a group and
                its cause to transition to astonishing acts of violence and
                interstate war. Comparing al-Qaida's differences and
                similarities with those of earlier terrorist organizations, and
                applying relevant lessons to this case, can provide insights
                into al-Qaida's likely demise. It can also inform thinking
                about how to manage and hasten al-Qaida's end.
        ID Number: JA022912
        Year: 2006
        Language: English
        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. Czwarno, 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
Language: English
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
    Language: English
    Type: ART

After Zarqawi : The Dilemmas and Future of Al Qaeda in Iraq.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 4, Autumn 2006, p. 19-32.)
    Author(s):
        1. Fishman, Brian
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's death deprived Al Qaeda in Iraq of its
            strategic leader. How his successor responds to the network's
            internal security dilemmas, penetration, and the lingering
            doctrinal impasse with Al Qaeda proper will determine the
            organization's future trajectory.
    ID Number: JA022905
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

From the War on Terror to Global Counterinsurgency.
    (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 642, December 2006, p. 423-429.)
    Author(s):
        1. Hoffman, Bruce
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
        3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
    ID Number: JA023224
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Groups, Networks, or Movements : A Command-and-Control-Driven Approach to
    Classifying Terrorist Organizations and Its Application to Al Qaeda.
    (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 3, April - May 2006,
        p. 241-262.)
    Author(s):
        1. Jackson, Brian A.
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        Appropriately describing the properties and defining the
            boundaries of terrorist groups is frequently challenging.
            Public and policy discussion of Al Qaeda as a group, network,
            or broad social movement is described as an example of this
            problem, with an emphasis on the consequences of placing a
            terrorist organization in each of these different categories.
            To resolve the confusion that such uncertainties can introduce
            into discussion, an approach is described focusing on the
            strength of command-and-control linkages within an organization
            for laying out the differences between groups, networks, and
            movements and defining the boundaries between them.
    ID Number: JA022467
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al-Qaeda's Media Strategies.
    (NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 83, Spring 2006, p. 50-56.)
    Author(s):
        1. Lynch, Marc
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. MASS MEDIA--ARAB COUNTRIES
    Notes:
        Jihad is as virtual as it is real.
    ID Number: JA022407
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al Qaeda's Miscommunication War : The Terrorism Paradox.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 17, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p.
   529-549.)
Author(s):
   1. Abrahms, Max
Subject(s):
   1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   2. TERRORISM
   3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
   4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
   The Bush administration's response to the September 11 attacks has
      rendered more urgent Al Qaeda's stated objective to eject the
      United States from the Middle East. The aim here is not to
      evaluate the direction of the war on terrorism, but to explore
      why Al Qaeda has been so unsuccessful in capitalizing on its
      political violence. The article begins with the premise that
      terrorism is a communication strategy. It contends that Al
      Qaeda's policy failures are due to its inability to convince
      Bush that it would refrain from attacking Americans if the
      United States moderated its Middle East policies. Borrowing
      from the literature in political psychology and perception and
      misperception in international relations, the article offers
      several explanations for Al Qaeda's ineffectiveness in getting
      this message across. The article concludes by deriving general
      observations about the limitations of terrorism as a form of
      political communication.
ID Number: JA022043
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

The Art of Terrorism : What Sun Tzu Can Teach Us about International
   Terrorism.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 3, July - September 2005, p.
   237-251.)
Author(s):
   1. Bartley, Caleb M.
Subject(s):
   1. TERRORISM
   2. MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE
   3. WAR
   4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
   The United States is embroiled in a global ideological conflict
      whose outcome will dramatically alter the international
      political system. If America is to emerge victorious, its
      leaders must understand the forces that drive and shape the
      enemy. This work compares the lessons found in Sun Tzu's The
      Art of War with the training and methods of the global Islamist
      network, al Qaeda. By studying The Art of War, one not only
      gains a clearer insight into the shadowy world of Islamist
      terrorism, but also acquires important insights necessary in
      order for America to win the global war on terror.
ID Number: JA021868
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Al Qaeda and the House of Saud : Eternal Enemies or Secret Bedfellows ?.
   (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 139-152.)
   Author(s):
      1. Bradley, John R.
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--SAUDI ARABIA
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      To fight Al Qaeda, the al-Saud regime has been and continues to be
         part of the problem in fundamental ways, yet it is equally
         undeniable that it is indispensable to any solution to
         terrorism.
   ID Number: JA021879
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The Origins of al Qaeda's Ideology : Implications for US Strategy.
   (PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 69-80.)
   Author(s):
      1. Henzel, Christopher
   Subject(s):
      1. SUNNITES
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      This article details the origins of Sunnism and the personalities
         responsible for morphing it into the current militant form
         exemplified by the likes of al Qaeda. The author explores the
         influences of insiders and outsiders on Sunni Islam and the
         resulting rivalries and clashing philosophies that spawned the
         current Salafist reform movement (al Qaeda) and its ideology.
         The author implores America and the world at large to exploit
         ties with existing Sunni regimes in a mutual battle against
         revolutionary Salafists. He cautions that it is equally
         important during this battle that existing Muslim regimes fully
         understand there is no intent on the part of America to remake
         traditional Muslim culture; otherwise, the clash of
         civilizations sought by al Qaeda and some US pundits will be
         assured.
   ID Number: JA021258
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda as a Dune Organization : Toward a Typology of Islamic Terrorist
   Organizations.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 28, no. 4, July - August
      2005, p. 275-293.)
   Author(s):
      1. Mishal, Shaul
      2. Rosenthal, Maoz
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
   Notes:
      Al Qaeda and its affiliated groups offer the analyst a highly
         complex challenge. The current literature classifies Islamic
         terrorist organizations as either networked or hierarchical.
         Yet, this classification fails to account for the appearance on
         the international stage of a new type of global terrorism. Most
         notably, it does not capture the structure and mode of
         operation of Al Qaeda as it emerged after the 2001 US-led
         assault on Afghanistan. This article therefore introduces a new

concept - the Dune organization - that is distinct from other organizational modes of thinking. This conceptualization leads to a new typology of Islamic terrorist organizations. This typology concentrates on organizational behavior patterns and provides a framework for a comparative analysis of terrorist movements, which is applied to a study of Al Qaeda, Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.
ID Number: JA021641
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Al Qaeda as Insurgency.
    (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 39, 2005, p. 41-50.)
    Author(s):
        1. Morris, Michael F.
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
        2. TERRORISM
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        4. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
    Notes:
        Assessing the nature of the enemy is a critical first step in crafting effective strategy. In the case of al Qaeda, one must answer three important questions to clarify the extent of the danger and further hone America's strategic response. First, does the movement actually represent an insurgency ? If so, are there indeed new elements that make al Qaeda different than previous insurgencies ? Finally, what implications do these answers have for the current war against Osama bin Laden's movement ? This article suggests that al Qaeda represents an emerging form of global Islamic insurgency, the inchoate strategy of which undermines its potential to achieve its revolutionary goals. Nonetheless, not unlike previous failed insurgencies, it possesses both durability and an immense capacity for destruction. These characteristics mandate a counterrevolutionary response at the strategic level that aims not only to destroy the organization but also to discredit its ideological underpinnings.
    ID Number: JA021856
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al Qaeda : The Balkans Connection.
    (MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 65-76.)
    Author(s):
        1. Pena, Charles V.
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--BALKAN PENINSULA
    ID Number: JA022271
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al-Qa'ida : An Expanded Global Network of Terror.
   (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 3, June 2005, p. 40-43.)
   Author(s):
      1. Ranstorp, Magnus
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM
   ID Number: JA021592
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

2004

Learning by Doing : Al Qaeda's Allies in Southeast Asia.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 171-176.)
   Author(s):
      1. Abuza, Zachary
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      Al Qaeda has suffered severe setbacks since the US-led war on
         terror began in 2001. Two-thirds of its known senior leadership
         have been arrested. The terrorist group, which before 9-11 was
         able to launch a major attack against US interests every year
         or two, has not succeeded in executing a major attack since.
         Nevertheless, Southeast Asia is still an attractive arena for
         Al Qaeda and various affiliated and supportive militants. The
         region is likely to remain a key theater of operations in the
         war on terror, and terrorist groups will remain the primary
         security concern for the region's governments.
   ID Number: JA020399
   Year: 2004
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Going to the Source : Why Al Qaeda's Financial Network is Likely to
   Withstand the Current War on Terrorist Financing.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 3, May - June 2004,
      p. 169-185.)
   Author(s):
      1. Basile, Mark
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--FINANCE
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      On 24 September 2001, President Bush announced the first stage of
         the War on Terrorism with an attack against the terrorist
         financial infrastructure. Since then, the impact of this attack
         on Al Qaeda's ability to operate has been minimal, for three
         reasons. First, Al Qaeda has built a strong network of
         financiers and operatives who are both frugally minded and
         business savvy. As a result, terrorist finances are often
         hidden in legitimate and illegitimate businesses and disguised
         as commodities and cash. Second, Al Qaeda has learned to
         effectively leverage the global financial system of capital
         markets. Small financial transfers, underregulated Islamic
         banking networks and informal transfer systems throughout the
         world make it almost impossible to stop Al Qaeda from moving
         money. Third, Al Qaeda has built a significant base of Islamic
         charities in Saudi Arabia with international divisions that
         have not been scrutinized or controlled by the regime. As a
         result, Al Qaeda's sophisticated financial network may be able

to sustain international efforts to disrupt it. Financial
regulations imposed to reduce terrorist financing must be
applied more broadly and be supported by significant resources.
An improvement in the war on terrorist financing requires
better international coordination, more effective use of
financial regulations, and regulating the Saudi Arabian charity
structure.
    ID Number: JA020522
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Fact, Fiction and Franchised Terror.
    (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 4, April 2004, p. 4-6.)
    Author(s):
        1. Clarke, Michael
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY
    Notes:
        With the Madrid bomb of March 11 the global 'war' on terror has
           become a political fact - which means that it is surrounded by
           popular fiction. Just ahead of European Union enlargement in
           May, Madrid's '3/11' has taken on the guise of Europe's '9/11'
           and confirmed in the popular mind that the scourge of
           international terrorism now affects all western countries and
           their allies.
    ID Number: JA020402
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al-Qaeda tussen mythen en werkelijkheid.
    (INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 523-530.)
    Author(s):
        1. Coolsaet, Rik
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TERRORISM
    Notes:
        The author compares fact and fiction in today's international
           terrorism. Underestimating terrorism is dangerous. But
           exaggerating the threat is just as dangerous - so is
           group-think, he argues. When dealing with al-Qaeda and Osama
           bin Laden myth and reality tend to get mixed up. Contrary to
           widespread belief, international terrorism is far from
           humanity's biggest threat today. Indeed, since 1969 there has
           been a gradual decrease in the number of terrorist attacks and
           this despite dramatic terrorist mass murders such as 9/11. The
           author argues furthermore that al-Qaeda has become a kind of a
           myth. Just like in the 19th century, when a similar anarchist
           terrorist International only existed in the public's mind,
           today's al-Qaeda is like a broken thermometer : its mercury has
           burst into a multitude of small blobs, all highly toxic, but
           unrelated to one another. Al-Qaeda no longer exists as the
           global disciplined and centralized terrorist organization it
           once was. It has turned into a grassroots phenomenon. It is a
           unifying flag, carried by a loosely connected body of
           home-grown terror groups and even freelance jihadists, each
           going their own way without central command, unaffiliated with
           any group. This transformation of today's terrorism implies
           that counterterrorism efforts will have to be implemented

through policy instruments with a more pronounced political
character, domestically as well as internationally.
    ID Number: JA020985
    Year: 2004
    Language: Dutch
    Type: ART

Al-Qaeda : la holding et ses filiales.
    (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 104, ete 2004, p. 297-312.)
    Author(s):
       1. Denece, Eric
    Subject(s):
       1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
       2. TERRORISM
    Notes:
       International security faces a particularly perilous situation.
          Global terrorist organizations are increasingly lacking in
          coordination as their contact networks are undermined, and yet
          at the same time, armed groups are more bent on achieving their
          aims than ever before. The Al Qaeda umbrella terrorist
          organization may be on the brink of vanishing, but its network
          of affiliated terrorist groups is thriving. They are
          determined, independent and enjoy grassroots support, making
          them more unpredictable and dangerous than before. As many
          feared, American intervention in Iraq has boosted terrorism and
          considerably exacerbated anti-Western sentiment across the Arab
          world. Since the start of US reprisals in October 2001, the
          terrorists' goals have not shifted : they seek to destabilize
          'ungodly' Arab regimes and the Western nations that support
          them. While several major victories have undeniably been scored
          in the fight against terrorism over the last two years, the
          continuation of attacks is no longer hypothetical : it is now a
          certainty.
    ID Number: JA020740
    Year: 2004
    Language: French
    Type: ART

The Post-Madrid Face of Al Qaeda.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 91-100.)
    Author(s):
       1. Gunaratna, Rohan
    Subject(s):
       1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
       The terrorist threat has shifted beyond Al Qaeda as a group to an
          ideology. In many ways, Al Qaeda has completed its mission of
          being the vanguard of Islamic movements, having inspired a
          generation of two dozen existing groups as well as an emerging
          generation of them.
    ID Number: JA020547
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    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
   Language: English
   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
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al-Qaeda and Western Islam.
   (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2004, p.
      1-17.)
   Author(s):
      1. Jordan, Javier
      2. Boix, Luisa
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. MUSLIMS
   Notes:
      This article studies the problems Al-Qaeda presents for Western
         societies that host large populations of native or immigrant
         Muslims. It analyzes first the peculiar characteristics of
         Al-Qaeda that make it particularly dangerous to multicultural
         communities. It looks at the repercussions that this terrorism
         can create for co-existence within societies with important
         Islamic populations. Finally, it suggests strategies to prevent
         a deterioration of conditions favorable to the co-existence of
         Muslims and non Muslims in Europe and the USA.
   ID Number: JA020711

Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Counterterrorism after Al Qaeda.
   (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 101-113.)
   Author(s):
      1. Pillar, Paul R.
   Subject(s):
      1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      The counterterrorism challenges that will follow Al Qaeda -
         collecting and analyzing intelligence, enlisting foreign
         support, and sustaining the US commitment while avoiding
         further damage to relations with the Muslim world - may be even
         more complex.
   ID Number: JA020548
   Year: 2004
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda's New Recruits.
   (INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 45-50.)
   Author(s):
      1. Reuter, Christoph
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--IRAQ
      3. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
   Notes:
      'I don't just want paradise for myself', explained suicide bomber
         Qais Ibrahim Qadir to the author in a prison cell in northern
         Iraq. 'We have to cleanse the world !' Ironically, the US
         invaded Iraq in a preemptive strike to block the spread of al
         Qaeda terrorists - but it seems instead to have freed Iraq of
         all constraints and provided the kind of anarchy in which
         terrorists thrive and can recruit new terrorists.
   ID Number: JA020643
   Year: 2004
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al-Qaeda and the Nature of Religious Terrorism.
   (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 16, no. 4, Winter 2004, p.
      795-814.)
   Author(s):
      1. Sedgwick, Mark
   Subject(s):
      1. RELIGIOUS TERRORISM
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
   Notes:
      This article examines the nature of religious terrorism,
         principally with reference to al-Qaeda. It argues that a
         distinction must be made between the ultimate aims and the
         immediate objectives of 'religious' terrorists, and that while
         the ultimate aims will be religiously formulated, the immediate
         objectives will often be found to be almost purely political.
         The distinction is illustrated with reference to such
         pre-modern religious terrorists as the Assassins and Zealots.
         Immediate objectives are for many purposes more important than

ultimate aims. Although the immediate objectives of al-Qaeda on 9/11 cannot be established with certainty, it is highly probable that the intention was to provoke a response from the US that would have a radicalizing impact on al-Qaeda's constituency. Reference to public opinion in the Middle East, especially in Egypt, shows that this is indeed what has happened. Such an impact is a purely political objective, familiar to historians of terrorism form at least the time of Errico Malatesta and the 'propaganda of the deed' in the 1870s. While no direct link between Malatesta and al-Qaeda exists, al-Qaeda was certainly in contact with contemporary theories that Malatesta would have recognized, and seems to have applied them. Even though its immediate objectives are political rather than religious, al-Qaeda is a distinctively Islamic group. Not only is its chosen constituency a confessional one, but al-Qaeda also uses - and when necessary adapts - well-known Islamic religious concepts to motivate its operatives, ranging from conceptions of duty to conceptions of ascetic devotion. This is demonstrated with reference to the 'Last Night' document of 9/11. The conclusion is that terrorism which can be understood in political terms is susceptible to political remedies.
ID Number: JA021241
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Naar een beter begrip van terrorisme.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 530-535.)
Author(s):
1. Voorde, Teun van de
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM
Notes:
The author presents some interpretations of the current wave of Muslim terrorism that operates under the banner of Al Qaeda. She seeks to clarify two questions : how did Al Qaeda as a terrorist organisation originate, and why did its campaign of terrorism perpetuate itself ? To this end, the proposed framework is focused on finding patterns in the history of terrorism and its specific wider political and ideological context. Indeed, the history of terrorism reveals remarkable parallels with regard to the origin of terrorist campaigns and circumstances in which the strategy of international terrorism has persisted. As to Al Qaeda, the role of a discontented vanguard elite in a situation of waning revolutionary conditions has contributed to the strategic option for terrorism. To explain self-perpetuating dynamics of the terrorist threat a more structural level of analysis is required. When looking into the history of 'successful' campaigns of international terrorism the current position of the Muslim countries demonstrates striking similarities with the conditions of industrialising nation-states at the end of the 19th century. A period of transition provided anarchist terrorists with bombs or guns and made their message resonate amongst the masses being confronted with the social, political and economic injustices of an era of rapid changes. No single framework can account for all terrorism, but an integrated understanding of the political context and history of terrorism is the first step in gaining a relevant perspective on any campaign of terrorism.
ID Number: JA020986
Year: 2004

Language: Dutch
Type: ART

2003

Osama bin Laden and Guerrilla War.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 3, May - June 2003,
p. 163-170.)
Author(s):
1. Chipman, Don D.
Subject(s):
1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. GUERRILLA WARFARE
3. TERRORISM
Notes:
Is Osama bin Laden just an evil person or is he a thoughtful,
determined adversary with a well-planned strategy ? This
article outlines how bin Laden, as a mujahideen fighter in the
Soviet Afghanistan War, became familiar with Mao's protracted
guerrilla concept, and he later proclaimed its significance in
developing his Jihad warfare strategy.
ID Number: JA019374
Year: 2003
Language: English
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
Language: English
Type: ART

The Afghanisation of Chechnya.
    (INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p.
        137-145.)
    Author(s):
        1. Brownfeld, Peter
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        3. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
    Notes:
        This article examines the security risks connected with the spread
            of radical Islam and terrorist groups in Chechnya. The author
            notes that only recently has international terrorism become
            interested and involved in the Chechnya conflict and that this
            should be attributed to the continued deterioration of human
            rights conditions since 1996 caused by the bloody Russian
            repression. As a result there is now a serious risk that
            Chechnya is increasingly serving as a base and recruiting
            ground for al Qaeda and other terror networks, becoming a sort
            of new Afghanistan. According to the author, the West would be
            ill advised to support or close an eye to Russia's repressive
            policies. Even Moscow's recent attempts to promote a political
            solution have been, he argues, intrinsically flawed as they
            fail to address the root causes of the conflict. The author's
            suggestion is to work for an arrangement that would temporarily
            place Chechnya under UN administration and grant it
            independence only after a process of security stabilisation and
            democratisation has been completed.
    ID Number: JA019763
    Year: 2003
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Violence islamiste et reseaux du terrorisme international.
    (POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p.
        643-661.)
    Author(s):
        1. Chouet, Alain
    Subject(s):
        1. TERRORISM--MIDDLE EAST
        2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    Notes:
        La demesure des attentats du 11 septembre 2001 a focalise
            l'attention des politiques, des services de securite et des
            medias sur une forme particuliere de violence emanant du monde
            musulman. Au-dela de la problematique de la Qaida, qui a sombre
            avec la chute du regime taliban, cette focalisation occulte le
            fait que le terrorisme et la violence politique, plus actuels
            que jamais dans le monde arabo-musulman, s'inscrivent, la comme
            ailleurs, dans les logiques de pouvoir, des strategies d'Etats,
            des tentatives d'accaparement de la rente, petroliere ou autre,
            qui ne procedent nullement d'un quelconque phenomene
            d'affrontement des civilisations. Meconnaitre ce fait ne peut
            que faire le jeu des epigones d'Oussama Ben Laden en egarant la
            lutte antiterroriste et en alimentant les cycles de la
            violence.
    ID Number: JA020044
    Year: 2003
    Language: French
    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 unprecedently 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
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Still Threatening.
   (WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 1, January 2003, p. 19-21.)
   Author(s):
      1. Gunaratna, Rohan
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
   Notes:
      Has the West got the measure of Al Qaeda ? The list of attacks
         attributed to it continues to grow, Mombasa and Bail having
         just been added. But what about the battle for Muslim hearts
         and minds, has that war even begun ?
   ID Number: JA018724
   Year: 2003
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda, Trends in Terrorism, and Future Potentialities : An Assessment.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 6, November -
      December 2003, p. 413-442.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hoffman, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM
   Notes:
      This article assesses current trends in terrorism and future
         potentialities. It examines first the presumed state of Al
         Qaeda with particular reference to its likely agenda in a
         post-Iraq War world. It then more broadly focuses on some key
         current terrorism trends in order to understand better both how
         terrorism is changing and what the implications of these
         changes are in terms of possible future attacks and patterns.
         The discussion is organized along three key questions : (1)
         what is the state of Al Qaeda today and what effects have
         nearly two years of unremitting war had on it ? (2) what do
         broader current trends in terrorism today tell us about future
         potentialities ? (3) how should we be thinking about terrorism
         today and tomorrow ?
   ID Number: JA019952

Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Al Qaeda : A Different Diagnosis.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 6, November -
    December 2003, p. 391-398.)
Author(s):
    1. Raufer, Xavier
Subject(s):
    1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
    When doubt and confusion reign, when things are - or look -
        complicated, one should revert to fundamental questions. What
        is Al Qaeda ? This is the question addressed by this article.
        But as a first step, and in a broader perspective, the real
        danger in the world today is defined.
ID Number: JA019951
Year: 2003
Language: English
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 be 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

Language: English
Type: ART

The Protean Enemy.
    (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 27-40.)
    Author(s):
        1. Stern, Jessica
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TERRORISM
    Notes:
        Despite the setbacks al Qaeda has suffered over the last two
            years, it is far from finished, as its recent bomb attacks
            testify. How has the group managed to survive an unprecedented
            American onslaught ? By shifting shape and forging new,
            sometimes improbable, alliances. These tactics have made al
            Qaeda more dangerous than ever, and Western governments must
            show similar flexibility in fighting the group.
    ID Number: JA019360
    Year: 2003
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Transnational Terrorism after the Iraqi War.
    (MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 27, no. 10, 2003, p. 6-10.)
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. TERRORISM
    Notes:
        Among the most coherent arguments raised by opponents to the
            US-led military intervention in Iraq was that it would, by
            further inflaming anti-Western sentiment and distracting
            attention from counter-terrorism efforts, increase
            transnational Islamic terrorism. This may well be occurring.
    ID Number: JA019738
    Year: 2003
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia.
    (INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 85-90.)
    Author(s):
        1. Wagener, Martin
    Subject(s):
        1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
    Notes:
        The great majority of Muslims in Southeast Asia are moderates. But
            since adherents of Islam constitute 40 % of the region's 500
            million, al Qaeda actively seeks to exploit grievances there to
            recruit terrorists in the name of Islam. It runs its own cells,
            and it also cultivates contacts with an archipelago of
            autonomous Islamic radicals in Southeast Asia. Abbu Sayaf and
            Omar al Faruq are only the beginning.
    ID Number: JA019520
    Year: 2003
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Somebody Else's Civil War.
   (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January - February 2002, p. 22-42.)
   Author(s):
      1. Doran, Michael Scott
   Subject(s):
      1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
   Notes:
      Osama bin Laden's attacks on the United States were aimed at
         another audience : the entire Muslim world. Hoping that US
         retaliation would unite the faithful against the West, bin
         Laden sought to spark revolutions in Arab nations and
         elsewhere. War with America was never his end; it was just a
         means to promote Islam. The sooner Washington understands this,
         the better its chance of winning the wider struggle.
   ID Number: JA018664
   Year: 2002
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Bin Laden, the Arab 'Street,' and the Middle East's Democracy Deficit.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 651, January 2002, p. 36-39.)
   Author(s):
      1. Eickelman, Dale F.
   Subject(s):
      1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      Bin Laden speaks in the vivid language of popular Islamic
         preachers, and builds on a deep and widespread resentment
         against the West and local ruling elites identify with it. The
         lack of formal outlets to express opinion on public concerns
         has created a democracy deficit in much of the Arab world, and
         this makes it easier for terrorists such as bin Laden,
         asserting that they act in the name of religion, to hijack the
         Arab street.
   ID Number: JA017457
   Year: 2002
   Language: English
   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
Language: English
Type: ART

Osama bin Laden as Transnational Revolutionary Leader.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 652, February 2002, p. 81-85.)
   Author(s):
      1. Katz, Mark N.
   Subject(s):
      1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      2. REVOLUTIONARIES
   Notes:
      Although the same 'root causes' that helped previous transnational
         revolutionary leaders have also aided Osama bin Laden, he also
         faces the same obstructing factors they did, and thus his
         grandiose revolutionary ambitions are failing too.
   ID Number: JA017554
   Year: 2002
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Osama bin Laden's 'Business' in Sudan.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 655, May 2002, p. 203-209.)
   Author(s):
      1. Lesch, Ann M.
   Subject(s):
      1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
   Notes:
      What was the importance of the Sudanese sojourn for Osama bin
         Laden ? One can argue that, without the sanctuary in Sudan, the
         Arabs who had fought in Afghanistan would have dispersed. Some
         would have gone home; others would have scattered in exile.
         Over time, their strength would have waned and they would have
         had difficulty communicating and coordinating their efforts ...
         Without Sudan bin Laden could not have incubated the networks
         that have caused such devastation in subsequent years.
   ID Number: JA017846
   Year: 2002
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Osama bin Laden : Embedded in the Middle East Crises.
   (MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 9, no. 2, June 2002, p. 82-91.)
   Author(s):
      1. Lesch, Ann M.
   Subject(s):
      1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
      2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
   Notes:
      Osama bin Laden has been elevated to iconic status as the avowed
         mastermind behind the devastating attacks against the World
         Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. That focus
         on his persona exaggerates his individual importance while
         diminishing the significance of the wider crisis in which he
         and his movement are embedded. In order to investigate this
         issue, the author addresses four key aspects of the Bin Laden
         phenomenon : the centrality of the fight against the
         Soviet-supported regime in Afghanistan for legitimizing the
         concept of a twentieth-century jihad; the subsequent violent
         attacks by the returning Arab fighters against their own
         governments; the mounting resentment against the US military

presence in Saudi Arabia during and especially following the
Gulf War of 1990-1991; and the widening of the jihad into a
global attack on the United States, as the sole superpower.
These four aspects are not exhaustive, and yet they are
sufficiently comprehensive to explain why Bin Laden's message
resonates widely in the Middle East and why the demise of the
messenger will not, in itself, curb this dangerously militant
movement.
ID Number: JA017960
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

'I am Osama bin Laden' : A Strategic Warning and Challenge to the West.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 3, June 2002, p. 20-27.)
Author(s):
    1. Schulte, Paul
Subject(s):
    1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
    2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
    3. TERRORISM
ID Number: JA018201
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Balkan blowback ? Osama bin Laden and Southeastern Europe.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 44-53.)
Author(s):
    1. Bardos, Gordon N.
Subject(s):
    1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--BALKAN PENINSULA
    2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
    3. BALKAN PENINSULA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
    4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALKAN PENINSULA
Notes:
    The 11 September 2001 attacks on New York's World Trade Center and
        the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., should force us to reexamine
        US policy in the Balkans, for two reasons. First, important
        elements of Osama bin Laden's organization, al Qaeda, as well
        as other Islamic extremist organizations have been operating in
        the region for the better part of a decade. Consequently, any
        comprehensive policy to combat international terrorism must
        involve southeastern Europe. Second, a thorough examination of
        bin Laden's alliances in the Balkans also reveal a disturbing
        pattern - ironically, for much of the past decade, bin Laden
        and the United States have often found themselves supporting
        the same factions in the Balkan conflicts.
ID Number: JA017736
Year: 2002
Language: English
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 frappes
          par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le
          terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit etre
          impitoyablement combattu.
    ID Number: JA017795
    Year: 2002
    Language: French
    Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (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 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
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          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
Language: French
Type: ART

Ayman Muhammad Rabi' Al-Zawahiri : The Making of an Arch-Terrorist.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 14, no. 4, Winter 2002, p.
1-22.)
Author(s):
1. Raphaeli, Nimrod
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. TERRORISM
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Few individuals have had a more central role in articulating and
practicing terrorism than Ayman Al-Zawahiri. Tough born into
the Egyptian aristocracy and trained as a surgeon, this gifted
individual has always been attracted to the most extreme forms
of Islam. In 1998 he brought his Egyptian Islamic Jihad
organization into a union with the forces of Osama bin Laden,
known as al-Qaeda (the base), in the effort to create a
globalized network of terror whose capacities were demonstrated
on 11 September 2001, as well as in the earlier destruction of
the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and in the damage
inflicted on the USS Cole in the Gulf of Aden. Al-Zawahiri is
driven by the belief that corrupt secular regimes in the Arab
world ought to be replaced by regimes founded on the Islamic
Shari'a - Islamic law. For him, the Shari'a is the ultimate law
which must govern human and political behavior. Terror is just
a means towards that end. Any attempt to legislate laws in
violation of the Shari'a must be rejected. The ideal Islamic
state must be governed by a supreme leader, a khalif. Democracy
is contrary to the Shari'a and is a form of apostasy. This
paragon of subterfuge and secrecy was forced to abandon his
computer to escape American bombing. The computer was
eventually sold in a Kabul market to a reporter from the Wall
Street Journal - an emblem, in Zawahiri's eyes, of Western
decadence.
ID Number: JA018886
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Transnational Terrorism and the al Qaeda Model : Confronting New
    Realities.
    (PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 33-46.)
    Author(s):
       1. Smith, Paul J.
    Subject(s):
       1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
       2. TERRORISM
    Notes:
       The author tells us that the terrorist organization known as al
          Qaeda (The Base) was well known to members of the international
          intelligence and police communities long before the events of
          9/11. Tracing al Qaeda back to its origins, Smith details the
          history and composition of the organization. He shows how the
          events of 11 September were not, as some suggest, the result of
          a massive 'failure of intelligence', but rather the acts of an
          organization well established in over 50 countries. The author
          says al Qaeda, 'the ultimate transnational terror
          organization', represents a new type of terrorist group, one
          not anchored to specific geographic locations or political
          constituencies, and possessing transglobal strategic reach.
    ID Number: JA017864
    Year: 2002
    Language: English
    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 provoquees par les
          attentats du 11 septembre 2001.
    ID Number: JA017403
    Year: 2002
    Language: French
    Type: ART

The Bin Laden Trial : What Did We Learn ?.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 24, no. 6, November –
      December 2001, p. 429-434.)
   Author(s):
      1. Bergen, Peter
   Subject(s):
      1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
   Notes:
      The Manhattan trial of four men linked to Osama bin Laden was the
         result of the largest overseas investigation ever mounted by
         the U.S. government. The trial generated thousands of pages of
         documents and the testimony of dozens of witnesses with some
         knowledge of bin Laden's group. What was learned from the trial
         is that bin Laden's organization experienced severe cash flow
         problems in the mid-1990s; that the U.S. government has had
         some real successes in finding informants within bin Laden's
         organization; that bin Laden has taken steps to acquire weapons
         of mass destruction; that the training of bin Laden's followers
         in his camps in Afghanistan is quite rigorous, featuring
         tuition on a wide range of weapons and explosives and terrorism
         techniques; and that bin Laden's group operates
         transnationally, its membership drawn from over four
         continents. Finally, the trial underlines the strengths and
         limits of the law enforcement approach to bin Laden.
   ID Number: JA017470
   Year: 2001
   Language: English
   Type: ART

The World According to Usama Bin Laden.
   (NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 54, no. 4, Autumn 2001, p. 11-35.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hashim, Ahmed S.
   Subject(s):
      1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
      2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
   Notes:
      Usama Bin Laden is a dangerous opponent, and so are those who
         might succeed him should he be killed. Bin Laden's ideas and
         goals, however, remain little explored or understood. To grasp
         them, it is necessary to examine the regional and historical
         context, his experiences, and the sources of fundamentalist
         thought upon which he draws.
   ID Number: JA017621
   Year: 2001
   Language: English
   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
    Language: French
    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
            overall U.S. foreign policy ?
    ID Number: JA017503
    Year: 2001
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Terror.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 5-15.)
    Author(s):
      1. Simon, Steven
      2. Benjamin, Daniel
    Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
    Notes:
      The likelihood that al-Qaeda will lose its Afghan base raises the
          question of whether practical sovereignty within contiguous
          territory is necessary for the terror-group's success, or
          whether advances in communications and encryption - coupled
          with increasingly good tradecraft - will over time obviate the
          need for a territorial base. This is a crucial question for the
          US and others who are fighting the network, because even
          complete success in Afghanistan will not destroy this terrorist
          threat. Nor will the terrorists be appeased by any conceivable
          change in US policies toward the Muslim world. Moreover,
          preemptive or preventive strikes against terrorist operations
          will not be feasible. In this kind of world, a strategy
          dependent upon identification and elimination of specific
          threats will have to be combined with one focussed on remedying
          vulnerabilities to ill-defined, all-azimuth threats of
          potentially catastrophic scope.
    ID Number: JA017383
    Year: 2001
    Language: English
    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
    Language: English
    Type: ART

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