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.
2010

323 /01187
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/barfi.pdf
ID number: 80023097
Year: 2010
Type: M

2009

323 /01185
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.
ID number: 80023082
Year: 2009
Type: M
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
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
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

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-Qaeda.'

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.'

323 /01141

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.
economiques ? Les hypothèses sont legion. Le vrai Oussama Ben Laden n'a rien d'un grand stratège, d'un brillant idéologue ni même d'un chef de guerre. Des le début des années 1990, on aurait pu l'arrêter ou simplement neutraliser cet illumine millionnaire, qui anonne les tirades de penseurs extrémistes qui l'ont toujours utilisé.'
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.'
323 /01122

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 wishing 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.'

ISBN: 9781850658566

Author(s):
1. Lia, Brynjar

Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISTS--SYRIA--BIOGRAPHY
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Despite his alleged capture in Pakistan in late 2005, Abu Mus'ab al-Suri, a Syrian originally known as Mustafa Sethmari-Nasar, remains a potent political and ideological figure. Al-Suri trained a generation of young jihadists at al-Qaida's Afghan camps and helped establish the organization'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 maximizing 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.


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:

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
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
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 implantée en Irak à la faveur de l'invasion américaine et ne pourra en être eradiquée sans le concours d'insurges jusqu'à présent engagés dans le jihad. Le président irakien a d'ailleurs tendu la main aux groupes armés qui rejeteraient Al-Qaida, et son Premier ministre a proposé un 'dialogue avec les rebelles'. L'adversaire le plus déterminé d'Al-Qaida en Afghanistan était le commandant Massoud, un héros du jihad de libération antisoventique. Son assassinat par les sicaires de Ben Laden fut perpétré à 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 cherché à occuper durablement un territoire d'ou projeter sa subversion. Elle a nomadisé d'une terre à l'autre pour y vampiriser les combats nationaux et les absorber dans un jihad aussi offensif que global. Partout, elle s'est heurtée aux populations locales et aux tenants d'une lutte défensive. Pour appréhender ce conflit crucial, l'auteur nous replonge aux racines historiques de l'Islam et brosse pour nous la fresque des jihads de résistance anticoloniale. Il nous décrit l'émersion contemporaine du jihad à vocation globale et l'importation devastatrice de ce dogme en Bosnie, en Tchétchénie et au Cachemire. Al-Qaida a été étrillée en Arabie saoudite et a échoué, malgré Zarqoui, à destabiliser la Jordanie. Des lors, c'est en Irak que l'organisation de Ben Laden, contestée au nom même du jihad, joue son avenir. Comprendre les enjeux réels et les frontières de cette guerre des jihads, telle est l'ambition de ce livre.'

ID number: 80021234
Year: 2006
Type: M
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

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
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.'

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:
'VeThe 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.'

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.
xxiii, 257 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0521859115
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM
Added entry(s):
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

440 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 2130547710
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM—RELIGIOUS ASPECTS—ISLAM
Added entry(s):
1. Kepel, Gilles, 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 imprimée — 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'accéder a son intelligence."
ID number: 80020513
Year: 2005
Type: M

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


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
'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.'

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
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
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
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.

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

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

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?
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.'
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.'

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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.'
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

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-être plus puissante, des pretres sunnites, les oulemas wahhabites. Ceux-ci professent un islam belligueux et intolerant qui, se fondant sur une lecture selective et litterale du coran, refusent le monde moderne, pronoent 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, spacialiste 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
xii, 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

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
Year: 2002
Type: M
Les archives secrètes d'Al-Qaida : revelations sur les héritiers 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 secrètes d'al-Qaida, faisant découvrir les futures menaces, y compris en France, de l'organisation terroriste et les noms de ceux qui peuvent succéder à Oussama ben Laden.'
ID number: 80020427
Year: 2002
Type: M

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
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.'
ID number: 80018172
Year: 2002
Type: M

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.
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 Qa'idâa, 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 controverse affaire Matoub Lounes.'

ID number: 80019949
Year: 2002
Type: M

2001

323 /00703
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-Qaïda'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
Au nom d'Oussama Ben Laden : dossier secret sur le terroriste le plus recherché 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.
ID number: 80017629
Year: 2001
Type: M
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 these 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.

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.

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.
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.
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
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.
En recapitulant l'histoire d'Al-Qaida, sa dimension régionale, ses entreprises criminelles, ses émeutes, on peut amplifier et renforcer la lutte contre le terrorisme islamiste. Le chemin de la lutte antiterroriste passe aussi par une résolution intellectuelle et morale.

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.

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'.

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'échec de diverses tentatives d'attentats, peut-on legimement 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 désormais la priorite a la reorganisation de ses structures et a la reimplantation de cellules decentralisees semi-autonomes, au detriment d'attaques spectaculaires ?
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
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

(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.
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
Long Wars and Long Telegrams: Containing Al-Qaeda.
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 an 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.
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.

Al Qaeda in the Maghreb: The 'Newest' Front in the War on Terror.
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.

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.

Al-Qaida a bout de souffle.
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.
Democracy, Al Qaeda, and the Causes of Terrorism: A Strategic Analysis of U.S. Policy.

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

(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.  

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.  

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
Al Qaeda's Third Front : Saudi Arabia.
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.
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.
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.

Abu Musab Al Suri: Architect of the New Al Qaeda.

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.

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 guerrilla forces, bent on preventing this new form of occupation from taking root.
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.
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.

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
America's Struggle Against the Wahhabi/Neo-Salafi Movement.

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
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.

How al-Qaida Ends : The Decline and Demise of Terrorist Groups.
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.

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.
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.

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.
From the War on Terror to Global Counterinsurgency.
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.
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.

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

(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.

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.

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
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.

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.

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.

Al-Qaeda : la holding et ses filiales.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 104, été 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.

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.

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.
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
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.
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
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 ?.
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.
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 secuirte 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 phenomen 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 unprecedentedly savage, both in terms of impact and the number of fatalities. It is also perfectly true that there has never been a terrorist act to match it, before or since. But consider the various things that have not happened since that terrible event. And consider too the nature of the response: it is threatening our fundamental freedoms?
ID Number: JA019485
Year: 2003
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
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.

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.
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.

Bin Laden, the Arab 'Street,' and the Middle East's Democracy Deficit.

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.

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 Osama 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.
Osama bin Laden as Transnational Revolutionary Leader.
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.

Osama bin Laden's 'Business' in Sudan.
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.

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.

'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


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.
Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (2ème partie).
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, 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 donné lieu à une vaste offensive américaine contre le terrorisme islamiste à travers le monde. La première phase de cette lutte fut victorieusement menée en Afghanistan, dont le régime barbare taliban abritait Al Quaida. Tandis que le réseau d'Oussama ben Laden entretient des objectifs de nature apocalyptique liés à la soumission de l'Occident judeo-chretien par l'islam, les États-Unis d'Amérique entendent conserver leur suprématie d'hyperpuissance. Au service de ces objectifs diamétralement opposés, les deux camps menent ainsi, respectivement, une stratégie de destabilisation des États musulmans alliés de Washington, et le maintien au pouvoir de ces mêmes régimes (Pakistan, Arabie saoudite ...). Comme après la guerre du Golfe de 1991, on assiste à une redistribution des données geostratégiques du Proche à l'Extreme-Orient. Au-delà de l'analyse objective de cette nouvelle guerre, les démocraties 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 été frappés par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit être impitoyablement combattu.

ID Number: JA017795
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (1ère partie).
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, 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 donné lieu à une vaste offensive américaine contre le terrorisme islamiste à travers le monde. La première phase de cette lutte fut victorieusement menée en Afghanistan, dont le régime barbare taliban abritait Al Quaida. Tandis que le réseau d'Oussama ben Laden entretient des objectifs de nature apocalyptique liés à la soumission de l'Occident judeo-chretien par l'islam, les États-Unis d'Amérique entendent conserver leur suprématie d'hyperpuissance. Au service de ces objectifs diamétralement opposés, les deux camps menent ainsi, respectivement, une stratégie de destabilisation des États musulmans alliés de Washington, et le maintien au pouvoir de ces mêmes régimes (Pakistan, Arabie saoudite ...). Comme après la guerre du Golfe de 1991, on assiste à une redistribution des données geostratégiques du Proche à l'Extreme-Orient. Au-delà de l'analyse objective de cette nouvelle guerre, les démocraties occidentales - la France en particulier - doivent s'impliquer...
directement; à travers New York, c'est en effet l'ensemble du monde libre dont les fondements philosophiques ont été frappés par une nouvelle forme de totalitarisme belliqueux. Le terrorisme islamique, comme tous les autres, doit être impitoyablement combattu.


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-Qa'eda (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.
Transnational Terrorism and the al Qaeda Model: Confronting New Realities.

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

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, 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:

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 frères.
(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.
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.

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.
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