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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

297 /00007

Cles pour l'Islam : du religieux au politique : des origines aux enjeux d'aujourd'hui - Bruxelles : GRIP.

178 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(GRIP Informations ; 23)

ISBN/ISSN: 2872910050

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM
2. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. CIVILIZATION, ISLAMIC

Added entry(s):

1. Institut de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

Notes:

'Cet ouvrage remonte aux sources, car il s'avere impossible de comprendre la situation de l'Islam d'aujourd'hui sans un regard sur ses origines, comme sur les modalites de sa prodigieuse expansion qui, des le 7e siecle de notre ere, bouleversa profondement un tres vaste territoire. Quel fut son parcours historique et quel role a joue l'Occident dans son evolution? Y aurait-il des sequelles? Ou en est-il dans ses rapports complexes avec la modernite? Quels sont les veritables fondements de cet islamisme radical qui de nos jours perturbe tant d'Etats tout en rejetant avec vehemence l'Occident? Ces analyses sont accompagnees d'une breve monographie des quelque 45 Etats de l'Islam. Tous textes confies a des specialistes qui ont tente d'eclairer sur l'essentiel.'

ID number: 80009089

Year: 1993

327 /00926

After Empire : The Emerging Geopolitics of Central Asia - Washington : National Defense University Press.

xxvii, 235 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 016051682X

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Added entry(s):

1. Snyder, Jed C., ed.
2. National Defense University (US)

Notes:

'This book incorporates research papers and discussions originally presented at a conference of leading scholars from the US, Russia, Europe and the Middle East who gathered to examine the region's political, economic, social and security evolution since 1989. As the papers illustrate, the West's image of Central Asia as a homogeneous belt of Islamic countries with uniform views of the region's future orientation is false. The papers also illustrate that hyperbolic prognoses of an 'Islamic implosion' threatening to embroil the region in violent insurrections, possibly spreading throughout the former Soviet

* This list contains material received as of February 22nd, 2002 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 22 février 2002.

Union and the Middle East, are false as well. They have simply not materialized. Islam, in fact, has yet to emerge as a potent political force in Central Asia. This region is now lifting itself from economic obscurity and political isolation. Although distinct national identities are only in formative stages today, each of the five Central Asian states is likely to move in an individual direction, motivated by distinct national interests. The key issue is the extent of Russia's influence in Central Asia and its long-term implications for the region's security.'

ID number: 80012639

Year: 1995

947 /00047

The North Caucasus Barrier : The Russian Advance towards the Muslim World
- London : Hurst.

xvii, 252 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 1850650691

Subject(s):

1. CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (R.S.F.S.R.)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Added entry(s):

1. Avtorkhanov, Abdurakhman, 1908- , ed.
2. Broxup, Marie Bennigsen, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 241-244. Includes index.

'This book deals with the history of the Muslim North Caucasus, one of the remaining and most rebellious colonial dominions left to Russia. The writings presented here cover a span of four centuries. It is argued that the North Caucasus has played a key role in shaping Russian colonial policy and mistrust of Islam, which has been a powerful inspiration to the resistance of the North Caucasian Mountaineers to Russian rule. The book is indispensable for understanding the future of ethnic relations and national politics in Russia.'

ID number: 80008488

321 /00533

Central Asia : New Arc of Crisis ? - London : Royal United Services
Institute for Defence Studies.

79 p.; 22 cm.

(Whitehall Paper Series)

ISBN/ISSN: 0855160853

Author(s):

1. Akiner, Shirin

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)

Notes:

'After the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991 a new fear emerged : that of Central Asia as a key link in a Muslim fundamentalist 'arc of instability' stretching from North Africa to Western China. Central Asia today is in a state of flux, full of ambiguities and contradictions. Islam is undoubtedly an important factor, but only one of many. The aim of this paper is to draw attention to some of the complexities of the current situation.'

ID number: 80008266

Year: 1993

- 323 /00474
Iraq and the Continuing Middle East Crisis - London : Pinter.
143 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0861870727
Author(s):
1. Anderson, Ewan William, 1938-
2. Rashidian, Khalil
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAM
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--MIDDLE EAST
4. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
Notes:
Includes index.
'The focus of the book is on the three key factors which form a triangle of forces around Iraq : Muslim Fundamentalism, oil and the Palestinians. The development and influence of each of these is traced against a background of Arab nationalism, prevalent in the region, particularly since 1956'.
ID number: 80007082
Year: 1991
- 321 /00636
Iran, Islam and Democracy : The Politics of Managing Change - London : Royal Institute of International Affairs.
xv, 240 p. ; 24 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 1862031177
Author(s):
1. Ansari, Ali M.
Subject(s):
1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS--IRAN
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--IRAN
4. DEMOCRACY--IRAN
Added entry(s):
1. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 224-233. Includes index.
'The author has tackled two of the most important and vexing questions affecting the Islamic Republic of Iran : is genuine democratization possible in an Islamic context ? And if so, is the trajectory of developments in contemporary Iran pointed in that direction ? He answers yes to both of these questions. He begins with a brief examination of the Western or Orientalist critique of the Iranian revolution as a religious phenomenon. The bulk of Ansari's analysis is devoted to a careful reconstruction of the first four years of Khatami's presidency. He describes and documents the successes and tribulations of the reformist experience. Contrary to the Western image of a beleaguered Iranian reform movement thwarted and defeated at every turn, Ansari sees this continuing struggle as a process of growing maturity of political consciousness, with the conservative forces increasingly discredited and offering nothing but violence and repression. In his judgement, 'a social revolution is taking place which will lead to the institution in Iran of Islamic democracy'.
ID number: 80017722
Year: 2000

- 323 /00622
 The Future of Islam in the Middle East : Fundamentalism in Egypt, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia - Westport, CT : Praeger.
 xvi, 132 p.; 24 cm.
 ISBN/ISSN: 0275951286
 Author(s):
 1. Faksh, Mahmud A.
 Subject(s):
 1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EGYPT
 2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ALGERIA
 3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SAUDI ARABIA
 Notes:
 Bibliography: p. 123-125. Includes index.
 ID number: 80014685
 Year: 1997
- 323 /00716
 The Taliban : Ascent to Power - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.
 xiv, 158 p.; 23 cm.
 ISBN/ISSN: 0195795601
 Author(s):
 1. Gohari, M. J.
 Subject(s):
 1. TALIBAN
 2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
 3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
 Notes:
 Bibliography: p. 150-153. Includes index.
 'Many hold the view that Islam discourages freedom of thought and action. This seems to be borne out by common perception which sees Muslims as fundamentalist, radical and militant. In this book, M. J. Gohari describes the rise of a controversial movement which has been widely criticised by the West : the Taliban in Afghanistan. Dr. Gohari describes the historical background of the movement in Afghanistan, outlines the context for rapid ascent to power of the Taliban, explains what the movement stands for, and analyses how it affects various groups in Afghan society. He also discusses the impact of the Taliban on Afghanistan's neighbours and what he calls 'the Taliban-UN dilemma'. Gohari concludes with a short chapter on the life and views of Bin Laden, which serves to demistify that elusive radical.'
 ID number: 80017713
 Year: 2000
- 323 /00583
 The Algerian Crisis : Origins, Evolution and Lessons for the Maghreb and Europe - Brussels : Centre for European Policy Studies.
 104 p.; 21 cm.
 (CEPS Paper ; 66)
 ISBN/ISSN: 9290792019
 Author(s):
 1. Hunter, Shireen T.
 Subject(s):
 1. ALGERIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
 2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ALGERIA
 Added entry(s):
 1. Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
 Notes:
 'The purpose of this monograph is to contribute to a better understanding and hence to the fashioning of a European approach, not only towards the present Algerian crisis, but towards the problem of economic and political reform in the Arab world in general, including the question of the relationship between Islam and democratisation. It focuses on the following issues : the causes of the Algerian crisis and its evolution ; the extent of similarities between the Algerian

situation and those of other Maghreb countries and hence the level of their vulnerability to its contagious effects ; the implications of the Algerian experience for the process of democratisation in other Maghreb and Arab countries ; the lessons of Algeria for the fashioning of future European policy towards that country and other Maghreb and Arab countries.'

ID number: 80012664

Year: 1996

323 /00724

Geopolitique de l'islamisme - Paris : Harmattan.

330 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 2747507483

Author(s):

1. Lamchichi, Abderrahim

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM AND POLITICS

2. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 319-330.

'L'islamisme est devenu ces trente dernieres annees un acteur incontournable de la geopolitique internationale - meme s'il a commence a amorcer recemment un declin inexorable. Du Maghreb a l'Asie centrale, de la Turquie au Golfe persique, en passant par le Proche-Orient, ou encore le Pakistan, l'Afghanistan, les pays musulmans de l'ex-URSS, l'Indonesie, la Malaisie, l'Inde, le Cachemire ou le Bangladesh, l'islamisme recouvre une diversite de tendances, de strategies et de sensibilites; celles-ci dependent largement de contextes politiques nationaux et regionaux varies, et conduisent bien souvent a des positions relativement differentes - a l'egard notamment de la question de la participation democratique et legale au jeu politique comme a l'egard de la violence. L'ambition de ce livre est de rendre compte de ce phenomene dans sa globalite, a travers l'ensemble du monde musulman, depuis son emergence jusqu'a aujourd'hui. Il s'agit d'analyser de maniere synthetique son evolution sur le long terme, d'expliquer le jeu des differents acteurs en fonction de la situation politique concerne ainsi que les objectifs des differents courants impliquees. On peut ainsi envisager la maniere dont l'ideologie islamiste se modifie en fonction des aleas du contexte social, du degre d'ouverture du champ politique, mais aussi des ambitions des cadres dirigeants, des aspirations des militants et des sympathisants et de leur rapport au pouvoir. Enfin, l'auteur analyse les raisons de l'impasse politique et culturelle qui semble caracteriser aujourd'hui l'islamisme malgre ses potentialites de mobilisation.'

ID number: 80017760

Year: 2001

297 /00004

A History of Islamic Societies - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xxx, 1002 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 0521225523

Author(s):

1. Lapidus, Ira Marvin

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--HISTORY

2. ISLAM--HISTORY

3. MUSLIMS

4. CIVILIZATION, ISLAMIC

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 929-974. Includes index.

'The author provides an authoritative and comprehensive treatment of the civilizations and patterns of life of Muslims throughout the world.'

ID number: 80005791

Year: 1988

80015837

Contemporary Islam in East Europe - [s.l.] : [s.n.].

34 p. ; 30 cm.

(NATO Research Fellowships Programme - Hungary)

Author(s):

1. Lederer, Gyorgy

Notes:

[Final Reports 1997-1999. NATO Research Fellowships. Democratic Institutions Fellowships]

ID number: 80015837

Year: 1997-1999

297 /00008

Tradition et revolution : l'enjeu de la modernite en Algerie et dans l'Islam - Paris : Sindbad.

219 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 2727402090

Author(s):

1. Malek, Redha

Subject(s):

1. ALGERIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. ISLAM--ALGERIA

3. ALGERIA--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

'Si le socialisme a echoue en Algerie, comme dans d'autres pays du monde arabo-musulman, comment garantir la reussite de la democratie ? Si le parti unique a etouffe l'initiative, bloque la societe, qui peut assurer que le multipartisme enfantera la liberte et le progres ? Et si nous vivons la fin des ideologies, que'en est-il de cette notion essentielle qu'est la modernite ? Pouvons-nous la refuser en nous reclamant du principe identitaire ? S'agit-il alors d'un repli sur la nation, ou d'un refuge dans la foi erigee en ideologie ? Le retour aux sources des reformistes musulmans, c'est-a-dire a la purete du dogme, est insuffisant pour nourrir une pedagogie du redressement national ou civilisationnel. Un autre retour aux sources s'impose : celles, longtemps bafouees, de la pensee en tant que donnee anthropologique, origine du redeploiement critique.'

ID number: 80009758

Year: 1993

297 /00009

Islam in the Balkans : Religion and Society between Europe and the Arab World - London : Hurst.
xxii, 304 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 1850651671
Author(s):

1. Norris, H. T.

Subject(s):

1. BALKAN PENINSULA--CIVILIZATION--ISLAMIC INFLUENCES
2. ISLAM--BALKAN PENINSULA
3. MUSLIMS--BALKAN PENINSULA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 281-294. Includes index.

'The tragic events that began to unfold in the former Yugoslavia at the beginning of the 1990s have drawn the world's attention to the history and rich culture of the Muslim communities of Bosnia especially, but also of Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia - the historic heartland of Muslim Europe. Here H. T. Norris breaks new ground by focusing on their religious and intellectual links with the Arab world, Persia and Central Asia, whereas the few previous publications on the subject have been mostly concerned with the more obvious links between the Balkan Muslims and the Turks.'

ID number: 80010991

Year: 1993

297 /00005

At War with Modernity : Islam's Challenge to the West - London : Alliance.
59 p. ; 21 cm.
(Occasional Paper ; 54)
ISBN/ISSN: 0907967388
Author(s):

1. Pryce-Jones, David

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies (GB)

ID number: 80007479

Year: 1992

297 /00010

L'Europe vue par l'islam : une perception ambivalente - Paris : Harmattan.
239 p. ; 22 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 2738493661
Author(s):

1. Raouf, Wafik

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 231-239.

'Peut-on philosopher sur la perception de l'image complexe et ambiguë que le regard islamique porte sur ce qu'il appelle tantôt Occident ou Europe, tantôt Nord ou Ouest ? Cette perception est souvent chargée d'émotion et de controverse qui conditionnent la pensée de diverses élites musulmanes, arabes et non-arabes confondues. Nombreuses sont les études qui ont tenté d'apporter leur contribution à l'évaluation de la problématique posée par la question de l'autre, qui accapare l'esprit de ces élites. Cet autre peut, à la fois, être proche et lointain, et appartenir à un univers fascinant et conflictuel. L'ambition de cet essai est qu'il tente de cerner l'essentiel de la pensée des différentes tendances et écoles qu'elles soient libérales, laïques ou bien intransigeantes et pan-islamiques, en s'appuyant sur leurs textes initiaux. Des

origines aux temps presents, un face a face n'a cesse d'animer des debats entre ces deux mondes. Cet ouvrage apporte sa propre version sur ce probleme aux multiples facettes.'

ID number: 80017768

Year: 2000

323 /00663

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

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

ISBN/ISSN: 1860644171

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--AFGHANISTAN

4. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

5. TALIBAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 245-247. Includes index.

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

ID number: 80016285

Year: 2000

323 /00412

Crescent in a Red Sky : The Future of Islam in the Soviet Union - London : Hutchinson.

xx, 287 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 0091734630

Author(s):

1. Taheri, Amir

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM--USSR

2. USSR--HISTORY

3. MUSLIMS--USSR

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 269-278. Includes index.

ID number: 80003962

Year: 1989

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

- 11 de septiembre y despues : enemigo difuso : no es el islam; ni Afganistan.
POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 15, no. 84, noviembre - diciembre 2001, Whole Issue.

- Algerien : Islamitischer Terror und Burgerkrieg (Teil I).
OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 33. Jg., Heft 6, November - Dezember 1995, S. 687-694.

- The Impending Crisis in Egypt.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Winter 1995, p. 9-27.

- Religious Radicalism in the Greater Middle East.
TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 8, no. 2, Summer 1996, Special Issue.

- Abdo, Geneive
Letter from Tehran.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 1, Winter 2000, p. 55-64.
A new generation of intellectuals is redefining Iran in a way the conservative clerical establishment might not be able to stop. If Khatami can establish a flexible, modern Islamic state, Iran will set a potent example for Muslim society everywhere. Can this new generation succeed ?

- Abou-Diab, Khattar
L' islamisme au Proche-Orient : origines et perspectives.
RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATEGIQUES, no. 21, printemps 1996, p. 43-49.
There is an increasing influence of a radical islamism in the Middle East. It has sought to stand out on the political scene as the main political stream and as a genuine alternative force. The Muslim Brothers, at the very outspring of the phenomenon, have asserted themselves since the 1930s. The chiite trend has developed later on, after the Iranian revolution of 1979. The paths followed by Islamism have had different influences on the political life of the countries under focus : islamism is firmly established in Egypt and Jordan, whereas it has met more difficulties in spreading out in Syria and Iraq. As that of the whole of the societies in which they evolve, the lot of these movements mainly depends on democratization and on the social and economic improvements in the area.

- Ahmed, Akbar S.
Towards the Global Millennium : The Challenge of Islam.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 52, no. 8-9, August - September 1996, p. 212-216.
The author points out why some of the most influential current global theories about Islam's relations with the West are inadequate. He then explores an alternative method of understanding what is happening in the Muslim world through a discussion of Muslim political structures and leadership. This helps explain Islam's present predicament and its sometimes thorny relations with the West. In conclusion, the author suggests ways to improve mutual understanding.

** This list contains material received as of February 22nd, 2002 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 22 février 2002.

- Akbarzadeh, Shahram
Political Islam in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.
CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2001, p. 451-465.
<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod>

- Akhmadov, Yavus
Bowers, Steven R.
Doss, Marion T.
Islam in the North Caucasus.
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2001, p. 569-588.
Religious diversity has had a dramatic impact on the development of the North Caucasus region. People do not identify primarily with either a national or international Islamic community, although the fundamentalist Vakhabite community has become a major regional force during the past decade. Numerous official attempts to suppress Vakhabite influence has resulted in the emergence of a clandestine Vakhabite network supported by Islamic radicals from abroad, mostly of Saudi and North African Arab origin. These have joined with the Khattab group to receive military training in terrorist camps in support of the Chechen resistance to Soviet forces. Following the first Chechen war (1994-1996), differences arose between the Sufi and Vakhabite movements, with Sufi Muslims calling for a creation of a secular state that would preserve traditional social patterns, while Vakhabites demanded the eradication of local customs which they regard as having tainted Islam purity.

- Azzam, Maha
The Gulf Crisis : Perceptions in the Muslim World.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 67, no. 3, July 1991, p. 473-485.

- Barry, Michael
L' Islam vu de Washington.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 82, hiver 1998 - 1999, p. 81-105.
For the last twenty years, Washington's diplomatic efforts have focused on a single obsessional goal : contain Iran. All means were fair in this anti-Shiite crusade, even the most absurd. For example, the US Department of State got mixed up in the traditional conflict between the Sunnis of Saudi Arabia and the Shiites of Iran, providing blanket support to the repressive regime in Riyadh, for no other reason than to harm Tehran. Even the US's Iraq strategy was the result of this idee fixe. Following the Gulf War, the US gave Saddam Hussein free rein, enabling him to massacre his own Shiite people. In this sense, the US achieved its strategic goal : Iran lost all influence in Afghanistan and Iraq. But the US is beginning to pay a very high price for this victory, with the Taleban taking power in Kabul, and the rise of fundamentalist hardliners in Saudi Arabia. This in turn has led to a rapprochement with Iran over the past few months, as well as a much harder line with Iraq as shown by the air strikes of mid-December.

- Bonnefous, Marc
Le fait islamique.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 49e annee, no. 10, octobre 1993, p. 93-100.

- Bonnefous, Marc
L' islamisme, encore et encore.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56eme annee, no. 8-9, aout - septembre 2000, p. 116-122.

- Bouchat, Clarence J.
A Fundamentalist Islamic Threat to the West.
STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 19, no. 4, 1996, p. 339-352.
Often ignored as irrelevant or exaggerated out of proportion, Islam is poorly understood as a motivating force governing the relations between Western and Muslim countries. A better understanding of Western fears of Islamic fundamentalism and an explanation of Muslim actions in the international arena is gained by placing basic Islamic precepts in context. The greatest fear Westerners hold is of a united fundamentalist Islamic force organized against them, a fear reminiscent of the fear of communism. Although such fears are largely unfounded, other problems inherent in Muslim states due to Islam do threaten to destabilize the region. Sustaining relations between these two historically hostile camps entails reducing interference from the West while Islam allows itself to evolve from its tradition-ridden bonds. Under the right conditions, the potential for the similarities of both sides to override the differences is good.

- Bulliet, Richard W.
Twenty Years of Islamic Politics.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 53, no. 2, Spring 1999, p. 189-200.

- Cesari, Jocelyne
L' Islam en Europe.
PROBLEMES POLITIQUES ET SOCIAUX, no. 746, 24 mars 1995, numero entier.
L'Europe occidentale compte une population de plusieurs millions de musulmans installes a demeure pour des raisons historiques et economiques. L'institutionnalisation de l'islam, son affirmation dans des societes laiques mais encore impregnees de culture chretienne, empruntent des formes parfois differentes comme le montrent les exemples de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne, de la RFA, des Pays-Bas, de la Belgique et de l'Espagne. Ces differences tiennent au morcellement de la communaute musulmane mais aussi aux conceptions des pays d'accueil en matiere de relations entre les Eglises et l'etat, d'exercice de la citoyennete, ou encore d'accession a la nationalite. par ailleurs, la perception de l'islam patit du developpement de l'integrisme. Cependant, des convergences ne s'operent-elles pas au sein de l'espace communautaire ?

- Chevalier, Dominique
Presence d' un islamisme de pouvoir.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 2, fevrier 1998, p. 73-79.

- Cornell, Svante E.
Spector, Regine A.
Central Asia : More than Islamic Extremists.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 193-206.
<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod>
Many have viewed Central Asia as a region beset by an Islamic tide. U.S. policy that lacks understanding of the dynamics in Central Asia may exacerbate an already fragile situation and allow the Western-prophesied 'Islamic tide' to swallow the region.

- Esposito, John L.
Political Islam and the West.
JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 24, Spring 2000, p. 49-55.

- Esposito, John L.
 Political Islam and the West.
 MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 25, no. 2, 2001, p. 89-97.
 At the dawn of the 21st century political Islam, or more commonly Islamic fundamentalism, remains a major presence in governments and oppositional politics from North Africa to Southeast Asia. New Islamic republics have emerged in Afghanistan, Iran, and Sudan. Islamists have been elected to parliaments, served in cabinets, and been presidents, prime ministers, and deputy prime ministers in nations as diverse as Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Yemen.

- Fiedler, Heinz
 The Islamistic Challenge.
 AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 48, no. 1, 1997, p. 79-90.
 In the Islamic region between Maghreb and Pakistan the nationalism inherited from Europe is yielding ground to Islam on a substantial scale - in other words, to a fundamentalism which takes Islamic doctrines into the political sphere and attaches absolute religious value to the secular postulates derived from that sphere. Viewed historically, this is the second attempt by Arab and other peoples to achieve emancipation from Western dominance after national efforts towards independence failed by and large to achieve this goal. On this basis the Islamic tendencies must be regarded as phenomena with a long-term rather than transitory impact. The author here examines how the Islamics derive their principles from Islamic teachings (which also show other lines of tradition) and what challenge confronts a world formed by European influence.

- Gerges, Fawaz A.
 The Decline of Revolutionary Islam in Algeria and Egypt.
 SURVIVAL, vol. 41, no. 1, Spring 1999, p. 113-125.
 Despite savage killings in Algeria and intermittent attacks on government officials and foreigners in Egypt, the Islamist advance has come to a halt in both countries. Revolutionary Islamists no longer represent a real threat to the survival of the secular authoritarian regimes in the Middle East. Brutal as their methods have been, militant Islamists could not match the counter-violence unleashed by these regimes. The regimes' military successes have not, however, led to peace, and their campaigns have yet to crush Islamist insurgency. Authoritarian policies from Cairo and Algiers have marginalised and alienated the militant Islamist opposition, pushing it towards the politics of terror. In the absence of substantive political and economic reforms, low-intensity conflict is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

- Gerges, Fawaz A.
 The End of the Islamist Insurgency in Egypt ? : Costs and Prospects.
 MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 54, no. 4, Autumn 2000, p. 592-612.
 The Egyptian state appears to have weathered the storm of violent Islamist opposition from al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya and Jihad which lasted from 1990 until the Luxor attack of 1997. Its successes stem in part from the internal divisions of the Islamist movements. This article examines both the means by which the government overcame the Islamist challenge and the implications of continuing government exclusion of mainstream Islamist movements from political life. It also examines implications for US policy.

- Hadar, Leon T.
What Green Peril ?
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 72, no. 2, Spring 1993, p. 27-42.
With the end of the Cold War many at home and abroad are urging the United States to prepare for a new long struggle against radical Islam. But Islam is neither a threat to the United States nor a unified political phenomenon. Iran, the supposed center of Islamic fundamentalism, has pursued a foreign policy dominated by geopolitics, not religion. In the rest of the Middle East, Islam has become the language of political opposition to a thoroughly corrupt status quo. By blindly supporting autocratic Arab regimes against these popular movements, the United States will turn the threat of Islamic fundamentalism into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

- Hafez, Mohammed M.
Armed Islamist Movements and Political Violence in Algeria.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 54, no. 4, Autumn 2000, p. 572-591.
This article investigates the formation of the principal armed Islamist groups in Algeria - the GIA and AIS - and their justification for armed struggle. Furthermore, it investigates the extent of Islamist involvement in the violence witnessed in Algeria since 1992, especially the massacres since 1997. It argues that these two groups formed as much in opposition to each other as in opposition to the state. Moreover, their violence took different forms because they adopted different justifications for Jihad.

- Halbach, Uwe
Islam in the CIS : A 'Rebirth' ?
AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 47, no. 2, 1996, p. 146-155.
Since the end of the Cold War, Islam has become a growing focus of international public awareness. One of the many reasons for this is the emergence of new states with an Islamic background on the territory of the former USSR. In the West, the ideas associated with this development are determined by the conditions and developments which exist elsewhere in the Islamic culture complex. In this article, the author makes clear that the situation in the Islamic areas of the Caucasus and Central Asia is, to a large extent, shaped by its own determinants and must thus also be assessed in a different light.

- Heuvel, Maarten van den
Islam Karimov en de islam in Oezbekistan.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 11, november 2000, p. 576-579.
The author reports on the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism in Uzbekistan. President Karimov frequently emphasizes the danger of 'those bandits whose arms are covered in blood' and hence pursues a policy of strong repression towards Islamic fundamentalist groups such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). But the Islamic threat that Karimov claims he needs to resist is less of a threat than may appear at first glance. In Uzbekistan a strong growth of the number of fundamentalists is not likely in the near future, as the anti-religious measures and atheist propaganda of the former Soviet regime have had a profound impact. Many children received an atheist upbringing, while military conscripts were completely cut off from any contact with islam. Perhaps Karimov's struggle must be viewed as a pretext to continue his autocratic rule.

- Hudson, Michael C.
Arab Regimes and Democratization : Responses to the Challenge of Political Islam.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 29, no. 4, October - December 1994, p. 3-27.

- Israeli, Raphael
Muslim Fundamentalists as Social Revolutionaries : The Case of Israel.
TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 6, no. 4, Winter 1994, p.
462-475.

- Jansen, J. J. G.
De Islam en het Westen : 'game, set and match' ? : een nieuwe ronde in
een 'Clash of Civilizations'.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 7-8, juli - augustus 1997, p.
392-396.
The author surveys here the historical 'clashes of civilizations' between
the Western and the Islamic world and wonders whether Europe and the
United States should be prepared for a new clash. That this is a
realistic point of view is explained by the fact that both systems strive
for universality of which Western colonialism, or imperialism, is the
most recent pression. In the Islamic world this emphasis resulted in
autocratic governments, and in opposition, especially of a religious
character. This Islamic fundamentalism opposes the Western system of
separation between states and church, which implicates a clash between
the Islamic countries and the Western world.

- Jansen, J. J. G.
Islamitisch fundamentalisme : hoe een godsdienst tot ideologie
gereduceerd werd.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 47, nr. 5, mei 1993, p. 242-247.

- Karabell, Zachary
Fundamental Misconceptions : Islamic Foreign Policy.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 105, Winter 1996 - 1997, p. 77-90.

- Karabell, Zachary
The Wrong Threat : The United States and Islamic Fundamentalism.
WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 1995, p. 37-48.

- Karam, Azza M.
Islamist Parties in the Arab World : Ambiguities, Contradictions and
Perseverance.
DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 4, no. 4, Winter 1997, p. 157-174.
Who are the Islamists ? what do they want ? and what is the nature of the
linkages between political Islam and democratic discourse ? How do
Islamist political parties fund their increasingly effective social and
political programmes ? These are some of the questions that are tackled
in this article. The article is divided into four sections, dealing with
the meaning of Islamism, the relationship between Islamism and democracy,
the nature of Islamist political parties, and a brief insight into
aspects of funding of these parties. For the sake of some form of
coherence, the area under study is that of the Arab world only, since an
overview of all Muslim countries would be too vast an enterprise.

- Kavli, Ozlem Tur
Protest in the Name of God : Islamist Movements in the Arab World.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 6, no. 2, June - August 2001, p. 89-104.
<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/grupa/sam/percept/default.htm>

- Khalil, As'ad Abu
The Incoherence of Islamic Fundamentalism : Arab Islamic Thought at the
End of the 20th Century.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 48, no. 4, Autumn 1994, p. 677-694.

- Khan, Mohommed A. Muqtedar
 US Foreign Policy and Political Islam : Interests, Ideas, and Ideology.
 SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 29, no. 4, December 1998, p. 449-462.
 The debate in the US policy community is conducted at the normative, philosophical, civilizational, politico-economic and geopolitical levels through the media, academia and politics. The issue here is the US response to the global resurgence of Islam. Three groups in the policy community are identifiable : the practitioners, US government officials using the logic of interests; academic scholars of Islam and the Middle East; and 'policy entrepreneurs' drawn from a broader, mixed background who seem to be driven by ideological policy preferences. This third group promotes in particular a view of Islamic fundamentalism, which links it uncritically with terrorism and anti-Western and anti-modernist dispositions. They emphasize the incompatibility of Islam and democracy. By occupying the centre stage of the debate, they hamper serious and balanced analysis by those formulating US foreign policy towards the phenomenon of modern political Islam. The USA and the West would do well to listen to the views academics advance and avoid those that favour short-term goals and the exclusion and repression of Islamists.

- Kibble, David G.
 Islamic Fundamentalism : A Transitory Threat ?
 STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring 1998, p. 11-18.
 Significant differences between fundamentalist Muslims concerning the legitimacy of violence and the nature of Muslim government weaken its future in the longer term. When these differences are added to the increasing rejection by many in Iran, for example, of traditional Muslim strictures, and to the inevitability of progress towards modernity, it is concluded that fundamentalist Islam is not here to stay. It is a temporary phenomenon.

- Kibble, David G.
 The Threat of Militant Islam : A Fundamental Reappraisal.
 STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 19, no. 4, 1996, p. 353-364.
 This article begins by examining some possible flashpoints in the Middle East, where fundamentalist Islamic groups might seem to represent a threat : Iran, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia are examined along with other countries. If a fundamentalist interpretation of the Qur'an is taken and the teachings of certain fundamentalist Islamic leaders are examined, the conclusion is made in this article that fundamentalist Islam does appear to represent a threat in theory. Since in practice, however, fundamentalist Islam actually represents a broad spectrum of religious and political beliefs, much of which rejects violence, it is concluded that, although what is termed as fundamentalist Islam in theory represents a threat, in practice it does not. Were fundamentalist groups to take political power in some areas of the Middle East, the article goes on to suggest that this, too, should not necessarily be seen as a threat : many are beginning to see such a development as a possible step on the road to democracy.

- Lapidus, Ira M.
 A Sober Survey of the Islamic World.
 ORBIS, vol. 40, no. 3, Summer 1996, p. 391-404.

- Lederer, Gyorgy
 Islam in East Europe.
 CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2001, p. 5-32.
<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod>

- Lia, Brynjar
Islamist Perceptions of the United Nations and Its Peacekeeping Missions : Some Preliminary Findings.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 1998, p. 38-63.
The portrayal of Islamic fundamentalism (Islamism) as the new security threat to the West has coincided with a considerable build-up of Western military capacity for humanitarian interventions and peacekeeping. Presumably, the juxtaposition of these trends adds to the legacy of Western domination and will affect negatively Western participation in peacekeeping in the Muslim world. To address this issue, this article discusses Islamist perceptions of the United Nations and its peacekeeping missions. It is argued that despite the vehement denunciation of the West by the Islamists, this hostility is not automatically extended to the UN, nor to its peacekeeping missions. Experience shows that UN peacekeeping missions can find a modus vivendi with the Islamists.

- Lovatt, Debbie
Islam, Secularism and Civil Society.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 8-9, August - September 1997, p. 226-228.
The Islamist Welfare Party increased its influence in Turkey's election of 1995. The party's first taste of office lasted less than a year and another coalition is now having a go at government. Non-political groups and those less well off are increasingly turning to voluntary civil organisations in frustration at the apparent inability of a succession of governments to improve their lot.

- Martinez, Luis
Les enjeux des negociations entre l' AIS et l' armee.
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 62e annee, no. 4, hiver 1997 - 1998, p. 499-510.
Pour l'auteur, il est clair que, depuis 1995, la victoire des islamistes est peu probable en Algerie. Le conflit semble meme avoir pris recemment une tournure nouvelle avec la treve unilaterale decretee par l'AIS et la liberation des responsables du FIS. Or, loin de signifier l'affaiblissement du pouvoir, ces evenements demontrent, au contraire, que la strategie du regime, fondee sur une volonte de promouvoir la paix par la fusion progressive des protagonistes et l'absorption des maquisards islamistes, semble sur le point de reussir.

- Mason, Whit
The Future of Political Islam in Turkey.
WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 17, no. 2, Summer 2000, p. 56-67.

- Miller, Judith
The Challenge of Radical Islam.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 72, no. 2, Spring 1993, p. 43-56.
Support for democratic elections in the Middle East is contradictory, because radical Islamic fundamentalists, who are most likely to come to power, have no commitment to democracy. Trying to distinguish between good and bad Islamic groups may be convenient for U.S. policymakers, but it is impossible to determine which ones will keep their promises of democracy and human rights.

- Ounaies, Abderraouf
Le monde islamique et les Etats-Unis.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 9-18.
La polarisation dramatique entre le monde islamique et les Etats-Unis au lendemain de l'attaque du 11 septembre constitue desormais un axe de la scene internationale. La these des Etats-Unis qui reduit l'attaque au seul phenomene du terrorisme et qui fait croire que l'Amerique est visee pour sa liberte, sa democratie et sa civilisation n'est pas satisfaisante. Les rapports des Etats-Unis avec le monde islamique sont mines par une crise interne de la classe politique americaine centree sur la question palestinienne et qui la met en contradiction avec sa propre culture et avec le consensus mondial.

- Paris, Jonathan S.
When to Worry in the Middle East.
ORBIS, vol. 37, no. 4, Fall 1993, p. 553-565.

- Peker, Gunden
Islam : Myth or Reality in Central Asia.
EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 3, Fall 1996, p. 73-84.
The religious revival may potentially influence the domestic political evolution of the Central Asian Republics. Islam in Central Asia, with its traditional power, synonymous with nationalism, may mobilize people, augmented with economic shortcomings to be a radical and driving social force. Yet, the lack of religious institutionalization, heterogeneity, and sectarian differences will reduce the likelihood of a fundamentalist Islamic development through external intrusions. Islam in Central Asia is not likely to experience the same revolution as the Islamic Republic of Iran. Governmental control on Islam is essential from the point of the top leadership because they have to guarantee the security of foreign capital and inter-ethnic harmony. Any radical move may too easily harm the already fragile inter-ethnic balances and inflow of foreign capital.

- Peled, Alisa Rubin
Towards Autonomy ? : The Islamist Movement's Quest for Control of Islamic Institutions in Israel.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 55, no. 3, Summer 2001, p. 378-398.
From origins as a small clandestine association, the Islamist movement in Israel grew into a major grassroots organization with political representation at the municipal and national levels by the late 1990s. The movement has been particularly successful in mobilizing Israel's Muslim population to challenge the state-controlled Islamic institutions. The current literature tends to downplay the impact of this escalating campaign either to gain control over Islamic institutions (such as waqf, charitable endowments, and shari'a courts) or to establish autonomous alternatives wherever possible. The article focuses on this quest in order to assess the movement's development and its prospects for future communal autonomy.

- Pons, Olivier
L' Islam politique : mouvement unitaire ou multiforme ?
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 53eme annee, juillet 1997, p. 125-137.

- Rajaei, Farhang
A Thermidor of 'Islamic Yuppies' ? : Conflict and Compromise in Iran's Politics.
MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 53, no. 2, Spring 1999, p. 217-231.
Muhammad Khatami's election as president of Iran in May 1997 marked two important turning points in the Islamic Revolution : it inaugurated the overdue Thermidor of the Iranian Revolution by turning the politics of revolutionary Iran into politics as usual, with its own peculiar conflict and compromise; and it marked the emergence of a new generation in the Islamic movement in Iran who are here referred to as 'Islamic Yuppies'. This article examines these two trends in context. It examines the encounter of modernity and tradition within Iran's Revolution, and maps various voices within the Islamic movement in Iran and their contribution to the complicated politics of post-revolutionary Iran.

- Ralph, Peters
Vanity and the Bonfires of the 'Isms'.
PARAMETERS, vol. 23, no. 3, Autumn 1993, p. 39-50.

- Rashid, Ahmed
The Fires of Faith in Central Asia.
WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 45-55.

- Rashid, Ahmed
The Taliban : Exporting Extremism.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 6, November - December 1999, p. 22-35.
Across one of the world's most sensitive regions, radical Islam and repressive politics are gaining ground. As they consolidate their power over Afghanistan, the Taliban are starting to destabilize the entire surrounding area - and beyond. Muslim fundamentalists from around the globe study revolution under their tutelage, rebel armies find sanctuary on their turf, and the drugs and other goods that are smuggled out of the country are undermining the economies of Afghanistan's Central Asia neighbors. The Great Game has changed, and the West must learn the new rules.

- Rodenbeck, Max
Is Islamism Losing Its Thunder ?
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 1998, p. 177-193.

- Roux, Jean-Paul
L' Islam en Asie centrale.
REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 92-99.
L'empreinte de l'islam en Asie centrale est inegale - profonde chez les Ouzbeks et les Tadjiks, superficielle chez les Kazakhs, Kirghizs et Turkmènes qui n'ont pas de veritable tradition musulmane et peuvent se rapporter a d'autres references. La decadence de la fin du XIXe siecle puis la propagande antireligieuse de l'URSS ont conduit a la coexistence d'un islam officiel et d'un autre, clandestin et plus virulent qu'on ne l'avait pense. Avec les independances, l'islam peut devenir la matrice d'un renouveau identitaire : il s'agit neanmoins d'un islam 'culturel' plus que du retour d'une foi et de pratiques que la plupart connaissent mal. Pour cette meme raison, malgre l'aide de plusieurs Etats musulmans, on est loin d'un veritable panislamisme, meme si la religion elle-meme pourrait sous une forme ou une autre etre instrumentalisée par le pouvoir.

- Rovan, Joseph
Der fundamentalistische Islamismus bedroht Europa.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 50. Jahr, Nr. 2, Februar 1995, S. 47-52.

- Roy, Olivier
Ben Laden et ses freres.
POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 67-81.
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.

- Roy, Olivier
Les mouvements islamistes en Asie centrale.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 7, juillet 2001, p. 114-121.

- Roy, Olivier
 Les mouvements islamistes en recherche d' identite.
 REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 40, hiver 2000 - 2001, p.
 77-85.
 Les annees 80 ont represente la periode d'apogee des mouvements
 islamistes dont l'objectif etait la conquete du pouvoir au nom d'un islam
 concu comme ideologie politique. Neanmoins, contrairement a ce qui a pu
 etre enonce, la menace islamiste n'a jamais atteint la dimension qu'on
 lui a attribuee. Devenu principalement nationaliste, le mouvement
 islamiste se caracterise par la volonte, pour certaines franges, de
 s'integrer au jeu politique traditionnel, mais egalement par l'apparition
 d'une mouvance radicale d'un nouveau type. Ces mutations en cours ne sont
 pas cependant denuees de contradictions; le probleme etant aujourd'hui
 pour le courant islamiste de trouver un langage reformiste pour
 rationaliser son positionnement. Enfin, il importe de remarquer que ce
 renouveau de la pensee politique islamiste apparait comme relativement
 disparate selon les etats.

- Roy, Olivier
 Reislamisierung und Radikalisierung : die Entwicklung der neunziger
 Jahre.
 INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 54. Jahr, Nr. 2-3, Februar - Marz 1999, S.
 47-53.
 Die grossen uberstaatlichen Islamisierungsbestrebungen der achtziger
 Jahre, wie beispielsweise die Islamische Revolution in Iran, sind
 eingeschlafen. Dies bedeutet jedoch nicht, dass es keine Reislamisierung,
 d.h. eine starkere Berucksichtigung des islamischen Rechtes und
 islamischer Wirtschaftsvorstellungen, mehr gibt. Olivier Roy meint, die
 Reislamisierung sei erstarkt und habe sich ausgebreitet. Im Unterschied
 zu den achtziger Jahren operiere sie jedoch vornehmlich im jeweiligen
 nationalen Rahmen, sei es als Bewegung von unten oder als autoritar von
 oben verordnete Politik.

- Sabet, Amr
 Islamic-European Relations : The Legitimacy Link.
 AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 48, no. 1, 1997, p. 91-102.
 This article attempts to address the crucial issue of linkage between
 Islamic legitimacy and the prospects of improved and stable
 Arab/Islamic-Western European relations.

- Salame, Ghassan
 Islam and the West.
 FOREIGN POLICY, no. 90, Spring 1993, p. 22-37.

- Schilling, Walter
 Krieg dem Terrorismus : schlussige Antwort der USA ?
 INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 54. Jahr, Nr. 2-3, Februar - Marz 1999, S.
 54-58.
 Der Terrorismus islamischer Fundamentalisten entwickelt sich mit einer
 enormen Dynamik; nach Schillings Auffassung deuten die jungsten
 Terroranschlage gegen amerikanische Einrichtungen auf eine 'neue Qualitat
 der Auseinandersetzung' hin. Er beschreibt die Strategien und
 Instrumente, die den Vereinigten Staaten beim Kampf gegen den Terrorismus
 zur Verfugung stehen, und appelliert an die Verbundeten der USA, sich
 ihrer Verantwortung nicht zu entziehen.

- Schultze, Kirsten E.
 Militants and Moderates.
 WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 1, January 2002, p. 11-13.
 The 'war on terrorism' has produced a scramble to identify Islamist groups that might be associated with Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda, or have similarly destructive aims. Most groups don't have such international agendas. Dealing with them intellectually is the task for moderate Muslims. This must be accompanied by Muslim governments tackling issues of internal reform. To the west falls the task of convincing Muslim men and women in the street that they are not victims of its politics.

- Semenoff-Tian-Chansky, Irene
 L' Islam en Russie, un danger pour le Kremlin ?
 POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 63e annee, no. 1, printemps 1998, p. 109-123.
 Depuis le succes du sommet de l'Organisation de la conference islamique de Teheran (9-11 decembre 1997), la question de l'islam en Russie resonance avec une force particuliere. Historiquement partie integrante de la Russie, l'islam se montre extremement dynamique depuis la chute du communisme. Doit-on cependant considerer qu'il constitue un danger pour Moscou ?

- Sivan, Emmanuel
 Der radikale Islam : Ursachen und Wirkung terroristischer Gewalt.
 INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 52. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 1997, S. 3-10.
 Der radikale Islam, keinesfalls mit dem Islam allgemein gleichzusetzen, ist die dynamische politische und soziale Kraft auf der muslimischen Buhne. Er bildet in den meisten Landern die Speerspitze der Opposition und halt in Iran, Afghanistan und Sudan die Macht in Handen. Er wird uns, so die Uberzeugung des Autors, auf absehbare Zeit erhalten bleiben.

- Smith, Chris
 Nuclear Fallout.
 WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 11, November 2001, p. 9-10.
 The clash with radical Islam is at its most serious in Pakistan where nuclear weapons could change hands. The President, Pervez Musharraf, has set out to deal with the radical Islamists. A great deal depends on his success.

- Sonn, Tamara
 The Islamic Alternative : Cause or Effect ?
 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 46, no. 2, Spring 1991, p. 291-325.

- Steinbach, Udo
 Islamischer Staat Türkei ? : Folgerungen fur die europaische Politik.
 INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 52. Jahr, Nr. 8, August 1997, S. 51-58.
 Die Türkei befindet sich - trotz ihrer rigorosen Verwestlichung vor etwa 50 Jahren - auf der Suche nach einer im Islam wurzelnden eigenen Identitat; es geht jedoch eher um die Islamisierung der Gesellschaft als der des Staates. Europa sollte diesem innerturkischen Diskurs nicht feindlich gegenuberstehen. Die Türkei sollte vielmehr als ein Testmodell fur eine mogliche Synthese europaischer politischer Werte und traditioneller kultureller und religioser Elemente betrachtet werden.

- Taheri, Amir
 L' Occident face a la 'menace islamiste'.
 POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 66, hiver 1994 - 1995, p. 161-178.

- Takeyh, Ray
Faith-Based Initiatives.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 127, November - December 2001, p. 68-70.
Ignore all the talk about a 'clash of civilizations' - Islam might be the Middle East's best chance for democracy and the West's best hope for fighting terrorism.

- Takeyh, Ray
Islamism : R.I.P.
NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 63, Spring 2001, p. 97, 6 p. (MasterFILE Premier).
<http://search.epnet.com>
The article focuses on the political aspect of Islam in the Middle East; the problems of political Islamism and its consequences to the economy; the failure of Arab nationalism. It also discusses the Islamic activism in Egypt and Iran.

- Takeyh, Ray
Qadhafi and the Challenge of Militant Islam.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 159-172.

- Tazmini, Ghoncheh
The Islamic Revival in Central Asia : a Potent Force or a Misconception ?
CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2001, p. 63-83.
<http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod>

- Tibi, Bassam
Der bosnische Islam : von sakularer Religion zum Fundamentalismus ?
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 52. Jahr, Nr. 7, Juli 1997, S. 21-28.
Der aufgeklärte 'Euro-Islam' in Bosnien ist mehr als Religion, er ist Teil einer soziokulturellen/ethnischen Identität der Menschen. Mit Hilfe vor allem Irans wird eine starke Islamisierung Bosnien-Herzegowinas betrieben, woran die jahrelange Zurückhaltung der Europäer in Bosnien, der Völkermord und die ethnischen Säuberungen nicht unschuldig sind.

- Tibi, Bassam
Die islamische Dimension des Balkan-Krieges.
EUROPA ARCHIV, 48. Jahr, 22. Folge, 25. November 1993, S. 635-644.

- Tlemcani, Rachid
Islam : violence et democratie au Proche-Orient : les islamistes palestiniens face aux défis de l' accord 'Gaza-Jericho'.
ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 25, no. 4, decembre 1994, p. 781-793.

- Touchard, Georges-Eric
Le cassure du 11 septembre 2001 : elements d' analyse.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 24-40.
Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 sur le territoire meme des Etats-Unis d' Amerique appellent deux questions : pourquoi et que faire? La presente synthese ne pretend evidemment pas repondre a ces deux vastes interrogations. Elle a pour simple ambition de rassembler, de maniere synthetique, certains elements d' analyse, susceptibles de clarifier la reflexion globale autour des interrogations majeures provoques par les attentats du 11 septembre 2001.

- Viorst, Milton
Algeria's Long Night.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 6, November - December 1997, p. 86-99.
One of the world's most underreported conflicts rages in Algeria, where 60,000 have died in six years of civil war. The military-backed regime, which has recently been accused of involvement in recurring massacres, has erected a facade of democracy and won the approval of France and the United States. Locked out is the Islamist movement, which scored an overwhelming victory in 1991 elections but was never allowed to take power. Other Arabs watch Algeria fearfully for omens of the countries' fates, caught between bad governments and political Islam.

- Viorst, Milton
The Shackles on the Arab Mind.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 2, Spring 1998, p. 163-175.

- Wersch, Stefan van
Islamistisch terrorisme? : Over de werking van het islamitisch slachtoffercomplex, samenzweringstheorieën en fundamentalisme.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 2, februari 2002, p. 67-75.
The author addresses the question: Were the September 11 terrorist attacks about Islam? Obviously, megaterrorism is rooted in anti-Western feelings. However, it is not the anti-Western attitude - a general Third World phenomenon - that points to Islam, but rather the intensity of these feelings that sets the Islamic world apart. For more than a century the Islamic-Arab world has been in the grip of anti-Western ideologies. According to the author, one may speak of an Islamic-Arab 'selfvictimization complex' expressing itself by a quagmire of conspiracy theories. The concurrence of this complex conspiracy theories and personal pathology constitute the breeding room for terrorism. Why is it that from the shocking realization in the colonial period that Europe was ahead, until the current phase of globalization, Muslim anger at the West has remained so vehement? The author argues that in the Quarnic world view, 'blessed' Islam is considered the final phase of revelation, and the successor to Judaism and Christianity, which had both become corrupted and backward. Ever since the days of imperialism, the discrepancy between the Qur'an and the daily newspapers has been confusing. The author further points to the effects of the fundamentalist revival. Western possibilities to influence this state of mind are limited but not absent, and should focus, without denying the legitimacy of certain Muslim complaints, on confronting the Islamic world with its own responsibilities.

- Wurmser, David
The Rise and Fall of the Arab World.
STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 1993, p. 33-46.
The end of the Gulf War has reinforced the belief among experts and government officials that Arab and Islamic politics are entering a more moderate, modern phase. But the belief that Arab and Islamic politics has become more pragmatic and moderate is wishful thinking, confusing adaptation to the realities of power with fundamental change. Both secular-Arab nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism are motivated by a profound antipathy to the West. Attempts by the U.S. to force Israel to make concessions will be counterproductive, since nothing short of the disappearance of Israel will satisfy Arab nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists. Ironically, therefore, the key to a stable peace in the region is a strong Israel.

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