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AFGHANISTAN FIVE YEARS ON : AN ASSESSMENT

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Bibliographies Thématiques
No. 2/2007

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

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

323 /00956

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

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

ISBN: 1844152626

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Moorcraft, Paul L., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

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

ID number: 80020594

Year: 2005

Type: M

341.2 /00329

Security in the 21st Century : The United Nations, Afghanistan and Iraq - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

vi, 320 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0754624420

Author(s):

1. Conte, Alex

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
2. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. UNITED NATIONS
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
6. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Includes index.

'This volume examines international security issues by way of case studies of the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Each of these raises significant issues concerning the use of force between states and the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. The author examines international terrorism and the intervention in Afghanistan, including the controversial policy of pre-emptive strikes in the war on terror, and discusses the role adopted by the United Nations in the political and economic reconstruction of states subjected to conflict. Analyzing events in Iraq since 1990, he assesses the legality of the current war and leads to an examination of the role of the UN in maintaining peace and security and possible options for reform and accountability. The study is a valuable guide for all those keen to understand

* This list contains material received as of March 16th, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 16 mars 2007.

the use of international law and the United Nations in the first two major conflicts of the 21st century and their implications for the future role of the United Nations.'

ID number: 80020093

Year: 2005

Type: M

341.2 /00329

Security in the 21st Century : The United Nations, Afghanistan and Iraq - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

vi, 320 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0754624420

Author(s):

1. Conte, Alex

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL

2. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

3. UNITED NATIONS

4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

6. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Includes index.

'This volume examines international security issues by way of case studies of the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Each of these raises significant issues concerning the use of force between states and the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. The author examines international terrorism and the intervention in Afghanistan, including the controversial policy of pre-emptive strikes in the war on terror, and discusses the role adopted by the United Nations in the political and economic reconstruction of states subjected to conflict. Analyzing events in Iraq since 1990, he assesses the legality of the current war and leads to an examination of the role of the UN in maintaining peace and security and possible options for reform and accountability. The study is a valuable guide for all those keen to understand the use of international law and the United Nations in the first two major conflicts of the 21st century and their implications for the future role of the United Nations.'

ID number: 80020952

Year: 2005

Type: M

355.2 /00287

Defense Strategy for the Post-Saddam Era - Washington : Brookings Institution Press.

x, 148 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0815764677

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael E.

Subject(s):

1. USA--ARMED FORCES

2. USA--MILITARY POLICY

3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author argues here that America's large defense budget cannot realistically be pared in the years ahead. But given the extreme demands of the Iraq mission, particularly on the US Army and Marine Corps, he suggests how reductions in various weapons modernization programs and other economies might free up enough funds to add at least 40,000 more ground troops to today's military. He also reviews the military lessons of

Afghanistan and Iraq, the Bush administration's new overseas basing plan, and the arguments for and against a draft. The author also addresses the important question of how the United States might encourage and help other countries to share more of the global military burden in areas such as Africa. Finally, he sketches several possible new conflict scenarios that could occupy the American military - or at least its force planners - in the years and decades ahead.'

ID number: 80020326

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00894

Not a Good Day to Die : The Untold Story of Operation Anaconda - New York : Berkley.

xix, 425 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0425196097

Author(s):

1. Naylor, Sean

Subject(s):

1. OPERATION ANACONDA, 2002

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001---CAMPAIGNS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 411-414. Includes index.

'After the Al Qaida attacks of September 11, 2001, America quickly toppled the Taliban regime that had sheltered the terrorist organization in Afghanistan. But the military strategy that succeeded so well against the ragtag Taliban began to backfire as US forces pursued Osama bin Laden's fighters into the mountains. Award-winning combat reporter Sean Naylor reveals how close to disaster American forces came in Afghanistan.'

ID number: 80020044

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00889

Afghanistan : Reconstituting a Collapsed State - Carlisle Barracks, PA :

US Army War College.

viii, 22 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 158487192X

Author(s):

1. Millen, Raymond A.

Subject(s):

1. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

3. DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'The author examines warlordism as the principal impediment to Afghanistan's revival and offers a shift in strategy that addresses the war of ideas, the counternarcotics initiative, and the incorporation of the Afghan National Army into the provincial reconstruction teams. As he observes, all the resources are in place; they simply need a shift in focus. The author takes into account the historical, cultural, and economic factors that impede central authority and the reforms needed for modern states.'

ID number: 80019999

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

341.3 /00136

The Interrogators : Inside the Secret War against Al Qaeda - New York :
Little, Brown and Co.

xxvii, 484 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0316871125

Author(s):

1. Mackey, Chris
2. Miller, Graig

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001---PRISONERS AND PRISONS, AMERICAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001---PERSONAL NARRATIVES, AMERICAN
3. MILITARY INTERROGATION--AFGHANISTAN
4. MILITARY INTERROGATION--USA

Notes:

'On September 11, 2001, America had barely more than a handful of Arabic-speaking interrogators prepared to wage the war to come, a war not of missiles and tanks, but of sleeper cells and suicide bombers. The interrogators called to service in Afghanistan at the start of the war against terrorism faced an enemy unlike any other they had seen, an invisible network of fanatics driven by fierce hatred of the West. The inside story of what went on in this secret war has never been told - until now.'

ID number: 80020563

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2004

Type: M

496.3 /00354

NATO and Afghanistan : Setting Conditions for the Future = L'OTAN et
l'Afghanistan : quelles conditions pour preparer l'avenir ? - Rome :
NATO Defense College.

20 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF

Added entry(s):

1. NATO Defence College (IT)
2. College de Defense de l'OTAN (IT)

ID number: 80019405

Year: 2004

Type: M

341.2 /00315

Beyond Reconstruction in Afghanistan : Lessons from Development
Experience - New York : Palgrave MacMillan.

x, 245 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 1403965110

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Montgomery, John Dickey, ed.
2. Rondinelli, Dennis A., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The interaction of failed states, terrorism and the need for 'nation-building' is at the top of the international agenda, with particular focus on Afghanistan and Iraq. This collection brings together top analysts to examine the goals and challenges facing efforts to reconstruct states that have

collapsed into anarchy or have been defeated in war. Drawing on lessons from fifty years of past experience with post-conflict reconstruction and development around the world, the authors provide historical context, identify difficulties that can impede progress, and recognize the realistic limitations of ambitions to create new states. They assess ongoing development plans in a country devastated by more than a century of conflict. Throughout, particular attention is paid to the interaction of the goals of external and domestic actors, highlighting the importance of understanding the internal social, economic, and political environment of the society receiving assistance. The authors explore Afghanistan's economic, political, social and physical needs, assess the Interim Government's and international organizations' plans for reconstruction, and review the prospects for developing a peaceful and productive society in the future.'

ID number: 80019467

Year: 2004

Type: M

341.2 /00324

Nation-Building Unraveled ? : Aid, Peace and Justice in Afghanistan -
Bloomfield, CT : Kumarian Press.

xvi, 236 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1565491807

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
2. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF--AFGHANISTAN
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Donini, Antonio, ed.
2. Niland, Norah, ed.
3. Wermester, Karin, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This volume deals with the challenges of aid, peace, and justice in Afghanistan and with the perils and opportunities of the international response to the Afghan crisis. It is intended to contribute to critical debate on the direction and effectiveness of international approaches to the management of crises. The volume focuses on Afghanistan's experience as an illustration of the way in which emerging international 'ordering' practices are affecting the role and policy of international organizations, their interaction with national authorities and local communities, and their ability to generate just and sustainable social outcomes.'

ID number: 80019826

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

341.2 /00307

At a Crossroads in Afghanistan : Should the United States Be Engaged in Nation Building ? - Washington : Cato Institute.

12 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 81)

Author(s):

1. Atal, Subdoh

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Cato Institute (US)

Notes:

'Despite progress in the return of refugees and the prevention of humanitarian disasters, stability in Afghanistan is threatened by ethnic tension, feuding warlords, and violence perpetrated by regrouping elements of the Taliban and their allies. The United States is being asked to increase its level of commitment to rebuilding Afghanistan as a means of stabilizing the country, even as American troops battle the resurgent Islamic extremists who operate along the Afghan-Pakistan border. An increase in the US commitment to Afghanistan's reconstruction is unlikely to speed up that nation's progress toward stability and peace. With fighting between rival warlords still raging, and neighboring nations vying for influence in Afghanistan, American entanglement in Afghan civil affairs will only distract from the major goal of eliminating the anti-American forces that were instrumental in the 9-11 attacks. The United States can best aid Afghanistan by accelerating the war against Islamic extremists, paving the way for Afghans to reconstruct their own political and economic systems. The alternative - a US-imposed political structure - will only serve to increase anti-American sentiment. America's prior nation-building experiences suggest that external aid has a limited effect in the reconstruction of so-called failed states. Afghanistan provides a model for a broader policy framework wherein American intervention would be confined to eliminating national security threats rather than getting entangled in counterproductive nation-building exercises around the globe.'

ID number: 80018880

Year: 2003

Type: WEB

323 /00803

Confronting Afghanistan's Security Dilemma : Reforming the Security Sector - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

74 p. ; 30 cm.

(BICC Brief ; 28)

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Sedra, Mark, ed.

2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

'From 4-11 June 2003, BICC hosted a e-conference on 'Afghanistan : Assessing the Progress of Security Sector Reform, One Year After the Geneva Conference'. The conference focused on three aspects of the security sector reform process : military reform; police reform; and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. The dialogue resulted in 36 policy recommendations on how to refocus and reenergize the

security sector reform process and address rising insecurity.'
ID number: 80018905
Year: 2003
Type: M

2002

323 /00807

The Lessons of Afghanistan : War Fighting, Intelligence, and Force Transformation - Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies.

viii, 168 p.; 23 cm.

(Significant Issues Series ; vol. 24, no. 4)

ISBN: 089206417X

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

'This study seeks to provide an initial assessment of the war in Afghanistan and the lessons to be drawn in terms of war fighting, intelligence, and force transformation. The Afghan conflict is anything but a conventional war : it is asymmetric warfare fought by different sides with different goals and perceptions using radically different methods - and fought as a theater battle in a broader global struggle against terrorism. Asymmetric wars tend to be highly adaptive, and this war is both regional and global in scope. It is also a struggle fought in a context where it may come to interact with other conflicts such as the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian struggle and a possible US effort to drive Saddam Hussein from power. So, while it is easier to draw lessons than to validate them, this study begins that process.'

ID number: 80018938

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00758

Challenging the Warlord Culture : Security Sector Reform in Post-Taliban Afghanistan - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

54 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

(BICC Paper ; 25)

Author(s):

1. Sedra, Mark

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

3. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 49-53.

'The overarching question that this paper addresses is : how can the security sector be reformed to curtail the power and influence of the warlords and challenge the underlying culture of warlordism that is so deeply ingrained in Afghan society ? The study focuses on three specific elements of the security reform agenda that have been prioritized by stakeholders in the Afghan reconstruction process because of their significance to ongoing efforts to restore a basic level of security and stability to the country. These three pillars are : the reconstruction of a broadly representative national armed forces, the creation of a national police force, and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

programs on the regional and national level. Comprehensive security sector reform is not limited to these pillars. Quite the contrary, they should serve as a foundation upon which further reform initiatives, such as judicial and prison reform, can be developed. This report aims to identify and assess the plans established to address the three pillars, the progress made thus far in the implementation of these plans, and the challenges that face the reform process at various levels.'

ID number: 80018266

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2007

Letter from Afghanistan : Are the Taliban Winning?.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 106, no. 696, January 2007, p. 17-20.)
Author(s):
1. Rashid, Ahmed
Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
As public morale sags and events spin out of control, many Afghans believe the war against resurgent Islamists is already lost.
ID Number: JA023296
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Saving Afghanistan.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 1, January - February 2007, p. 57-78.)
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. TALIBAN
Notes:
With the Taliban resurgent, reconstruction faltering, and opium poppy cultivation at an all-time high, Afghanistan is at risk of collapsing into chaos. If Washington wants to save the international effort there, it must increase its commitment to the area and rethink its strategy - especially its approach to Pakistan, which continues to give sanctuary to insurgents on its tribal frontier.
ID Number: JA023301
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

De militair en wederopbouw : zo civiel als mogelijk en zo militair als nodig.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 2, februari 2007, p. 63-67.)
Author(s):
1. Homan, Kees
Subject(s):
1. CIMIC--NETHERLANDS
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
The author deals with the role of the military in post-conflict reconstruction. Closer interaction between military and civil actors in peace support operations has become a new phenomenon. The Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) concept which has been developed by the Netherlands Ministry of Defence in support of military missions, honours the dictum 'as civilian as possible, as military as necessary'. The four objectives of CIMIC are : force protection, force acceptance, signal function towards the

** This list contains material received as of March 16th, 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 16 mars 2007.

population and reconstruction activities on a limited scale. As all this requires an integrated approach, the Dutch government has introduced the Defence, Diplomacy and Development (DDD) concept. This is implemented in the current Dutch mission to Uruzgan in Afghanistan. The leadership of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) consists of a military commander, a political adviser from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two advisers from Development Cooperation. 'Defence' is emphasising stability through developing national security organizations, 'Foreign Affairs' focuses on improving local, regional and national government, while 'Development Cooperation' is improving perspectives for the rural population.

ID Number: JA023374

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Understanding the Taliban and Insurgency in Afghanistan.

(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 71-89.)

Author(s):

1. Johnson, Thomas H.
2. Mason, M. Chris

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN
2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Afghanistan is in danger of capsizing in a perfect storm of insurgency that mimics operations and tactics witnessed in Iraq. This article assesses this insurgency and the re-emergent Taliban. The common view of the Taliban as simply a radical Afghan Islamist movement is overly simple, for that organization has been able to build on tribal kinship networks and a charismatic mullah phenomenon to mobilize a critical and dynamic rural base of support. This support, buttressed by Talib reinforcements from Pakistan's border areas, is enough to frustrate the US-led Coalition's counterinsurgency strategy. At the operational level, the Taliban is fighting a classic 'war of the flea', while the coalition continues to fight the war largely according to the Taliban 'game plan'. This is resulting in its losing the war in Afghanistan one Pashtun village at a time.

ID Number: JA023346

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

2006

Afghanistan : Settlement Stages and Aftermath of the Post-Conflict Situation.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2006, p. 63-71.)

Author(s):

1. Akmalov, Shoislam

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA022777

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Retooling the Nationbuilding Strategy in Afghanistan.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 43, 2006, p. 34-39.)

Author(s):

1. Dreyer, Vincent M.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA022886

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Remember Afghanistan ? A Glass Half Full, On the Titanic.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 17-24.)

Author(s):

1. Robichaud, Carl

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Since the Taliban were ousted in 2001, the nation has made substantial progress in refugee repatriation and education, women's rights, and democratic governance. Yet this progress has been wholly contingent upon international aid and security forces - neither of which will persist indefinitely. The nation now has but a brief window of opportunity to achieve self-sufficiency and escape the cycle of poverty and violence that has enveloped it for more than a generation.

ID Number: JA022510

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Die Lage in Afghanistan wird für die NATO kritisch.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 55. Jg., Nr. 11, November 2006, S. 13-14.)

Author(s):

1. Clement, Rolf

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA023193

Year: 2006

Language: German

Type: ART

Between Iraq and a Hard Place : Multinational Co-operation, Afghanistan and Strategic Culture.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 5, October 2006, p. 14-19.)

Author(s):

1. Coker, Christopher

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. ARMED FORCES, MULTINATIONAL
3. ISAF

Notes:

The NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is one of the few examples of true multinational cooperation in the security field. Arguably, international involvement is exactly what is needed to prevent societal failure across the world. But to be truly effective, forces like ISAF will have to resolve certain institutional failings that have so far dogged its operations. The challenge will be even more urgent next year when the unified NATO Combined Force Command is established. This article makes some recommendations as to how

present failings can best be addressed.
ID Number: JA022996
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan Again.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2006, p. 13-15.)

Author(s):

1. Cornish, Paul

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

Notes:

The riots in Kabul in May prompted a wave of pessimism about the outcome of the international intervention in Afghanistan, with predictions of an 'arc of instability' covering yet more of South Asia and the Middle East. For some, this was also the long-awaited proof that the United States-led response to September 11 2001 had been misguided from the start to its inevitably unpleasant finish. But the situation in Afghanistan is not as bleak as some suggest. Rather than join the interminable debate about the response to the World Trade Center attacks and the decision to intervene in Afghanistan, this article asks a more straightforward question : What can be done to improve security and stability there ?

ID Number: JA022882

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

ISAF aus nationaler Sicht.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 55. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2006, S. 26-29.)

Author(s):

1. Graf, Robert

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA022452

Year: 2006

Language: German

Type: ART

The Role of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Stabilization.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 3, June 2006, p. 46-51.)

Author(s):

1. Lane, Roger

2. Sky, Emma

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

3. ISAF

ID Number: JA022615

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

NATO in Afghanistan : Transformation on the Front Line.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 4, August 2006, p. 10-14.)
Author(s):
1. Richards, David
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION--NATO
3. ISAF
ID Number: JA022849
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Too Little ...
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 11, November 2006, p. 9-10.)
Author(s):
1. Wilkinson, Philip
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF
Notes:
Five years after an international force smashed the Taliban government in Afghanistan, NATO soldiers are having trouble holding their own. More troops are urgently needed, as well as a determined effort to eliminate Al Qaeda and the Taliban from neighbouring Pakistan where the control of nuclear weapons is also an issue.
ID Number: JA023007
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Clueless in Hindu Kush.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 87-91.)
Author(s):
1. Danner, Franz X.
Subject(s):
1. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
In 2001 Germany took the lead in the international rebuilding and administration of post-conflict Afghanistan. The process is now at a (successful) end. But does Berlin know how it will go forward from here ?
ID Number: JA022448
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Democracy and Economics in Afghanistan : Is the Cart Before the Horse ?.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 102-115.)
Author(s):
1. Frank, Kevin K.
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--ECONOMIC POLICY
Notes:
Is Afghanistan ready for elections, and how does that factor into the rest of the development strategy ? For an emerging state such as Afghanistan, do democracy and free market economics represent a heady mixture too strong for success ? In this

paper the author explores the linkages between democracy and economics in Afghanistan and considers whether the pursuit of both concurrently might result in the attainment of neither.

ID Number: JA022462
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Calibrating Ink Spots : Filling Afghanistan's Ungoverned Spaces.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 4, August 2006, p. 16-25.)

Author(s):

1. Mills, Greg

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA022850

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The Lead Nation Approach : The Case of Afghanistan.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 6, December 2006, p. 22-26.)

Author(s):

1. Sky, Emma

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

This case study focuses on security sector reform (SSR) in post-conflict Afghanistan, a process driven by foreign actors with insufficient co-ordination, domestic ownership and local capacity-building. The case first describes the context and 'lead nation' approach to SSR, and then considers the negative consequences of the lack of local ownership. At the time of writing, it seems highly unlikely that the international approach to SSR will lead to national institutions and security forces capable of maintaining security in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA023326

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Averting Failure in Afghanistan.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 111-127.)

Author(s):

1. Jones, Seth G.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The current US and NATO strategy in Afghanistan involves establishing security with a light footprint. The deteriorating security environment demonstrates that this strategy has not been successful. The level of troops, police and financial assistance has been among the lowest of any stability operation since the Second World War, and there has been no peace settlement. The US decision to hand control of the volatile southern provinces to NATO has also triggered deep concerns among Afghan leaders about America's long-term commitment, as well as NATO's ability to fight a sustained counterinsurgency campaign. These problems are unfortunate, since they may undermine Afghanistan's success to date in building democracy and improving social and economic conditions.

ID Number: JA022282

Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : reduire l'insurrection : le cas du Sud-Est.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 105-118.)

Author(s):

1. Trives, Sebastien

Subject(s):

1. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

L'insecurite s'accroit dangereusement dans nombre de regions d'Afghanistan. Dans le sud-est du pays, le developpement de l'insurrection est aide de l'exterieur, mais il depend aussi de facteurs internes : la force des structures tribales, des reseaux religieux traditionnels, la faible presence du gouvernement central, etc. Une strategie globale de contre-insurrection est necessaire, qui prenne en compte l'ensemble de ces facteurs, avec un engagement renouvele de la communaute internationale.

ID Number: JA022429

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

2005

Winning with Allies : The Strategic Value of the Afghan Model.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 30, no. 3, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 124-160.)

Author(s):

1. Andres, Richard B.
2. Wills, Craig
3. Griffith, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

When the war in Afghanistan ended in 2002, the country was largely governed by Afghans. This result came about because, rather than inserting thousands of troops into the country, the United States fought the war using a new type of military operation that relied on special forces, airpower, and Afghan allies. In the operation, approximately fifty US special forces personnel accomplished what planners had believed would require 50,000 US ground troops. In the wake of the war, military planners largely dismissed the Afghan model as unworkable elsewhere. The performance of the model in Afghanistan and later in Iraq, however, illustrates that the traditional military's pessimism toward this method is unwarranted. The Afghan model vastly improves US leverage in coercive diplomacy and war because it requires few US ground troops and facilitates the transition to stability and democracy by empowering indigenous allies.

ID Number: JA022358

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Allies, Airpower, and Modern Warfare : The Afghan Model in Afghanistan and Iraq.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 30, no. 3, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 161-176.)

Author(s):

1. Biddle, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

The Afghan model of warfare uses indigenous allies to replace American conventional ground troops by exploiting US airpower and small numbers of American special operations forces. Some argue that this model is widely applicable, enabling a major restructuring of the US military and considerable freedom for American military intervention. An assessment of such claims in light of recent combat experience in Afghanistan and Iraq, however, finds the model's applicability to be more limited. Where US allies have had skills and motivation comparable to their enemies', the Afghan model has proven extremely lethal even without US conventional ground forces. But where US allies have lacked these skills, they have proven unable to exploit the potential of American airpower. The model can thus be a powerful tool, but one with important preconditions for its use - and the preconditions limit its potential to transform US force structure or defense policy.

ID Number: JA022359

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

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

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

Author(s):

1. Dorronsoro, Gilles

2. Harling, Peter

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

3. USA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA022050

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

Stabilization and Reconstruction in Afghanistan : Are PRTs a Model or a Muddle ?.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 4, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 32-46.)

Author(s):

1. MacNerney, Michael J.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The author not only examines how the PRTs evolved in Afghanistan, but it also recommends that organizations with a similar structure and strategy of employment serve as a model for operations worldwide. The author notes that although there have been some challenges in the development and employment of the PRTs, they have been one of the few initiatives in Afghanistan to approach the civil and military stabilization and reconstruction missions in a coordinated fashion.

ID Number: JA022173

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan Four Years On : An Assessment.

(PARAMETERS, vol.35, no. 3, Autumn 2005, p. 21-32.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Sean M.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The author examines the history and future of America's recent involvement in Afghanistan. He postulates that success in Afghanistan hinges on 'four moving parts'. First is the continuing success of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), supported by the American-led Coalition of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The second factor is what the author terms the 'main cog', the development and expansion of the Afghan National Army (ANA). Complementing the first two factors is the continuing expansion of the role of the 4,500-strong European-led, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The final 'moving part' is the institution-building and coordination efforts of the OEF, ISAF, the Afghan Ministry of Defense, the National Directorate of Security, and police forces in Kabul. The author says that in 2005 the situation in Afghanistan has progressed to a point where guarded optimism is justified.

ID Number: JA021946

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Das PRT als innovatives Instrument des internationalen Krisenmanagements in Afghanistan.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2005, S. 16-19.)

Author(s):

1. Gauster, Markus

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA022139

Year: 2005

Language: German

Type: ART

L'OTAN et l'Afghanistan.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 58, no. 4, 2005, p. 25-36.)
Author(s):
1. Renaux, Genevieve
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA023090
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

How to Nation-Build.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 19-27.)
Author(s):
1. Khalilzad, Zalmay
Subject(s):
1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Ten simple rules from the US experience in Afghanistan.
ID Number: JA021767
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

2004

Afghanistan : From Here to Eternity ?.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 4-15.)
Author(s):
1. Maloney, Sean M.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Notes:
The author analyzes America's efforts in Afghanistan and determines we cannot afford to let the situation devolve. The article recounts two years' worth of American-led successes, including the destruction of al Qaeda's base and its Taliban shield. He cautions America to strengthen its resolve in support of the Afghan people if we are to avoid the dire predictions of pundits voicing erroneous Vietnam analogies.
ID Number: JA020136
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : Lehren fur ein Zusammenwirken von NATO und EU im internationalen Krisenmanagement.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 12-14.)
Author(s):
1. Brok, Elmar
2. Gresch, Norbert
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
4. ISAF
Notes:
Important steps towards the reconstruction of and state-building in Afghanistan have been taken. In January 2004, the constituent Loya Jirga has adopted a constitution. Elections are scheduled for fall of 2004. However, they will take place only if the security situation is going to be improved and elections in the more remote provinces are possible to be held in a safe and secure environment. The increase in the number of PRTs could contribute to supporting the confidence of the

people in the state-building process. At the international Afghanistan Conference in Berlin on 31 March/1 April 2004 the political perspectives for the country were possible to be demonstrated by having the elements of security, reconstruction, and democratization tied up in a compact package. Afghanistan must remain on the top of the agenda of NATO and EU. This is also a test to show how Europe is going to handle the new threats in the 21st century.

ID Number: JA020681
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

The Way Forward in Afghanistan.

(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2004, 2 p.)

Author(s):

1. Cetin, Hikmet

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF
3. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

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

URI:

http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2004/issue2/english/analysis1_pr.html

ID Number: JA020857
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan als Nagelprobe für die NATO.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 35-36.)

Author(s):

1. Clement, Rolf

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISAF

ID Number: JA020782
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

Operation Afghanistan : ein Situationsbericht.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 8, August 2004, S. 8-11.)

Author(s):

1. Freytag, Konrad

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

ID Number: JA020787

Year: 2004

Language: German

Type: ART

NATO : Out of Area, Out of Business ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Herd, Graeame

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Is it time to think the unthinkable on Afghanistan and Iraq ? What if either or both became failed states, would NATO and the Atlantic alliance survive the shock ? This is not just the worry of maverick doom-mongers, but that of NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer in a recent New York Times interview. He reportedly called for cooperation to save the two countries and criticised Washington for abandoning his organisation.

ID Number: JA020741

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Great Expectations.

(NATO REVIEW, Summer 2004, 2 p.)

Author(s):

1. Hillier, Rick

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

3. ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

While there are many long-term challenges facing both Afghans and NATO in Afghanistan, there is one immediate challenge that overshadows all others : the organisation of free and fair elections, including the voter registration process that must precede them. It is here that NATO must now focus its efforts, for failure to support the political process in the short term will undermine the Alliance's ability to achieve its longer-term goal of building a stable and secure Afghanistan. The physical component of NATO's commitment to ensuring security in Afghanistan depends on a robust network of Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and their enabling capabilities. Its moral component, in the immediate term, rests on the timely expansion of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) so that it is able to make a meaningful and visible contribution to security during the electoral process. The enormous credibility ISAF currently enjoys within Afghanistan has engendered confidence in NATO and patience with the pace of ISAF's expansion to date. Expectations are, however, high, and from the point of view of Afghans, who see the upcoming elections as the seminal event for the future peace and development of their nation, time is running out.

URI:

http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2004/issue2/english/analysis2_pr.html

ID Number: JA020858
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Warlords, Drugs, Democracy.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 15-17.)

Author(s):

1. Ahmed, Samina

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Elections in Afghanistan have been postponed until September as a result of security worries and the low level of voter registration achieved so far. Democratic progress there might be a useful asset for American President George Bush in his re-election bid, but serious long-term international attention is needed to prevent a return to chaos and civil war.

ID Number: JA020466

Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

La reconstruction de l'Afghanistan aura-t-elle lieu ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 3, automne 2004, p. 611-624.)

Author(s):

1. Gayer, Laurent

2. Novosseloff, Alexandra

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Après l'opération américaine en Afghanistan, à l'automne 2001, l'accord de Bonn du 5 décembre a fixé les étapes du processus de paix, sous l'égide de l'ONU. Celle-ci exerce un rôle d'encadrement et de soutien à la reconstruction du pays, tout en laissant une coalition d'États gérer le volet sécuritaire. Ce processus a donné lieu à un phénomène d'afghanisation de la démocratie qui rend tout relatif le succès de l'aide internationale. Le président Karzai a posé les bases d'un régime néo-monarchique, dont la nouvelle armée nationale, formée par les États-Unis, la France et le Royaume-Uni, est l'instrument privilégié. Mais cette stratégie centralisatrice suscite de nombreuses résistances parmi l'élite afghane issue de la guerre et du djihad. Pour réussir, le président Karzai devra à la fois se doter d'un appareil d'État efficace et légitime et, surtout, élargir ses soutiens politiques en montrant sa capacité à redistribuer les ressources de l'État, en particulier les subsides internationaux.

ID Number: JA020872

Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

(Re)Building Afghanistan : The Folly of Stateless Democracy.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 165-170.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Unlike Iraq, in Afghanistan an international consensus supports common goals for the entire operation, providing a test of whether the 'international community' is capable of effective joint action to make societies secure, even when their insecurity threatens the whole world. So far the results indicate that governments and international institutions are not up to the job.

ID Number: JA020398

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan, Iraq and the 'War' on Terror : Struggle for the Global Soul.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 7-10.)

Author(s):

1. Saikal, Amin

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

Afghanistan, Iraq and the US-led 'war' on international terrorism are at different critical phases, but the fates of all three are now interlocked. The outcome in one is capable of seriously affecting the fortunes of the others. Afghanistan has achieved a great deal during its two-year transition from a theocratic past, but is now balanced on a knife-edge. By comparison, Iraq, where the United States and its allies are both politically and militarily in serious trouble, faces further upheaval with uncertain outcomes. Meanwhile, the war on terror has lost its initial focus.

ID Number: JA020790

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Bush, the United Nations and Nation-building.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 101-116.)

Author(s):

1. Chesterman, Simon

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ

3. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Would greater UN involvement have avoided any of the mistakes made by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in administering Iraq ? Three of the most egregious errors - failing to provide for emergency law and order, disbanding the Iraqi army and blanket de-Ba'athification - ran counter to lessons from previous operations. But the greatest mistake by US planners may have been the assumption that previous UN nation-building efforts have achieved limited success because of UN incompetence, rather than because of the inherent contradictions in building democracy through foreign military intervention. The United States is now engaged, in Afghanistan and Iraq, in two of the most ambitious nation-building projects in its history. The US took a predominant role in part because

of the circumstances in which the two conflicts commenced, but also as an extension of the present administration's more general suspicion of multilateral institutions such as the United Nations. This suspicion now undermines the changes of either operation concluding successfully.

ID Number: JA020591
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

2003

Afghanistan and the Future of Warfare.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 2, March - April 2003, p. 31-46.)

Author(s):

1. Biddle, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

2. WARFARE

Notes:

The stunning success of the combination of special operations forces, precision weapons, and indigenous allies in Afghanistan has led some to laud the 'Afghan model' as the future of warfare. Others dismiss it as an anomalous product of local circumstances. But neither position is wholly correct. On closer inspection, the conduct of the war was not as revolutionary as people think.

ID Number: JA019089
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Ein Jahr 'Krieg gegen Terror' in Afghanistan : 'alter' Krieg mit neuen Waffen ?.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 41. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - April 2003, S. 163-172.)

Author(s):

1. Feichtinger, Walter

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA019013
Year: 2003
Language: German
Type: ART

The Road to Kabul.

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

Author(s):

1. Ruiz Palmer, Diego A.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

Notes:

NATO's April decision to take responsibility for the command, coordination and planning of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan was groundbreaking. It was also embedded in decisions taken by Alliance leaders in Prague to be prepared to support or lead operations and deploy forces wherever NATO decides. The original ISAF was established by UNSCR 1386 of December 2001 with a mandate to assist the Afghan Transitional Authority maintain security in and around Kabul. Since its creation, it has been led by the United Kingdom, Turkey and currently Germany and the Netherlands with contingents from NATO members, Partner countries and New

Zealand. In future, the North Atlantic Council will provide political direction to the operation, in close consultation with non-NATO force contributors. SHAPE will assume the strategic responsibility of operation headquarters and host the ISAF international coordination cell, while AFNORTH will act as the operational-level Joint Force Command headquarters between SHAPE and ISAF headquarters in Kabul. The ISAF commander will be able to draw on specialised assets in areas such as strategic planning, without having to deploy them into Afghanistan, which may, in due course, allow the Alliance to consider expanding ISAF's tasks.

ID Number: JA019547
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Erfahrungen aus dem 2. ISAF-Kontingent in Afghanistan.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2003, S. 14-20.)

Author(s):
1. Schlenker, Manfred
Subject(s):
1. ISAF
ID Number: JA019189
Year: 2003
Language: German
Type: ART

Afghanistan : The Difficult Road to National Revival.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 80-86.)

Author(s):
1. Kabulov, Z.
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
ID Number: JA019583
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : The Reconstruction Process.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 1, January 2003, p. 91-105.)

Author(s):
1. Marsden, Peter
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:

In this article the author focuses initially on the degree of support provided by the international community to the interim administration of Afghanistan and notes that the pledges made at the Tokyo Conference do not equate to the per capita levels of funding made available for other recent emergencies. He draws attention to the inter-relationship between security and funding for reconstruction and comments that the recent decision of the US government to join with others in agreeing to finance work to upgrade the major highway system is very timely in shoring up the regime in the wake of the recent assassination attempt on Hamid Karzai. He stresses that the international community needs to provide sustained support to the new government if it is to survive. He also analyses the complex relationship between the administration and the aid community and reports on the calls by the government to be given the major part of the resources allocated by international donors and to be supported to take the lead in determining policy and strategy. The author notes the nature of

the Afghan economy and the potential for reconstruction, taking into account the economic impact of the conflict, the progress made by the aid community since 1992, the humanitarian crisis arising from the drought of 1999-2001 and the large scale, mainly involuntary, return of refugees from Pakistan and Iran since March 2002. He comments on the fact that the agricultural economy cannot support its population, on the need for economic safety valves in the form of migration to Pakistan and Iran, on the availability of camps for internally displaced people, and on urbanization. In concluding the author is both optimistic and cautious, noting the fragility of the situation, but also acknowledging that the international community is taking timely action to address it through reconstruction assistance although it remains reluctant to give sufficient priority to security provision.

ID Number: JA018813
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Regional Issues in the Reconstruction of Afghanistan.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 20, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 31-40.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.
2. Armstrong, Andrea

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

ID Number: JA019166
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

US Nation-building Policy in the Greater Middle East.

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

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019995
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

2002

Operatie Allied Force versus Operatie Enduring Freedom : een
vergelijkende bellum justum-analyse.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 31, nr. 1, 2002, p. 9-32.)

Author(s):

1. Ceulemans, Carl

Subject(s):

1. JUST WAR DOCTRINE
2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Dit artikel beoogt het ethisch gehalte van operatie 'Allied Force' (Kosovo) en operatie 'Enduring Freedom' (Afghanistan) te vergelijken aan de hand van de 'rechtvaardige oorlog' - of 'bellum justum' - theorie. Deze laatste vormt een ethisch-normatieve traditie die stelt wanneer en op welke wijze militair geweld mag worden aangewend. De principes die aangeven wanneer geweld is toegestaan, vormen het zogenoemde 'jus ad bellum' (rechtvaardige zaak, juiste intenties, redelijke kans op succes, proportionaliteit, laatste redmiddel, en legitiem gezag). De criteria die bepalen op welke wijze dit dient te gebeuren, is het 'jus in bello' (discriminatie en proportionaliteit). Uit de vergelijkende analyse blijkt dat beide operaties zowel enkele overeenkomsten als verschillpunten vertonen. Zo ging het bij beide operaties in essentie om de bescherming van onschuldige burgers (rechtvaardige zaak). Ook hadden beide operaties te kampen met een duidelijk 'legitiem gezag'-probleem. Verschillen waren er bijvoorbeeld op het vlak van de redelijke kans op succes. Hoewel er bij beide operaties sprake was van een duidelijk militair overwicht, moesten de slaagkansen van 'Allied Force' iets lager worden ingeschat dan die van 'Enduring Freedom'. Vanuit het proportionaliteitsperspectief ('in bello') was er eveneens een licht voordeel voor 'Enduring Freedom'. Dit laatste had vooral te maken met het relatief groter aantal duale doelwitten waarop tijdens de NAVO-interventie werd gericht.

ID Number: JA017756

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

The Fine Art of Friendship : Jus in Bello in Afghanistan.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 7, no. 1, April 2002, p. 37-83.)

Author(s):

1. Cryer, Robert

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
2. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. JUST WAR DOCTRINE

Notes:

The armed conflicts in Afghanistan have been surrounded by an almost unprecedented level of public debate relating to the law of armed conflict. This article seeks to provide an assessment of both the ground and air campaigns by the Coalition and their Afghan allies, primarily the Northern Alliance. Taking as its point of departure the idea that how someone (the Coalition) treats their friends (Afghan civilians) and how that person's friends (currently the Northern Alliance) treat others reflects back upon them, this article evaluates the Coalition and Northern Alliance campaigns in Afghanistan. The nature of the various conflicts is investigated, as is, for the air campaign, the targeting process and weapon choice of the Coalition. In relation to the ground war, the actions of the Northern

Alliance/United Front and the Coalition are subjected to scrutiny, in particular from the point of the rules relating to surrender and the treatment of detainees. The article identifies some areas of concern, although nothing attributable to the Coalition rising remotely close to the level of the shocking attacks on the United States on September 11.

ID Number: JA017998

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

After Afghanistan : The Role of Air Power.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 6, December 2002, p. 38-43.)

Author(s):

1. Day, John

Subject(s):

1. AIR POWER

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA018986

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Les enseignements de la guerre Etats-Unis-Al Quaida (1ere partie).

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 3, mars 2002, p. 39-48.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA017679

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

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

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA017795

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Washington's 'Annihilation Strategy' in the Afghan Operation.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2002, p. 7-19.)

Author(s):

1. Fenenko, Alexei

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The 'annihilation strategy' that the United States used in Afghanistan came as a result of a dramatic technological breakthrough in the arms sphere. Success in Afghanistan, achieved as a result of a breakthrough in space-based weapons guidance technology, marked a transition from the previous 'revolution' into a new quality, when the weakening of the enemy's military capacity is replaced by the complete destruction of its armed forces. These trends suggest that the first quarter of the new century will be marked by the evolution of a new local conflict strategy wherein priority will be given to space based guidance and adjustment of air strikes while the nuclear deterrence threshold will be progressively lowered through the use of tactical charges and possibly even anti-missile technology. At the same time, this trend changes the political conflict management system per se. Sure, expanding weapons capabilities and transition to unilateral 'annihilation' action elevates the existing superpower to the rank of an incontestable political leader. These trends could eventually lead to a search for a more adequate response to its breakthrough in the military sphere. So the events in Afghanistan can be seen to be raising the key question of the modern security system : will the

'annihilation' model remain but a means of fighting international terrorism or is it going to become standard practice of state interaction in regional conflicts ?

ID Number: JA018882

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan on the Threshold of Peace.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2002, p. 7-13.)

Author(s):

1. Korgun, Viktor

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA017704

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Whither Lafayette ? French Military Policy and the American Campaign in Afghanistan.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 11, no. 3, Autumn 2002, p. 126-145.)

Author(s):

1. Lansford, Tom

Subject(s):

1. COMBINED OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE)

2. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. FRANCE--NATIONAL SECURITY

4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

During the American-led military campaign against international terrorism, France has sought to preserve its special status and role as a global power. This effort continues longstanding French policies designed to maintain autonomy in security and foreign policy areas. Such policies create differences and discord with the United States over coalition warfare. This article examines the underpinnings of American and French preferences for coalition military missions in the context of national policy and past military operations. A case study of French participation in the operations in Afghanistan provides the framework for analysis.

ID Number: JA019145

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Evidence of Terror.

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

Author(s):

1. O'Connell, Mary Ellen

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

2. SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

In the hours after the 11 September attacks on the United States, some called for counter-attacks on America's enemies, regardless of any evidence of wrong-doing. Those calls were rejected and some evidence was produced linking Osama bin Laden, his organization, al-Qaeda, and the Taliban regime of Afghanistan to the attacks. The United States and United Kingdom began a bombing campaign of Afghanistan on the strength

of that evidence on 7 October 2001. This article explores the law of evidence in international law. It seeks to identify what evidence is sufficient for supporting a case of self-defence to clandestine terror attacks.

ID Number: JA017997
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

A Flawed Masterpiece.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 3, May - June 2002, p. 47-63.)

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael E.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The military campaign in Afghanistan has been, for the most part, a masterpiece of creativity and finesse. It may wind up being one of the most notable U.S. military successes since World War II. But the American strategy has also had flaws. Most important, by contracting out much of the work to undependable local proxies, it may have allowed Osama bin Laden and other al Qaeda leaders to escape - and menace the world down the road.

ID Number: JA017786
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

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

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

Author(s):

1. Roberts, Adam

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA017636
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : gagner la guerre, perdre la paix ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 97, automne 2002, p. 189-196.)

Author(s):

1. Taheri, Amir

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The United States won the war in Afghanistan, but are they now losing the peace ? The US military intervention was initially supposed to be short. But troops are still in the field, and their continued presence is raising concerns among other powers. Washington is suspected of seeking to make Afghanistan into a cornerstone of its diplomacy in Central Asia. The Americans are also thought to be intending to use the country to deliver oil from Kazakhstan and other neighboring states. This strategy is risky since it would require the emergence of conditions that will prove very difficult - and perhaps impossible - to achieve. It supposes a strong central power in Kabul, whereas this power is traditionally weak in a bitterly divided country. Only a federal solution combined with the withdrawal of US troops will avoid yet another bloody civil war.

ID Number: JA018558

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Defending Against Anarchy : From War to Peacekeeping in Afghanistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 1, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 35-52.)

Author(s):

1. Marten, Kimberly Zisk

Subject(s):

1. PEACEKEEPING FORCES, AMERICAN--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

Notes:

If Washington does not reevaluate its current approach, Afghanistan's postwar stability might prove short-lived. Here's a look at what kind of peacekeeping force is needed in Afghanistan, how it would operate, and why the United States should lead it.

ID Number: JA018674

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Rebuilding Afghanistan.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 653, March 2002, p. 133-138.)

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina

2. Lieven, Anatol

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

In the past several decades, the international community has relied on three approaches to deal with countries that descend into chaos. It has supported strongmen capable of reimposing order by force; it has given up in despair, leaving the country to sort out its problems as best it can; and, most recently, it has embarked on ambitious projects to reconstruct the country in the image of a modern secular, multiethnic, and democratic state. None of these approaches should be used in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA017630

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

Afghanistan, Graveyard of Empires.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 6, November - December 2001, p. 17-30.)

Author(s):

1. Bearden, Milton

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989

2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

5. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The first engagement in the new war on terrorism - with Osama bin Ladin in Afghanistan - poses severe challenges for the United States. Rooting out bin Ladin's network will require military success in a country that the Soviet Union could not conquer in ten years of trying, as well as support from unstable surrounding nations. Washington may be tempted to try to oust the Taliban regime, but doing so could rekindle Afghanistan's brutal civil war. The United States must proceed with caution - or end up on the ash heap of Afghan history.

ID Number: JA017448

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Apres le 11 septembre : la riposte et sa cible.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 4, octobre - decembre 2001, p. 801-809.)

Author(s):

1. Godement, Francois

Subject(s):

1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

En decidant une action militaire en Afghanistan en reponse aux attentats du 11 septembre, les Etats-Unis ont place l'Asie centrale au coeur du conflit ouvert par les attaques terroristes sur New York et Washington. Cette action minimale comporte evidemment des risques: risque d'enfermement dans le piege afghan; risque de destabilisation du Pakistan, qui sert a la fois de point d'appui discret a l'intervention americaine et de base arriere taliban; risque d'echec, enfin, a neutraliser Ben Laden, son organisation et ses affides. Or les Etats-Unis ne peuvent se permettre d'echouer, car c'est leur propre capacite de dissuader une agression qui est aujourd'hui mise a l'epruve. Washington va donc se trouver devant des choix importants, auxquels les Europeens devront s'associer, et dont dependra dans une large mesure les equilibres regionaux au Moyen-Orient, en Asie centrale et en Asie du Sud.

ID Number: JA017317

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

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