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# **PART I : BOOKS**

## **PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\***

2005

323 /00860

Terrorism and Violence in Southeast Asia : Transnational Challenges to States and Regional Stability - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xx, 262 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0765614332

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Smith, Paul J., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This work examines the scale and root causes of terrorism across Southeast Asia, including the role of al-Qaeda's ascendancy in the region.'

ID number: 80019584

Year: 2005

2004

323 /00844

The 9/11 Commission Report : Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States - New York : Norton.

xviii, 567 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

ISBN: 0393326713

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (US)

Notes:

'Nearly three thousand people died in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In Lower Manhattan, on a field in Pennsylvania, and along the banks of the Potomak, the United States suffered the single largest loss of life from an enemy attack on its soil. In November 2002 the United States Congress and President George W. Bush established by law the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, also known as the 9/11 Commission. This independent, bipartisan panel was directed to examine the facts and circumstances surrounding the September 11 attacks, identify lessons learned, and provide recommendations to safeguard against future acts of terrorism. This volume is the authorized edition of the Commission's final report.'

ID number: 80019441

Year: 2004 ?

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\* This list contains material received as of July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 19 juillet 2005.

323 /00876

Al-Qaeda : The True Story of Radical Islam - London : Tauris.

xxvii, 355 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 1850436665

Author(s):

1. Burke, Jason

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 339-343. Includes index.

'To most in the West 'al-Qaeda' is seen as a byword for terror : a deadly, highly organized fanatical group masterminded by Osama bin Laden. But does this tell the whole truth ? The author has spent a decade reporting from the heart of the Middle East and gaining unprecedented access to the world of radical Islam. Now, drawing on his frontline experience of recent events in Iraq and Afghanistan, on secret documents and astonishing interviews with intelligence officers, militants, mujahideen commanders and bin Laden's associates, he reveals the full story of al-Qaeda - and demolishes the myths that underpin the 'war on terror'. The author demonstrates that in fact 'al-Qaeda' is merely a convenient label applied by the West to a far broader - and thus more dangerous - phenomenon of Islamic militancy, and shows how eradicating a single figure or group will do nothing to combat terrorism. Only by understanding the true, complex nature of al-Qaeda, he argues, can we address the real issues surrounding our security today.'

ID number: 80019816

Year: 2004

323 /00826

Against All Enemies : Inside America's War on Terror - London : Free Press.

xiii, 304 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0743260244

Author(s):

1. Clarke, Richard A.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--USA
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
5. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

Includes index.

'Richard Clarke served seven presidents and worked inside the White House for George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush until he resigned in March 2003. He knows, better than anyone, the hidden successes and failures of the Clinton years. He knows, better than anyone, why the Americans failed to prevent 9/11. He knows, better than anyone, how President Bush reacted to the attack and what happened behind the scenes in the days that followed. He knows whether or not Iraq presented a terrorist threat to the United States and whether there were hidden costs to the invasion of that country. Most disturbing of all are Clarke's revelations about the Bush administration's lack of interest in al Qaeda prior to September 11. From the moment the Bush team took office and decided to retain Clarke in his post as the counterterrorism czar, Clarke tried to persuade them to take al Qaeda as seriously as had Bill Clinton. For months, he was denied the opportunity even to make his case to Bush. He encountered key officials who gave the impression that they had never heard of al Qaeda; who focused incessantly on Iraq; who even advocated long-discredited

conspiracy theories about Saddam's involvement in previous attacks on the United States. Clarke was the nation's crisis manager on 9/11, running the Situation Room - a scene described here for the first time - and then watched in dismay at what followed. After ignoring existing plans to attack al Qaeda when he first took office, George Bush made disastrous decisions when he finally did pay attention. Coming from a man known as one of the hard-liners against terrorists, this book is both a powerful history of America's two-decades-long confrontation with terrorism and a searing indictment of the current administration.'

ID number: 80019240

Year: 2004

323 /00845

Al Qaeda's Great Escape : The Military and the Media on Terror's Trail - Washington : Brassey's.

xxv, 229 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1574886282

Author(s):

1. Smucker, Philip

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001---PRESS COVERAGE--AFGHANISTAN
2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. WAR CORRESPONDENTS--AFGHANISTAN
5. MASS MEDIA AND WAR
6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001---PERSONAL NARRATIVES

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 223-224. Includes index.

'When President Bush announced in a televised speech the week after September 11 that he wanted Osama bin Laden 'dead or alive', a grieving nation seeking justice and revenge roared in approval. Two years later, as al Qaeda's associates mounted almost weekly attacks against US interests and bin Laden still roamed the earth as a free man, Americans wondered why. With both the military and the media declaring the war in Afghanistan over and a resounding success, the author examines what kind of victory we can rightfully claim. Primarily focusing on the major battles of Tora Bora and Operation Anaconda, the author details how bin Laden and scores of highly trained al Qaeda fighters managed to slip unnoticed out of eastern Afghanistan, despite the presence of the overwhelming US military power that had already decimated the Taliban. To balance his reproach, he turns a critical eye on post-9/11 developments in his own profession. He charges that the Western media outlets, eager to satisfy their audience's thirst for revenge, began losing their grasp on journalistic objectivity while covering the military's pursuit of bin Laden. Blinding patriotism and an unhealthy reliance on the Pentagon's press releases led the media to portray events that did not reflect the reality on the ground in Afghanistan. Further, the author contends that to satisfy the press and the public's need for vengeance, the Bush administration aggressively pushed to achieve some early, highly visible successes, leading to a shortchanging of long-term strategy. Impatience at the top forced a rush into a war aimed primarily at 'regime change', but it left the US military largely empty-handed when it came to capturing its al Qaeda prey. Likely the most grievous error of the ongoing campaign in Afghanistan, allowing members of al Qaeda to escape, has given them the option to regroup, thereby posing a dangerous resurgent threat to US national security.'

ID number: 80019443

Year: 2004

323 /00859

Holy War, Inc. : Inside the Secret World of Osama bin Laden - London : Phoenix.

xi, 303 p. : ill. ; 20 cm.

ISBN: 0753816687

Author(s):

1. Bergen, Peter L.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author, a journalist specialising in investigating terrorism, had been tracking Osama bin Laden for years, and was putting the finishing touches to the first edition of this book when the terrorist attacks of September 11th took place. In the course of researching 'Holy War, Inc.' he interviewed bin Laden in his lair, and spoke to scores of sources familiar with the man, from the Saudi exile's friends and associates, to the CIA officials tracking him, to cabinet members of Afghanistan's Taliban. The story is brought fully up to date for this new paperback edition.'

ID number: 80019582

Year: 2002

323 /00769

Deterrence and Influence in Counterterrorism : A Component in the War on al Qaeda - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xix, 86 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1619-DARPA)

ISBN: 0833032860

Author(s):

1. Davis, Paul K., 1943-

2. Jenkins, Brian Michael

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

<<http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1619/>> accessed 09/01/03.

'It may not be possible to deter fanatical terrorists, but members of terrorist systems may be amenable to influence. The US counterterrorism strategy should therefore include political warfare, placing at risk things the terrorists hold dear, a credible threat of force against states or groups that support acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, and maintaining cooperation with other nations engaged in the war on terror, while also preserving core American values.'

ID number: 80018418

Year: 2002

323 /00740

Inside Al Qae'da - London : Hurst.

xiii, 176 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 185065672X

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

Notes:

Includes index.

'The definitive work on Al Qaeda, this book is based on five years of research, including extensive interviews with its members; field research in Al Qaeda-supported conflict zones around the globe; and monitoring Al Qaeda's infiltration of diaspora and migrant communities in North America and in Europe. This book sheds light on Al Qaeda's financial infrastructure and how the organisation trains combat soldiers and vanguard fighters for multiple guerrilla, terrorist and semiconventional campaigns in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, the Caucasus, and the Balkans. In addition, the author investigates the clandestine Al Qaeda operational network in the West. Finally, the author shows that for Al Qaeda to be destroyed or seriously weakened there needs to be a multipronged, multiagency, and multidimensional response by the international community.'

ID number: 80018003

Year: 2002

323 /00747

Countering al Qaeda : An Appreciation of the Situation and Suggestions for Strategy - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xi, 30 p. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1620-RC)

ISBN: 083303264X

Author(s):

1. Jenkins, Brian Michael

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

<<http://www.rand.org/publicatins/MR/MR1620/MR1620.pdf>> accessed 17/09/02.

'This monograph reviews events since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and discusses the current state of al Qaeda and the kinds of actions that can be expected of it in the future. Al Qaeda constitutes the most serious immediate threat to the security of the United States, so the campaign against terrorism must remain focused. The monograph describes the central elements that must be emphasized in the next, more complex phase of that campaign.'

ID number: 80018172

Year: 2002

323 /00885

Les Afghans algeriens : de la Djamaa a la Qa'ida - [s.l.] : Editions ANEP.

226 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9961756215

Author(s):

1. Mokeddem, Mohamed

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ALGERIA

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. ALGERIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

'Ce livre revient sur le phenomene des Afghans algeriens et retrace leur long chemin au sein des groupes islamistes armes, depuis la guerre d'Afghanistan contre l'occupation sovietique au debut des annees 80, jusqu'a la violence armee qui a ensanglante l'Algerie. L'auteur tente d'expliquer les liens existant entre les veterans de la guerre d'Afghanistan et Al Qai'da, l'organisation fondee par Oussama Ben Laden en 1989, et leur role de catalyseur au sein des groupes armes et leurs reseaux secrets dissemines a travers le monde, depuis que les GIA algeriens ont ouvert un nouveau front contre les Etats-Unis. Un chapitre est consacre a la tres controversee affaire Matoub Lounes.'

ID number: 80019949

Year: 2002

2001

323 /00703

Usama bin Laden's al-Qaida : Profile of a Terrorist Network - Ardsley, NY : Transnational Publishers.

var. pag. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1571052194

Author(s):

1. Alexander, Yonah

2. Swetnam, Michael S.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

4. TERRORISTS

Notes:

Bibliography : p. 53-59.

'The purpose of this publication is not to glorify bin Laden nor his group. Rather, it is designed to provide an easily accessible reference for academics, policy makers, the press, and other interested individuals. The study exposes much of al-Qaida's mystique and thereby places it in a perspective as one of the many challenges facing the international community in the twenty-first century.'

ID number: 80017624

Year: 2001



323 /00704

Au nom d'Oussama Ben Laden : dossier secret sur le terroriste le plus  
recherche du monde - Paris : Picollec.

399 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 2864771837

Author(s):

1. Jacquard, Roland

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

4. TERRORISTS

Notes:

Includes index.

'Le 11 septembre 2001, le monde entier est assomme : New York et Washington sont en feu. Ces actions d'eclat sont attribuees par les services secrets a Oussama Ben Laden, jusqu'alors bien peu connu du public. L'auteur ouvre ses dossiers et nous dit qui est ce milliardaire arabe. Quels sont ses objectifs ? Qui sont ses militants ? Ses kamikazes ? Ses terroristes qui constituent sa fraternite, veritable nebuleuse qui agit de l'Algerie aux Philippines ? Quel est son financement ? Qui sont ses taupes, ses relais en France, a Londres, en Allemagne ou en Amerique du Nord ? Quelles sont leurs operations du World Trade Center aux ambassades americaines en Afrique orientale, de l'assassinat de touristes a Louxor ou de marines en Arabie Seoudite a l'explosion d'un destroyer a Aden ? Quelles sont les menaces en France et en Europe occidentale ? Doit-on craindre les effets mortels des armes nouvelles (bacteriologiques, chimiques ou nucleaires) ? Avec des faits, des noms, des documents, des precisions, l'auteur y repond.'

ID number: 80017629

Year: 2001

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

2005

The Origins of al Qaeda's Ideology : Implications for US Strategy.  
(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 69-80.)

Author(s):

1. Henzel, Christopher

Subject(s):

1. SUNNITES
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article details the origins of Sunnism and the personalities responsible for morphing it into the current militant form exemplified by the likes of al Qaeda. The author explores the influences of insiders and outsiders on Sunni Islam and the resulting rivalries and clashing philosophies that spawned the current Salafist reform movement (al Qaeda) and its ideology. The author implores America and the world at large to exploit ties with existing Sunni regimes in a mutual battle against revolutionary Salafists. He cautions that it is equally important during this battle that existing Muslim regimes fully understand there is no intent on the part of America to remake traditional Muslim culture; otherwise, the clash of civilizations sought by al Qaeda and some US pundits will be assured.

ID Number: JA021258

Year: 2005

Language: English

Al Qaeda as a Dune Organization : Toward a Typology of Islamic Terrorist Organizations.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 28, no. 4, July - August 2005, p. 275-293.)

Author(s):

1. Mishal, Shaul
2. Rosenthal, Maoz

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:

Al Qaeda and its affiliated groups offer the analyst a highly complex challenge. The current literature classifies Islamic terrorist organizations as either networked or hierarchical. Yet, this classification fails to account for the appearance on the international stage of a new type of global terrorism. Most notably, it does not capture the structure and mode of operation of Al Qaeda as it emerged after the 2001 US-led assault on Afghanistan. This article therefore introduces a new concept - the Dune organization - that is distinct from other organizational modes of thinking. This conceptualization leads to a new typology of Islamic terrorist organizations. This typology concentrates on organizational behavior patterns and provides a framework for a comparative analysis of terrorist movements, which is applied to a study of Al Qaeda, Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

ID Number: JA021641

Year: 2005

Language: English

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\*\* This list contains material received as of July 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 19 juillet 2005.

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

Juridische slachtoffers van de oorlog tegen het terrorisme : de  
Conventies van Geneve.  
(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 34, nr. 1, 2005, p. 38-57.)

Author(s):  
1. Verhoeven, Sten  
Subject(s):  
1. PRISONERS OF WAR  
2. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
3. TALIBAN  
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

De aanslagen van al Qaeda op 11 september 2001 leidden tot operatie Enduring Freedom waarbij honderden vermeende leden van de Taliban en al Qaeda gevangen werden genomen en overgebracht naar een militaire basis te Guantanamo Bay. Daar kwamen ze in een juridische schemerzone terecht door de beslissing van de Verenigde Staten om hen de bescherming van de Conventies van Geneve te ontzeggen. Deze bijdrage argumenteert dat die beslissing onterecht is : aangezien de aanslagen van 11 september 2001 kunnen worden toegerekend aan Afghanistan, is er vanaf die datum sprake van een internationaal gewapend conflict en zijn de Conventies van Geneve van toepassing. Verder kunnen de leden van de Taliban en al Qaeda wel degelijk worden beschouwd als kriegsgevangenen en hebben ze recht op de behandeling die voor deze status is voorzien. In uitzonderlijke gevallen zullen gedetineerden geen aanspraak kunnen maken op deze status, maar dan hebben ze de status van burgers in een gewapend conflict met de bijhorende bescherming. Zelfs als welbepaalde gedetineerden niet onder een van deze statussen vallen, dan voorziet het humanitair recht nog altijd in een minimale behandeling. De behandeling van de gedetineerden op Guantanamo Bay is zelfs niet in overeenstemming met deze minimale behandeling, en dus a fortiori niet met de bescherming van krijgsgevangenen en burgers.

ID Number: JA021461  
Year: 2005  
Language: English

2004

Learning by Doing : Al Qaeda's Allies in Southeast Asia.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 171-176.)

Author(s):  
1. Abuza, Zachary  
Subject(s):  
1. TERRORISM--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Al Qaeda has suffered severe setbacks since the US-led war on terror began in 2001. Two-thirds of its known senior leadership have been arrested. The terrorist group, which before 9-11 was able to launch a major attack against US interests every year or two, has not succeeded in executing a major attack since. Nevertheless, Southeast Asia is still an attractive arena for

Al Qaeda and various affiliated and supportive militants. The region is likely to remain a key theater of operations in the war on terror, and terrorist groups will remain the primary security concern for the region's governments.

ID Number: JA020399

Year: 2004

Language: English

Going to the Source : Why Al Qaeda's Financial Network is Likely to Withstand the Current War on Terrorist Financing.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 3, May - June 2004, p. 169-185.)

Author(s):

1. Basile, Mark

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--FINANCE

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

On 24 September 2001, President Bush announced the first stage of the War on Terrorism with an attack against the terrorist financial infrastructure. Since then, the impact of this attack on Al Qaeda's ability to operate has been minimal, for three reasons. First, Al Qaeda has built a strong network of financiers and operatives who are both frugally minded and business savvy. As a result, terrorist finances are often hidden in legitimate and illegitimate businesses and disguised as commodities and cash. Second, Al Qaeda has learned to effectively leverage the global financial system of capital markets. Small financial transfers, underregulated Islamic banking networks and informal transfer systems throughout the world make it almost impossible to stop Al Qaeda from moving money. Third, Al Qaeda has built a significant base of Islamic charities in Saudi Arabia with international divisions that have not been scrutinized or controlled by the regime. As a result, Al Qaeda's sophisticated financial network may be able to sustain international efforts to disrupt it. Financial regulations imposed to reduce terrorist financing must be applied more broadly and be supported by significant resources. An improvement in the war on terrorist financing requires better international coordination, more effective use of financial regulations, and regulating the Saudi Arabian charity structure.

ID Number: JA020522

Year: 2004

Language: English

Fact, Fiction and Franchised Terror.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 4, April 2004, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Clarke, Michael

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY

Notes:

With the Madrid bomb of March 11 the global 'war' on terror has become a political fact - which means that it is surrounded by popular fiction. Just ahead of European Union enlargement in May, Madrid's '3/11' has taken on the guise of Europe's '9/11' and confirmed in the popular mind that the scourge of international terrorism now affects all western countries and their allies.

ID Number: JA020402

Year: 2004

Language: English

Al-Qaeda tussen mythen en werkelijkheid.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 523-530.)

Author(s):

1. Coolsaet, Rik

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA020985

Year: 2004

Language: Dutch

Al-Qaeda : la holding et ses filiales.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 104, ete 2004, p. 297-312.)

Author(s):

1. Denece, Eric

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

2. TERRORISM

Notes:

International security faces a particularly perilous situation. Global terrorist organizations are increasingly lacking in coordination as their contact networks are undermined, and yet at the same time, armed groups are more bent on achieving their aims than ever before. The Al Qaeda umbrella terrorist organization may be on the brink of vanishing, but its network of affiliated terrorist groups is thriving. They are determined, independent and enjoy grassroots support, making them more unpredictable and dangerous than before. As many feared, American intervention in Iraq has boosted terrorism and considerably exacerbated anti-Western sentiment across the Arab world. Since the start of US reprisals in October 2001, the terrorists' goals have not shifted : they seek to destabilize 'ungodly' Arab regimes and the Western nations that support them. While several major victories have undeniably been scored in the fight against terrorism over the last two years, the continuation of attacks is no longer hypothetical : it is now a certainty.

ID Number: JA020740

Year: 2004

Language: French

The Post-Madrid Face of Al Qaeda.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 91-100.)

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The terrorist threat has shifted beyond Al Qaeda as a group to an ideology. In many ways, Al Qaeda has completed its mission of being the vanguard of Islamic movements, having inspired a generation of two dozen existing groups as well as an emerging generation of them.

ID Number: JA020547

Year: 2004

Language: English

Al Qaeda and the War on Terrorism : An Update.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 677, December 2004, p. 423-427.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Al Qaeda has transformed itself. Iraq is a recruiters' paradise. America lacks a clear strategy. In short, the war on terror is not going well.

ID Number: JA021132

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Changing Face of Al Qaeda and the Global War on Terrorism.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 27, no. 6, November - December 2004, p. 549-560.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

This article assesses current trends and developments in terrorism within the context of the overall progress being achieved in the global war on terrorism (GWOT). It examines first the transformation that Al Qaeda has achieved in the time since the 11 September 2001 attacks and the variety of affiliated or associated groups (e.g., what are often referred to as Al Qaeda 'clones' or 'franchises') that have emerged to prosecute the jihadist struggle. It then focuses on recent developments in Saudi Arabia and especially Iraq in order to shed further light on Al Qaeda's current strategy and operations. In conclusion, this article offers some broad recommendations regarding the future conduct of the GWOT.

ID Number: JA021077

Year: 2004

Language: English

Al-Qaeda and Western Islam.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 1-17.)

Author(s):

1. Jordan, Javier
2. Boix, Luisa

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. MUSLIMS

Notes:

This article studies the problems Al-Qaeda presents for Western societies that host large populations of native or immigrant Muslims. It analyzes first the peculiar characteristics of Al-Qaeda that make it particularly dangerous to multicultural communities. It looks at the repercussions that this terrorism can create for co-existence within societies with important Islamic populations. Finally, it suggests strategies to prevent a deterioration of conditions favorable to the co-existence of Muslims and non Muslims in Europe and the USA.

ID Number: JA020711

Year: 2004

Language: English

Counterterrorism after Al Qaeda.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 101-113.)

Author(s):

1. Pillar, Paul R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The counterterrorism challenges that will follow Al Qaeda - collecting and analyzing intelligence, enlisting foreign support, and sustaining the US commitment while avoiding further damage to relations with the Muslim world - may be even more complex.

ID Number: JA020548

Year: 2004

Language: English

Al Qaeda's New Recruits.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 45-50.)

Author(s):

1. Reuter, Christoph

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--IRAQ
3. SUICIDE TERRORISM

Notes:

'I don't just want paradise for myself', explained suicide bomber Qais Ibrahim Qadir to the author in a prison cell in northern Iraq. 'We have to cleanse the world !' Ironically, the US invaded Iraq in a preemptive strike to block the spread of al Qaeda terrorists - but it seems instead to have freed Iraq of all constraints and provided the kind of anarchy in which terrorists thrive and can recruit new terrorists.

ID Number: JA020643

Year: 2004

Language: English

Al-Qaeda and the Nature of Religious Terrorism.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 16, no. 4, Winter 2004, p. 795-814.)

Author(s):

1. Sedgwick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. RELIGIOUS TERRORISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

This article examines the nature of religious terrorism, principally with reference to al-Qaeda. It argues that a distinction must be made between the ultimate aims and the immediate objectives of 'religious' terrorists, and that while the ultimate aims will be religiously formulated, the immediate objectives will often be found to be almost purely political. The distinction is illustrated with reference to such pre-modern religious terrorists as the Assassins and Zealots. Immediate objectives are for many purposes more important than ultimate aims. Although the immediate objectives of al-Qaeda on 9/11 cannot be established with certainty, it is highly probable that the intention was to provoke a response from the US that would have a radicalizing impact on al-Qaeda's constituency. Reference to public opinion in the Middle East, especially in Egypt, shows that this is indeed what has happened. Such an impact is a purely political objective, familiar to historians of terrorism form at least the time of Errico Malatesta and the 'propaganda of the deed' in the 1870s. While no direct link between Malatesta and al-Qaeda exists, al-Qaeda was certainly in contact with contemporary theories that Malatesta would have recognized, and seems to have applied them. Even though its immediate objectives are political rather than religious, al-Qaeda is a distinctively Islamic group. Not only is its chosen constituency a confessional one, but al-Qaeda also uses - and when necessary adapts - well-known Islamic religious concepts to motivate its operatives, ranging from conceptions of duty to conceptions of ascetic devotion. This is demonstrated with reference to the 'Last Night' document of 9/11. The conclusion is that terrorism which can be understood in political terms is susceptible to political remedies.

ID Number: JA021241

Year: 2004

Language: English

Naar een beter begrip van terrorisme.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 11, november 2004, p. 530-535.)

Author(s):

1. Voorde, Teun van de

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

The author presents some interpretations of the current wave of Muslim terrorism that operates under the banner of Al Qaeda. She seeks to clarify two questions : how did Al Qaeda as a terrorist organisation originate, and why did its campaign of terrorism perpetuate itself ? To this end, the proposed framework is focused on finding patterns in the history of terrorism and its specific wider political and ideological context. Indeed, the history of terrorism reveals remarkable parallels with regard to the origin of terrorist campaigns and circumstances in which the strategy of international terrorism has persisted. As to Al Qaeda, the role of a discontented vanguard elite in a situation of waning revolutionary conditions has contributed to the strategic option for terrorism. To explain self-perpetuating dynamics of the terrorist threat a more structural level of analysis is



required. When looking into the history of 'successful' campaigns of international terrorism the current position of the Muslim countries demonstrates striking similarities with the conditions of industrialising nation-states at the end of the 19th century. A period of transition provided anarchist terrorists with bombs or guns and made their message resonate amongst the masses being confronted with the social, political and economic injustices of an era of rapid changes. No single framework can account for all terrorism, but an integrated understanding of the political context and history of terrorism is the first step in gaining a relevant perspective on any campaign of terrorism.

ID Number: JA020986

Year: 2004

Language: Dutch

2003

The Afghanisation of Chechnya.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 137-145.)

Author(s):

1. Brownfeld, Peter

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--RUSSIAN INVASION, 1999-

Notes:

This article examines the security risks connected with the spread of radical Islam and terrorist groups in Chechnya. The author notes that only recently has international terrorism become interested and involved in the Chechnya conflict and that this should be attributed to the continued deterioration of human rights conditions since 1996 caused by the bloody Russian repression. As a result there is now a serious risk that Chechnya is increasingly serving as a base and recruiting ground for al Qaeda and other terror networks, becoming a sort of new Afghanistan. According to the author, the West would be ill advised to support or close an eye to Russia's repressive policies. Even Moscow's recent attempts to promote a political solution have been, he argues, intrinsically flawed as they fail to address the root causes of the conflict. The author's suggestion is to work for an arrangement that would temporarily place Chechnya under UN administration and grant it independence only after a process of security stabilisation and democratisation has been completed.

ID Number: JA019763

Year: 2003

Language: English

Violence islamiste et reseaux du terrorisme international.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 643-661.)

Author(s):

1. Chouet, Alain

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--MIDDLE EAST

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

La demesure des attentats du 11 septembre 2001 a focalise l'attention des politiques, des services de securite et des medias sur une forme particuliere de violence emanant du monde musulman. Au-dela de la problematique de la Qaida, qui a sombre avec la chute du regime taliban, cette focalisation occulte le fait que le terrorisme et la violence politique, plus actuels

que jamais dans le monde arabo-musulman, s'inscrivent, la comme ailleurs, dans les logiques de pouvoir, des strategies d'Etats, des tentatives d'accaparement de la rente, petroliere ou autre, qui ne procedent nullement d'un quelconque phenomene d'affrontement des civilisations. Meconnaitre ce fait ne peut que faire le jeu des epigones d'Oussama Ben Laden en egarant la lutte antiterroriste et en alimentant les cycles de la violence.

ID Number: JA020044  
Year: 2003  
Language: French

#### Authoritarian Answers.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Gearty, Conor

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

As we move towards the second anniversary of September 11, it may seem eccentric to emphasize how weak the Al Qaeda organisation headed by Osama Bin Laden is - indeed, how weak it has always been. Clearly, the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon were unprecedentedly savage, both in terms of impact and the number of fatalities. It is also perfectly true that there has never been a terrorist act to match it, before or since. But consider the various things that have not happened since that terrible event. And consider too the nature of the response : it is threatening our fundamental freedoms ?

ID Number: JA019485  
Year: 2003  
Language: English

#### Still Threatening.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 1, January 2003, p. 19-21.)

Author(s):

1. Gunaratna, Rohan

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Has the West got the measure of Al Qaeda ? The list of attacks attributed to it continues to grow, Mombasa and Bail having just been added. But what about the battle for Muslim hearts and minds, has that war even begun ?

ID Number: JA018724  
Year: 2003  
Language: English

#### Al Qaeda, Trends in Terrorism, and Future Potentialities : An Assessment.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 6, November - December 2003, p. 413-442.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

This article assesses current trends in terrorism and future potentialities. It examines first the presumed state of Al Qaeda with particular reference to its likely agenda in a post-Iraq War world. It then more broadly focuses on some key current terrorism trends in order to understand better both how terrorism is changing and what the implications of these changes are in terms of possible future attacks and patterns.

The discussion is organized along three key questions : (1) what is the state of Al Qaeda today and what effects have nearly two years of unremitting war had on it ? (2) what do broader current trends in terrorism today tell us about future potentialities ? (3) how should we be thinking about terrorism today and tomorrow ?

ID Number: JA019952

Year: 2003

Language: English

The Terrorist Calculus behind 9-11 : A Model for Future Terrorism ?.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 1-16.)

Author(s):

1. Nacos, Brigitte L.

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Terrorists commit lethal acts of violence in order to realize their goals and advance their causes. They have a mixed record of success. This article explores the question whether the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon outside of Washington, D.C. were successful from the perspective of bin Laden and the Al Qaeda group. Although stunningly triumphant in exploiting the news media for their publicity goals and partially successful in advancing some of their short-term political objectives, the architects of the kamikaze attacks of 9-11 did not realize, and perhaps not even further, their ultimate desire to provoke a cataclysmic clash between Muslims and what bin Laden calls the 'Zionist-Crusader' alliance. The argument here is nevertheless that from the terrorist perspective the suicide terror of 9-11 was successful in many respects and could well become an attractive model for future terrorism.

ID Number: JA018864

Year: 2003

Language: English

Al Qaeda : A Different Diagnosis.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 26, no. 6, November - December 2003, p. 391-398.)

Author(s):

1. Raufer, Xavier

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

When doubt and confusion reign, when things are - or look - complicated, one should revert to fundamental questions. What is Al Qaeda ? This is the question addressed by this article. But as a first step, and in a broader perspective, the real danger in the world today is defined.

ID Number: JA019951

Year: 2003

Language: English

It's War ! Fighting Post-11 September Global Terrorism through a Doctrine of Prevention.

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 1-30.)

Author(s):

1. Shultz, Richard H.
2. Vogt, Andreas

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
5. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--USA
6. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

Following the 11 September terrorist attack a number of media revelations asserted that it could have been prevented if only the intelligence community (IC) had acted on information in its possession regarding the impending attack. This article explains why and how the intelligence agencies failed on 11 September, and assesses the need for and viability of preemptive military options for striking first to combat terrorism. First, it describes how the IC doggedly refused to regard terrorism as war through the 1990s. Second, the authors explain that an alternative perspective challenged this orthodoxy in the early 1990s, arguing that war was changing and entering its fourth generation. Third, based on new information about Al-Qaeda, the article addresses how Al-Qaeda organized for war and how it carried it out by delineating Al-Qaeda's organizational structure, ideology, linkages with other terrorist groups and supporting states, use of sanctuary, and financial base, and then detailing its targeting, weapons and war-fighting strategy. This assessment reveals how intimately the Al-Qaeda network bears an unmistakable resemblance to fourth-generation asymmetrical warfare and not to the 1990s profile of the IC. Finally, the authors demonstrate that President Bush has grasped fourth generation warfare by advocating preemptive first strikes against terrorists in his new national security strategy.

ID Number: JA019274

Year: 2003

Language: English

The Protean Enemy.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 27-40.)

Author(s):

1. Stern, Jessica

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Despite the setbacks al Qaeda has suffered over the last two years, it is far from finished, as its recent bomb attacks testify. How has the group managed to survive an unprecedented American onslaught ? By shifting shape and forging new, sometimes improbable, alliances. These tactics have made al Qaeda more dangerous than ever, and Western governments must show similar flexibility in fighting the group.

ID Number: JA019360

Year: 2003

Language: English

Transnational Terrorism after the Iraqi War.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 27, no. 10, 2003, p. 6-10.)

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

Among the most coherent arguments raised by opponents to the US-led military intervention in Iraq was that it would, by further inflaming anti-Western sentiment and distracting attention from counter-terrorism efforts, increase transnational Islamic terrorism. This may well be occurring.

ID Number: JA019738

Year: 2003

Language: English

Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 85-90.)

Author(s):

1. Wagener, Martin

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN

Notes:

The great majority of Muslims in Southeast Asia are moderates. But since adherents of Islam constitute 40 % of the region's 500 million, al Qaeda actively seeks to exploit grievances there to recruit terrorists in the name of Islam. It runs its own cells, and it also cultivates contacts with an archipelago of autonomous Islamic radicals in Southeast Asia. Abbu Sayaf and Omar al Faruq are only the beginning.

ID Number: JA019520

Year: 2003

Language: English

<b>2002</b>
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Balkan blowback ? Osama bin Laden and Southeastern Europe.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 13, no. 1, Winter 2002, p. 44-53.)

Author(s):

1. Bardos, Gordon N.

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. BALKAN PENINSULA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALKAN PENINSULA

Notes:

The 11 September 2001 attacks on New York's World Trade Center and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., should force us to reexamine US policy in the Balkans, for two reasons. First, important elements of Osama bin Laden's organization, al Qaeda, as well as other Islamic extremist organizations have been operating in the region for the better part of a decade. Consequently, any comprehensive policy to combat international terrorism must involve southeastern Europe. Second, a thorough examination of bin Laden's alliances in the Balkans also reveal a disturbing pattern - ironically, for much of the past decade, bin Laden and the United States have often found themselves supporting the same factions in the Balkan conflicts.

ID Number: JA017736

Year: 2002

Language: English

Bin Laden, the Arab 'Street,' and the Middle East's Democracy Deficit.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 651, January 2002, p. 36-39.)

Author(s):

1. Eickelman, Dale F.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Bin Laden speaks in the vivid language of popular Islamic preachers, and builds on a deep and widespread resentment against the West and local ruling elites identify with it. The lack of formal outlets to express opinion on public concerns has created a democracy deficit in much of the Arab world, and this makes it easier for terrorists such as bin Laden, asserting that they act in the name of religion, to hijack the Arab street.

ID Number: JA017457

Year: 2002

Language: English

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. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

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

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. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

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: JA017679

Year: 2002

Language: French

Rethinking Terrorism and Counterterrorism since 9/11.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 25, no. 5, 2002, p. 303-316.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM
2. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

This article examines what has been learned since 11 September 2001 about the nature of twenty-first century terrorism, the challenges that it poses, and how it must be countered. It attempts to better understand Usama bin Laden and the terrorist entity that he created and to assess whether we are more or less secure as a result of the US-led actions in Afghanistan and the pursuit of the al Qaeda network. The article considers these issues, placing them in the context of the major trends in terrorism that have unfolded in recent months and will likely affect the future course of political violence.

ID Number: JA018374

Year: 2002

Language: English

Al-Qaeda- en Talibanstrijders : krijgsgevangenen of niet ?.  
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 5, mei 2002, p. 258-260.)

Author(s):

1. Post, Harry

Subject(s):

1. PRISONERS OF WAR
2. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. TALIBAN
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The author addresses the problem of the status of the Al Qaida and Taliban fighters who were captured by the Americans during the recent Afghan War and are now kept in prison at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. The Americans argue that the 1949 Geneva Conventions are not applicable in respect to these prisoners, and that as 'unlawful combatants' they have no right to be accorded prisoner-of-war status. This position has been criticized, in particular by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The author shares this criticism and presents a legal argumentation on the basis of a thorough study of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols.

ID Number: JA017851

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Ayman Muhammad Rabi' Al-Zawahiri : The Making of an Arch-Terrorist.  
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 14, no. 4, Winter 2002, p. 1-22.)

Author(s):

1. Raphaeli, Nimrod

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. TERRORISM
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Few individuals have had a more central role in articulating and practicing terrorism than Ayman Al-Zawahiri. Though born into the Egyptian aristocracy and trained as a surgeon, this gifted individual has always been attracted to the most extreme forms of Islam. In 1998 he brought his Egyptian Islamic Jihad organization into a union with the forces of Osama bin Laden, known as al-Qaeda (the base), in the effort to create a globalized network of terror whose capacities were demonstrated on 11 September 2001, as well as in the earlier destruction of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and in the damage inflicted on the USS Cole in the Gulf of Aden. Al-Zawahiri is driven by the belief that corrupt secular regimes in the Arab world ought to be replaced by regimes founded on the Islamic Shari'a - Islamic law. For him, the Shari'a is the ultimate law which must govern human and political behavior. Terror is just a means towards that end. Any attempt to legislate laws in violation of the Shari'a must be rejected. The ideal Islamic state must be governed by a supreme leader, a khalif. Democracy is contrary to the Shari'a and is a form of apostasy. This paragon of subterfuge and secrecy was forced to abandon his computer to escape American bombing. The computer was eventually sold in a Kabul market to a reporter from the Wall Street Journal - an emblem, in Zawahiri's eyes, of Western decadence.

ID Number: JA018886

Year: 2002

Language: English



Transnational Terrorism and the al Qaeda Model : Confronting New Realities.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 33-46.)

Author(s):

1. Smith, Paul J.

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

The author tells us that the terrorist organization known as al Qaeda (The Base) was well known to members of the international intelligence and police communities long before the events of 9/11. Tracing al Qaeda back to its origins, Smith details the history and composition of the organization. He shows how the events of 11 September were not, as some suggest, the result of a massive 'failure of intelligence', but rather the acts of an organization well established in over 50 countries. The author says al Qaeda, 'the ultimate transnational terror organization', represents a new type of terrorist group, one not anchored to specific geographic locations or political constituencies, and possessing transglobal strategic reach.

ID Number: JA017864

Year: 2002

Language: English

Le cassure du 11 septembre 2001 : elements d'analyse.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 24-40.)

Author(s):

1. Touchard, Georges-Eric

Subject(s):

1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

Les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 sur le territoire meme des Etats-Unis d'Amerique appellent deux questions : pourquoi et que faire? La presente synthese ne pretend evidemment pas repondre a ces deux vastes interrogations. Elle a pour simple ambition de rassembler, de maniere synthetique, certains elements d'analyse, susceptibles de clarifier la reflexion globale autour des interrogations majeures provoquees par les attentats du 11 septembre 2001.

ID Number: JA017403

Year: 2002

Language: French

2001
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The Bin Laden Trial : What Did We Learn ?.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 24, no. 6, November - December 2001, p. 429-434.)

Author(s):

1. Bergen, Peter

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

The Manhattan trial of four men linked to Osama bin Laden was the result of the largest overseas investigation ever mounted by the U.S. government. The trial generated thousands of pages of documents and the testimony of dozens of witnesses with some knowledge of bin Laden's group. What was learned from the trial is that bin Laden's organization experienced severe cash flow problems in the mid-1990s; that the U.S. government has had some real successes in finding informants within bin Laden's

organization; that bin Laden has taken steps to acquire weapons of mass destruction; that the training of bin Laden's followers in his camps in Afghanistan is quite rigorous, featuring tuition on a wide range of weapons and explosives and terrorism techniques; and that bin Laden's group operates transnationally, its membership drawn from over four continents. Finally, the trial underlines the strengths and limits of the law enforcement approach to bin Laden.

ID Number: JA017470

Year: 2001

Language: English

The World According to Usama Bin Laden.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 54, no. 4, Autumn 2001, p. 11-35.)

Author(s):

1. Hashim, Ahmed S.

Subject(s):

1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Usama Bin Laden is a dangerous opponent, and so are those who might succeed him should he be killed. Bin Laden's ideas and goals, however, remain little explored or understood. To grasp them, it is necessary to examine the regional and historical

context, his experiences, and the sources of fundamentalist thought upon which he draws.

ID Number: JA017621

Year: 2001

Language: English

The Struggle Against Terrorism : Grand Strategy, Strategy, and Tactics.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 26, no. 3, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 39-55.)

Author(s):

1. Posen, Barry R.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

In this article, the author asks four questions related to the September 11th attacks : First, what is the nature of the threat posed by al-Qaeda? Second, what is an appropriate strategy for dealing with it? Third, how might the U.S. defense establishment have to change to fight this adversary ? And fourth, what does the struggle against al-Qaeda mean for overall U.S. foreign policy ?

ID Number: JA017503

Year: 2001

Language: English

Ben Laden et ses freres.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 67-81.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-

3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

4. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

A hasty analysis of the terrorist attacks of September 11 might lead one to link them to the radical Islamic movement. And yet

this is not really the case. Unlike the terrorists who since the 1980s have fought for the Palestinian or Islamic cause, Osama bin Laden has no political strategy. Nor is he pursuing any achievable goal. The destruction of the World Trade Center is simply the execution of his apocalyptic vision. The larger, traditional Islamic movements have all condemned the attacks. Those who support bin Laden come from outside the wider Islamic tradition. This distinction is key to understanding the bin Laden phenomenon. The bin Laden networks are a product of globalization and know no borders. They have no country, no social base and no program, except perhaps the application of the Sharia. Essentially, the bin Laden system is more of a sect than a political movement.

ID Number: JA017217

Year: 2001

Language: French

#### The Terror.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 5-15.)

Author(s):

1. Simon, Steven
2. Benjamin, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The likelihood that al-Qaeda will lose its Afghan base raises the question of whether practical sovereignty within contiguous territory is necessary for the terror-group's success, or whether advances in communications and encryption - coupled with increasingly good tradecraft - will over time obviate the need for a territorial base. This is a crucial question for the US and others who are fighting the network, because even complete success in Afghanistan will not destroy this terrorist threat. Nor will the terrorists be appeased by any conceivable change in US policies toward the Muslim world. Moreover, preemptive or preventive strikes against terrorist operations will not be feasible. In this kind of world, a strategy dependent upon identification and elimination of specific threats will have to be combined with one focussed on remedying vulnerabilities to ill-defined, all-azimuth threats of potentially catastrophic scope.

ID Number: JA017383

Year: 2001

Language: English

#### Pragmatic Counter-terrorism.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 4, Winter 2001, p. 35-48.)

Author(s):

1. Stevenson, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:

Within ten days of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, President George W. Bush proclaimed: 'our war on terror begins with al-Qaeda, but it does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated'. Despite the sweeping cast of the 'Bush doctrine', however, the qualification 'with global reach' gave him the leeway to circumscribe the operative definition of terrorism. Practical considerations require a policy that does so. The counter-terrorism effort against al-Qaeda alone will require diverse and sustained military, law-enforcement and intelligence resources that will stretch the capacities of the United States and its allies. The US and its allies enjoy

greater leverage over some terrorist groups, and less over others. The upshot is that different policies will fit different terrorist groups and sponsors.

ID Number: JA017385

Year: 2001

Language: English

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