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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

327 /01250

Pakistan and the Emergence of Islamic Militancy in Afghanistan -

Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

288 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0754644340

Author(s):

1. Hussain, Rizwan

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

5. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 257-283. Includes index.

'Pakistan's interaction with Afghanistan was to an extent influenced and fashioned by the historical legacy of pre-1947 Afghan-British Indian relations. This study explores how the Pakistan Army's involvement with the Afghan Islamists became integrated with the Pakistan elites' post-Cold War strategic agenda. The analyses take into account the nature of the Pakistani polity and the foremost role of the Pakistani military in policy formulation. Particular attention is given to the interrelationship between the changes in the geopolitics of the Southwest and South Asian regions with the security policies of the Pakistani decision-making elite. Security concerns play a pivotal role in Pakistan's attempt to create a client state in Afghanistan in order to enhance Pakistan's wider economic and political influence in the region.'

ID number: 80020050

Year: 2005

Type: M

623 /00988

South Asia's Nuclear Security Dilemma : India, Pakistan, and China -

Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xxi, 274 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0765614189

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--CHINA

4. SOUTH ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):

1. Dittmer, Lowell, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Nuclear testing and hostilities over Kashmir in 1999, marked a new turn in the enmity between India and Pakistan. This book outlines the strategic structure of the rivalry and the dynamic forces driving it, and investigates various possible solutions.'

ID number: 80019886

* This list contains material received as of September 18th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 septembre 2006.

Year: 2005

Type: M

327 /01324

The India-Pakistan Conflict : An Enduring Rivalry - New York : Cambridge University Press.

xiv, 273 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521855195

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Added entry(s):

1. Paul, T. V., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The India-Pakistan rivalry remains one of the most enduring and unresolved conflicts of our times. It began with the birth of the two states in 1947, and it has continued ever since, with the periodic resumption of wars and crises. The conflict has affected every dimension of interstate and societal relations between the two countries and, despite occasional peace initiatives, shows no signs of abating. This volume brings together leading experts in international relations theory and comparative politics to explain the persistence of this rivalry. Together they examine a range of topics including regional power distribution, great power politics, territorial divisions, the nuclear weapons factor, and incompatible national identities. Based on their analyses, they offer possible conditions under which the rivalry could be terminated.'

ID number: 80020823

Year: 2005

Type: M

327 /01271

Uneasy Neighbors : India, Pakistan and US Foreign Policy - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

xi, 195 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 075463762X

Author(s):

1. Sathasivam, Kanishkan

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
6. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 181-190. Includes index.

'This volume represents a comprehensive and detailed case study of the long-running conflict between India and Pakistan - primarily over the contested territory of Kashmir, and the involvement of the United States within that conflict. The book details the history of 'Partition', the critical event in the modern history of the subcontinent and the fundamental catalyst for the enduring rivalry between India and Pakistan. It provides a summary description and analysis of the characteristics - demographic, social-cultural, political, economic and military - of the three primary actors that are party to the conflict : the sovereign states of India and Pakistan and the territory of Kashmir. It explains the history of US policy toward India and Pakistan as individual countries as well as US policy toward the conflict between them, particularly in light of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests

of 1998 and events since September 11, 2001. In addition, the volume also describes and analyzes the involvement of three other major extra-regional actors.'

ID number: 80020272

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

954 /00003

The Idea of Pakistan - Washington : Brookings Institution Press.

ix, 382 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0815715021

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Stephen Philip

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--HISTORY

2. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Includes index.

'In recent years, Pakistan has emerged as a strategic player on the world stage - both as a potential rogue state armed with nuclear weapons and as an American ally in the war against terrorism. But our understanding of this country is superficial. To probe beyond the headlines, the author offers a panoramic portrait of this complex country - from its origins as a homeland for Indian Muslims to a military-dominated state that has experienced uneven economic growth, political chaos, sectarian violence, and several nuclear crises with its much larger neighbor, India. Pakistan's future is uncertain. Can it fulfill its promise of joining the community of nations as a moderate Islamic state, at peace with its neighbors, or could it dissolve completely into a failed state, spewing out terrorists and nuclear weapons in several directions ?'

ID number: 80019753

Year: 2004

Type: M

327 /01206

Pakistan's Future and US Policy Options : A Report of the CSIS South Asia Program - Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies.

iv, 44 p. ; 28 cm.

ISBN: 0892064455

Author(s):

1. Schaffer, Teresita C.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

'In a nuclear-armed subcontinent, Pakistan has emerged in recent years as a major source of instability. For the past decade and more, it has struggled with an underperforming economy and debilitated political institutions. It is not a 'failed state', but many of the ingredients of potential state failure are present. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Pakistan has emerged as a key US ally in its antiterrorism operations. At the same time, important elements in the terrorist networks, which had been centered in Afghanistan, have moved into Pakistan. Relations with India remain volatile, with two serious war scares since early 2002. In January 2004, the Pakistani and Indian leaders agreed to start a composite

dialogue on the issues that divide them. This welcome breakthrough offers the possibility that India and Pakistan will be able to turn the page on an exceptionally bad period in their bilateral relationship, but at the same time it is likely to exacerbate some of the internal stresses faced by Pakistan. Pakistan is also under pressure following confessions by the founder of its nuclear program of peddling nuclear secrets and blueprints to Iran, Libya and North Korea. US interests are deeply engaged. Pursuing antiterrorism operations, reducing the risk of nuclear conflict, and preventing nuclear transfer to other countries are central US objectives in Pakistan, along with combating narcotics trafficking and violent radicalism. All these objectives are intimately connected with the internal pressure on Pakistan.'

ID number: 80019468

Year: 2004

Type: M

327 /01229

Engaging India : Diplomacy, Democracy, and the Bomb - Washington :
Brookings Institution Press.

268 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0815783000

Author(s):

1. Talbott, Strobe

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--TESTING

4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

7. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'On May 11, 1998, three nuclear devices exploded under the Thar, or Great Indian Desert, shaking the surrounding villages - and the rest of the world. The immediate effect was to plunge US-India relations, already vexed by decades of tension and estrangement, into a new and acrimonious standoff. The situation deteriorated further when Pakistan responded with a test of its own two weeks later. This book is the revealing, authoritative account of the intensive talks that the United States conducted on parallel tracks with the South Asian nuclear powers over the next two and a half years. Bill Clinton's point man for that high-stakes diplomacy takes us behind the scenes of one of the most intriguing and consequential political dramas of our time, reconstructing what happened - and why - with narrative verve, rich human detail, and penetrating analysis. From June 1998 through September 2000, in the most extensive engagement ever between the United States and India, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh met fourteen times in seven countries on three continents. They grappled with the urgent issues of arms control and nonproliferation, but they also discussed their visions for the US-India relationship, the potential for economic and strategic cooperation between the two countries, and the implications of Hindu nationalism for the evolution of Indian society, politics, and security. Their personal rapport helped raise the level of trust between the two governments. As a result, the United States was able to play a crucial role in defusing the crisis between India and Pakistan over the contested territory of Kashmir in the summer of 1999 - thus, perhaps, averting a war that could have escalated to nuclear conflagration. The Talbott-Singh dialogue laid the ground for Clinton's transformational visit to South

Asia in March 2000. The presidential journey opened a new chapter in relations between the United States and India. It also set the scene for US cooperation with both India and Pakistan in the war against terror after September 11, 2001. In addition to providing an insider's perspective on a fascinating and instructive episode in diplomatic history, the story told here is vital background for understanding what happens next in a region that is home to nearly a quarter of humanity and that was, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, 'the most dangerous place on earth'.'

ID number: 80019754

Year: 2004

Type: M

327 /01198

India and Pakistan : Peace by Piece = Inde et Pakistan : la paix, pas a pas - Geneva : UNIDIR.

iii, 69 + 75 p.; 30 cm.

(Disarmament Forum ; 2/04 = Forum du Desarmement ; 2/04)

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Added entry(s):

1. Vignard, Kerstin, ed.

2. Compagnion, Valerie, ed.

3. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Notes:

'Events since the beginning of this year offer cautious hope for improvement in relations between the nuclear-armed South Asian neighbours of India and Pakistan. However, much can upset this delicate process. Optimism concerning the steps towards resolving long-standing differences is tempered by the possibility that either external or internal events could disrupt the process, as evident in the postponement of talks on starting a bus service between the two parts of Kashmir. In addition, there is constant fear that violent action by armed transnational non-state actors could easily derail the drive towards normalization. Clearly, one of the biggest changes for both India and Pakistan is to insulate the process of normalization and people-to-people contact from the perennial upheavals that have marked their troubled bilateral relationship. This paper takes stock of recent developments and looks ahead to the key issues facing the region including the arms race, the performance and prospects of confidence-building measures as well as the role of the United States, whose current level of simultaneous involvement with both Pakistan and India is without precedent.'

ID number: 80019351

Year: 2004

Type: M

323 /00930

Crafting Peace in Kashmir : Through a Realist Lens - New Delhi : Sage.

314 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 8178294214

Author(s):

1. Koithara, Verghese

Subject(s):

1. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

4. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 298-308. Includes index.

'The author argues here that perceptions and emotions are the prime drivers behind the India-Pakistan conflict. In today's context, he maintains, the 'structure' of the conflict is more resolvable than how it is commonly portrayed. Neither country has a need - in security, resource and internal coherence terms - for the part of J&K that is with the other country. To recognise this, however, the conflict needs to be analysed in terms of the true clash of interest of the parties, painting out the clutter of legal and ideological arguments. Protracted, violent conflicts elsewhere can provide a useful perspective to understand how conflict dynamics work and how conflict conclusion can be more realistically sought through a peace rather than a war strategy. The conflicts of Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka and Israel-Palestine have been analysed with this in view. Northern Ireland provides an illuminating example of using a well-crafted internal settlement to end a wider conflict. A study of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is useful to understand how very different are the structures of the two conflicts and how much more tractable the India-Pakistan conflict is. The book presents reasons why Pakistan, and its army, can be induced to accept a final settlement along the LoC, provided it is made part of a broader deal that accords substantial autonomy to both sides of the new border. Also why such a deal shall not pose a risk to the security - internal and external - of either country. The LoC-into-border deal lies within amicable reach, but it calls for vision, flexibility and strategy to arrive at it.'

ID number: 80020312

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

355.4 /01352

Rethinking the National Security of Pakistan : The Price of Strategic

Myopia - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

xxix, 190 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0754614972

Author(s):

1. Faruqui, Ahmad

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

2. PAKISTAN--MILITARY POLICY

3. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 175-184. Includes index.

'This book presents an integrated model of national security that emphasizes military and non-military determinants. In the light of this model, it analyzes Pakistan's defense policies over the last half-century and proposes a radical reform of Pakistan's military organization. In addition to offering a comprehensive look at national security, this book provides coherent,

interrelated analysis of the key issues such as political leadership, social and economic development and foreign policy.'

ID number: 80018381

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00813

Kashmir in the Shadow of War : Regional Rivalries in a Nuclear Age -

Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

x, 285 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0765610906

Author(s):

1. Wirsing, Robert G.

Subject(s):

1. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

6. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book reexamines the Indian-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir in its current, war-threatening context. The focus of the study is on the period from the effective nuclearization of the dispute in 1998 through to the recent introduction of US troops into the region in connection with the war in Afghanistan.'

ID number: 80019062

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00812

The Kashmir Question : Retrospect and Prospect - London : Frank Cass.

218 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0714684392

Subject(s):

1. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

4. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

Added entry(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Few bilateral conflicts have proven as resistant to resolution as the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. What explains the tenacity of this dispute ? The answer is complex and goes to the very basis of state-construction in South Asia. India, which had been created as a civic polity, initially sought to hold on to this Muslim-majority state to demonstrate its secular credentials. Pakistan, in turn, had laid claim to Kashmir because it had been created as the homeland for the Muslims of South Asia. After the break-up of Pakistan in 1971 the Pakistani irredentist claim to Kashmir lost substantial ground. If Pakistan could not cohere on the basis of religion alone it had few moral claims on its co-religionists in Kashmir. Similarly, in the 1980s, as the practice of Indian secularism was eroded, India's claim to Kashmir on the grounds of secularism largely came apart. Today their respective claims are mostly on the basis of statecraft. This book provides a comprehensive assessment of a number of different facets of the on-going dispute over Kashmir between India and Pakistan. Among

other matters, it examines the respective endgames of both states, the evolution of American policy toward the dispute, the dangers of nuclear escalation in the region and the state of the insurgency in the Indian-controlled portion of the disputed state.'

ID number: 80019061

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

321 /00647

Pakistan : Transition to Democracy ? - Brussels : International Crisis Group.

ii, 44 p.; 30 cm.

(ICG Asia Report ; 40)

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. DEMOCRACY--PAKISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Crisis Group (BE)

Notes:

'As the national elections in Pakistan draw near, President, Chief Executive, and Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf has vowed to restore democracy and transfer power to an elected government. Musharraf's roadmap to democracy is in reality a blueprint for more military rule. If his political and constitutional reforms become the law of the land, any democratic transition will falter before it has started. The military government's constitutional and political reforms will radically transform Pakistan's parliamentary system, tilting the balance of power from elected representatives and democratic institutions to unelected leaders and organisations.'

ID number: 80018226

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

623 /00938

Inde - Pakistan : forces militaires et nucleaires en presence - Bruxelles : GRIP.

36 p.; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 3/2002)

Author(s):

1. Donnay, Françoise

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 31-32.

'En mai 2002, le conflit entre l'Inde et le Pakistan fait a nouveau la une des journaux; alors que la tension est a son comble a la ligne de controle au Cachemire, le Pakistan procede a de nouveaux essais de missiles et les deux pays sortent les ogives nucleaires de leurs abris. Les capitales occidentales et russe depechent leurs diplomates et mettent en garde les deux pays contre une guerre nucleaire qui pourrait entrainer la mort de 20 millions de personnes. Cette nouvelle crise est desamorcee, mais la situation reste explosive. New Delhi et Islamabad ont mis en place des structures de commandement et de controle de l'utilisation de leurs armes nucleaires. De nombreux observateurs craignent toutefois que ces armes ne tombent aux mains de va-t-en guerre de l'armee indienne ou de

celles d'Al-Qaeda, qui semble entretenir des relations étroites avec certains services de l'armée pakistanaise. L'Asie du Sud est la région où les dépenses militaires ont augmenté de la façon la plus constante et la plus rapide durant ces dernières années - une augmentation de 26 % en termes réels pour la seule période de 1998-2001. L'Inde et le Pakistan développent les capacités balistiques de leurs missiles et le rayon d'action de leurs avions de combat pour pouvoir pénétrer en profondeur la défense adverse. Ils disposent tous deux de forces conventionnelles importantes, la supériorité indienne s'affirmant particulièrement sur mer. Bien qu'ils aient ratifié les conventions internationales les interdisant, il est probable que les deux pays possèdent un nombre limité d'armes chimiques et biologiques. La Russie reste le premier fournisseur d'armement de l'Inde, suivie d'Israël, qui trouve en New Delhi un partenaire stratégique dans sa lutte contre le terrorisme de mouvance islamique. Côté pakistanais, la Chine vient toujours en tête des importations militaires. Quant aux États-Unis, ils veillent à maintenir de bonnes relations avec le président Musharraf, leur allié stratégique contre Al-Qaeda, tout en courtisant de plus en plus l'Inde, immense marché potentiel pour les industries d'armement américaines.'

ID number: 80018302

Year: 2002

Type: M

327 /01120

South Asia in 2020 : Future Strategic Balance and Alliances - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

iv, 499 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871083

Subject(s):

1. SOUTH ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--SOUTH ASIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Chambers, Michael R., ed.
2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'Whither South Asia ? This is not a question that has troubled many Americans, although the number has been growing over the last few years. The nuclear weapons tests of 1998 and the Kargil crisis of 1999 helped to increase that number. But as this is written in June 2002, perhaps more Americans than ever are concerned about the future of South Asia. This, of course, is a result of the attacks on the US on September 11, 2001 and the resulting war on terrorism that has been conducted in part through Pakistan. It is also a result of the December 13, 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament by Islamic militants out of Kashmir, and the escalation of tensions that followed between India and Pakistan. By June 2002, these two nuclear-armed neighbors seemed on the threshold of war. In an attempt to answer this increasingly pressing question, the Asia/Pacific Research Center and the Center for International Security and Cooperation of Stanford University joined the US Army War College's Strategic Studies Institute to cosponsor a conference on January 4-5, 2002. This volume consists of revised versions of papers presented at that conference. While there are numerous ways to approach the question of 'whither South Asia ?' the conference organizers decided to focus on the future of strategic balances and alliances in the region, with 2020 as the target date. This choice of topic allowed the conference participants to talk not only about the patterns of amity and enmity within the region, but also about the role of extraregional powers, and issues such as social and economic

trends, domestic political conditions, strategic culture, and the role of nuclear weapons. These factors can affect the relative power of countries as well as their relations of friendship and hostility.'

ID number: 80018401

Year: 2002

Type: M

327 /01090

A New Equation : U.S. Policy toward India and Pakistan after September 11
- Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

41 p.; 30 cm.

(Working Papers ; 27)

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

'For much of the past half century, US relations with India and Pakistan were perceived in the region and by Washington as part of the same equation. Improvements in US relations with one were generally perceived (and sometimes intended) to come at the expense of the other. Since last September's attacks, however, the United States has found itself in the unaccustomed position of having good relations with India and Pakistan at the same time. The Afghan crisis is testing whether Delhi and Islamabad can adjust to this reality. It is also a test for Washington and whether it can leverage its new position to address core concerns, including the dispute over Kashmir, Pakistan's crisis of governance, and the evolving nuclear and missile rivalry in the region.'

ID number: 80018010

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

2001

327 /01235

India & Pakistan : The Cost of Conflict and the Benefits of Peace -
Karachi : Oxford University Press.

xxii, 96 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0195796039

Author(s):

1. Durrani, Mahmud Ali

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. INDIA--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
4. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING

Notes:

'Through this study, the author seeks to bring to the attention of the people of India and Pakistan the futility and the grave risks of militarization, the heavy costs of their adversarial relationship and the multiple benefits of cooperation. He does this by first enumerating the causes of conflict. He then goes on to analyze the linkages between military expenditure and development. In doing so, the author, surveying the literature on the positive and negative effects of defense spending on growth, concludes that in money-strapped economies heavy defense spending tends to reduce growth as arms imports compete with capital goods imports for scarce foreign exchange resources. He goes into the human costs of the Indo-Pak conflict and the burden that the defense expenditure puts on

the national exchequer.'
ID number: 80019824
Year: 2001
Type: M

623 /00923

L'Asie nucleaire - Paris : IFRI.
183 p.; 24 cm.
(Travaux et Recherches de l'IFRI)
ISBN: 2865921069

Author(s):

1. Cordonnier, Isabelle
2. Tertrais, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--ASIA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--CHINA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Francais des Relations Internationales (FR)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 177-179. Includes index.

'Dix ans apres la fin de la guerre froide, le risque nucleaire s'est deplace d'Europe en Asie. La Chine, l'Inde et le Pakistan ont entame la constitution d'arsenaux nucleaires et balistiques importants. Dans un contexte de rivalites et de tensions, la proliferation de ces armes est devenue l'une des cles des rapports de force entre les acteurs de la securite dans la region. Quel est l'impact du nucleaire sur la securite en Asie ? Le deploiement de defenses antimissiles est-il de nature a susciter de nouvelles courses aux armements ? Y a-t-il un risque de guerre nucleaire sur le continent ? Telles sont, parmi d'autres, les questions auxquelles cet ouvrage, le premier en France sur ce sujet, s'attache a repondre. Il explique les logiques qui determinent les politiques nucleaires en Asie, decrit la nouvelle donne strategique qui s'y dessine, et tente d'evaluer les consequences de ces evolutions sur le debat nucleaire international et sur la stabilite mondiale.'

ID number: 80017818

Year: 2001

Type: M

327 /01210

Conflict Unending : India-Pakistan Tensions since 1947 - New York :
Columbia University Press.
187 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0231123698

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book reworks the first three wars and includes entirely new chapters on the crises of the 1980s and 1990s, the resurgence of the Kashmir dispute, the nuclearization of the subcontinent, the Kargil war, and the aftermath of September 11.'

ID number: 80019542

Year: 2001

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2006

Securing Afghanistan's Border.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 129-141.)

Author(s):

1. Saikal, Amin

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--BOUNDARIES--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--BOUNDARIES--AFGHANISTAN

3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

As Afghanistan goes through a painful transition from a theocratic past to a possible pluralist future, the country continues to face serious border-security problems. The most problematic border is with Pakistan. Although Islamabad has repeatedly pledged to stop cross-border armed infiltrations and drug trafficking, Kabul strongly believes that Pakistan has not done enough. Unless this long and treacherous border, with a complex history, is secured, it has the potential not only to undermine Afghanistan's transition, but also to imperil regional stability. The sooner this challenge is overcome the better for all parties concerned, and the power that can play a key role in the process is the United States.

ID Number: JA022283

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan : die islamische Nuklearmacht und der Kampf gegen den Terror.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 55. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2006, S. 28-33.)

Author(s):

1. Stahnke, Ulrich

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA022144

Year: 2006

Language: German

Type: ART

Pakistan : Das Militar und der Terror.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 1, Jänner - Februar 2006, S. 21-28.)

Author(s):

1. Stahnke, Ulrich

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA022177

Year: 2006

Language: German

Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of September 18th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 18 septembre 2006.

Les relations indo-pakistanaises entre Realpolitik et nouvel ordre mondial.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 2, 2006, p. 297-307.)

Author(s):

1. Racine, Jean-Luc

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

Le changement de la posture internationale du Pakistan, la montée en puissance économique et politique de l'Inde, l'ouverture d'un dialogue sur le Cachemire, affectent profondément la donne bilatérale. Au-delà des contentieux territoriaux cependant, les scénarios de cette relation bilatérale dépendent de la redefinition, par chaque partenaire, de sa position géopolitique dans un environnement régional profondément modifié et marqué par les redeploiements politiques américains.

ID Number: JA022647

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Das Proliferationsnetzwerk um A. Q. Khan : Genese, Strukturen, Konsequenzen.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 2, März - April 2006, S. 168-174.)

Author(s):

1. Harnisch, Sebastian

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA022299

Year: 2006

Language: German

Type: ART

Pakistan : entre l'implosion et l'éclatement ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 2, 2006, p. 309-318.)

Author(s):

1. Zahab, Mariam Abou

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Si le Pakistan de Moucharraaf a réussi à stabiliser ses soutiens internationaux en basculant du côté américain après le 11 septembre, la situation interne du pays est plus que préoccupante. L'échec de l'ouverture politique, l'impossible démilitarisation, même relative, du régime, la crise économique, l'irredentisme dans un Baloutchistan revenu à l'insurrection et à la talibanisation progressive des zones tribales dessinent un avenir incertain que ne suffit plus à garantir le soutien américain.

ID Number: JA022648

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

2005

Less-Than-Great Expectations : The Pakistani-Russian Rapprochement.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 680, March 2005, p. 137-141.)

Author(s):

1. Katz, Mark N.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The expansion of Pakistani-Russian ties to include a significant arms relationship appears to depend on a deterioration in the Russian-Indian relationship that Moscow will not initiate and desperately wants to avoid.

ID Number: JA021368

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Unraveling the A. Q. Khan and Future Proliferation Networks.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 111-128.)

Author(s):

1. Albright, David

2. Hinderstein, Corey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

Notes:

The Khan network has caused enormous damage to US national security and international stability. Yet, the response has been insufficient, producing little confidence that other networks do not or will not exist or that elements of the Khan network will not reconstitute themselves.

ID Number: JA021439

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

South Asia's Arms Control Process : Cricket Diplomacy and the Composite Dialogue.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 5, October 2005, p. 1039-1060.)

Author(s):

1. Croft, Stuart

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

Nuclear arms control on the Indian subcontinent has had a rather chequered immediate past. In far less than ten years talks have begun, both sides have formally become nuclear powers, fought a war, nearly fought another, have threatened each other with dire consequences, and yet have reached important agreements. This article traces those developments, particularly focusing on the recent talks, from the end of 2003. It sets out the limits to the current process, but also the possibilities for further important advances. This is a crucial process : Indian-Pakistani relations are highly crisis prone, and the nuclear dimension may add to that. Symbols - as in all processes - have been very important, and the ability of the two countries to talk politics and play cricket has been highly significant; it symbolizes the hope for the future.

ID Number: JA021915

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

America and Pakistan : Is the Worst Case Avoidable ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 680, March 2005, p. 131-136.)

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Stephen Philip

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

America should be concerned about the deeper causes of Pakistan's malaise, lest the country become the kind of nuclear-armed monster state that its critics already think it is.

ID Number: JA021367

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Broadening American-Pakistani Ties.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 1, February 2005, p. 60-64.)

Author(s):

1. Faruqui, Ahmad

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA021311

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghan Crisis : A Dilemma for Pakistan's Security and International Response.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 35-52.)

Author(s):

1. Hasnat, Syed Farooq

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

After the events of 1996, the military establishment of Pakistan became obsessed with the Taliban rule in Afghanistan. It regarded the expected firm control of the Taliban on Afghan soil as confirmation of the protection of Pakistan's security as well as economic interests. The Pakistan Afghan policy had a certain mind-set which continued even after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, although the events drastically transformed the regional as well as international security perceptions, more so regarding the Taliban regime in Kabul. There was no possibility that post 9/11 the Pakistani establishment could have wriggled out of the mess, for which it was equally responsible. The Pakistani government callously allowed the talibanization of Pakistani society, inducting a culture of hate and bigotry, and on the external front alienated its traditional allies. Pakistan became a front line state not through its ability to undertake an effective role in the Afghan crisis but through the accident of being a geographic neighbor of that country. Therefore the establishment's claim that Pakistan must play a role in the making of the Afghan government was not accepted by those who were aware of the complexity of Afghan society and its links to international terrorism.

ID Number: JA022248

Year: 2005

Language: English
Type: ART

India-Pakistan Deterrence Revisited.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 3, Autumn 2005, p. 103-115.)

Author(s):

1. Quinlan, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Since the 1999 Kargil conflict and the 2002 confrontation political relations between India and Pakistan have eased considerably, with leaders on both sides spearheading a drive to improve the climate and to do practical business together, including on Kashmir. Nuclear-weapon concepts and doctrines seem to have evolved prudently, though information is limited. The build-up of armouries, slower than some observers foresaw, does not at present threaten deterrent balance, though worries about ballistic missile defence may lie ahead. Further cooperation on confidence-building measures, and dialogue on entrenching stability, remain important. Both countries, but especially Pakistan after the A. Q. Khan scandal, have global responsibilities in the non-proliferation context. Overall, the scene is more reassuring than five years ago, though improvement is not irreversible.

ID Number: JA021833

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Turning a Blind Eye Again ? The Khan Network's History and Lessons for US Policy.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 35, no. 2, March 2005, p. 12-18.)

Author(s):

1. Weiss, Leonard

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Decisions by the United States and other Western countries led them to prioritize other foreign policy goals ahead of nonproliferation, allowing Khan to first obtain nuclear technology for Pakistan and then distribute it to other countries. Is the Bush administration making a similar mistake now ?

ID Number: JA021406

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

What If Pakistan Fails ? India's Isn't Worried ... Yet.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 117-128.)

Author(s):

1. Mohan, C. Raja

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. STATE, THE
3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

Few decisionmakers in New Delhi are convinced that Pakistani state failure is imminent. Nevertheless, India should consider five elements for a contingency strategy to account for potential radical changes in Pakistani state and society.

ID Number: JA021353

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Military Rule, Islamism and Democracy in Pakistan.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 58, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 195-209.)

Author(s):

1. Nasr, Vali

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Notes:

Pakistan's politics has been shaped by the dynamics of civilian-military relations and Islamism's relation to the state. This has created an ongoing negotiation for power in which the military, civilian politicians, and Islamist forces have individually and in alliance with one another vied for control of Pakistan's politics. General Pervez Musharraf's regime has been no exception to this trend. As its claim to secular military rule proved untenable, it has turned to rely on Islamist forces to manage civilian-military relations.

ID Number: JA020427

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Role of Islam in Pakistan's Future.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 85-96.)

Author(s):

1. Haqqani, Husain

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Pakistan has become a major center of radical Islamist ideas and groups. Unless Islamabad's objectives are redefined to focus on economic prosperity and popular participation in governance, the state will continue to turn to Islam as a national unifier.

ID Number: JA021351

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan, the Other Rogue Nation.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 147-150.)

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

George W. Bush defined the 'axis of evil' as countries that harbor terrorists and spread nuclear weapons technology. Pakistan, notably, was not on the list.

ID Number: JA020395

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

US Strategy : Assisting Pakistan's Transformation.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 97-116.)

Author(s):

1. Tellis, Ashley J.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

If Pakistan is to become a moderate, peaceful Muslim state, its political process must be reformed indigenously. Washington should concentrate its assistance on safeguarding Pakistan's nuclear estate and restoring democracy as part of a grand bargain with Islamabad.

ID Number: JA021352

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Closing Pandora's Box : Pakistan's Role in Nuclear Proliferation.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 3, April 2004, p. 8-13.)

Author(s):

1. Squassoni, Sharon

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA

Notes:

It is critically important for the United States to judge whether Pakistan has adequately addressed Khan's proliferation behavior. The administration's failure to do so may be symptomatic of a deeper problem in its nonproliferation strategy. By focusing on 'hostile states and terrorists' as the main proliferation threat, the Bush strategy ignores friendly countries, such as Pakistan, that host terrorists, place insufficient controls on weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and are threatened with political destabilization. Ironically, the threat of terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction is probably greater in Pakistan than in Iraq, Libya, North Korea, or Iran - all targets of Bush counterproliferation policy.

ID Number: JA020417

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Musharraf's Pakistan : A Nation on the Edge.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 151-157.)

Author(s):

1. Ayres, Alyssa

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Making peace with India may offer the only possible avenue for rolling back the military, bringing about democracy, fostering tolerance, developing the economy, and strengthening civil society.

ID Number: JA020396

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan and the War on Terrorism.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 28, no. 9, 2004, p. 47-53.)

Author(s):

1. Rahman, Fazal-ur

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Following the events of 9/11, Pakistan joined the US-led international coalition against terrorism. Pakistan's contribution allowed the coalition to achieve significant success in the war on terrorism, and has been acknowledged across the world. The US leadership described President Musharraf as a 'courageous leader', and granted Pakistan the status of a 'key ally'. In mid-June 2004, this was then upgraded to the coveted status of a 'major non-NATO ally'. Though the pressure on Pakistan to 'do more' has remained constant, in its support for anti-terrorism cooperation Pakistan has tried to remain mindful about domestic and regional repercussions.

ID Number: JA020916

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

A View from the Edge.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 5, May 2004, p. 18-19.)

Author(s):

1. Cork, Chris

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Pakistan may well be at a crux, fifty-seven years after it was founded as the first Islamic state. The next couple of years could define its stability as a modern and cohesive nation. President Pervez Musharraf is a friend to the west now and a 'major ally' of America, but if he went - what then ? Who comes next and with what agenda ? And whose finger is going to be on the nuclear trigger ? Nobody knows, but they all talk about it in the tea shops.

ID Number: JA020467

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Indian Ocean and the Second Nuclear Age.
(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 1, Winter 2004, p. 55-70.)

Author(s):

1. Berlin, Donald L.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA020018

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

India and Pakistan : Bargaining in the Shadow of Nuclear War.
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 27, no. 3, September 2004, p. 479-507.)

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit

2. Wagner, R. Harrison

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Based on the experience of the Cold War, some scholars hoped that the introduction of nuclear weapons into South Asia would promote peace between India and Pakistan. Instead, nuclear weapons made Pakistan less fearful of India's conventional military forces, and therefore help explain recent conflicts between them. Moreover, US expressions of concern about the possibility of inadvertent nuclear war in South Asia may have provided an incentive to both sides to be intransigent in order to elicit US intervention.

ID Number: JA021020

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

2003

Untangling India and Pakistan.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 3, May - June 2003, p. 112-126.)

Author(s):

1. Bajpai, K. Shankar

Subject(s):

1. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

India and Pakistan remain caught in a dangerous deadlock over Kashmir. Pakistan-backed terrorists continue daily provocations against India, and an increasingly frustrated Indian government feels that it has little recourse short of war. The only way out is for both sides to accept that their current strategies are not working and to start talking. And only the United States can help them do that.

ID Number: JA019128

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The China Factor in the India-Pakistan Conflict.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 35-50.)

Author(s):

1. Malik, Mohan

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

3. ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN

Notes:

The author assesses the regional implications of the recent Indian-Pakistan crisis on China's sphere of influence. He examines the religious, historical, and political roots of the India-Pakistan relationship to document Peking's growing involvement. He adroitly concludes that a certain degree of tension in Kashmir and Pakistan's ability to tie down Indian armed forces on the western frontiers are seen as enhancing China's sense of security. The author surmises that only time will tell whether the current war on terrorism will lead to another war, a clash of civilizations, or a nuclear jihad in South Asia. Either way, he predicts the next India-Pakistan war holds the potential for drawing the United States and China into a conflict neither desires.

ID Number: JA019175

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

India y Pakistan : fin de la amenaza nuclear ?.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 94, julio - agosto 2003, p. 113-121.)

Author(s):

1. Zaballa, Juan Jose

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Tras casi diez meses de movilizacion militar y tension belica en la frontera, el gobierno indio decreto en 2002 la retirada de una parte del contingente. Hay que explorar los motivos por los que el riesgo de enfrentamiento, con posibles consecuencias nucleares, no se materializo, y los efectos politicos y estrategicos que la nueva situacion puede producir en India y en la zona.

ID Number: JA019510

Year: 2003

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

The Jihadist Threat to Pakistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 7-25.)

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Stephen Philip

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN

2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

The dangers of Islamic radicalism in the short run have been exaggerated. However, unless steps are taken now to rebuild a moderate Pakistan, it could truly become one of the world's most dangerous states within a decade.

ID Number: JA019331

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Curbing Proliferation from Emerging Suppliers : Export Controls in India and Pakistan.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 7, September 2003, p. 12-16..)

Author(s):

1. Srivastava, Anupam
2. Gahlaut, Seema

Subject(s):

1. EXPORT CONTROLS--INDIA
2. EXPORT CONTROLS--PAKISTAN
3. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER--INDIA
4. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER--PAKISTAN

Notes:

So far, the international community has focused primarily on controlling technology trade and transfers to India and Pakistan. Experts have far less understanding of the motivations or policies of export restraints in the two countries. Yet, growing indigenous capabilities make it imperative for the focus to expand to include controls on trade and technology transfers from India and Pakistan.

ID Number: JA019654

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia : Theory and Practice.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 58, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 395-414..)

Author(s):

1. Lo, James

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--PAKISTAN

Notes:

This paper questions the basic soundness of the nuclear deterrence regime between India and Pakistan, and argues that the possibility of deterrence failure in this context is significant. Given the historical, geographic and psychological context of these rival states, nuclear weapons are more likely to create greater insecurity (than security) for the states involved. The central argument is that new nuclear states such as India and Pakistan are, inevitably, drawn towards nuclear war by their need to undertake low-level aggressive actions to maintain the credibility of their nuclear forces. Such actions, however, are in sharp contrast to the distant battles that were fought between the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, and these actions have a significantly higher probability of triggering a catastrophic deterrence failure. Beginning with an examination of the evolution of nuclear deterrence theory, this paper pays special attention to developments particularly important to India and Pakistan. It then proceeds with a case study of the nuclear weapons issue in India and Pakistan, up to the present day. Drawing on theoretical insights provided in the first section, it then critically analyzes the stability of the current deterrence regime. Finally, it examines some of the implications that these findings have for security studies, setting the agenda for future research.

ID Number: JA020013

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Washington-Islamabad : des relations tres speciales ...
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 102, hiver 2003 - 2004, p. 403-416.)

Author(s):

1. Masud, Zafar

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

In mid-2001 the US administration seemed very willing to reconsider the underpinnings of its alliance with Pakistan. Anchored in the context of the Cold War since the very creation of the country, this special relationship had no further justification since the disappearance of the Soviet threat. But the September 11 attacks changed everything. The unexpected turn of events and in particular the talents of General Musharraf turned Islamabad into one of the United States' closest allies. And yet in two very sensitive areas - the fight against terrorism and nuclear proliferation - the US feels justified in expecting closer collaboration from Pakistani authorities. Even worse, suspected collusion with Jihad organizations continues to cast shadows over the Pakistani army. Mistrust continues to reign, leading some to wonder whether this special relationship might be coming to an end.

ID Number: JA020179

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

Un triangle dangereux : Inde-Pakistan-Afghanistan.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 583-598.)

Author(s):

1. Etienne, Gilbert

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

3. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Le triangle Inde-Pakistan-Afghanistan se trouve place, depuis le 11 septembre 2001 et le lancement par Washington de la 'longue guerre contre le terrorisme', au coeur du nouveau desordre mondial. Les relations changeantes et contradictoires entre l'Inde et le Pakistan, les liens ambigus qui unissent celui-ci et l'Afghanistan d'Hamid Karzai, et l'entente apparemment tres cordiale entre New Delhi et Kaboul : tout cela forme une toile de fond sur laquelle s'enchevetrent des facteurs internes d'instabilite, qu'il s'agisse de mouvements religieux fondamentalistes, de difficultes economiques ou du trafic d'opium et d'heroine, objet de toutes les convoitises. Le poids croissant des Etats-Unis en Asie centrale et au Moyen-Orient, en particulier depuis l'intervention en Irak, vient ajouter, sinon a l'instabilite, du moins aux tensions politiques qui traversent la region, ou l'Iran, la Russie et la Chine n'ont pas renonce non plus a exercer leur influence.

ID Number: JA020042

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

Arc of Instability.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 25-26.)

Author(s):

1. Haider, Ejaz

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

3. TALIBAN

4. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Afghanistan could either be one end of a growing arc of instability through the Middle East or an early example of gradual, democratic post-conflict nation building. Cross-border tribal loyalties and control of remote areas in Pakistan may well be decisive.

ID Number: JA019490

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Israel, India, and Pakistan : Engaging the Non-NPT States in the Nonproliferation Regime.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 10, December 2003, p. 15-20.)

Author(s):

1. Miller, Marvin

2. Scheinman, Lawrence

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--ISRAEL

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA

3. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

Notes:

The US administration needs to pay more attention to the three de facto nuclear-weapon states that are outside the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty : Israel, India and Pakistan.

ID Number: JA019979

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan, un aliado peligroso.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 91, enero - febrero 2003, p. 113-133.)

Author(s):

1. Lopez Nadal, Juan Manuel

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

La situacion interna de Pakistan constituye hoy uno de los mayores riesgos para la seguridad regional y mundial. El auge del islamismo, la existencia de grupos terroristas y el aislamiento del general Musharraf pueden provocar una mayor inestabilidad.

ID Number: JA018795

Year: 2003

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

India, Pakistan, and the Prospect of War.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 654, April 2002, p. 160-165.)

Author(s):

1. Evans, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. TERRORISM--INDIA
4. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

India seized an opportunity in December 2001. In escalating a crisis into a global drama, Prime Minister Vajpayee and his colleagues took a calculated risk. Has it worked ?

ID Number: JA017771

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

China and Pakistan : Strains in the Relationship.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 656, September 2002, p. 284-289.)

Author(s):

1. Hagerty, Devin T.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Although the American war on terrorism has altered the regional landscape, China and Pakistan continue to derive substantial value from their close relationship. For Islamabad, Beijing remains its most steadfast friend in international affairs. United States interest in Pakistan waxes and wanes but China has proved itself to be in Pakistan's corner over the long haul.

ID Number: JA018248

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Avoiding Another Close Call in South Asia.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 32, no. 6, July - August 2002, p. 3-8.)

Author(s):

1. Feinstein, Lee

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
6. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
7. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
8. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Nuclear weapons have yet to bring about a hoped-for period of detente and stability between India and Pakistan. Sustained American diplomatic engagement needs to supplant crisis management as the main tool for reducing the possibility of war between these two nuclear nations. A place to begin is to remake the US-sponsored stability talks with India and Pakistan that began after their nuclear tests in May 1998.

ID Number: JA018150

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

War or Standoff.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 7, July 2002, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Smith, Chris

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

In June the world came closer to a nuclear war than at any time since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. The sight of foreign nationals leaving Pakistani and Indian airports was a daunting sign that South Asia might be poised for its first conventional war since 1971. After intense international pressure Delhi and Islamabad have backed off. But no one really knows at which point nuclear weapons would come into play if Pakistan found itself pitted against a numerically stronger and technically more competent India.

ID Number: JA018014

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

India y Pakistan, enfrentamiento historico.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 16, no. 88, julio - agosto 2002, p. 49-62.)

Author(s):

1. Zaballa, Juan Jose

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

Aunque las opciones estrategicas disponibles para indios y paquistanies reducen las posibilidades de un enfrentamiento nuclear, este no puede descartarse por completo. Es de esperar que, tras los intentos de intermediacion rusa y china, la actividad diplomatica de Washington comience a dar sus frutos y descienda la tension bilateral en uno de los puntos mas calientes del planeta.

ID Number: JA018253

Year: 2002

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Pakistan's Peacekeeping Experiences.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 9, no. 3, Autumn 2002, p. 102-120.)

Author(s):

1. Krishnasamy, Kabilan

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES
3. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

United Nations peacekeeping occupies a major place in Pakistan's foreign policy agenda. In particular, the early 1990s were an active period for Pakistan, which served as a UN peacekeeper in various trouble spots throughout the world. Two key points are made in this study. First, although financial benefits may be a reason for participating in peacekeeping, it is argued that a combination of political interests has played a primary role in shaping Pakistan's positive attitude towards UN peacekeeping. Second, the study also shows that Pakistan has also

demonstrated a capacity to undertake peacekeeping in a way that meets some of the unprecedented needs emerging in the field today.

ID Number: JA019137
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Pakistan's Nuclear Deterrence : Political and Strategic Dimensions.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 7, no. 4, December 2002 - February 2003, p. 114-155.)

Author(s):

1. Hilali, A. Z.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA020435

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

India and Pakistan in the Shadow of Afghanistan.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 654, April 2002, p. 147-152.)

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Two questions about the long-term future of American South Asia policy linger. Will the United States avoid the error of abandoning Afghanistan after its goal of ridding the region of Al Qaeda is met ? And will it remain engaged sufficiently with Pakistan to help restructure that country's domestic institutions and its external priorities ?

ID Number: JA017770

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

US Influence on Pakistan : Can Partners Have Divergent Priorities ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 1, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 169-183.)

Author(s):

1. Schaffer, Teresita C.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

For more than fifty years, the United States and Pakistan have had overlapping interests but different priorities, resulting in a pattern of disillusionment. To avoid repeating history, Washington should depersonalize its policy and reconsider its priorities.

ID Number: JA018682

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

South-West Asia after the Taliban.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 1, Spring 2002, p. 51-68.)

Author(s):

1. Ayoob, Mohammed

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf deserves American support if he can demonstrate continued determination to divert his country from an extremist trajectory. Yet, in the long run, it is India and (perhaps less obviously) Iran - preeminent states in South Asia and the Gulf and natural status quo powers - that stand out as logical American partners. Iran may look like an unlikely partner, especially after US President George W. Bush's hard-line classification of the country, in his 30 January 2002 State of the Union address, as part of an 'axis of evil'. Yet, the American decision to renounce hopes for rapprochement with Iran - if that is indeed what has been decided - is misguided. The US should not neglect the strategic logic of increasingly converging interests between Washington, New Delhi and Tehran.

ID Number: JA017638

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Taliban Papers.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 1, Spring 2002, p. 69-80.)

Author(s):

1. Judah, Tim

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

Pakistan played a key role in creating the Taliban, which then became its very own Frankenstein's monster. In the run-up to 11 September, debates raged at the heart of its foreign-policy establishment as it became increasingly clear to Pakistani officials that the Taliban were out of control and that Pakistan's attempts to influence the fundamentalist regime were failing. These anxieties are revealed in a set of Pakistani Foreign Ministry documents, providing a picture of Pakistani-Taliban relations for much of the year 2000 and up to June 2001. The documents, which were obtained in Kabul following the collapse of the Taliban, also reveal splits within the Pakistani administration, with the Foreign Ministry complaining that the Ministry of the Interior was undermining its policy of trying to curb the Taliban by letting what it openly described as 'terrorists' transit across and find safe haven in Pakistan.

ID Number: JA017639

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

At the Crossroads : US Non-proliferation Policy Toward South Asia After the Indian and Pakistani Tests.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 23, no. 1, April 2002, p. 93-128.)

Author(s):

1. Carranza, Mario E.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

3. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA

Notes:

This article critically examines US non-proliferation policy toward South Asia, arguing that there are formidable obstacles to achieving stable nuclear deterrence between India and Pakistan. The nuclearization of the subcontinent can still be reversed if the United States assumes the responsibility of enforcing the norm against proliferation while moving decisively toward the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide. The article considers the Clinton administration's response to India's and Pakistan's nuclear tests of May 1998, whether economic sanctions could have been more effective, the failure of Clinton's nuclear diplomacy to obtain Indian and Pakistani accession to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the US tilt toward India, and the danger of a nuclear exchange in the subcontinent after the Kargil war. President Bush's missile defence plans have exacerbated the South Asian nuclear predicament, making it very difficult to achieve any non-proliferation goals in the region. The conclusion discusses two alternative scenarios for international nuclear relations in the 21st century and the prospects for nuclear arms control in South Asia in each scenario.

ID Number: JA017841

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Les enjeux regionaux autour du Pakistan.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p. 285-296.)

Author(s):

1. Cordonnier, Isabelle

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Pays poreux, a plus d'un titre, le Pakistan est soumis a nombre d'influences exterieures directes. Ce sentiment de vulnerabilite a conduit les dirigeants du pays a donner un role prioritaire a l'institution militaire, a rechercher l'alliance des Etats-Unis, a acquerir une profondeur strategique en Asie centrale et a se doter de l'arme nucleaire. La coexistence de ces priorites n'a pas forcement permis a Islamabad de garantir la stabilite du pays : l'instrumentalisation des mouvements islamistes pendant l'invasion sovietique en Afghanistan et le soutien aux mouvements islamistes cachemiri ont abouti a une radicalisation perilleuse; sanctionnee par l'intervention americaine d'une part et par le durcissement des positions indiennes de l'autre. Aujourd'hui, la stabilisation de la relation avec l'Inde est un enjeu critique, a la fois a l'echelon regional et au niveau global. Et l'Asie du Sud pourrait bien etre devenue la zone ou est testee jour apres jour, en grandeur reelle, la capacite des deux puissances nucleaires a prevenir le derapage d'un conflit ouvert vers ses formes plus extremes.

ID Number: JA018045

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

General Musharraf's Management of Pakistan's National Security.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 1, February 2002, p. 38-43.)

Author(s):

1. Faruqui, Ahmad

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA017553

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Multiple Crises.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 58, no. 7, July 2002, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Haider, Ejaz

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Kashmir looks like remaining a region of conflict. It may be that a degree of tension will serve the domestic interests of the Indian government, but for Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf, the crisis can only add to troubles at home, where the political opposition is turning belligerent and the civil-military faultline is becoming more pronounced. All sides are playing a dangerous game.

ID Number: JA018015

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Nation and the State of Pakistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 109-122. (Lost item).)

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Stephen Philip

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The Pakistani state has been failing for many years, but even the very idea of Pakistan is contested. The tension between these two concepts is what makes Pakistan an especially important case. Which Pakistan is likely to emerge ? What should the United States do ?

ID Number: JA017953

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Pressures on Pakistan.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 1, January - February 2002, p. 106-118.)

Author(s):

1. Lieven, Anatol

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf has supported Washington's war on terror so far. But he rules an impoverished and increasingly radical population and faces a powerful enemy next door. If the economic crisis continues, his government could fall, bringing Islamists to power and giving them control over nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA018668
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Pakistan : vers une 'democratie militaire' ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p. 271-283.)

Author(s):

1. Zahab, Mariam Abou

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Au lendemain des attentats du 11 septembre, le general Moucharaf entraine le Pakistan aux cotes des Etats-Unis dans la guerre contre le terrorisme et l'ecrasement des Talibans. Quatre mois plus tard, le pays semble sortir renforce de la crise : son isolement diplomatique est brise, la banqueroute evitee, et l'avenir peint aux couleurs de la moderation et du progressisme. Mais, aujourd'hui, la reprise des violences confessionnelles dans le pays et celle des attentats de l'autre cote de la frontiere indienne montrent que les groupes jihadistes ont conserve leur capacite de nuisance, tandis que leurs liens n'ont pas ete reellement coupes avec une partie de l'establishment militaire et des services secrets. Sur le plan politique, tout laisse a penser que l'histoire pourrait se repeter : en guise de democratisation, l'armee va sans doute se contenter de partager le pouvoir avec des civils qu'elle aura choisis, apres avoir instaure un systeme lui permettant de controler le Premier ministre et de legitimer ses interventions. Ainsi, avec la persistance du conflit avec l'Inde et de la crise economique, nombre de Pakistanais se demandent aujourd'hui ce que le soutien de Etats-Unis a reellement apporte au pays.

ID Number: JA018044

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Shifting the Paradigm.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 1, January 2002, p. 29-48.)

Author(s):

1. McGwire, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

This article explains that the attitudes which shape Western behaviour and its approach to international relations are a product of the circumstances that prevailed from 1945 to 1953, which became entrenched by the Cold War. This article argues that the 'adversarial national security paradigm' is increasingly dysfunctional; it is ill-suited to the global problems that lie ahead and the West should shift to a 'cooperative global security paradigm'. The reflexive aspects of international relations are highlighted and the utility of attitudinal paradigms is discussed, before turning to consider how a paradigm shift might be engineered. Drawing on recent examples, the prerequisites are shown to be: an impulse for change (common fears, a shared vision); the removal of obstacles to change (usually the most difficult); an engine of change; and a precipitating event or agency. The rest of the article discusses how these prerequisites could be met and shows how Britain could act as precipitator. A postscript considers the relevance of 11 September 2001 to these ideas.

ID Number: JA017508
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

2001

Pakistan's Defense Industry : Shifting Gears.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 5, October 2001, p. 1-5.)

Author(s):

1. Siddiq-Agha, Ayesha

Subject(s):

1. WEAPONS INDUSTRY--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA017080

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan : les hoquets de l'histoire.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 94, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 49-66.)

Author(s):

1. Zahab, Mariam Abou

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PAKISTAN--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

Since the attacks of September 11, Pakistan finds itself between a rock and a hard place. The 'Land of the Pure' has of course benefited from its participation in the anti-terrorist coalition with the U.S., putting an end to the isolation it suffered following its nuclear tests. In a few weeks, President Perwez Musharraf's status went from pariah dictator to privileged ally of the United States. But his room for maneuver seems very small. His support for the United States was not well received by a population that is largely anti-American and worried that the U.S. will drop Pakistan once the terrorist question has been settled. Some people think that General Musharraf has not obtained sufficient guarantees concerning Kashmir and the future position of the United States on this explosive issue. Another reason for anxiety and frustration is the dramatic downturn of the economy since September 11, and hopes for a straightforward cancellation of Pakistan's heavy debt burden have been cruelly disappointed.

ID Number: JA017575

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Talibanising Kashmir.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 12, December 2001, p. 14-16.)

Author(s):

1. Evans, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

The Kashmir dispute has changed since September 11. As a result of the campaign against terrorism, militant groups fighting there will come under sharp pressure to cull their ranks of Bin Laden sympathisers and Arab and Afghan fighters. But just how Islamist is the insurgency? The Kashmir Valley is physically closer to Kabul than New Delhi but what impact will the Afghan war have on this dispute that goes back to the division of the

subcontinent ?
ID Number: JA017214
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Beyond the Nuclear Dimension : Forging Stability in South Asia.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 31, no. 10, December 2001, p. 3-7.)

Author(s):
1. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
ID Number: JA017306
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

India and Pakistan : Thinking about the Unthinkable.
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 54, no. 3, Summer 2001, p. 40-51.)

Author(s):
1. Taylor, Paul D.
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:
In 1998 and 1999 a series of simulations and 'decision events' examined the possible consequences of recent ominous developments in South Asia. The most compelling result was that none of the experts, from a variety of backgrounds, nations, and organizations, argued that the scenario - a dispute over Kashmir leading to a nuclear exchange - could not happen.

ID Number: JA017274
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Nuclear Fallout.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 11, November 2001, p. 9-10.)

Author(s):
1. Smith, Chris
Subject(s):
1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:
The clash with radical Islam is at its most serious in Pakistan where nuclear weapons could change hands. The President, Pervez Musharraf, has set out to deal with the radical Islamists. A great deal depends on his success.

ID Number: JA017174
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Le detonateur afghan.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 83-112.)

Author(s):

1. Barry, Michael

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

3. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

Notes:

The certitudes of two decades of U.S. strategy in the Middle East were destroyed by the terrible attacks of September 11. Strangely enough, at the origin of this global disaster was a purely local conflict - a border dispute half a century old between Pakistan and Afghanistan - which spread like a cancer. Determined to reduce its neighbor to the status of a protectorate following the retreat of the Soviets from Afghanistan, the Pakistanis and their Saudi financial backers, with the blessing of the United States, armed the most radical islamist factions against the Russians. The objective was to take power in Kabul and replace age-old Afghan nationalism with a religious ideology capable of keeping the country in a state of dual political submission to Islamabad and Riyadh. The inherent logic of this ideology inevitably led to the explosion of international terrorism.

ID Number: JA017218

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

South Asian Nuclear Weapons and Dilemmas of International

Non-Proliferation Regimes.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 22, no. 2, August 2001, p. 27-48.)

Author(s):

1. Nizamani, Haider K.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

3. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--SOUTH ASIA

Notes:

The May 1998 nuclear tests initiated by India and followed by Pakistan call into question the effectiveness of international non-proliferation regimes such as the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). These explosions demonstrate that the norm against nuclear testing and the spread of nuclear weapons is not as strong as the norm against their use. A closer look at the dynamics of politics of nuclear weapons in India and Pakistan proves the primacy of domestic politics as the determining factor behind the 1998 tests. The international community's attitude toward India and Pakistan proves that the proliferation issue has been subsumed by other concerns such as economic co-operation in the case of India, and international terrorism in the case of Pakistan. Unless the norm against the spread of nuclear weapons becomes as strong as the norm against their use, the world is destined to live with de facto nuclear powers like India and Pakistan.

ID Number: JA016857

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

2000

How Robust is India-Pakistan Deterrence ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 141-154.)

Author(s):

1. Quinlan, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--PAKISTAN

Notes:

The risk that hostility between India and Pakistan may generate nuclear war depends upon factors too diverse and shifting for a simple prediction or assessment. Overall, the underpinnings of deterrence seem less solid than they had become in at least the later years of the Cold War between the US and Soviet Union. Stability in that setting became, however, very robust, and to say that risk is higher in South Asia is not to say that it is in absolute terms at all high. Nevertheless, the magnitude and repercussions of the catastrophe, should it happen, require that everything practicable be done to reduce the risk. By far the biggest contribution would be a settlement of the Kashmir conflict.

ID Number: JA015913

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Armee et politique au Pakistan.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56eme annee, no. 3, mars 2000, p. 100-114.)

Author(s):

1. Lamballe, Alain

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

ID Number: JA015068

Year: 2000

Language: French

Type: ART

A Culture of Deterrence : Nuclear Myths and Cultural Chauvinism.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 17, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 39-46.)

Author(s):

1. Zook, Darren C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA015178

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

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