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***No. 10/2009***

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**Terrorism and Islamic Fundamentalism**, 22, 59

# **PART I : BOOKS**

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

### **Armed Forces**

355 /00506

Military Control in Pakistan : The Parallel State - Abingdon, UK :  
Routledge.

144 p. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Advances in South Asian Studies ; 8)

ISBN: 9780415437431

Author(s):

1. Aziz, Mazhar

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

2. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 127-138. Includes index.

'This book examines the role of the military, the most influential actor in Pakistan, and challenges conventional wisdom on the causes of political instability in this geographically important nuclear state. It rejects views that ethnic and religious cleavages and perceived economic or political mismanagement by civilian governments triggers military intervention in Pakistan. The study argues instead that military intervenes to remove civilian governments where the latter are perceived to be undermining military's institutional interests. The book shows that the Pakistani military has become a parallel state, and given the extent of its influence, will continue to define the nature of governance within the polity.'

ID number: 80021616

Year: 2008

Type: M

355.2 /00332

Crossed Swords : Pakistan, Its Army, and the Wars Within - Oxford, UK :  
Oxford University Press.

xliv, 655 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9780195476606

Author(s):

1. Nawaz, Shuja

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 608-619. Includes index.

'Based on 30 years of research and analysis, this book is a profound, multi-layered, and historical analysis of the nature and role of the Pakistan Army in the country's polity as well as its turbulent relationship with the United States. The author examines the army and Pakistan in both peace and war. Using many hitherto unpublished materials from the archives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the General Headquarters of the Pakistan Army, as well as interviews with key military and political figures in Pakistan and the United States, he sheds light not only on the Pakistan Army and its US connections but also on Pakistan as a key Muslim country in one of the world's toughest neighbourhoods. In doing so, he lays

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\* This list contains material received as of November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2009 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 3 novembre 2009.

bare key facts about Pakistan's numerous wars with India and its many rounds of political musical chairs, as well as the Kargil conflict of 1999. He then draws lessons from this history that may help Pakistan end its wars within and create a stable political entity.'

ID number: 80021880

Year: 2008

Type: M

355 /00499

Military Inc. : Inside Pakistan's Military Economy - London : Pluto Press.

xi, 292 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780745325453

Author(s):

1. Siddiqa, Ayesha

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. MILITARY-OWNED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 272-286. Includes index.

'Pakistan is a strategic ally of the US in the 'war on terror'. It is the third largest receiver of US aid in the world. Yet Pakistan is a state run by its army. The author shows how the power of the military has transformed Pakistani society, where the armed forces have become an independent class. The military is entrenched in the corporate sector. So Pakistan's companies and its main assets are in the hands of a tiny minority of senior army officials. The author examines this military economy and the consequences of merging the military and corporate sectors. Does democracy have a future ? Will the generals ever withdraw to the barracks ? This book analyses the internal and external dynamics of this gradual power-building and the impact that it is having on Pakistan's political and economic development.'

ID number: 80021361

Year: 2007

Type: M

## Foreign Relations

341.2 /00384

Fortifying Pakistan : The Role of U.S. Internal Security Assistance - Washington : United States Institute of Peace Press.

xvii, 165 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Perspectives Series)

ISBN: 9781929223886

Author(s):

1. Fair, C. Christine

2. Chalk, Peter

Subject(s):

1. INTERNAL SECURITY--PAKISTAN
2. MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN--PAKISTAN
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 121-142. Includes index.

'The authors offer here a comprehensive examination of Pakistan's internal security environment and the effectiveness of its criminal justice structures and assess the impact and utility of the principal United States initiatives to help Pakistan strengthen its internal security. They raise some difficult questions about present US government assistance to President Musharraf and the army; while instrumental in the short-term global war on terror, will US assistance seriously impede the

long-term prospects for peace and prosperity in Pakistan ?'  
ID number: 80022115  
Year: 2006  
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

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.'

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

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 /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

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: M

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

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

## National Security

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

## Nuclear Policy

623 /01062

Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xvi, 187 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Security in Asia Pacific Series ; 7)

ISBN: 9780415408714

Author(s):

1. Chakma, Bhumitra

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 166-180. Includes index.

'Pakistan is a critical country in the structure of contemporary global security. It is a de facto nuclear weapon state, but politically unstable and structurally inherently weak. It is a key player in the global fight against terrorism, but ironically is also a producer of jihadi (religious warrior) terrorists in its madrassas (religious schools). Structural weaknesses of the state, political volatility, rising religious extremism, and deep-rooted sectarian violence occasionally raise international concerns about the safety of the country's nuclear assets. The question, therefore, which arises is - what type of nuclear power in Pakistan ? This book is a comprehensive study of Pakistan's nuclear weapons. It analyses, contextualising the dynamics of the Second Nuclear Age, the country's nuclear capabilities, management style, evolving nuclear posture, and implications of its nuclear weapons. Indeed, numerous unanswered questions surround the Pakistani nuclear weapons : what is the size of the Pakistani nuclear arsenal ? How is Pakistan, as a small and new nuclear power, coping with the challenges and dilemmas of constructing a nuclear posture ? Has Pakistan developed a nuclear-use doctrine ? How safe and secure are the Pakistani nuclear assets ? Has it put in place a robust command and control structure ? What are the implications of a nuclear-armed Pakistan for the global non-proliferation regime ? Can nuclear technology and materials spread, given the experience of the A. F. Khan proliferation network, from Pakistani sources ? How likely are Pakistani nuclear assets to fall onto the hands of terrorists ? And, above all, what is the future of a nuclear Pakistan ? This book, organised in eight chapters, addresses these questions.'

ID number: 80022008

Year: 2009

Type: M

623 /01056

The Nuclear Jihadist : The True Story of the Man Who Sold the World's Most Dangerous Secrets ...and How We Could Have Stopped Him - New York : Twelve.

xv, 413 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780446505604

Author(s):

1. Frantz, Douglas

2. Collins, Catherine

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN

2. ILLEGAL ARMS TRANSFERS--PAKISTAN

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

4. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'This is the definitive account of how one man facilitated the spread of nuclear weapons technology to the world's most dangerous rogue nations - and how the US government knowingly

allowed it to happen. The father of the Islamic bomb, Khan masterminded Pakistan's successful atomic program and built a network for smuggling this technology to other nuclear-capability-seeking countries, including Iran, North Korea, and Libya. US intelligence authorities watched Khan for decades and could have prevented him from making Pakistan a nuclear power, but amazingly, America's political leaders chose to watch, wait, and concentrate on what they believed to be more immediate strategic priorities. Based on interviews with sources deep within Khan's network and expert nuclear investigators, the book reveals unknown facts about criminals who have jeopardized the national security of the US - and every other country on the planet. Any future nuclear attack can probably be traced back to A.Q. Khan. This book explains how he did it - and why his work continues to endanger us all.'

ID number: 80021802

Year: 2007

Type: M

623 /01059

Deception : Pakistan, the United States and the Global Nuclear Weapons Conspiracy - London : Atlantic Books.

xxii, 514 p. : ill.; 20 cm.

ISBN: 9781843545354

Author(s):

1. Levy, Adrian
2. Scott-Clark, Catherine

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
2. NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN
3. ILLEGAL ARMS TRANSFERS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
6. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 471-474. Includes index.

'This book reveals how Pakistan built a nuclear arsenal with US aid money and sold the technology to countries hostile to the West, while giving shelter to the resurgent Taliban and a-Qaeda. It also reveals a much larger deception : how every American administration from Jimmy Carter's to George W. Bush's has actively condoned Pakistan's nuclear activity, destroying and falsifying evidence provided by US and Western intelligence agencies, lying about Pakistan's intentions and capability, and facilitating the spread of the very weapons we so fear terrorists will obtain.'

ID number: 80021865

Year: 2007

Type: M

623 /01053

Nuclear Black Markets : Pakistan, A.Q. Khan and the Rise of Proliferation Networks : A Net Assessment - London : International Institute for Strategic Studies.

176 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 9780860792017

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--PAKISTAN
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
4. ILLEGAL ARMS TRANSFERS--PAKISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

Includes index.

'The arrest and public confession of Pakistani nuclear weapons scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan in 2004 revealed the existence of a global proliferation network which had, over almost two decades, provided nuclear technology, expertise, and designs to Iran, North Korea, Libya and possibly other countries. Khan was not the only nuclear arms merchant and Pakistan was not the only country implicated in his shadowy network. It spanned three continents and eluded both national and international systems of export controls that had been designed to prevent illicit trade. The discovery of the network highlighted concerns that nuclear technology is no longer the monopoly of industrially advanced countries, but can be purchased off-the-shelf by both states and terrorist groups. This dossier on nuclear black markets provides a comprehensive assessment of the Pakistani nuclear programme from which the Khan network emerged, the network's onward proliferation activities, and the illicit trade in fissile materials. In addition, the dossier provides an overview of the clandestine nuclear procurement activities of other states, along with the efforts made both by Pakistan and the international community to prevent the reoccurrence of further proliferation networks and to secure nuclear technology. The final chapter assesses policy options for further action.'

ID number: 80021625

Year: 2007

Type: M

623 /01046

The India-Pakistan Nuclear Relationship : Theories of Deterrence and International Relations - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

326 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0415424089

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Sridharan, Eswaran, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'In the aftermath of the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan in May 1998, followed by the outbreak of fighting in Kargil in 1999, full mobilization on the border in 2001-02, and a continuing separatist insurgency and terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, conflict resolution and promotion of regional cooperation in South Asia has assumed a new urgency. This book argues that while short-term solutions and military and non-military confidence building measures are necessary to prevent the outbreak of war by accident or miscalculation, there is a need to go far beyond this. In this way, the book is

a departure from most other works which are essentially analytical histories. It is not about the motivations and driving forces of the nuclear programmes of India and Pakistan. Rather, it is about the explanatory power of the theories of nuclear deterrence and international relations in explaining India's and Pakistan's nuclear behaviour. As the contributors demonstrate, we must begin to conceptually think through the longer-term difficulties in stabilizing the deterrence relationship between the two countries as a first step towards comprehensive conflict resolution and lasting peace.'

ID number: 80021321

Year: 2007

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

Year: 2005

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

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 Sécurité (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 etroites avec certains services de l'armee pakistanaise. L'Asie du Sud est la region ou les depenses militaires ont augmente de la facon la plus constante et la plus rapide durant ces dernieres

annees - une augmentation de 26 % en termes reels pour la seule periode de 1998-2001. L'Inde et le Pakistan developpent les capacites balistiques de leurs missiles et le rayon d'action de leurs avions de combat pour pouvoir penetrer en profondeur la defense adverse. Ils disposent tous deux de forces conventionnelles importantes, la superiorite indienne s'affirmant particulierement sur mer. Bien qu'ils aient ratifie les conventions internationales les interdisant, il est probable que les deux pays possedent un nombre limite d'armes chimiques et biologiques. La Russie reste le premier fournisseur d'armement de l'Inde, suivie d'Israel, qui trouve en New Delhi un partenaire strategique dans sa lutte contre le terrorisme de mouvance islamique. Cote pakistanais, la Chine vient toujours en tete des importations militaires. Quant aux Etats-Unis, ils veillent a maintenir de bonnes relations avec le president Musharraf, leur allie strategique contre Al-Qaeda, tout en courtisant de plus en plus l'Inde, immense marche potentiel pour les industries d'armement americaines.'

ID number: 80018302

Year: 2002

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

## Politics and Government

323 /01159

Transforming Pakistan : Ways Out of Instability - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge.

199 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi ; 406)

ISBN: 9780415562607

Author(s):

1. Synnott, Hilary

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'Can Pakistan find a way out of violent instability ? How severe are the problems of this strategically crucial country, and how much of a threat do they pose beyond Pakistan's borders ? Has Pakistan become an ungovernable failed state ? The author draws on his experience of Pakistan to argue that any strategy for addressing the country's problems requires a nuanced understanding of its turbulent history, the failings of successive governments and the weaknesses of core institutions. He sheds light on the role of Pakistan's army and its intelligence service in the power-play of domestic politics, and looks at how the army has used religion and the issue of Kashmir to maintain its own influence, often with disastrous consequences for the security of Pakistan and the wider world. The author rigorously analyses developments in Pakistan's volatile tribal regions, little understood in the West despite their profound implications for regional and international security, and examines the role of past events - especially since 11 September 2001 - in generating the animosity that many Pakistanis feel towards the West today. Where does Pakistan go from here ? Emphasising that there are no easy answers, the author explores how concerned outsiders might finally succeed in building durable relationships with Pakistan, and help to stabilise a country that has struggled with disordered politics and chronic insecurity since independence in 1947.'

ID number: 80022701

Year: 2009

Type: M

323 /01150

Making Sense of Pakistan - London : Hurst.

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

ISBN: 9781850659655

Author(s):

1. Shaikh, Farzana

Subject(s):

1. NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, PAKISTANI
2. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 260-266. Includes index.

'Pakistan's transformation from a country once projected as a model of Muslim enlightenment to a state now threatened by an Islamist takeover dominates the headlines. Many account for the change by pointing to Pakistan's controversial partnership with the United States since 9/11; others see it as a consequence of Pakistan's long history of authoritarian rule, which has marginalized liberal opinion and left the field open for

inroads by the religious right. The author argues that while external influences and domestic politics have unquestionably shaped the direction of change, the country's social and political decline is rooted primarily in uncertainty about the meaning of Pakistan and the significance of 'being Pakistani'. She shows how this has pre-empted a consensus on the role of Islam in the public sphere, which has encouraged the spread of political Islam. The gap between personal piety and public morality has also widened, corrupting the country's economic foundations and tearing apart its social fabric. More ominously still has been the rise of a new and dangerous symbiosis between the country's powerful armed forces and Muslim extremists.'

ID number: 80022625

Year: 2009

Type: M

92 MUSH/00001

In the Line of Fire : A Memoir - London : Simon & Schuster.

xii, 352 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 074329582X

Author(s):

1. Musharraf, Pervez

Subject(s):

1. MUSHARRAF, PERVEZ--BIOGRAPHY
2. PRESIDENTS--PAKISTAN--BIOGRAPHY
3. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'As President of Pakistan since 1999, Pervez Musharraf holds one of the most dangerous jobs in the world, and he continues to play a crucial role in the global war on terror. A one-time supporter of the Taliban, a general who fought in several wars, President Musharraf took a decisive turn against militant Islam in 2001. Since then he has survived two assassination attempts; rooted out militants in his own government; helped direct countless raids against al-Qaeda both in his cities and in the mountains; and tracked Osama bin Laden with technical and human intelligence. This book is astonishingly revealing and honest about dozens of topics of intense interest to the world. Among its many revelations : exactly how Pakistani authorities tracked down and smashed three major al-Qaeda control centres in the mountains; how al-Qaeda many-layered structure was revealed after the assassination attempts; Bin Laden's current position within the al-Qaeda hierarchy; what it has been like to deal with Bush and Blair; how Pakistan and India have avoided nuclear confrontation; and much more.'

ID number: 80021051

Year: 2006

Type: M

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

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: M

## Terrorism and Islamic Fundamentalism

323 /01107

Descent Into Chaos : How the War Against Islamic Extremism Is Being Lost in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia - London : Allen Lane.  
lviii, 484 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9780713998436

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--AFGHANISTAN
5. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--PAKISTAN
6. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 457-461. Includes index.

'Since 9/11, the war in Afghanistan and the invasion of Iraq, the West has been fighting a 'War on Terror', through force and through the building of new societies in the region. In this clear and devastating account the author shows clearly why the war in Iraq is just a sideshow to the main event. Rather, it is Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the five Central Asian states that make up the crisis zone, for it is here that terrorism and Islamic extremism are growing stronger. Documenting with precision how intimately linked Pakistan is with the Taliban and other extremist movements, while remaining the US's main ally in the region, the author brings into focus the role of many regional issues in supporting extremism, from nuclear programmes to local rivalries, ineffectual peace-keeping to tyrannical rulers. For the author, at the heart of the failure in Iraq is the US's refusal to accept the need to build nations.'

ID number: 80022069

Year: 2008

Type: M

323 /01020

Frontline Pakistan : The Struggle with Militant Islam - London : Tauris.  
xii, 220 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9781845112660

Author(s):

1. Hussain, Zahid

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'Pakistan has been home to the world's most dangerous terrorists. Osama Bin Laden himself is believed to be hiding close to its border. After 9/11, Pakistan's military leader, General Musharraf, took an astonishing about-turn, and pledged his support for America's 'War on Terror'. But as the author reveals, Musharraf's new position is not as straightforward as it seems. The author describes for the first time in detail the incestuous relationship between Pakistan's jihadis and its all-powerful military intelligence agency - the ISI. Based on exclusive interviews with key players, he reveals how Musharraf took the momentous decision to support America's war against the Taliban, whom Pakistani intelligence had helped to power in the first place. He also describes the blowback unleashed by the jihadis when their former allies turned on them. Musharraf,

the author demonstrates, is living on borrowed time.'  
ID number: 80021344  
Year: 2007  
Type: M

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

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

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

#### **Armed Forces**

Explaining Civil-Military Relations in Complex Political Environments :  
India and Pakistan in Comparative Perspective.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 2, April - June 2008, p. 322-362.)

Author(s):

1. Staniland, Paul

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--INDIA
3. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Notes:

This article argues that military intervention into politics can only be understood by studying both the nature of threats and of domestic political arrangements. The author offers a theory of the military in politics built around the interaction between threat configuration, political institutionalization, and civilian government legitimacy. The argument is tested with paired-comparison case studies of Indian and Pakistani civil-military relations since independence. Despite their similarities at the time of partition, these two militaries took completely different political trajectories. The cases reveal how structures of domestic politics interact with military threat perceptions to explain civilians' ability to maintain varying levels of control over the military.

ID Number: JA025017

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Between Military and Militants.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 4, April 2007, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Sidiqqa, Ayesha

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Notes:

It is often suggested that the Pakistan military still retains links to the Taliban in Afghanistan and sympathy with religious extremists. Senior western leaders constantly encourage a tougher line. But although ties have not been cut, economic incentives ensure military loyalty to the Islamabad government. The real question is whether those in command are able to think through the dangerous long-term implications for their country.

ID Number: JA023514

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

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\*\* This list contains material received as of June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2005 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 juin 2005.

A Cold Start for Hot Wars ? The Indian Army's New Limited War Doctrine.  
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 32, no. 3, Winter 2007 - 2008, p.  
158-190.)

Author(s):

1. Ladwig, Walter C.

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--MILITARY POLICY
2. INDIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

In response to the perceived inability of the Indian military to leverage its conventional superiority to end Pakistan's 'proxy war' in Kashmir, the Indian Army announced a new offensive doctrine in 2004 intended to allow it to mobilize quickly and undertake limited retaliatory attacks on its neighbor, without crossing Pakistan's nuclear threshold. This Cold Start doctrine marks a break with the fundamentally defensive military doctrines that India has employed since gaining independence in 1947. Requiring combined arms operating jointly with the Indian Air Force, Cold Start represents a significant advance in India's conventional military capabilities. Yet, despite the Indian Army's intentions, it risks provoking or escalating a crisis on the subcontinent that could breach the nuclear threshold. Recent military exercises and associated organizational changes indicate that although the Indian Army has made progress toward developing an operational Cold Start capability, particularly in the area of network-centric warfare, the doctrine remains in the experimental stage. Nevertheless, this is a development that deserves further study. As the Indian Army enhances its ability to achieve a quick military decision against Pakistan, the political pressure to employ such a strategy in a crisis will increase - with potentially catastrophic results.

ID Number: JA024486

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Defense Industry : Shifting Gears.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 5, October 2001, p. 1-5.)

Author(s):

1. Siddiqi-Agha, Ayesha

Subject(s):

1. WEAPONS INDUSTRY--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA017080

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

## Foreign Relations

Les relations entre le Pakistan et la Chine.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 1, janvier 2009, p. 110-124.)

Author(s):

1. Lamballe, Alain

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Pays voisins, le Pakistan et la Chine partagent des interets communs. Ils entretiennent depuis des decennies des relations etroites dans presque tous les domaines, lesquelles ne sont pas sans susciter des interrogations. Cet article fait dans un premier temps le point des relations entre le Pakistan et la Chine puis dans un deuxieme temps montre les avantages et les inconvenients qui peuvent en resulter.

ID Number: JA025629

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

L'Inde et ses voisins : le laborieux passage de la confrontation a la cooperation.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 3, 2009, p. 571-584.)

Author(s):

1. Boquerat, Gilles

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

L'Inde souhaite tres officiellement lier son developpement a de nouvelles relations cooperatives avec ses voisins. Mais son reinvestissement regional pourrait s'averer problematique pour le Pakistan, avec qui les relations restent empreintes d'une grande mefiance. Avec les autres pays - et au premier chef la Chine -, l'heritage diplomatique est complexe. Et l'integration economique regionale semble au point mort.

ID Number: JA026194

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

India versus Pakistan : From Partition to the Present.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 4, August 2009, p. 60-65.)

Author(s):

1. Roy-Chaudhury, Rahul

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Mutual trust is in short supply between South Asia's two major rivals, India and Pakistan. The nuclear powers are bitterly divided on a host of issues, none more (seemingly) intractable than the future of Kashmir. Yet, as the author explains, their nuclear arsenals have probably helped steer both countries away from all-out conventional war and even led to a thaw in bilateral relations. The key to better relations in the future will be how effectively India and Pakistan can cooperate to deter non-state actors from carrying out major terrorist

attacks.  
ID Number: JA026157  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Time for Sober Realism : Renegotiating U.S. Relations with Pakistan.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 2, April 2009, p. 149-172.)

Author(s):

1. Fair, C. Christine

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The United States has failed to achieve all but minimal progress toward most of its objectives in Pakistan. Pakistan's intentions and security perceptions are the crux of the problem, and the U.S. policy must significantly change to address them.

ID Number: JA025789  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Le flanc Est de l'Iran : opportunités et vulnérabilités.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 3, 2008, p. 601-612.)

Author(s):

1. Djalili, Mohammad-Reza
2. Therme, Clement

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN REALTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Les relations irano-afghanes sont indissociables de la relation triangulaire avec le Pakistan, notamment en raison du potentiel conflictuel de l'irredentisme baloutche.

ID Number: JA025285  
Year: 2008  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Pakistan's Relations with Central Asia : Is Past Prologue ?  
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 2, April 2008, p. 201-227.)

Author(s):

1. Fair, C. Christine

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Throughout the 1990s Pakistan sought to cultivate 'strategic depth' throughout Iran, Afghanistan and the newly emergent Central Asian Republics while seeking to restrict Indian influence in the region. Chastened by its past failures, Pakistan now embraces more modest regional goals. Despite the diminution in objectives, several factors augur failure including Pakistan's policies in Afghanistan, which diminish the likelihood of a stable Afghanistan, and Pakistan's ability to pacify the various insurgencies roiling both Baluchistan and the Pashtun areas of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas as well as the Northwest Frontier Province.

ID Number: JA024771

Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

India Held Back.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 712, November 2008, p. 369-374.)

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
2. INDIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

Yes, India is rising. But it cannot become a global power unless it comes to terms with its endemic poverty, fractious politics, assorted insurgencies, and tensions with Pakistan.

ID Number: JA025300

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Merits of Dehyphenation : Explaining US Success in Engaging India and Pakistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2008, p. 21-42.)

Author(s):

1. Tellis, Ashley J.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Decoupling India and Pakistan in US policy has been a dramatically successful example of the capacity to think strategically over the long term and implement complex policies that require diplomatic adroitness and political agility. It should be retained, although refined, by the next administration.

ID Number: JA025118

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

When \$10 Billion Is Not Enough : Rethinking U.S. Strategy toward Pakistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 2, Spring 2007, p. 7-19.)

Author(s):

1. Cohen, Craig
2. Chollet, Derek

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN--PAKISTAN
2. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN--PAKISTAN
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

U.S. engagement with Pakistan is highly militarized and centralized, with very little reaching the vast majority of Pakistanis. U.S. assistance does not reflect a coherent strategy, but a legacy of the immediate aftermath of the September 11 attacks and a familiar menu of what Washington was already organized to provide.

ID Number: JA023578

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan and China in Indian Strategic Thought.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 805-822.)

Author(s):

1. Bajpai, Kanti

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

India's relations with Pakistan and China are central to its grand strategic concerns. These two neighbours of India have fought five years with it - India and Pakistan fought in 1948, 1965, 1971, and 1999, India and China in 1962. In addition, India and Pakistan have also come close to war on at least two occasions. The state of Kashmir remains a central and militarized dispute between the two countries. India and China have not resolved their border differences going back to the 1950s, and in addition compete for status and influence in south Asia and Asia more generally. What are India's grand strategic choices with respect to Pakistan and China ? How will New Delhi manage its relations with both competitors ? One way of answering these questions is through an analysis of Indian strategic thought.

ID Number: JA024535

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The India-Pakistan Peace Process.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 22, no. 4, December 2006, p. 387-408.)

Author(s):

1. Hussain, Rifaat

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

This article attempts to review recent developments in the structure of bilateral ties between India and Pakistan against the historical backdrop of their enduring enmity. It pays special attention to the resumption of India-Pakistan composite dialogue in February 2004 and the efforts made by both countries to identify areas of common interest despite their divergent outlooks on Kashmir.

ID Number: JA023230

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Les relations indo-pakistanaïses 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

US-Pakistan Relations : The Way Forward.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 84-102.)

Author(s):

1. Gilani, Tariq

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

The 58-year history of relations between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been marked by periods of courtship and phases of distrust. Since 9/11, these relations have again entered an era of close ties with shared interests. However, there is a perception that the renewed friendship is being driven solely by America's need for Pakistani cooperation in the 'War on Terrorism' and is dependent upon the continued presence and leadership of President Pervez Musharraf. The perception, if true, portends severe consequences for both the United States and Pakistan. This article examines the fidelity of this perception in view of the history of US-Pakistan relations. It reviews the major factors currently influencing this relationship and proposes an approach to build upon this foundation to enhance future US-Pakistan cooperation.

ID Number: JA023370

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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

#### 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

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

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 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

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

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

## National Security

Redefining Pakistan's National Security.  
(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 30, no. 11, 2006, p. 22-26.)

Author(s):

1. Mazari, Shireen M.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:

Pakistan's external security dynamics till 9/11 stemmed primarily from indigenous roots, with external factors impacting and, on occasion, aggravating or distorting them. For instance, Pakistan's defence and security formulations were premised primarily on a perceived threat from India which was aggravated after the 1965 Pakistan-India war, and especially after the 1971 Pakistan-India war leading to the dismemberment of the state of Pakistan with the creation of Bangladesh. The Cold War and bipolarity did not alter these dynamics, even though they were reflected in the region with Pakistan being closely allied to the US and India to the Soviet Union - although in the wake of the Sino-Indian conflict the US made inroads into India through military and economic assistance.

ID Number: JA023034

Year: 2006

Language: English

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

## Nuclear Policy

Showdown on the Subcontinent.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 41-49.)

Author(s):

1. Bahree, Megha

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA026181

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Security in Pakistan : Separating Myth from Reality.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 6, July - August 2009, p. 12-20.)

Author(s):

1. Khan, Feroz Hassan

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
2. NUCLEAR TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Pakistan is passing through an extremely delicate phase in its history. Recent instability in Pakistan, including the Taliban's advance into settled areas, prompted the Pakistani military to undertake large-scale military operations in the Swat Valley. As military and Taliban forces fight in the rugged tribal terrain, several Western analysts have raised concerns about the future of nuclear Pakistan.

ID Number: JA026024

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Security in Pakistan : Reducing the Risks of Nuclear Terrorism.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 6, July - August 2009, p. 6-11.)

Author(s):

1. Mowatt-Larssen, Rolf

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
2. NUCLEAR TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Today's frightening instability in Pakistan comes in a world in which global terrorists are actively seeking nuclear weapons and the materials and expertise needed to make them, a quest that has been underway for more than a decade. Rapid reaction is needed to keep the Taliban's advances in Pakistan from creating new opportunities for these deadly adversaries.

ID Number: JA026023

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Les islamistes et la bombe pakistanaise.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 124, ete 2009, p. 229-240.)

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
2. NUCLEAR TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Pakistan today is a truly explosive mix of ingredients : religious extremism, political instability and nuclear arms - developed above all to protect the country from the threat of India. Given the battering the country has taken from the Taliban, fears over the fate of its nuclear arms and materials are intensifying. Is the worst case scenario - that of fundamentalist terrorists seizing nuclear arms - now a real possibility ? Not necessarily. In fact, Pakistani arms are well guarded, and the army has taken all the necessary precautions to ensure their security : they are stored at secret locations, protected by sophisticated security mechanisms and high-performance control systems, with joint decision authority. The risk of a Jihad-supporting scientist supplying sensitive information to fundamentalists is not beyond the realm of possibility, but seems minimal. Overall, it is not the Taliban offensive that is most worrying, but the long-term future of the country.

ID Number: JA026005

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

Tempering Optimism about Nuclear Deterrence in South Asia.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 18, no. 1, January - March 2009, p. 148-182.)

Author(s):

1. Mistry, Dinshaw

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--SOUTH ASIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

This article tempers the argument of deterrence optimists, who make the case that nuclear deterrence has maintained the peace between regional nuclear rivals. In particular, it challenges the assertion by Kenneth Waltz that 'nuclear deterrence has passed all of the many tests it has faced' among regional rivals in South Asia. Examining two major regional military crises, this article notes that, first, nuclear deterrence was not the key factor ending these crises. Instead, non-nuclear factors involving American diplomacy, which provided the participants with timely exit strategies, ended the crises. Second, if these crisis-ending factors had not been present, there was a strong possibility of significant military escalation, and nuclear deterrence would not have averted such an escalation. The article concludes by noting that, in regions where deterrence optimism is not well supported, Washington may continue intervening in crises between nuclear rivals, and, anticipating such a US approach, regional rivals could become involved in repeated military crises over the long term.'

ID Number: JA025688

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Stepping Back from the Brink : Avoiding a Nuclear March of Folly in South Asia.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 21-22.)

Author(s):

1. Davis, Zachary

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Historian Barbara Tuchman described the trail of misconceptions and bad decisions that led to mankind's worst self-imposed disasters as a 'March of Folly'. Now is the time for India and Pakistan to take steps to ensure that another war or crisis between them does not result in a nuclear exchange that destroys both societies.

ID Number: JA025573

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

India and Pakistan : Competing Nuclear Strategies and Doctrines.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 2, April - June 2009, p. 154-163.)

Author(s):

1. Liebl, Vernie

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

India and Pakistan have now been nuclear powers for at least a decade, apparently already having 'gone to the brink' several times. Despite the dire potentialities of nuclear exchange, both countries pursue very specific nuclear deterrent and response strategies. These strategies can be found in their doctrinal development, how they articulate that doctrine and affiliated 'red lines', and deployment of nuclear weapons delivery means and associated systems (such as antiballistic missiles systems and satellites).

ID Number: JA025922

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Ten Years of Instability in a Nuclear South Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 2, Fall 2008, p. 71-94.)

Author(s):

1. Kapur, S. Paul

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The tenth anniversary of India's and Pakistan's 1998 nuclear test enables scholars to revisit the issue of South Asian proliferation with a decade of hindsight. What lessons do the intervening years hold regarding nuclear weapons' impact on South Asian security? Some scholars claim that nuclear weapons had a beneficial effect during this period, helping to stabilize historically volatile Indo-Pakistani relations. Such optimistic analyses of proliferation's regional security impact are mistaken, however. Nuclear weapons have had two destabilizing effects on the South Asian security environment. First, nuclear weapons ability to shield Pakistan against all-out Indian retaliation, and to attract international

attention to Pakistan's dispute with India, encouraged aggressive behaviour. This in turn, provoked forceful Indian responses ranging from large-scale mobilization to limited war. Although the resulting Indo-Pakistani crises did not lead to nuclear or full-scale conventional conflict, such fortunate outcomes were not guaranteed and did not result primarily from nuclear deterrence. Second, these Indo-Pakistani crises led India to adopt a more aggressive conventional military posture toward Pakistan. This development could exacerbate regional security-dilemma dynamics and increase the likelihood of Indo-Pakistani conflict in years to come. Thus nuclear weapons not only destabilized South Asia in the first decade after the nuclear tests; they may damage the regional security environment well into the future.

ID Number: JA025224

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan, armas nucleares y seguridad.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 122, marzo - abril 2008, p. 111-122.)

Author(s):

1. Rebolledo, Vicente Garrido

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
2. NUCLEAR MATERIAL DIVERSION--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Cual es el arsenal nuclear de Pakistan ? Estan garantizados el control y la seguridad de sus instalaciones ? Pese a su alianza con EE UU, muchos temen que Islamabad oculte informacion sobre un programa nuclear bajo exclusivo mando militar y objetivo de grupos radicales.

ID Number: JA024742

Year: 2008

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Nuclear Stability in South Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 33, no. 2, Fall 2008, p. 45-70.)

Author(s):

1. Ganguly, Sumit

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

An examination of the onset, evolution, and termination of the 1999 and 2001-02 crises between India and Pakistan suggests that nuclear deterrence is robust in South Asia. Even though the 1999 crisis erupted into a war, its scope and dimensions were actually circumscribed. Despite its conventional capabilities, India chose not to cross the Line of Control (the de facto international border in the disputed state Jammu and Kashmir), and it avoided horizontal escalation of conflict. India's restraint cannot be attributed either to timely U.S. intervention or to a concern about avoiding a bellicose international image. Instead a highly jingoistic regime, which had defied international opinion the previous year through a series of nuclear tests, chose to exercise restraint because of Pakistan's possession of nuclear weapons. In 2001, despite grave Pakistani provocation through a series of terrorist attacks, India could only respond with a strategy of coercive diplomacy.

ID Number: JA025223

Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

South Asia's Nuclear Decade.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 2, April - May 2008, p. 107-140.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

In May 1998 India surprised the world by testing five nuclear weapons, and despite the pleas of the international community, Pakistan followed suit a few days later. The global effort to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia never recovered. The recent United States-India nuclear deal is a wise accommodation to reality but puts no constraints on the nuclear arms race in South Asia. Meanwhile, Pakistan is unlikely to conclude such a deal, especially given the A.Q. Khan affair. In the last decade the two neighbours have fought a small war and mobilised for a much larger one, and cross-border terrorism could provoke another crisis at any time. The danger of a nuclear confrontation remains serious and should be addressed by creative diplomacy to deal with the underlying issues that have divided the subcontinent since partition in 1947, most notably Kashmir.

ID Number: JA024687

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Command and Control in Pakistan.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 23, no. 3, September 2007, p. 315-330.)

Author(s):

1. Gregory, Shaun

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
2. COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Many sharp questions have been posed about the safety, security and command and control of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. These boil down to three core concerns : (1) the risk that nuclear weapons might fall into the hands of terrorists or some other extremist sub-national group; (2) the risk of unintentional or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons; (3) the dangers of loss of escalation control in a crisis or conventional conflict with its more powerful rival India. To assess these risks we need to understand the arrangements Pakistan has made for the safety, security, and command and control of its nuclear weapons and to draw on analysis of past patterns of behavior as a possible guide to future conduct.

ID Number: JA024116

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Understanding Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine.  
(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 30, no. 11, 2006, p. 28-33.)  
Author(s):  
1. Mazari, Shireen M.  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WARFARE--PAKISTAN  
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN  
ID Number: JA023035  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

David Versus Goliath ? Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine : Motivations,  
Principles and Future.  
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 22, no. 4, December 2006, p.  
387-408.)  
Author(s):  
1. Zeb, Rizwan  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WARFARE--PAKISTAN  
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN  
Notes:

Pakistan, which can best be described as a reluctant nuclear  
weapon state as its nuclear capability is strictly for  
defensive purposes and it has no grand designs of brandishing  
or using them to become a global power, has not publicly  
announced its nuclear doctrine. However, a number of statements  
by Pakistani officials and knowledgeable Pakistanis point out  
that it revolves around the idea of a credible minimum  
deterrent that is both dynamic and evolving. This article  
traces the basic principles underlying Pakistan's nuclear  
doctrine, and its command and control arrangements. The author  
also endeavors to understand how the Indian strategic  
community assesses Pakistan's nuclear doctrine. Finally, the  
implications of the recent Indo-US strategic deal for  
Pakistan's minimum credible nuclear deterrent are also  
discussed.

ID Number: JA023229  
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

Inde-Pakistan : les vertus de la dissuasion nucleaire.  
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 63, automne 2006, p. 43-53.)  
Author(s):  
1. Drouhaud, Pascal  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--INDIA  
2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--PAKISTAN  
Notes:  
Des lors qu'un Etat, pousse par le sentiment national, ou par la  
volonte de s'affirmer comme une puissance regionale, developpe

un arsenal nucleaire, une reaction en chaine est a craindre. Les Etats voisins se sentent menaces, soit, tout simplement, par l'eventualite d'un conflit militaire, soit par une perte de vitesse sur l'echiquier regional. L'Inde et le Pakistan, qui sont deux 'nouvelles' puissances nucleaires, en quete de reconnaissance sur la scene internationale, ne sont pas signataires du Traite de non-proliferation de l'armement nucleaire. S'il est evidentement dans l'interet de la communaute internationale de limiter la proliferation, les partisans de la 'dissuasion' considerent que l'arme nucleaire permet de stabiliser les relations entre ces deux Etats, qui se tiennent ainsi mutuellement en respect.

ID Number: JA022956

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

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

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - 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's Precarious Nuclear Arsenal : Assessing the Threat of Islamabad's Weapons.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 4, Fall 2006, p. 45-49.)

Author(s):

1. Spector, Leonard S.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Pakistan's nuclear weapons may pose a greater danger than those of Iran or North Korea. President Musharraf's weak administration has increased the possibility that new anti-Western leaders or non-state actors could seize the country's arms. Strengthening US and NATO nuclear deterrence capabilities is irrelevant - only a sustained program of support for Musharraf's regime can mitigate these dangers.

ID Number: JA023028

Year: 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 enfrentamieto 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 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

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

Shifting the Paradigm.

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

Author(s):

1. MccGwire, 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

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

## Politics and Government

Pakistan : Can US Policy Save the Day ?.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 138-148.)

Author(s):

1. Malik, Mustafa

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The author explores here the threats to Pakistan's political stability, foremost among them the ethnocentrism that is inherent in the multiethnic postcolonial state. Punjabi ethnocentrism, in particular, has played a pivotal role in exacerbating Pakistan's separatist movements and impeding the democratic process. Furthermore, Washington has supported Pakistan's dictatorial regimes and used the country's military forces to promote US foreign-policy goals. He also discusses the impact on Pakistan's stability of the continuing 'war on terror'. Finally, the author looks into the steps the United States might take to help shore up Pakistan's troubled political and economic institutions.

ID Number: JA026104

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Le Pakistan a la recherche d'un nationalisme religieux et liberal.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 126, ete 2009, p. 353-362.)

Author(s):

1. Perreau-Saussine, Emile

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Les nouvelles du Pakistan sont alarmantes. En premier lieu, le terrorisme semble y croître régulièrement en importance. En second lieu, on assiste au morcellement du pays. La souveraineté de l'Etat pakistanais sur son propre territoire est de moins en moins assurée. Les militants de ce que l'on appelle 'Al-Qaida' apparaissent comme les principaux bénéficiaires du chaos. Pendant longtemps, l'Etat pakistanais a été aux mains de l'armée, puis aux mains d'un régime théoriquement démocratique qui, dans les faits, n'a pas changé grand-chose : dans l'un et l'autre cas, rien ne semblait devoir générer le gouvernement dans sa quête d'un pouvoir autoritaire. Aujourd'hui, par contraste, l'Etat semble menacé de déliquescence.

ID Number: JA025950

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

Pakistan : Adrift Once Again.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 12-16.)

Author(s):

1. Faruqqi, Ahmad

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author tracks the latest political crisis in Pakistan, arguing that President Zardari's credibility is on the line. Looking ahead, he proposes a five point plan to bring stability and security to the country, and outlines three scenarios to help frame the debate on Pakistan's future.

ID Number: JA025840

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Waziristan Problem.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 153, no. 2, April 2008, p. 42-45.)

Author(s):

1. Qadir, Shaukat

Subject(s):

1. INSURGENCY--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Today Pakistan is faced with a revolt against traditional tribe leaders and insurgency in Waziristan. The insurgency has two main streams, one led by members of the Mahsud and the Wazir tribes, arguable the two most patriotic in Pakistan's border region, and another one in the Mohmand Agency in the Bajur area.

ID Number: JA024830

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate : A State within a State ?.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 48, 2008, p. 104-110.)

Author(s):

1. Roberts, Mark J.

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--PAKISTAN

ID Number: JA024417

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan : la democratie entre militaires et islamistes.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 2, 2008, p. 321-334.)

Author(s):

1. Etienne, Gilbert

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

L'heritage colonial explique pour une grande part que le Pakistan ait, apres le partage, tant diverge de l'Union indienne en matiere de pratiques politiques. La place du pouvoir militaire, si elle y est lourde, ne s'oppose pas toujours, comme on le croit en Occident, a la democratisation. La mise en place d'un systeme politique stable, une conjoncture economique difficile, l'islamisation et les retombees des guerres d'Afghanistan

constituent aujourd'hui les problemes majeurs d'un pays qui vient pourtant de demontrer, a travers ses elections legislatives, une certaine vitalite democratique.

ID Number: JA024985

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Les erreurs du general Musharraf.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 119, printemps 2008, p. 145-156.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Pakistani voters delivered a crushing defeat to the country's head of state Pervez Musharraf in legislative elections last February. Musharraf's party, the PML-Q, was soundly beaten by its fiercest opponents, the late Benazir Bhutto's PPP and Nawaz Sharif's PML-N. This defeat owes less to the persuasiveness of the opposition's arguments than to the president's many mistakes over the past few years. The assassination of the Baluchi leader Nawab Bugti provoked the indignation of the inhabitants of Baluchistan; the 2006 agreement with representatives from Waziristan, an area where the Taliban operate unhindered, was regarded as an admission of weakness; the assault on Islamabad's Red Mosque where Islamists had taken refuge turned out to be a carnage; and the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shook the country. Not to mention the declaration of the state of emergency and the authorities' inability to stop the assassination of Benazir Bhutto. In short, Musharraf is the chief guilty party of this string of unfortunate events.

ID Number: JA024879

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Pakistan : le poids des maux.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 70, ete 2008, p. 53-63.)

Author(s):

1. Guillard, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Les maux dont souffre le Pakistan sont non seulement lies a la securite de l'Etat et a la situation economique, mais egalement au systeme politique en place. L'ombre de la dictature reste encore aujourd'hui presente et pressante, ce qui degrade en consequence l'image du Pakistan sur la scene internationale. Les dialogues et les cooperations avec les voisins sont depuis longtemps rompus. Les pistes de sortie de crise ne sont pas nombreuses; l'ideal de justice et la mise en place d'un Etat de droit restent essentiels. La priorite serait en effet d'engager une authentique adhesion populaire au changement, afin d'amorcer une veritable evolution en profondeur de l'ensemble des secteurs du pays, ainsi qu'un retour aux discussions et a la collaboration avec les Etats de la region.

ID Number: JA024953

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Pakistan Postscript.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 98, November - December 2008, p. 60-67.)

Author(s):

1. Markey

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

A post-Musharraf Pakistan faces a future that could include military coups, growing extremism, a potential collapse of the state or a move toward rogue-nation status. There is no easy fix for Islamabad, but Washington must work with allies in Pakistan to avoid a potential catastrophe.

ID Number: JA025296

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Anyone for a Deal ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 1, January 2008, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Price, Gareth

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Voters will be heading for the polls in Pakistan on January 8. But however the ballots are cast, the people will not necessarily decide who will form the next government. Power is at stake, and all the players are calculating how best to retain or acquire it.

ID Number: JA024453

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Perilous Voyage.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 712, November 2008, p. 362-368.)

Author(s):

1. Shaikh, Farzana

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Shaken by personal rivalries, party realignments, and spreading Islamic violence, Pakistani politics may have reached a dangerous tipping point.

ID Number: JA025299

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Les defis du Pakistan.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 119, printemps 2008, p. 157-168.)

Author(s):

1. Zahab, Mariam Abou

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The results of Pakistan's legislative elections on February 24 reflected voters' rejection of General Musharraf as well as their hope for change. For the new prime minister Yusuf Raza Gilani, who belongs to the party of the late Benazir Bhutto, assassinated in December 2007, the task will be far from easy. He has established a list of priorities for his government, while at the same time making it clear that he cannot perform miracles, particularly economic ones. Will the new government

be able to meet the expectations of the Pakistani people ? Will it have sufficient resources to tackle the immense challenges that lie ahead ? Will it be able to translate its declared intentions into a redefinition of its relationship with the United States and its role in the 'war on terror' ? Will the army really renounce its role in politics ? The months ahead will surely provide some answers.

ID Number: JA024880

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Fathoming Pakistan's Cycles of Instability.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 5, October 2007, p. 52-57.)

Author(s):

1. Puri, Samir

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024261

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan y el futuro de Pervez Musharraf.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 119, septiembre - octubre 2007, p. 93-103.)

Author(s):

1. Gonzalez, Ricard

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Con una popularidad bajo minimos, Musharraf se enfrenta a elecciones presidenciales, legislativas y regionales, previstas para otono. Si en el exterior el general cuenta con el respaldo de EE UU, en el interior una oposicion cada vez mas poderosa reclama el cambio.

ID Number: JA024021

Year: 2007

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

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

(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 Moucharraf a reussi a stabiliser ses soutiens internationaux en basculant du cote americain apres le 11 septembre, la situation interne du pays est plus que preoccupante. L'echec de l'ouverture politique, l'impossible demilitarisation, meme relative, du regime, la crise economique, l'irredentisme dans un Baloutchistan revenu a l'insurrection et a la talibanisation progressive des zones tribales dessinent un avenir incertain que ne suffit plus a garantir le soutien americain.

ID Number: JA022648

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Terrorism and Islamic Fundamentalism

Making Money in the Mayhem : Funding Taliban Insurrection in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 2, February 2009, p. 95-108.)

Author(s):

1. Acharya, Arabinda
2. Bukhari, Syed Adnam Ali Shah
3. Sulaiman, Sadia

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--FINANCE
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

The insurrection in Pakistan's tribal areas has been unexpectedly robust, lethal, and resilient, which has surprised many in Pakistan and the Western world. The focus of the violence emanating from this region is not confined to Afghanistan or Pakistan alone, but spans the entire world, especially Europe and North America. A number of external actors like Al Qaida and its associates are exploiting the prevailing lawlessness in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) for sanctuary and a base for their logistical, training, and operational purposes, while the local Taliban reap rich financial rewards in the mayhem.

ID Number: JA025606

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctum FATA.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 101, May - June 2009, p. 28-38.)

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. TALIBAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

After almost eight years of conflict, the United States has allowed the Afghan War to slip from apparent victory to possible defeat. Kabul is no longer the center of battle. The fulcrum has shifted to Pakistan, with its Islamist-inclined security services and weak government institutions. To win Afghanistan, we must defeat terrorists in Pakistan. But this is a task we cannot accomplish on our own. We must convince Pakistanis of the insurgent threat, and then provide them with the means to wage war.

ID Number: JA025777

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Reconsidering American Strategy in South Asia : Destroying Terrorist Sanctuaries in Pakistan's Tribal Areas.

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2009, p. 36-65.)

Author(s):

1. Jagadish, Vikram

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. TALIBAN
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

Over seven years after the 11 September 2001 attacks on the United States, Afghanistan is again at the forefront of the headlines, faced with a brutal insurgency and a resurgent Taliban. Many scholars and policymakers attribute the instability in Afghanistan to a terrorist sanctuary in the neighboring Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Pakistan has attempted to eliminate this sanctuary through negotiation and armed force. This paper argues that Pakistani strategy has failed to achieve its desired results because of local tribal norms, the weak nature of previous agreements, military units ill-equipped for a counterinsurgency and counterterrorism role, as well as ideological fissures in the Pakistani establishment. Afterward, the paper argues that the United States and Coalition forces should pursue their strategy remaining cognizant of local tribal norms, step up training efforts for Pakistani forces, promote development of the tribal areas, and cultivate options for eliminating the FATA sanctuary through covert means.

ID Number: JA025860

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan-Pakistan : un meme peril.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 124, ete 2009, p. 209-225.)

Author(s):

1. Perrin, Jean-Pierre

Subject(s):

1. TALIBAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
4. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

To say that the current situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is worrying is to understate the matter considerably. After their defeat in the fall of 2001, the Afghan Taliban withdrew to the tribal regions on the Pakistani border, where they licked their wounds, built up their strength and formed close ties with local fundamentalists. For years, Afghan president Hamid Karzai and his Pakistani counterpart Pervez Musharraf tried to placate them by offering a number of concessions. As for the Americans, obsessed by the Iraq war, they have not taken the threat seriously enough. In 2005, the Taliban went back on the offensive. It was only when they got close to Kabul and Islamabad that people started to realize the danger. The Pakistani army started a military offensive and Washington decided to increase their troop numbers by several thousand. The next few months will be decisive - but an enormous amount of time has already been wasted.

ID Number: JA026004

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

Armageddon in Islamabad.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 102, July - August 2009, p. 9-18.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
2. TALIBAN
3. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Culturally fractious and politically unstable, Pakistan has been a foreign-policy disaster three decades in the making. Now we face the potential of a nuclear-armed state run by Islamic extremists. The head of Obama's AfPak policy review shows us the devastating consequences of a Taliban-led takeover of Islamabad. The resulting state would pose the most serious threat to the United States since the Soviet Union. This is a crisis of epic proportions.

ID Number: JA026074

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Unravelling of Pakistan.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 3, June - July 2009, p. 29-54.)

Author(s):

1. Schmidt, John R.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
3. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Armed with nuclear weapons, home to al-Qaeda, and heavily infested with a growing mass of domestic radical Islamists, Pakistan has been famously called the 'most dangerous place on earth'. At the root of the country's problems is a feudal political establishment primarily interested in promoting and preserving its own narrow class interests and unable or unwilling to seriously address the myriad threats the country faces. Unless and until this dynamic changes, Pakistan cannot be counted on to help the United States in its struggle against the Taliban or even to stop the spread of radical Islam within its own borders. Unfortunately, there is nothing in the nature of Pakistani political culture, nor in the performance of the Pakistani political class since the founding of the state, that provides any grounds for optimism.

ID Number: JA025915

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

What is Happening in Pakistan.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 1, February - March 2009, p. 61-79.)

Author(s):

1. Synnott, Hilary

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

While violence and disorder will very likely increase unless greater attention is paid to Pakistan's challenges, it is likely that the country is on the brink of state failure.

ID Number: JA025552

Year: 2009

Language: English  
Type: ART

Pakistan : The Critical Battleground.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 712, November 2008, p. 355-361.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

Both a victim and a sponsor of terrorism, Pakistan presents perhaps the single most important foreign policy challenge now facing the United States.

ID Number: JA025298

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Cellphones in the Hindu Kush.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 96, July - August 2008, p. 42-51.)

Author(s):

1. Hoffman, Bruce
2. Jones, Seth G.

Subject(s):

1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--BOUNDARIES--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--BOUNDARIES--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

You can't win the war without settling the frontier. Why the Afghanistan-Pakistan border is the key to fighting terror.

ID Number: JA025030

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan : Terror War Bolsters Islamism, Nationhood.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 111-124.)

Author(s):

1. Malik, Mustafa

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN

Notes:

External conflicts have doubtless ratcheted up Pakistan's Islamization drive. Aren't there, however, systemic sources of this phenomenon as well? What is Islamism doing to Pakistani polity? In this essay the author analyzes these questions. He argues that Pakistan was not really a nation when it was born but is evolving into one, and he focuses on two of the key variables that are effecting this transformation. One is the so-called 'war on terror' and other wars; the other is modernization. Both warfare and modernity have bolstered Islamism, and Islamism is helping strengthen Pakistani nationhood.

ID Number: JA024710

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Between Bullet and Ballot.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 4, April 2008, p. 11-12.)

Author(s):

1. Khan, Ayesha

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Islamist parties and the Pakistan military have sustained each other in power while battling militants near the border. Now elections have unseated the Islamist-military alliance and ushered in fresh politics in areas bordering Afghanistan. Can the new forces create peace in the hills ?

ID Number: JA024708

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Record on Terrorism : Conflicted Goals, Comprised Performance.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 7-32.)

Author(s):

1. Tellis, Ashley J.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Islamabad's inability to defeat the terrorist groups operating from its soil is rooted in many factors that go beyond its admittedly serious motivational deficiencies to combat terrorism.

ID Number: JA024719

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

No Sign until the Burst of Fire : Understanding the Pakistan-Afghanistan Frontier.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 32, no. 4, Spring 2008, p. 41-77.)

Author(s):

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

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The Pakistan-Afghanistan border area has become the most dangerous frontier on earth, and the most challenging for the United States' National security interests. Critically, the portion of the border region that is home to extremist groups such as the Taliban and al-Qaida coincides almost exactly with the area overwhelmingly dominated by the Pashtun tribes. The implications of this salient fact - that most of Pakistan's and Afghanistan's violent religious extremism, and with it much of the United States' counterterrorism challenge, are contained within a single ethnolinguistic group - have unfortunately not been fully grasped by a governmental policy community that has long downplayed cultural dynamics. The threat to long-term U.S. security interests in this area is neither an economic problem, nor a religious problem, nor a generic 'tribal' problem. It is a unique cultural problem. In both southern Afghanistan and the tribal areas of Pakistan, rather than seeking to 'extend the reach of the central government', which simply foments insurgency among a proto-insurgent people, the United States and the international community should be doing everything in

their means to empower the tribal elders and restore balance to a tribal/cultural system that has been disintegrating since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979.

ID Number: JA024835

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

La crise afghane et le Pakistan.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 10, octobre 2008, p. 66-77.)

Author(s):

1. Fazelly, Kacem

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Cet article évoque l'évolution du schéma simplifié et réducteur qu'avaient les États-Unis à l'égard du Pakistan dans la crise afghane. Percue comme puissance d'interposition obligée, le Pakistan est considéré de plus en plus comme un lieu de tension en soi et une menace à la paix, développant ses propres contradictions dans le contexte d'un ensemble ethnico-religieux, en butte à l'appel de la légitimité démocratique.

ID Number: JA025191

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

La malediction afghane du Pakistan.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 2, 2008, p. 335-344.)

Author(s):

1. Jha, Prem Shankar

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN

4. TALIBAN

Notes:

Les États-Unis ont entraîné le Pakistan dans leur guerre contre l'Afghanistan, une guerre qui ne pouvait être que très destabilisante pour ce dernier, compte tenu de la composition démographique de sa population et de son armée. Cette guerre se poursuit, délégitimant et menaçant le régime. La seule solution serait désormais le retrait du Pakistan de ce conflit, par un accord, entre les factions afghanes qui laisserait entrevoir la fin de l'engagement de l'OTAN.

ID Number: JA024986

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

The ISI and the War on Terrorism.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 12, December 2007, p. 1013-1031.)

Author(s):

1. Gregory, Shaun

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

Notes:

Pakistan's Directorate of Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) plays an ambiguous role in the War on Terrorism. An important ally for Western intelligence with whom it has very close links, the ISI also has a long history of involvement in supporting and promoting terrorism in the name of Pakistan's geostrategic interests. This article explores the nature of the ISI and its aims and objectives in the post-9/11 era. It argues that the focus of the ISI's actions are to shore up Pakistan's ruling elite and to destabilize Pakistan's enemies by the promotion of Sunni Islamism at home and of pan-Islamist jihad abroad. The ISI's strategy, however, deeply conflicts with that of the West, a point underlined by the resurgence of Al Qaeda and the Taliban almost six years after the War on Terrorism began. With grave new trends evident in Pakistan, reliance on the ISI is failing and a Western rethink of its intelligence strategy toward Pakistan is now imperative.

ID Number: JA024299

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Les incertitudes pakistano-afghanes.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 69-81.)

Author(s):

1. Lamballe, Alain

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. TALIBAN
5. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Pays perturbe, pays perturbateur, le Pakistan connait des problemes frontaliers avec l'Inde et l'Afghanistan : des frictions peuvent apparaitre en mer avec l'Iran. Il doit egalement faire face a de graves difficultes interieures; quelques scenarios possibles sur l'avenir des conflits pakistano-afghans et leurs consequences regionales et mondiales sont developpes.

ID Number: JA024208

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Containing Pakistan : Engaging the Raja-Mandala in South-Central Asia.  
(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 55-70.)

Author(s):

1. Cappelli, Vanni

Subject(s):

1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
3. TALIBAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Recent events have refocused attention on Pakistan's role as an epicenter of global Islamist terror and called into question Islamabad's reliability as an ally in the fight against a resurgent Taliban and the hunt for Osama bin Laden. Pakistan in fact suffers from abiding structural pathologies that make it a questionable Western ally at best. In its foreign policy toward Pakistan, the United States would do well to consider the ancient Indian geopolitical concept of the raja-mandala ('ruler circle'), which seeks to balance opposing spheres of influence and exploit the tensions between them. This concept provides the key to containing and eventually eliminating South-Central Asian terror.

ID Number: JA023347

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan and the Islamists.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 106, no. 699, April 2007, p. 147-152.)

Author(s):

1. Haqqani, Husain

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

A dysfunctional relationship between the military and the mosque, enabled by US aid, has spawned a feeble state armed to the teeth, an American ally in the war on terror that is also a breeding ground for militants.

ID Number: JA023589

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

A False Choice in Pakistan.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 4, July - August 2007, p. 85-102.)

Author(s):

1. Markey, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Americans are increasingly frustrated with Pakistan's counterterrorism efforts, but the United States should resist the urge to threaten President Pervez Musharraf or demand a quick democratic transition. Getting Islamabad to play a more effective role in the war on terrorism will require that Washington strike a careful balance : pushing for political reform but without jeopardizing the military's core interests.

ID Number: JA023826

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Dangerous Game.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 15-31.)

Author(s):

1. Jones, Seth G.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. TALIBAN
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

The rising level of violence in Afghanistan has triggered widespread calls to increase NATO's presence. But there is growing evidence that a critical part of the solution lies not in Afghanistan, but across the Khyber Pass in Pakistan. Increasing the number of foreign troops or improving the competence of Afghan forces are no longer sufficient. Success requires a difficult political and diplomatic feat : convincing the government of Pakistan to undermine the insurgent sanctuary on its soil. It is time to fundamentally alter America's and Europe's approach toward Pakistan. Policymakers should focus on a much tougher policy that pressures Pakistan to curb public recruitment campaigns for the Taliban, close training camps and arrest key Taliban leaders in Pakistan.

ID Number: JA023647

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan : Das Militar und der Terror.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 1, Janner -  
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

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

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

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 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

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

#### 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

#### 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

#### 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

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