Islamist Challenges
Thematic Bibliography no. 7/3

Les défis islamistes
Bibliographie thématique no. 713
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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.
2013

341.2 /00521
Afghanistan from the Cold War through the War on Terror - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press. xxiii, 504 pages : ill. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780199791125
Author(s):
1. Rubin, Barnett R.
Subject(s):
1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. TALIBAN
4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN
5. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Includes index.
'The author has gathered and updated here his most important essays from two decades of close study to offer a comprehensive portrait of that country's tumultuous recent history.'
ID number: 80024923
Year: 2013
Type: M

323 /01345
ISBN: 9780691149400
Author(s):
1. Wickham, Carrie Rosefsky, 1962-
Subject(s):
1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 331-342. Includes index.
'The Muslim Brotherhood has achieved a level of influence nearly unimaginable before the Arab Spring. The Brotherhood was the resounding victor in Egypt's 2011-2012 parliamentary elections, and six months later, a leader of the group was elected president. Yet the implications of the Brotherhood's rising
power for the future of democratic governance, peace and stability in the region is open to dispute. Drawing on more than one hundred in-depth interviews as well as Arabic language sources not previously accessed by Western researchers, the author traces the evolution of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt from its founding in 1928 to the fall of Mubarak and the watershed elections of 2011-2012. Further, she compares the Brotherhood's trajectory with those of mainstream Islamist groups in Jordan, Kuwait, and Morocco, revealing a wider pattern of change. The author highlights the internal divisions of such groups and explores the shifting balance of power among them. She shows that they are not proceeding along a linear path toward greater moderation. Rather, their course has been marked by profound tensions and contradictions, yielding hybrid agendas in which newly embraced themes of freedom and democracy coexist uneasily with illiberal concepts of Sharia carried over from the past. Highlighting elements of movement continuity and change, and demonstrating that shifts in Islamist worldviews, goals, and strategies are not the result of a single strand of cause and effect, the author provides a systematic, fine-grained account of Islamist group evolution in Egypt and the wider Arab world.'

ID number: 80025053
Year: 2013
Type: M

ISBN: 9781851689408
Author(s):
1. Johnsen, Gregory D.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISTS--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Includes index.
'The author charts here the rise, the fall, and the ultimate resurrection of al-Qaeda in Yemen - given new life through a combustion of civil wars, Afghan refugees, and Muhammad's prophetic teachings. He brings us inside al-Qaeda's training camps and safe houses as the terrorists plot poison attacks and debate how to bring down a plane on Christmas Day. Based on years of on-the-ground interviews and never-before-translated al-Qaeda battle notes, he delivers a riveting and incisive investigation of the state of the Middle East.'

ID number: 80024982
Year: 2013
Type: M
The Struggle for Yemen and the Challenge of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
xiii, 105 pages ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584875763
Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--PREVENTION
3. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'In recent years, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) has been widely recognized as a more dangerous regional and international terrorist organization than the original al-Qaeda led by Osama bin Laden until his death in 2011. In 2010-11, AQAP was able to present a strong challenge to Yemen's government by capturing and retaining large areas in the southern part of the country. Yemen's new reform President defeated AQAP and recaptured areas under their control in 2012, but the terrorists remain an extremely dangerous force seeking to reassert themselves at this time of transition in Yemen.'
URI:
ID number: 80024979
Year: 2013
Type: M

xvi, 496 pages : illustrations ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780199893072
Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
4. INSURGENCY--PAKISTAN
Added entry(s):
2. Tiedemann, Katherine, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'Even more than a decade after the attacks of September 11, a profound murkiness surrounds the Taliban and the Islamist militancy that straddles the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The crossroads of the world remain one of its core trouble spots, and for reasons few Americans clearly understand. Talibanistan can only be seen by looking at it from every direction. In this book, a group of experts do exactly that. These essays examine in detail the embattled territory from Kandahar in Afghanistan to Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. They pull apart the distinctions between the Taliban and al Qaeda - and the fractures within each movement; assess the effectiveness of American and Pakistani counterinsurgency campaigns; and explore the pipeline of militants into and out of the war zone. The essays provide profound new insight into this troubled region, and should be required reading for anyone seeking a fresh understanding of a central strategic challenge facing the United States and its allies today.'
Notre guerre secrète au Mali : les nouvelles menaces contre la France -
Paris : Fayard.
247 pages : illustrations ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9782213677941
Author(s):
   1. Lasserre, Isabelle
   2. Oberle, Thierry
Subject(s):
   1. MALI--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012--PARTICIPATION, FRENCH
   2. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
   3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MALI
   4. FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--MALI
Notes:
"Le 11 janvier 2013, à la stupefaction du grand public qui ne
s'attendait pas a ce que la France entre en guerre, de surcroit
seule, Francois Hollande declenchait une operation preparee
dans le plus grand secret depuis des mois : il fallait reagir a
l'avancee des groupes armes de jihadistes installes depuis le
debut de l'annee 2012 au Sahel, dans le nord du Mali,
progressant en direction de la capitale, Bamako. Des combats,
on ne vit rien ou presque : les islamistes furent mis en
deroute. Mais aussitot le conflit s'est transforme en une
guerilla terroriste. Comment sommes-nous entres en guerre ?
Etait-ce vraiment la seule solution pour dejouer les menaces
pesant sur les Francais et leurs interets ? Comment regler la
question des otages ? La France s'est-elle engagee dans un
conflit sans fin ? Pour la premiere fois, une enquete revele
les coulisses de cette guerre. Elle conduit le lecteur de
l'Elysee au ministere de la Defense, de Bamako a Tombouctou,
des mines d'uranium d'Areva au Niger aux circuits de la drogue
qui transite par le Sahel vers l'Europe.'

Sahelistan - Paris : Seuil.
370 pages ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9782021113358
Author(s):
   1. Laurent, Samuel
Subject(s):
   1. LIBYA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
   2. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Notes:
"Depeche en Libye au debut de l'annee 2012 par un groupe
d'investisseurs asiatiques, l'auteur a pour mission de
parcourir le pays afin d'évaluer les risques et les
opportunités de cette revolution. Il decouvre alors une nation
à l'agonie, rongee par la violence et l'anarchie. Les brigades
se disputent le pouvoir avec une feroce inouie, en toute
impunite. Les Noirs sont massacres dans l'indifference
generale, tandis que les tribus arabes se dechirent pour des
rancunes immemoriales. Al-Qaida s'implante en plusieurs
endroits. Et la Libye devient le nouvel eldorado des
trafiquants. Pourtant, au mepris de tous les dangers, cet
intrepide voyageur choisit de s'enfoncer plus avant, dans le
desert du Sud et les bastions jihadistes de l'Est, a la
rencontre des groupes surarmes qui controlent ces zones ou le mot de frontier n'a guere de sens. Les interviews qu'il recueille, plus stupefiantes les unes que les autres, donnent pour la premiere fois la parole a ceux qui ont ouvertement choisi de defier l'Occident. Elles permettent de comprendre les veritables raisons de la crise qui désormais embrase toute la region. Comme on l'a deja vu au Mali, l'intervention militaire de la France en Libye a bel et bien ouvert la boite de Pandore : une vaste zone du Sahara, communement appelee le 'Sahelistan', se trouve désormais aux mains de ceux-la-memes qui ont jure notre perte ...'

ID number: 80025084
Year: 2013
Type: M

323 /01349
Sahel : eclairer le passe pour mieux dessiner l'avenir - Bruxelles : GRIP.
134 pages : illustrations ; 21 cm.
(Livres du GRIP ; 305-306)
ISBN: 9782872910366
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--SAHEL
2. SAHEL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. SAHEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
5. MALI--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012
Added entry(s):
1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

Notes:
'L'intervention de l'armee francaise en janvier 2013 a ramene le Mali sur nos ecrans radar. Jusque-la, qui se souciait de cette societe aux apparences democratiques, pourtant gangrenee par une corruption endemique, le clientelisme, des trafics en tous genres ? Un pays au coeur de l'Afrique noire et aux portes de l'Europe ... happe par la mouvance islamiste. Si l'action militaire a permis de repousser les djihadistes, l'insecurite gagne du terrain et risque de destabiliser une bonne partie de l'Ouest africain. En ce sens, le cas malien ne peut etre compris qu'en le replacant dans son contexte regional. Le present ouvrage s'inscrit dans cette 'vision sans frontieres'. Les auteurs nous replongent dans le passe, s'interessent aux Touaregs du Niger et leurs migrations, a l'enracinement de la criminalite d'Etat et aux mouvements islamistes au Mali, aux populations nomades du Sahel ... D'autres chapitres analysent la politique exterieure de l'Algerie, les politiques de securite americaine et europeenne, ou encore une experience originale en Mauritanie : la repentance chez les djihadistes. Un dernier texte est enfin consacre a la question qui s'impose apres les recentes soubresauts : comment imaginer revivre ensemble ? Le Sahel ne doit pas retomber dans l'oubli !'

ID number: 80025099
Year: 2013
Type: M
'The first of two interrelated security threats is multifaceted inasmuch as it stems from a complex combination of religious, political, historical, cultural, social, and economic motivational factors: the growing predilection for carrying out mass casualty terrorist attacks inside the territories of 'infidel' Western countries by clandestine operational cells that are inspired by, and sometimes linked to, various jihadist networks with a global agenda. The second threat is more narrowly technical: the widespread fabrication of increasingly sophisticated and destructive improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by those very same jihadist groups. These devices, if properly constructed, are capable of causing extensive human casualties and significant amounts of physical destruction within their respective blast radiuses. These dual intersecting threats within the recent European context are examined in an effort to assess what they might portend for the future, including within the U.S. homeland.'
What historical evidence exists that Christian and Jewish writers on just war and holy war and Muslim writers on jihad knew of the other tradition? 2. What is the evidence in treatises, chronicles, speeches, ballads, and other historical records, or in practice, that either tradition influenced the other? The book surveys the period from the rise of Islam in the early seventh century to the present day. Part One surveys the impact of the early Islamic conquests upon Byzantine, Syriac, and Muslim thinking on justified war. Part Two probes developments during the Crusades. Part Three focuses on the early modern period in Europe and the Ottoman Empire, followed by analysis of the era of European imperialism in Part Four. Part Five brings the discussion into the present period, with chapters analyzing the impact of international law and terrorism on conceptions of just war and jihad.

ix, 64 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584875224
Author(s):
1. Kamolnick, Paul
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'Disrupting, dismantling, and ultimately defeating al-Qaeda based and inspired terrorism is a declared policy of the U.S. Government. Three key strategic objectives have been identified for accomplishing this: attacking al-Qaeda's terror network, undermining radicalization and recruitment, and hardening homeland defense. The present monograph proposes a distinct 'jihad-realistic' approach for undermining radicalization and recruitment to al-Qaeda. First, a brief discussion of six means for ending terrorist organizations is provided. Second, the premises of a jihad-realistic approach are described. Third, a jihad-realistic Shari'a case against al-Qaeda's terrorism is presented. In conclusion, key assertions are summarized, and several specific policy recommendations offered for national security personnel charged with formulating and executing counterterrorist messaging strategy.'

vi, 157 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584875445

Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
3. INSURGENCY--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. COUNTERINSURGENCY--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)

Added entry(s):
2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:
'The three papers offered in this monograph provide a detailed analysis of the insurgency and counterinsurgency campaigns being conducted by Islamist rebels against Russia in the North Caucasus. This conflict is Russia's primary security threat, but it has barely registered on Western minds and is hardly reported in the West as well. To overcome this neglect, these three papers go into great detail concerning the nature of the Islamist challenge, the Russian response, and the implications of this conflict. This monograph provides a basis for dialogue among US, European, and Russian experts concerning insurgency and counterinsurgency, which will certainly prove useful to all of these nations, since they will continue to be challenged by such wars well into the future. It is important for us to learn from the insurgency in the North Caucasus, because the issues raised by this conflict will not easily go away, even for the United States as it leaves Afghanistan.'

ID number: 80024668
Year: 2012
Type: M

AQMI: l'industrie de l'enlevement - Paris: Fayard.
301 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9782213662794

Author(s):
1. Daniel, Serge

Subject(s):
1. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--AFRICA, NORTH
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFRICA, NORTH

Notes:
'Enquete minutieuse et captivante sur Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique, ce livre demonte les rouages du groupe terroriste. A l'aide de nombreux temoignages des acteurs policiers et diplomatiques meles a la traque d'Aqmi, mais aussi des mediateurs ayant joue un role lors des enlevements perpetres depuis 2008, il retrace les conditions dans lesquelles ont eu lieu ces enlevements, le deroulement des negociations, le denouement funeste ou la liberation des otages. L'auteur dresse le portrait des principaux chefs d'Aqmi, restitue leur parcours, analyse leurs methodes. Si Aqmi apparait bien comme une filiale franchisee d'Al-Qaida, partageant la meme ideologie de l'islamisme radical, sa pratique montre en revanche une evolution vers une entreprise purement criminelle, celle d'une veritable industrie de l'enlevement, contre rancon, qui cherche a s'implanter dans tout le Sahel, de la Mauritanie au Tchad. Fruit d'une longue experience sur le terrain, ce document abonde en revelations et en anecdotes authentiques sur le fonctionnement du groupe terroristo-mafieux.'

Author(s):
1. Atwan, Abdel Bari

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. TERRORISM--AFRICA, NORTH
3. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
4. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
Includes index.
"Osama bin Laden is dead, but Al Qaeda remains the CIA's number one threat. In recent years, the organization has evolved into a complex and far-flung entity, even as American military strikes have killed its most identifiable spokesmen and leaders. Moving well beyond the headlines, this richly documented and fascinating new account of Al Qaeda offers readers a completely new understanding of the organization's aims, strategies, and fortunes in a new era of conflict with the United States and Western powers. Drawing on firsthand accounts and interviews with uniquely well-placed sources within the Al Qaeda network, the author investigates the movement's new internal dynamics, how it survives financially, and how its political appeal has changed dramatically following the Arab Spring. He profiles the next generation of foot soldiers and leaders and explores both the new methods they embrace - especially on the digital battlefield - as well as the full global range of their operations and local variations in Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and elsewhere."


Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS
3. COMMUNISM

Added entry(s):
1. Gorka, Katharine Cornell, ed.
2. Westminster Institute (US)

Notes:
"Islamism is a growing and powerful ideology that tolerates no dissent or rivalry. Yet in recent decades the United States has responded only to the violence that Islamism has generated, not to the beliefs and ideas that drive it. As a result of this failure, Islamist numbers and confidence have grown, and Islamist regimes have taken power in the Middle East and North Africa. So the United States is less safe than it was before 9/11, as is everyone else outside the Islamist fold. Until the United States understands and confronts Islamist ideology, it will not be able to slow the Islamist revolution and its
destructive effects. This collection of essays proposes an effective strategy for countering and defeating the beliefs that motivate Islamists. It examines those beliefs in detail, considers their strengths and weaknesses, and draws on the lessons of past ideological conflicts, such as those with communism and fascism. Thus it provides invaluable equipment for the war of ideas in which we must now engage.'

ID number: 80024950
Year: 2012
Type: M

323 /01343
Hezbollah and Hamas : A Comparative Study - Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press.
x, 249 pages : illustrations ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781421406145
Author(s):
1. Gleis, Joshua L.
2. Berti, Benedetta
Subject(s):
1. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
2. HAMAS
3. ISLAM AND POLITICS
4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 239-242. Includes index.
'Hezbollah and Hamas are major players in Middle Eastern politics and have a growing involvement in global events. Despite their strikingly different beginnings, they share a common denominator - an adversary in Israel. This book draws from primary interviews and documents coupled with a thorough review of current scholarship. This is a portrait of the organizations' roots, histories, ideologies, relationships, tactics, political outlooks, and futures. The authors present organization charts, maps, and a case study of the TriBorder Area in South America, which frequently serves as an operational center for terrorist groups. Recognizing that these two groups are increasingly relevant to U.S. national security, the authors provide a comparative analysis of their histories and political missions that moves beyond reductionist portrayals of the organizations' military operations.'

ID number: 80025061
Year: 2012
Type: M

323 /01286
Al Qaeda in Its Third Decade : Irreversible Decline or Imminent Victory - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.
xi, 20 p.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Paper)
ISBN: 9780833060259
Author(s):
1. Jenkins, Brian Michael
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Added entry(s):
1. Rand Corporation (US)
Notes:
'More than ten years after 9/11, there is still remarkable lack of consensus among analysts' assessments of al Qaeda's current condition and future capabilities. This essay examines a number
of issues concerning the status of al Qaeda, including whether America has won the operational battle but lost the ideological contest; whether homegrown terrorism is a growing threat; whether maintaining American troops in Afghanistan is essential; and whether the United States ought to declare on its own an end to the war on al Qaeda.'

Author(s):
1. Giustozzi, Antonio
2. Ibrahimi, Niamatullah

Subject(s):
1. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
2. TALIBAN
3. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
5. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY

Added entry(s):
1. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AF)

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 66-74.
'This paper traces the structural factors driving anti-government mobilization in Afghanistan in each successive phase of the country's thirty years of conflicts. Drawing on extensive literature from both international and Afghan sources, it analyses the social and political factors behind the ideological war of the 1980s, the factional conflict of the 1990s, and the current insurgency. In doing so, it explores how such an extended period of warfare has fundamentally reshaped Afghan society, spurring changes which have in their turn altered why the conflict is fought. The study also devotes specific focus to examining the Taliban as an example of a political organization enabling and driving conflict. Starting with the origins of the Taliban insurgency, it goes on to explore what is known about their ability to mobilize communities and the kind of non-military, tacit support it receives from them. It also looks at the role played by different groups of individuals such as mullahs, madrassa students and young people, and the economic and funding dimensions of the movement.'

URI: http://goo.gl/tvikg
ID number: 80024290
Year: 2012
Type: M
2011

323 /01278
279 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780374280437
Author(s):
1. Schmidt, John R., 1948-
Subject(s):
1. PAKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
4. JIHAD--POLITICAL ASPECTS--PAKISTAN
5. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
Notes:
How did a nation founded as a homeland for South Asian Muslims, most of whom follow a tolerant, nonthreatening form of Islam, become a haven for Al Qaeda and a rogues' gallery of domestic jihadist and sectarian groups? In this history of Pakistan's involvement with radical Islam, the author places the blame squarely on the rulers of the country, who thought they could use Islamic radicals to advance their foreign policy goals without having to pay a steep price. This strategy worked well at first - in Afghanistan during the anti-Soviet jihad, in Kashmir in support of a local uprising against Indian rule, and again in Afghanistan by backing the Taliban in the Afghan civil war. But the government's plans would begin to unravel in the wake of 9/11, when the rulers' support for the US war on terror caused many of their jihadist allies to turn against them. Today the army generals and feudal politicians who run Pakistan are by turns fearful of the consequences of going after these groups and hopeful that they can still be used to advance the state's interests. This book is the clearest account yet of the complex, dangerous relationship between the leaders of Pakistan and jihadist groups - and how the rulers' decisions have led their nation to the brink of disaster and put other nations at great risk. Can they save their country, or will we one day find ourselves confronting the first nuclear-armed jihadist state?
ID number: 80024273
Year: 2011
Type: M

327 /01546
xiii, 180 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780815705574
Author(s):
1. Riedel, Bruce O.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. JIHAD
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--PAKISTAN
Added entry(s):
1. Brookings Institution (US)
Notes:
Pakistan and America have been gripped together in a deadly embrace for decades. For reasons good and bad, successive
American Presidents from both parties have pursued narrow short-term interests in Pakistan that have contributed to its instability and radicalization. This has set the stage for the development of the global jihad. Explaining how and why this has happened is the subject of this book. It also tries to look ahead to what may come next in the jihad, and concludes with some policy recommendations on how to help Pakistan help itself.'

ID number: 80023835
Year: 2011
Type: M

323 /01253
xi, 278 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9780199738663
Author(s):
1. Scheuer, Michael
Subject(s):
1. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-2011
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
'The author provides here a much-needed corrective – a hard-headed, closely reasoned portrait of bin Laden, showing him to be a figure of remarkable leadership skills, strategic genius, and considerable rhetorical abilities. The first head of the CIA's bin Laden Unit, where he led the effort to track down bin Laden, the author presents a wealth of information about bin Laden and his evolution from peaceful Saud dissident to America's Most Wanted. Shedding light on his development as a theologian, media manipulator, and paramilitary commander, the author makes use of all the speeches and interviews bin Laden has given as well as lengthy interviews, testimony, and previously untranslated documents written by those who grew up with bin Laden in Saudi Arabia, served as his bodyguards and drivers, and fought alongside him against the Soviets. The bin Laden who emerges from these accounts is devout, talented, patient, and ruthless: in other words, a truly formidable and implacable enemy of the West.'

ID number: 80024012
Year: 2011
Type: M

323 /01250
xx, 260 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9780745331010
Author(s):
1. Shahzad, Syed Saleem
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TALIBAN
3. ISLAM AND POLITICS
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
'Includes index.
'President Obama has delivered on his campaign promise to kill Osama bin Laden, but as an Al-Qaeda strategist bin Laden has been dead for years. This book introduces the new generation of
Religion and Security in South and Central Asia - Abingdon, UK : Routledge. viii, 217 p.; 24 cm. (Central Asia Research Forum) ISBN: 9780415575904 Subject(s): 1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SOUTH ASIA 2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL 3. SOUTH ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY 4. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY Added entry(s): 1. Warikoo, Kulbhushan, 1951- Notes: Bibliography: p. 207-211. Includes index. 'Religion and security play an important role in traditional societies. In South and Central Asia, traditional and moderate Islamic beliefs and practices with strong indigenous and Sufi content are diametrically opposed to radical Wahabi and Taliban brands of Islam intolerant of other cultures and groups. The emergence of radical extremist and violent Islamist movements poses serious challenges to the secular and democratic polity, inter-religious harmony, security and territorial integrity of states in the region. As such, religious extremism, terrorism, drug trafficking and arms smuggling are viewed by various countries in South and Central Asia and also in the West as the main threats to their security. Against this backdrop, this book provides local perspectives on religion, security, history and geopolitics in South Asia and Central Asia in an integrated manner. Presenting a holistic and updated view of the developments inside and across South and Central Asia, it offers concise analyses by experts on the region. Contributors discuss topics such as the resurgence of the Taliban in Afghanistan, the politics and practice of Islamist terrorism in India, and the security challenges posed by religious radicalism in Bangladesh.'

This timely study surveys the conflict in Afghanistan from Pakistan's point of view and analyzes the roots of Pakistan's ambiguous policy - supporting the United States on one hand and showing empathy for the Afghan Taliban on the other. The author, a former foreign secretary of Pakistan, considers a broad range of events and interweaves his own experiences and perspectives into the larger narrative of the Afghanistan-Pakistan relationship. Beginning with the 1989 departure of Soviet troops - and especially since the 2001 NATO invasion - he examines the development of Afghanistan and surveys the interests of external powers both there and in Pakistan. He discusses the rise of extremism and religious militancy in Pakistan and its links with ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan. Ultimately, the author argues, Pakistan reveals a deep confusion in its public discourse on issues of modernity and the challenges the country faces, an intellectual crisis that Pakistan must address to secure the country's survival, progress, and constructive role in the region.'
government has only limited capacity to extend its influence into tribal areas beyond the capital and major cities. The United States must therefore do what it can to support peaceful resolutions of Yemen's problems with the Houthis and Southern Movement while continuing to assist the government's struggle against al-Qaeda forces in Yemen. It must further pursue these policies in ways that avoid provoking a backlash among the Yemeni population which will not tolerate significant numbers of U.S. combat troops in Yemen.'

ID number: 80023806
Year: 2011
Type: M

323 /01288
vii, 151 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Terrorism Analysis Report ; 1)
Author(s):
  1. Blair, Charles P.
Subject(s):
  1. TALIBAN
  2. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
Added entry(s):
  1. Federation of American Scientists (US)
Notes:
'The greatest threat to Pakistan's nuclear infrastructure emanates from jihadists both inside Pakistan and South and Central Asia, generally. While there is a broad appreciation of this danger, there are few substantive studies that identify and explore specific groups motivated and potentially capable of acquiring and employing Pakistani nuclear weapons and/or fissile materials. This report fills that gap by exploring the Pakistani Neo-Taliban (PNT) and the dozens of groups that compositely fill its ranks.'
URI: http://goo.gl/iwnph
ID number: 80024348
Year: 2011
Type: M

2010
341.3 /00203
Jihad and Just War in the War on Terror - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.
318 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780199562961
Author(s):
  1. Brahimi, Alia
Subject(s):
  1. JUST WAR DOCTRINE
  2. JIHAD
  3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
  4. WAR--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--CHRISTIANITY
  5. WAR--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
'Bibliography: p. 275-313. Includes index.
'In the war on terror, both 'sides' have taken great pains to justify their actions in moral terms. As force is employed so are sophisticated arguments which directly invoke the just war traditions of the West and Islam. This book offers an exploration of the ways in which George W. Bush and Osama bin Laden drew upon, and simultaneously re-conceptualized,'
important moral concepts from within the western and Islamic just war traditions. It examines a range of jus ad bellum and jus in bello issues, including western debates about pre-emptive self-defence, Islamic requirements for right authority to declare war, proportionality in the Battle of Fallujah, and the legitimacy of suicide bombing in Islam. It also considers how a series of authoritative voices in the west and in the Muslim world appealed to just war and jihad ideas to vigorously contest Bush and bin Laden's cases for war. The book's central argument - that the Bush administration and al-Qaeda departed from important consensuses about justified warfare - contains within it an alternative way of understanding the war on terror. Rather than a clash between civilizations, it is suggested that the conflict can be accounted for by a clash within civilizations: in resorting to war, both sides acted against their own traditions and contravened the requirements of their own civilizations.'

ID number: 80023630
Year: 2010
Type: M

The Jihadis' Path to Self-Destruction - London: Hurst.
xxi, 285 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781849040624
Author(s):
1. Lahoud, Nelly
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. KHARIJITES
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 257-274. Includes index.
'Are violent jihadis an enduring feature of modern international affairs, or do they hold in their own doctrines the seeds of self-destruction? Historical precedent suggests the latter. Jihadi ideologues have formulated an individualist-centered Islam to mobilise Muslims far and wide, youths above all, to join a global jihad. However, the duty and right to an individually initiated jihad constitutes just one side of this do-it-yourself islam: the other is the duty to protect the purity of doctrinal beliefs against any perceived deviation by even their fellow jihadis. This book explores the religious philosophy underlying jihadism, as set against the background of the Kharijites, the first counter-establishment movement in Islam, whose idealistic and individualistic practice of islam inevitably led them to deploy takfir against each other and thereby to self-destruct. By investigating the links between Kharijism and jihadism, the author argues that the same doctrinal beliefs that appear to unite today's jihadis will also be the cause of their downfall.'

ID number: 80023513
Year: 2010
Type: M
When it comes to the analysis of Islamist terrorism, the vast majority of attention is given to the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Pakistan while the remainder goes towards Southeast Asia, namely Indonesia, and 'homegrown' terrorism in the West. This unbalanced approach has resulted in a critical deficit in knowledge regarding the growth of the phenomenon in India, a country which faces the challenge of having to tackle Islamist terrorists based in Pakistan and Bangladesh, as well as in India itself. While all of the key enablers and drivers are complex and are still being identified, what is clear is that the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Taiba (LeT) has taken the leading role in spreading its terrorist infrastructure well outside of its original theater, Kashmir, and throughout the whole of India. Further, LeT appears to have done this mostly on its own accord, a fact that clearly suggests a major shift towards a Pan-Islamist strategy with serious implications for India's future security.

ID number: 80023248
Year: 2010
Type: M

'When it comes to the analysis of Islamist terrorism, the vast majority of attention is given to the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Pakistan while the remainder goes towards Southeast Asia, namely Indonesia, and 'homegrown' terrorism in the West. This unbalanced approach has resulted in a critical deficit in knowledge regarding the growth of the phenomenon in India, a country which faces the challenge of having to tackle Islamist terrorists based in Pakistan and Bangladesh, as well as in India itself. While all of the key enablers and drivers are complex and are still being identified, what is clear is that the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Taiba (LeT) has taken the leading role in spreading its terrorist infrastructure well outside of its original theater, Kashmir, and throughout the whole of India. Further, LeT appears to have done this mostly on its own accord, a fact that clearly suggests a major shift towards a Pan-Islamist strategy with serious implications for India's future security.'
Somalia: Line in the Sand: Identification of MYM Vulnerabilities -
Carlisle, PA: US Army War College.
viii, 40 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
(Letort Papers)
ISBN: 1584874600
Author(s):
  1. Cuevas, Eloy E.
  2. Wells, Madeleine
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SOMALIA
  2. SOMALIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
  1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'Continuing instability in Somalia has increased concern that
terrorists who seek to establish a foothold in Africa may use
such insecure places as a safe haven and launching pad. Several
attempts have been made to establish lawful governments in
Somalia; however, warlord and clan interests have managed to
take center stage among the population. The Somali-based
al-Shabaab (also known as the Mujahidin Youth Movement [MYM])
is a militant organization born out of both successive regional
turmoll and international salafi-jihadi ideology. The authors
identify al-Shabaad SOT (strategic, operational, and tactical)
vulnerabilities organized according to four sources of national
power: diplomatic, informational, military, and economic
(DIME). After exploring the group's inherent and apparent
weaknesses, the authors then provide some suggestions on what
efforts or capabilities may be leveraged in defeating and
detering the group. Such instruments do not have to be kinetic
or military in nature, but can be diplomatic, economic, or
persuasive.'
ID number: 80023480
Year: 2010
Type: M

Dagestan: Russian Hegemony and Islamic Resistance in the North Caucasus
251 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780765620293
Author(s):
  1. Ware, Robert Bruce
  2. Kisriev, Enver F.
Subject(s):
  1. DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
  2. DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
  3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)
  4. DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)
Notes:
Includes index.
'Like other majority Muslim regions of the former Soviet Union,
the multiethnic republic of Dagestan, on Russia's southern
frontier, has become contested territory in a hegemonic
competition between Moscow and resurgent Islam. The largest and
most populous of the North Caucasian republics, bordered on the
west by Chechnya and on the east by the Caspian Sea, Dagestan
is almost completely mountainous. With no majority nationality,
the republic developed a distinctive system of calibrated power
relations among ethnic groups and with Moscow, a system that
has been undermined by the spillover of the wars in Chechnya,
Wahhabi and Islamist recruiting efforts targeting youth, and
Moscow's reassertion of the 'power vertical'. Add in the problems of underdevelopment, high birthrates, transiting pipelines, corruption, and the incidence of terrorist violence and assassinations, and the result is a dangerously volatile situation.'

ID number: 80023074
Year: 2010
Type: M

323 /01181
Radical Islam in the Former Soviet Union - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
xviii, 275 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Contemporary Russia and Eastern Europe Series ; 18)
ISBN: 9780415421744
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
  2. ISLAM AND POLITICS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
Added entry(s):
Notes:
'This is the first comprehensive and comparative examination of Islamic radicalisation in the Muslim regions of the former Soviet Union since the end of communism. Since the 1990s, the ex-Soviet Muslim Volga-Urals, Caucasus and Central Asia have been among the most volatile and dynamic zones of Islamic radicalisation in the Islamic East. Although partially driven by a wider Islamic resurgence which began in the late 1970s in the Middle East, the book argues that radicalisation is a post-Soviet phenomenon triggered by the collapse of communism, and the break-up of the de facto unitary Soviet empire. The book considers the considerable differences in perceptions and manifestations of radical Islam in the republics, as well as the level of its doctrinal and political impact. Based on extensive empirical research including interviews with leading members of the political and religious elite, the Islamist opposition as well as ordinary Muslims, the book reveals how unofficial radical Islam has turned into a potent ideology of social mobilisation. It identifies the different dynamics at work and how these relate to each other, assesses the level of foreign involvement, and evaluates the implications of the rise of Islamic radicalism for particular post-Soviet states, post-Soviet Eurasia and the wider international community.'

ID number: 80023054
Year: 2010
Type: M

323 /01190
xiv, 172 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Central Asian Studies Series ; 21)
ISBN: 9780415553995
Author(s):
  1. Karagiannis, Emmanuel
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAM AND POLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
'The terrorist attacks in the United States on 9/11 and the US-led military campaign against the Taliban in Afghanistan have intensified scrutiny of radical Islamic groups across Central
Asia. This book offers one of the first comprehensive studies of the activities of one of the most feared - but least understood - Islamist groups in post-Soviet Central Asia: Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, that is The Islamic Liberation Party. By utilizing social movement theory, the book analyses political Islam in Central Asia in general, and the phenomenon of Hizb ut-Tahrir in particular. It reveals the critical role of its ideology (based on a selective interpretation of Islamic theology and history) in the party's recruiting success. Although Hizb ut-Tahrir has received less international examination partly because it has advocated a non-violent approach toward its goals, this book sketches its prospective future relationship to violence in this key region.'

ID number: 80023131
Year: 2010
Type: M

323 /01237
My Life with the Taliban - London: Hurst.
xlvii, 331 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781849040266
Author(s):
1. Zaeef, Abdul Salam
Subject(s):
1. ZAEEF, ABDUL SALAM--BIOGRAPHY
2. TALIBAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
4. PRISONERS OF WAR--AFGHANISTAN
5. PRISONERS OF WAR--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Strick van Linschoten, Alex, ed.
2. Kuehn, Felix, ed.
Notes:
'This is the autobiography of Abdul Salam Zaeef, a former senior member of Afghanistan's Taliban and a principal actor in its domestic and foreign affairs. Translated for the first time from the Pashto, Zaeef's words share more than a personal history of an unusual life. They supply a counternarrative to standard accounts of Afghanistan since 1979. Zaeef shares his experiences as a poor youth in rural Kandahar. Both his parents died when he was young, and Russia's invasion in 1979 forced Zaeef to flee to Pakistan. In 1983, Zaeef joined the jihad against the Soviets, fighting alongside several major figures of the anti-Soviet resistance, including current Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar. After the war, he returned to his quiet life in Helmand, but factional conflicts soon broke out, and Zaeef, disgusted by the ensuing lawlessness, joined with other former mujahidin to form the Taliban, which assumed power in 1994. Zaeef recounts his time with the organization, first as a civil servant and then as a minister who negotiated with foreign oil companies and Ahmed Shah Massoud, the leader of the Afghan resistance. Zaeef served as ambassador to Pakistan at the time of 9/11, and his testimony sheds light on the 'phony war' that preceded the U.S.-led intervention. In 2002, Zaeef was delivered to the American forces operating in Pakistan and spent four and a half years in prison, including several years in Guantanamo, before being released without trial or charge. His reflections offer a privileged look at the communities that form the bedrock of the Taliban and the forces that motivate men like Zaeef to fight. They also provide an illuminating perspective on life in Guantanamo'.

ID number: 80023762
Year: 2010
2009

323  /01144
The De-Radicalization of Jihadists: Transforming Armed Islamist Movements - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
xxv, 205 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Contemporary Terrorism Studies)
ISBN: 9780415485456
Author(s):
1. Ashour, Omar
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
'This book is the first detailed study of the causes of de-radicalization in armed Islamist movements. It is based on frontline research that includes interviews with Jihadist leaders, mid-ranking commanders and young sympathizers, as well as former security and intelligence officers and state officials. Additionally, it is also the first book to analyze the particular conditions under which successful de-radicalization can take place. The current literature on Islamist movements attempts to explain two principal issues: their support of violence (radicalization) and their changing attitudes towards democracy and democratization (moderation). However, the reasons behind renouncing (behavioral de-radicalization) and de-legitimizing (ideological de-radicalization) violence have not been evaluated to date. The two questions that the book highlights and attempts to answer are Why? and How? For example, why do radical Islamist militants revise their ideologies, strategies and objectives and initiate a de-radicalization process; and what are the necessary conditions behind successful de-radicalization?
De-radicalization of Jihadists shows how a combination of charismatic leadership, state repression, social interactions and selective inducements can ultimately lead Jihadists to abandon 'Jihad' and de-legitimize violence.
ID number: 80022580
Year: 2009
Type: M

323  /01100
212 p.; 24 cm.
(Cass Series on Political Violence)
ISBN: 9780415452427
Author(s):
1. Brachman, Jarret M.
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book exposes the core doctrine and strategy of today's global Jihadist movement. The first half of the book explores the ideas upon which groups such as al-Qaida are built, including the concepts of Jihad, al-Wala wal-Bara, Takfir, and Tawhid. The author exposes a genre of Jihadist strategic
scholarship that has been virtually ignored in the West and helps to situate it within the broader Salafist religious movement. The second half explores the thinking and activities of al-Qaida's propaganda machine, explaining its intricacies and idiosyncrasies. It includes case studies on the rise and fall of global Jihadist terrorism in Saudi Arabia post-9/11, and highlights the explosive results of bringing theory to bear on practice in the United Kingdom over the past twenty years. The book concludes by providing innovative strategies for combating the global Jihadist ideology.'

ID number: 80021982
Year: 2009
Type: M

323 /01189
De ideologie van de global jihad : een discursieve benadering - Brussel : Koninklijk Hoger Instituut voor Defensie. iii, 138 p.; 25 cm.
(Securite et Strategie ; 104)
Author(s):
1. Deconinck, Stefan
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Added entry(s):
1. Koninklijk Hoger Instituut voor Defensie (BE)
Notes:
'De global jihad is een radicale vorm van politieke Islam of islamisme. Kenmerkend is het gebruik van geweld als middel om hun doelstellingen te beraken. Jihadisten verwijzen naar jihad zoals dat bestaat binnen het islamitische recht, als legitimatie voor dit geweld. Islam vormt zo een laagje religieuze glazuur over een in essentie politieke ideologie. In deze studie wordt ingegaan op de ontstaansgeschiedenis van de global jihad, het discours waarvan deze stroming zich bedient om moslims te overtuigen van de legitimiteit van de daden en doelstellingen van de jihadisten, en op de mogelijkheden om gebruik te maken van discours als een instrument tegen radicalisering en jihadisering.'

ID number: 80023109
Year: 2009
Type: M

323 /01125
ISBN: 9781420069648
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM
2. JIHAD
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
Added entry(s):
1. Ackerman, Gary, 1973- , ed.
2. Tamsett, Jeremy, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book is an authoritative and comprehensive work addressing the threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the hands of jihadists, both historically and looking toward the future threat environment. It documents current trends in the
ideology, strategy, and tactics of jihadists as these relate to WMD; includes a section devoted to jihadist involvement with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons; explores the role of intelligence, law enforcement, and policymakers in anticipating, deterring, and mitigating WMD attacks; provides an overview of nonproliferation policies designed to keep WMD out of the hands of jihadists; conducts a groundbreaking quantitative empirical analysis of jihadist behavior; elicits leading experts' estimates of the future WMD threat from jihadists.'

ID number: 80022411
Year: 2009
Type: M

323 /01153
vi, 321 p.; 24 cm.
(The Yale Cultural Sociology Series)
ISBN: 9781594516153
Author(s):
  1. Khosrokhavar, Farhad
Subject(s):
  1. JIHAD
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
  3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
  Includes index.
'Jihad is the most organized force against Western capitalism since the Soviet era. Yet jihadism is multifaceted and complex, much broader than Al Qaeda alone. In the first wide-ranging introduction to today's rapidly growing jihadism, the author explains how two key movements variously influence jihadi activists. One, based in the Middle East, is more heavily influenced by Islamic religion and political thought. The other, composed of individuals growing up or living mostly in Europe and Western democracies including the United States, is motivated by secular as well as religious influences. The author interprets religious and lesser-known Arabic texts and the real-world economic and political dynamics that make jihadism a growing threat to Western democracies. Interviews with imprisoned jihadists on what motivated their plots and actions help the readers understand reality as seen by jihadists. The author concludes with recommendations to safeguard democracies from future jihadism.'

ID number: 80022644
Year: 2009
Type: M

323 /01157
xvi, 320 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781589012523
Author(s):
  1. Springer, Devin R.
  2. Regens, James L.
  3. Edger, David N.
Subject(s):
  1. JIHAD
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
  3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
  4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
'Jihadist ideology inspires a diverse and decentralized collection of radical groups to fight alleged enemies of Islam and to attempt to restore a holy caliphate to unite Muslim peoples across the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. This book provides unique insights into the philosophical foundations, strategic vision, organizational dynamics and tactics of the modern jihadist movement - with specific attention to its primary driver, Al-Qa'ida.'
Anatomie d'un désastre : l'Occident, l'islam et la guerre au XXIe siècle
- Paris : Denoel.
424 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9782207261057
Author(s):
  1. Enyo
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
'Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, les États-Unis et l'Europe combattent le terrorisme par la guerre et la répression. Mais ces efforts restent vains : l'Afghanistan et l'Irak sont loin d'être pacifiés, le radicalisme islamique s'intensifie, les valeurs promues par l'Occident reculent partout. Pour dire son inquiétude et son désaccord avec la manière dont ce combat est mené, une responsable importante du renseignement européen, auquel l'anonymat s'impose, décrypte ici notre incompréhension totale du terrorisme islamique. Aujourd'hui, si la frange armée de l'islam vise l'Occident, c'est parce que la mondialisation permet de donner une nouvelle dimension au djihad. Il serait temps qu'Americains et Européens le comprennent et sortent de leurs contradictions entre logique policière et militaire, droit à la sécurité et défense des libertés. Cette leçon d'anatomie affronte nos contradictions pour en finir avec le politiquement correct, petri de sensiblerie mais aussi de violence hypocrite. Elle nous invite à oser quelques orientations stratégiques novatrices, quitte à assumer de profonds paradoxes pour échapper au monde ambiant des préjugés.'
ID number: 80022725
Year: 2009
Type: M

xviii, 302 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780745328867
Author(s):
  1. Crooke, Alastair
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
  2. ISLAM AND POLITICS
  3. ISLAM AND CIVIL SOCIETY
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book traces the essence of the Islamist Revolution from its origins in Egypt, through Najf, Lebanon, Iran and the Iranian Revolution to today. The author presents a compelling account of the ideas and energy which are mobilising the Islamic world. The story of the emerging Islamist Revolution is largely one of an Islamic response to western thinking based around individualism and personal relationships with the divine, juxtaposed to the Islamist demand to place human values above politics and self-interest. The author argues that the West faces a mass mobilisation against the US-led Western project. The roots of this conflict are described in terms of religious themes that extend back over 500 years. They represent clashing systems of thinking and values. Islamists have a vision for the future of their own societies which would entail radical change from Western norms. Resistance is presented as the means to
force Western behaviour to change and to expose the essential
differences between the two modes of thinking. This is a
rigorous account that traces the threads of revolution of
various movements, including the influence of 'political
Shi'ism' and the Iranian Revolution and its impact on Hezbollah
and Hamas.'

ID number: 80023196
Year: 2009
Type: M

323 /01175
xix, 463 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781850659792
Subject(s):
  1. SALAFAIYAH
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Added entry(s):
  1. Meijer, Roel, ed.
Notes:
' The contributors to this book are careful to map out not only the
differences in the Salafist schools, but also to underscore the
fluidity of this broad doctrinal tendency. They examine the
phenomenon both in its regional manifestations - which
demonstrate surprising diversities, ambivalences and
contradictions - and in its shared essential doctrines. In so
doing they highlight the ambivalences inherent in Salafism
itself, and the Salafist believers' claim to be reviving
Islamic thought for the modern age - albeit through the paradox
of 'out-antiquing the antique' by appealing to a greater,
older, purer authenticity. With considerable subtlety the
tensions between the local and the global aspirations of
exponents and claimants to the 'Salafist method' are explored
and the parallels and divergences weighed. This book is the
first of its kind to take the phenomenon of Salafism as a
whole, and address the task of defining what is, despite its
crucial importance a relatively neglected field.'

ID number: 80023012
Year: 2009
Type: M

323 /01173
Al-Qaeda's Senior Leadership (AQSL) - Alexandria, VA : IHS Jane's.
40 p. : ill.; 28 cm.
Subject(s):
  1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Added entry(s):
  1. Pippard, Tim, ed.
Notes:
' This paper brings together insight and commentary from a number
of leading Al-Qaeda experts, scholars, analysts, academics and
journalists who examine the full range of issues that are
shaping the future direction of the jihadist movement.'

ID number: 80022991
Year: 2009
Type: M
xiii, 318 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781850659617
Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN
2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
Added entry(s):
Notes:
Includes index.
'While the 'New Taliban' looms large in the global media, little is known about how it functions as an organisation. How united is it? Are its structures relatively strong, or surprisingly brittle? Are the personal relations and networking that are based on traditional ties of kin and ethnicity the sum total of its organisational capabilities, or are efforts underway to build more institutionalised chains of command? How united is the New Taliban, and how does it maintain whatever degree of unity it has, given the attrition it has suffered in the field? And to what extent is its leadership able to impose switches in strategy among the rank-and-file, given Afghanistan's difficult geography and poor communications? These are some of the questions answered in this book by a renowned cast of practitioners, journalists and academics, all of whom have long field experience of the latest phase of the New Taliban's insurgency in Afghanistan. This book includes a number of detailed studies of specific regions or provinces, which for different reasons are especially significant for the Taliban and for understanding their expansion. Alongside these regional studies, the volume includes thematic analyses of negotiating with the Taliban, the Taliban's propaganda effort and its strategic vision.'

365 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9782080690029
Author(s):
1. Kepel, Gilles, 1955-
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. JIHAD
4. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Notes:
paradoxalement le vecteur de la rencontre concrete entre tous ceux qui partagent la meme volonte de relever le defi de civilisation face a cette barbarie. En construisant un espace de prosperite qui s'etende jusqu'au Golfe a travers la Mediterranee, elle etablira les contours d'une nouvelle region fournissant le seul cadre adequat pour la paix - a condition qu'elle fasse preuve de courage politique.'

xiv, 343 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780801890550
Author(s):
1. Moghadam, Assaf, 1974-
Subject(s):
1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. JIHAD
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 311-333. Includes index.
'This volume examines the rise and spread of suicide attacks over the past decade. Sorting through 1,270 terror strikes between 1981 and 2007, the author attributes their recent proliferation to the mutually related ascendance of al Qaeda and its guiding ideology, Salafi Jihad, an extreme interpretation of Islam that rejects national boundaries and seeks to create a global Muslim community.'

Joining Al-Qaeda : Jihadist Recruitment in Europe - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
71 p. ; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Papers ; 399)
ISBN: 9780415547314
Author(s):
1. Neumann, Peter R.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'In Britain alone, several thousand young Muslims are thought to be part of violent extremist networks. How did they become involved? What are the mechanisms and dynamics through which European Muslims join al-Qaeda and groups inspired by al-Qaeda? This paper explains the processes whereby European Muslims are recruited into the Islamist militant movement. It reveals that although overt recruitment has been driven underground, prisons and other 'places of vulnerability' are increasingly important alternatives. It explores the recruitment roles of radical imams, gateway organisations and activists, and highlights the kinds of message that facilitate the recruitment
process. It also shows how the Internet has come to play an increasingly significant role. The author argues that there is little evidence of systematic, top-down jihadist recruitment in Europe. Rather, the activist leaders of cells increasingly drive the process. The paper explores possible options for European governments wishing to disrupt violent extremist networks, recognising that it will also be necessary to address some of the underlying risk factors that fuel jihadist recruitment. Ultimately, the major challenge for European states lies in constructing more inclusive societies in which the narratives of exclusion and grievance will not resonate to the benefit of recruiters to the extremist cause.'

ID number: 80022334
Year: 2008
Type: M

323 /01090
Leaderless Jihad : Terror Networks in the Twenty-First Century -
viii, 200 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780812240658
Author(s):
1. Sageman, Marc
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. JIHAD
Notes:
'Bibliography: p. 185-191. Includes index.
'The author documents here how Islamist terror networks are evolving into more fluid, independent, and unpredictable entities than their more structured forerunners that carried out the atrocities of 9/11. These 'homegrown' wannabes form a scattered global network, a leaderless jihad. Although physically unconnected, they constitute a virtual yet violent social movement as their fluid membership drifts to Internet chat rooms that connect them and provide them with inspiration and guidance. As the threat has migrated from outside to inside Western countries, the challenge for governments lies in detecting and neutralizing these groups before they become violent. Drawing on historical analogies, the author argues that jihadism is self-limiting in terms of both structural capability and appeal. Eventually, its followers will turn away from violence as a means of expressing their discontent. The book concludes with the author's recommendations for counterterrorism law enforcement efforts. Homeland security, he argues, is best accomplished through a strategy of bringing to justice real terrorists, containing potential terrorists, and exercising restraint with respect to the Muslim community.'

ID number: 80021866
Year: 2008
Type: M

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:

'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


Author(s):
1. Sarkar, Rumu

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Notes:
'Exploitant les ressources philosophiques de la méthode dialectique, l'auteur décrit l'état d'un monde hanté par la symétrie de la peur. Peur du monde libre face à l'asymétrie et à la violence des menaces terroristes. Peur des terroristes face aux institutions et aux idéaux occidentaux. Mais l'auteur va plus loin. Dans cet essai, elle propose un nouvel outil d'analyse du terrorisme mondial et de ses implications. Pour résoudre la symétrie de la peur, elle dégage aussi des propositions concrètes : l'engagement militaire dans des zones de conflit, ou les institutions gouvernementales sont affaiblies ou inexistantes, est nécessaire, mais insuffisant. Pour l'auteur, la clef du succes passe par la creation d'un 'nouveau soldat'. Un soldat qui, au-delà de son savoir-faire militaire, possédera les qualites humaines et culturelles necessaires a la solution d'une crise multiforme.'

ID number: 80023089
Year: 2008
The Taliban and the Crisis of Afghanistan - Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press.
v. 430 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9780674026902
Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):
2. Tarzi, Amin, ed.

Notes:
- Includes index.
- 'The Taliban remain one of the most elusive forces in modern history. This book explores the paradox at the center of this challenging phenomenon: how has a seemingly anachronistic band of religious zealots managed to retain a tenacious foothold in the struggle for Afghanistan's future? Grounding their analysis in a deep understanding of the country's past, leading scholars of Afghan history, politics, society, and culture show how the Taliban was less an attempt to revive a medieval theocracy than a dynamic, complex, and adaptive force rooted in the history of Afghanistan and shaped by modern international politics. The essays investigate questions relating to the character of the Taliban, its evolution over time, and its capacity to affect the future of the region. Offering an invaluable guide to 'what went wrong' with the American reconstruction project in Afghanistan, this book accounts for the persistence of a powerful and enigmatic movement while simultaneously mapping Afghanistan's enduring political crisis.'

ID number: 80021863
Year: 2008
Type: M

viii, 328 p. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9781847372734
Author(s):
1. Bhutto, Benazir

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS
3. DEMOCRACY--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Notes:
- 'The author recounts here in gripping detail her final months in Pakistan and offers a bold new agenda for how to stem the tide of Islamic radicalism and to rediscover the values of tolerance and justice that lie at the heart of her religion. With extremist Islam on the rise throughout the world, the peaceful, pluralistic message of Islam has been exploited and manipulated by fanatics. The author persuasively argues that America and Britain are fueling this turn toward radicalization by supporting groups that serve only short-term interests. She believed that by enabling dictators, the West was actually contributing to the frustration and extremism that lead to terrorism. With her experience governing Pakistan and living and studying in the West, the author was versed in the
complexities of the conflict from both sides. She was a renaissance woman who offered a way out. She explores here the complicated history between the Middle East and the West. She traces the roots of international terrorism across the world, including Western support for Pakistani general Zia-ul-Haq. She speaks out not just to the West, but to the Muslims across the globe who are at a crossroads between the past and the future, between education and ignorance, between peace and terrorism, and between dictatorship and democracy. Democracy and Islam are not incompatible, and the clash between Islam and the West is not inevitable. The author presents an image of modern Islam that defies the negative caricatures often seen in the West.'


'Like all other terrorist movements, al-Qaeda will end. While it has traits that exploit and reflect the current international context, it is not utterly without precedent: some aspects of
al-Qaeda are unusual, but many are not. Terrorist groups end according to recognisable patterns that have persisted for centuries, and they reflect, among other factors, the counter-terrorist policies taken against them. It makes sense to formulate those policies with a specific image of an end in mind. Understanding how terrorism ends is the best way to avoid being manipulated by the tactic. There is vast historical experience with the decline and ending of terrorist campaigns, yet few policymakers are familiar with it. This paper first explains five typical strategies of terrorism and why Western thinkers fail to grasp them. It then describes historical patterns in ending terrorism to suggest how insights from that history can lay a foundation for more effective counter-strategies. Finally, it extracts policy prescriptions specifically relevant to ending the campaign of al-Qaeda and its associates, moving towards a post al-Qaeda world.

ID number: 80021837
Year: 2008
Type: M

323 /01115


Author(s):
1. Jones, Seth G., 1972-
2. Libicki, Martin C.

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM
2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 201-221. Includes index.

'All terrorist groups eventually end. But how do they end? The evidence since 1968 indicates that most groups have ended because they joined the political process (43 percent), or local police and intelligence agencies arrested or killed key members (40 percent). Military force has rarely been the primary reason for the end of terrorist groups, and few groups within this time frame have achieved victory. This has significant implications for dealing with al Qa'ida and suggests fundamentally rethinking post-9/11 US counterterrorism strategy: policymakers need to understand where to prioritize their efforts with limited resources and attention. The authors report that religious terrorist groups take longer to eliminate than other groups and rarely achieve their objectives. The largest groups achieve their goals more often and last longer than the smallest ones do. Finally, groups from upper-income countries are more likely to be left-wing or nationalistic and less likely to have religion as their motivation. The authors conclude that policing and intelligence, rather than military force, should form the backbone of US efforts against al Qa'ida. And US policymakers should end the use of the phrase 'war on terrorism' since there is no battlefield solution to defeating al Qa'ida.'

ID number: 80022299
Year: 2008
Type: M
x, 180 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780815774143
Author(s):
  1. Riedel, Bruce O.
Subject(s):
  1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
  2. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-2011
  3. TERRORISM
Notes:
'Al Qaeda is the most dangerous terrorist network in history. Its charismatic leader, Osama bin Laden, has been Public Enemy Number One since the horrific attacks of September 11, while its presence in Iraq and Afghanistan remains among the most problematic aspects of those wars. Yet most people outside the Middle East know very little about al Qaeda. If the first rule of war is to know your enemy, then Western democracies have a long way to go. The author fills the breach with a comprehensive analysis of al Qaeda, illuminating the origins, leadership, ideology, vulnerabilities, and strategy of the terrorist network that brought down the Twin Towers and continues to threaten us today.'
ID number: 80022071
Year: 2008
Type: M

Russia's Islamic Threat - New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
xiv, 349 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780300120776
Author(s):
  1. Hahn, Gordon M.
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  4. MUSLIMS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  5. JIHAD
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 312-332. Includes index.
The notion that the Chechen-led jihad in the North Caucasus is an indigenous affair, far removed from the global Islamist jihad, is perhaps comforting to Americans and other Westerners, but it is a myth. Moreover, the North Caucasus jihad may be the harbinger of a much larger Muslim challenge to Russia's political stability and state integrity. So concludes the author in this meticulously researched analysis of Russia's emerging Islamic threat. He draws an explicit picture of an already sophisticated and effective Chechen jihadist network that is expanding the territorial scope of its operations with inspiration and some assistance from the global jihadist movement. Given its proximity to large stockpiles of diverse weapons, the expanding population of Russian-based Islamist terrorists is a particular cause for alarm, the author warns. The book lifts the veil on the Muslim challenge to Russia's political stability, national security, and state integrity, as well as the potentially grave threat to international and US security. The author shows that many of the demographic, historical, socioeconomic, political, and religious factors sparking jihadist revolution in Muslim countries, are extant in
Russia and are driving revolutionary Islamist terrorism there. In a penetrating conclusion to the book, the author analyses the policies that have fuelled the rise of militant Islam and offers a series of important recommendations for policymakers.'

ID number: 80021478
Year: 2007
Type: M

321 /00748
x, 151 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584873124
Author(s):
1. Zuhur, Sherifa
Subject(s):
1. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--EGYPT
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EGYPT
4. DEMOCRATIZATION--EGYPT
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 127-137.
'This monograph approaches three issues in contemporary Egypt: failures of governance and political development, the continued strength of Islamism, and counterterrorism. The Egyptian government forged a truce with its most troublesome Islamist militants in 1999. However, violence emerged again from new sources of Islamist militancy from 2003 into 2006. All of the previously held conclusions about the role of state strength versus movements divisions that led to the truce are now void as 'Al-Qa'idism' continues to plague Egypt. The even more pressing need for democratization has been setback by the security situation. Yet political pressures might threaten the country's stability more thoroughly, in the longer run, than the sporadic terrorist attacks. Widespread political discontent has been expressed for the last several years and, unless uneven economic conditions improve and greater consensus is achieved, Egypt could move in one of three different directions.'

ID number: 80021576
Year: 2007
Type: M

323 /01020
xii, 220 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9781845112660
Author(s):
1. Hussain, Zahid
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--PAKISTAN
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
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

323 /01066

ISBN: 9781850658566
Author(s):
1. Lia, Brynjar
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISTS--SYRIA--BIOGRAPHY
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Added entry(s):
1. Lia, Brynjar
Notes:
'Despite his alleged capture in Pakistan in late 2005, Abu Mus'ab al-Suri, a Syrian originally known as Mustafa Sethmarian Nasar, remains a potent political and ideological figure. Al-Suri trained a generation of young jihadis at al-Qaida's Afghan camps and helped establish the organisation's European networks. Having gained extensive military experience fighting in the Syrian Islamist insurgency of the early 1980s, he helped to shape al-Qaida's global strategy in a series of writings, including his influential 'Global Islamic Resistance Call'. In this book, al-Suri outlines a broad strategy for al-Qaida's younger generation to follow and describes practical ways to implement the theories and tactics of jihadi guerrilla warfare. The author translates here two key chapters from al-Suri's book and exposes his methods for maximising the political impact of jihadi violence and building successful, autonomous cells for 'individualized terrorism'. Al-Suri's words have inspired many of today's militants, making the author's detailed portrait required reading for students and specialists of Islamist movements and the study of contemporary forms of terrorism.'

ID number: 80021695
Year: 2007
Type: M
The author tells here how Hezbollah developed, how it has evolved, and what direction it might take in the future. Far from being a one-dimensional terrorist group, Hezbollah is a 'janus-faced' organization in the middle of an incomplete metamorphosis from extremism to mundane politics, an evolution whose outcome is far from certain. Beginning as a terrorist cat’s-paw of Iran, Hezbollah has since transformed itself into an impressive political party with an admiring Lebanese constituency, but it has also insisted on maintaining the potent militia that forced Israel to withdraw from Lebanon in 2000 after almost two decades of occupation.'
majority of mainstream Muslims, rewarding moves towards moderation, and avoiding unnecessary irritants to Muslim sensibilities.'

ID number: 80021201
Year: 2007
Type: M

2006

323  /01008
366 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 2213629501
Author(s):
  1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre, 1961-
Subject(s):
  1. JIHAD
  2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
  3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
  Includes index.
'Al-Qaida s'est implantee en Irak a la faveur de l'invasion americaine et ne pourra en etre eradicquee sans le concours d'insurges jusqu'a present engages dans le jihad. Le president irakien a d'ailleurs tendu la main aux groupes armes qui rejettrent Al-Qaida, et son Premier ministre a propose un 'dialogue avec les rebelles'. L'adversaire le plus determine d'Al-Qaida en Afghanistan etait le commandant Massoud, un heros du jihad de liberation antisovietique. Son assassinat par les sicaires de Ben Laden fut perpetre a l'avant-veille du 11 septembre et scellait la transformation de l'Afghanistan en premier emirat terroriste de l'histoire. Depuis dix ans, Al-Qaida a cherche a occuper durablement un territoire d'ou projeter sa subversion. Elle a nomadise d'une terre a l'autre pour y vampiriser les combats nationaux et les absorber dans un jihad aussi offensif que global. Partout, elle s'est heurtee aux populations locales et aux tenants d'une lutte defensive. Pour apprehender ce conflit crucial, l'auteur nous replonge aux racines historiques de l'Islam et brosser pour nous la fresque des jihads de resistance anticoloniale. Il nous decrit l'emergence contemporaine du jihad a vocation globale et l'importation devastatrice de ce dogme en Bosnie, en Tchetchenie et au Cachemire. Al-Qaida a ete etrillee en Arable saoudite et a echoue, malgre Zarqoui, a destabiliser la Jordanie. Des lors, c'est en Irak que l'organisation de Ben Laden, contestee au nom meme du jihad, joue son avenir. Comprendre les enjeux reels et les frontieres de cette guerre des jihads, telle est l'ambition de ce livre.'

ID number: 80021234
Year: 2006
Type: M
Knowing the Enemy: Jihadist Ideology and the War on Terror - New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. vi, 243 p.; 22 cm. ISBN: 0300113064
Author(s):
1. Habecck, Mary R.
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. JIHAD
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS
Notes:
Includes index.
*After September 11, Americans agonized over why nineteen men hated the United States enough to kill three thousand civilians in an unprovoked assault. Analysts have offered a wide variety of explanations for the attack, but the one voice missing is that of the terrorists themselves. This book is the first to present the inner logic of al-Qaida and like-minded extremist groups by which they justify September 11 and other terrorist attacks. The author explains that these extremist groups belong to a new movement - known as jihadism - with a specific ideology based on the thought of Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Whahab, Hasan al-Banna, and Sayyid Qutb. Jihadist ideology contains new definitions of the unity of God and of jihad, which allow members to call for the destruction of democracy and the United States and to murder innocent men, women and children. The author also suggests how the United States might defeat the jihadis, using their own ideology against them.*

Author(s):
1. Roshandel, Jalil
2. Chadha, Sharon
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. BIN LADEN, OSAMA, 1957-2011
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
*The purpose of this book is to give the reader a general understanding of the emergence of al Qaeda and the global jihad movement. To this end, the authors have traced the movement's roots; dissected its most important published statements; explored its interpretation and use of Islam; examined its important ideological sources; reviewed the way in which jihadists conduct themselves on the battlefield; attempted to understand their self-justification; reviewed what government analysts and the media have been able to uncover about its sources of funding and sponsorship; and tried to understand the way in which the United States and other countries have tried to counter the threat the movement poses to national and international security.*
Author(s):
1. Vidino, Lorenzo
Subject(s):
1. Qaida (Organization)
2. Terrorism--Europe
3. Terrorism--Religious Aspects--Islam
4. Jihad
Notes:
Includes index.
‘Focusing on Islamic terrorism in Europe, this book analyses the causes of this dangerous situation, while providing a historical overview of Islamic terrorist activities in Europe. It shows how terrorists – most of them native to the Continent – raise money, communicate, and hide in plain sight in the suburbs of London, Paris and Amsterdam.’
ID number: 80020928
Year: 2006
Type: M

Author(s):
1. Levitt, Matthew, 1970-
Subject(s):
1. Hamas
2. Terrorism--Religious Aspects--Islam
3. Islamic Fundamentalism
4. Palestinian Arabs--Politics and Government
Added entry(s):
1. Washington Institute for Near East Policy (US)
Notes:
Includes index.
‘The author provides here the first complete, fully documented portrait of Hamas, the militant Islamist organization that Palestinian voters brought to power in the stunning election of January 2006. He draws aside the veil of legitimacy behind which Hamas hides and reveals the alarming extent of the organization’s commitment to terror.’
ID number: 80021711
Year: 2006
Type: M
ISBN: 0465023886
Author(s):
1. Nasiri, Omar
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
Notes:
Includes index.
'Between 1994 and 2000, Omar Nasiri worked as a secret agent for Europe's top foreign intelligence services. From the netherworld of Islamist cells in Belgium, to the training camps of Afghanistan, to the radical mosques of London, he risked his life to defeat the emerging global network that the West would come to know as Al Qaeda. Now, for the first time, Nasiri shares the story of his life. As an Arab and a Muslim, he was able to infiltrate the rigidly controlled Afghan training camps, where he encountered men who would later be known as the most-wanted terrorists on earth. Sent back to Europe with instructions to form a sleeper cell, Nasiri became a conduit for messages going back and forth between Al Qaeda's top recruiter in Pakistan and London's radical cleric Abu Qatada.'

xix, 202 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Cass Series. Political Violence)
ISBN: 0415770297
Subject(s):
1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. MARTYRDOM--ISLAM
Added entry(s):
1. Pedahzur, Ami, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'Suicide terrorism in its modern form appeared in the 1980s when the Shiite Hezbollah was the first organization to use this strategy in Lebanon. Its subsequent adoption by many organizations in the Middle East and Asia, the majority either Arab or Muslim, led many scholars to emphasize the role of Islam in suicide terrorism's emergence and spread. Bringing together leading scholars in the field of terrorism studies, this volume sets out to reassess the root causes of suicide terrorism at elite and rank-and-file levels. Challenging the widespread argument that suicide bombing is tightly connected to Islam, the contributors have approached the topic from a socio-cultural perspective and have juxtaposed the role of religion, and specifically Islam, in generating suicide terrorism with power struggles between elites for state control.'
323 /00983
Islamic Radicalism in Central Asia and the Caucasus : Implications for the EU - Uppsala, SWE : Uppsala University.
55 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Silk Road Paper)
ISBN: 9185473170
Author(s):
1. Baran, Zeyno
2. Starr, S. Frederick
3. Cornell, Svante E.
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
Added entry(s):
1. Central Asia-Caucasus Institute and Silk Road Studies Program (US)
ID number: 80020997
Year: 2006
Type: M

327 /01331
186 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(US Foreign Policy and Conflict in the Islamic World)
ISBN: 9780754646327
Author(s):
1. Crosston, Matthew
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
'Is the United States, in its fight against terror and pursuit of Osama Bin Laden, recklessly creating conditions in Central Asia to produce the next Osama ? The author studies this controversial argument in this political analysis of US foreign policy on Central Asia. He looks specifically at the 'no-man's land nexus' connecting Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan and the heart of Central Asian Islamic radicalism - the Ferghana Valley. This book breaks new ground by examining in unflinching detail the unwitting role US foreign policy plays in fomenting that 'hot zone' and extremism, producing a new generation of Islamic radicals.
ID number: 80022790
Year: 2006
Type: M
2005

323 /00965
xvi, 184 p.; 20 cm.
ISBN: 1850657750
Author(s):
1. Devji, Faisal
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. JIHAD
4. GLOBALIZATION
Notes:
Includes index.
'The militant Islam represented by Al Qaeda is often described as a global movement. Apart from the geographical range of its operations and support, little else is held to define it as 'global'. Its militants' international mobility and their technological sophistication are portrayed as the only signs of the jihadis' globalisation. This book explores the features that Al Qaeda and other strands of militant Islam share in common with global movements such as environmentalists and anti-globalisation protesters. These include a decentralised organisation and an emphasis on ethical rather than properly political action. The author brings these and other characteristics of Al Qaeda together in an analysis of the jihad that locates it squarely within the transformation of political thought after the Cold War. The jihad emerges from the breakdown of traditional as well as modern forms of authority in the Muslim world. It is neither dogmatic in an old-fashioned way nor ideological in the modern sense, and concerned neither with correct doctrinal practice in the present nor with some revolutionary utopia of the future. Instead, it is fragmented, dispersed and highly individualistic.'

ID number: 80020669
Year: 2005
Type: M

323 /00925
ix, 334 p.: ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 2130547176
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Added entry(s):
1. Marret, Jean-Luc, ed.
Notes:
'Voici une etude qui couvre aussi bien les realites de terrain les plus concrettes, que l'essaimage mondial d'une violence internationale s'incarnant mais ne se resumant pas a Al-Qaida, dont est donnee a voir ici l'impressionnant spectre geopolitique. Qu'il s'agisse du micro-financement et des liens avec la criminalite, de la logistique et de l'armement, des modes d'action, de la question fondamentale des 'armes de destruction massive', du recrutement des terroristes dans le monde arabo-musulman ou le Caucase, voire dans l'Afrique sub-saharienne, mais aussi en Occident (Americains, Francais, Britanniques, Allemands ...), les 'fabriques du jihad' semblent legion et fourniront pendant de nombreuses annes encore des
militants operationnels. La solution à long terme semble donc résider dans un mélange d'anti-terrorisme policier et de prévention pour remettre en cause les raisons profondes, car structurelles, de cette violence aux dimensions planétaires.'

xii, 345 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0521791405
Author(s):
  1. Gerges, Fawaz A., 1958-
Subject(s):
  1. JIHAD
  2. ISLAM AND WORLD POLITICS
  3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Includes index.
'Since September 11, Al Qaeda has been portrayed as an Islamist front united in armed struggle, or jihad, against the Christian West. However, as the author argues, the reality is rather different and more complex. In fact, Al Qaeda represents a minority within the jihadist movement, and its strategies have been vehemently criticized and opposed by religious nationalists among the jihadis, who prefer to concentrate on changing the Muslim world rather than taking the fight global. It is this first rift that led to the events of September 11 and that has dominated subsequent developments. Through several years of primary field research, the author unravels the story of the jihadist movement and explores how it came into being, the philosophies of its founding fathers, its structure, the rifts and tensions that split its ranks, and why some members, like Osama bin Laden and his deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri, favored international over local strategies in taking the war to the West.'

119 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 2841862445
Author(s):
  1. Thomas, Dominique
Subject(s):
  1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
  2. JIHAD
  3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Includes index.
variees et aux relais locaux multiples. Au-dela de l'explication facile du fanatisme religieux qui apparait peu convaincante, la force d'Al-Qaida repose sur le fait d'avoir federer sous une meme banniere les ressortissants de differents pays arabes, aux profiles tres diversifies, habituellement divises par les querelles nationalistes et politiques. Redige a partir de sources arabes de premiere main, cet ouvrage vise, au travers du portrait des hommes fondateurs mais souvent meconnus du phenomene Al-Qaida, a comprendre leur trajectoire personnelle, leur influence, leurs discours et strategie, et a appréhender comment, du monde arabe a l'Occident, ils brandissent l'etendard du jihad.'

ID number: 80020290
Year: 2005
Type: M

323 /00952
440 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 2130547710
Subject(s):
  1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
  2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Added entry(s):
  1. Kepel,Gilles, ed.
Notes:
  Includes index.
'Cet ouvrage a pour ambition d'analyser le systeme doctrinal produit par ce que l'on nomme 'Al-Qaida' a partir de ce qui s'en donne a lire. Ses principaux ideologues ont fait circuler sur la Toile - parfois aussi sous forme imprimee - toute une litterature, destinee aux cercles des militants et sympathisants potentiels, qui fournit en substance la 'rationalite' des actions et inscrit la violence spectaculaire dans une mobilisation a finalite politique par l'usage d'un argumentaire religieux, historique, voire nationaliste. Elucider cette ideologie, c'est se donner les moyens d'acceder a son intelligence.'

ID number: 80020513
Year: 2005
Type: M

329 /00337
x, 241 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1845110242
Author(s):
  1. Harik, Judith Palmer
Subject(s):
  1. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
  2. POLITICAL PARTIES--LEBANON
  3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--LEBANON
  4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
  5. ISLAM AND POLITICS
Notes:
  Bibliography: p. 221-233. Includes index.
'The author explains here what the Hezbollah actually believes in, what its real relationship with other regional players is, and in what direction it is heading. She draws on her considerable first-hand experience of the movement to tell the story of how
a clandestine, radical militia transformed itself into a seemingly moderate and mainstream player in the Lebanese political arena. She looks at key questions: why do so many non-Shi'ites support them? Who controls the movement - the Mullahs, or the grassroots?'

ID number: 80020910
Year: 2005
Type: M

vi, 258 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0745322832
Author(s):
1. Khosrokhavar, Farhad
Subject(s):
1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
2. MARTYRDOM--ISLAM
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Includes index.

'In the West, the suicide bomber has become a familiar image in newspapers and on television. What drives young men and women to become suicide bombers? This book provides some of the answers and explores how the suicide bomber relates to the concept of the martyr in fundamentalist Islam. The author contrasts it with the idea of the martyr in Christianity. Most importantly, he offers a clear insight into the different ways in which the concept is viewed within Islam, including divisions within Islamic fundamentalist groups, which change according to the political situation of the country in which they are based. Drawing on extensive interviews with jailed Islamist militants, the author examines differing attitudes towards the 'sacred death' in various Islamic countries, including Iran, Palestine, Lebanon and Egypt. He also investigates transnational networks such as al-Qaeda, offering portraits of various prisoners who belong to the group. He distinguishes between two types of martyr: those from the developing world, who are excluded from what modernity has to offer; and the minority who live at the heart of the western world - a mainly middle-class diaspora from the Middle East and the Maghreb who are at ease with several cultural codes, but whose experience of the West is still marked by racism and discrimination.'

ID number: 80020620
Year: 2005
Type: M
281 p.; 20 cm.
ISBN: 1845292545
Author(s):
1. Napoleoni, Loretta
Subject(s):
1. ZARQAWI, ABU MUSAB, 1966-
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 231-236. Includes index.

In a presentation to the UN in February 2003, Colin Powell singled out Abu Mos'ab al Zarqawi as the leader of a terrorist group in north-eastern Iraq that formed part of 'a sinister nexus between Iraq and the al Qaeda terrorist network.' In fact Zarqawi and Saddam Hussein were bitter enemies and he was not a member of al Qaeda. But in the chaos caused by the US-UK invasion he has created a highly effective alliance with Saddam loyalists and bin Laden himself has named him the leader of al Qaeda in Iraq. The Americans had found and nourished another monster for their bizarre 'war on terror'. The author has drawn on extensive new research to show how, through force of personality and American propaganda, Zarqawi has emerged as the symbol of insurgency in Iraq. She further reveals the ethnic, religious and economic forces that are driving Iraq towards breakdown and civil war.'

Hizbullah: The Story from Within - London: Saqi.
284 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0863565174
Author(s):
1. Qassem, Naim
Subject(s):
1. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)--HISTORY
2. POLITICAL PARTIES--LEBANON
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--LEBANON
4. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
5. ISLAM AND POLITICS
Notes:

'Sheikh Naim Qassem, Hizbullah's Deputy Secretary-General, provides here an insider's view of the workings of this religious Shi'ite resistance group-turned political party - from its inception to the present day.'
397 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780863565960
Author(s):
1. Sankari, Jamal
Subject(s):
1. FADLALLAH, SAYYID
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--MIDDLE EAST
3. SHIITES--MIDDLE EAST
4. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
Notes:

This book traces the career trajectory of one of the most prominent figures in modern political Islam, against a background of cultural, political and economic upheaval in Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon. From Sayyid Hussein Fadlallah's early intellectual development through his scholastic and political engagements, the author assesses the cleric's impact on both the resistance group Hizbullah and on the region as a whole. Demonised by the West, and denounced by Muslim conservatives for his 'moderation' and 'innovation', Fadlallah was one of the first Islamic figures to condemn the events of 11 September while at the same time remaining amongst the harshest, relentless critics of the US role in the Middle East. Fadlallah is regarded by many as the spiritual leader of Hizbullah. But his emergence as one of the world's pre-eminent Islamists would have taken place even without Hizbullah; his insistence on cross-denominational dialogue across the Arab and Muslim world has inspired many followers and emulators. The author provides extensive insight into the enigmatic, multi-faceted personality of this extraordinary religious-political leader.

ID number: 80021392
Year: 2005
Type: M

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:

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

323 /00890
vi, 65 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 158487189X
Author(s):
1. Zuhur, Sherifa
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SAUDI ARABIA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
3. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'This monograph examines the emergence and progress of an Islamist threat in Saudi Arabia and the simultaneous development of other forces for political change, and assesses the strategic situation in the Kingdom in light of the regional war on terrorism.'
ID number: 80019998
Year: 2005
Type: M

323 /00964
Radical Islam in Central Asia : Between Pen and Rifle - Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield.
xviii, 283 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0742529304
Author(s):
1. Naumkin, Vitalii Viacheslavovich
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
'Includes index.
'This volume presents case studies of three key Islamic political organizations in Central Asia : the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), the Hizb al-Tahrir al-Islami, or the Party of Islamic Liberation (HTI), and the Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan (IRPT). The book represents a comparative study of these three Islamic organizations, including the history, the ideology, and the organizational structure; the methods of political, military, and other types of activities; the power bases; the local and transnational links; the influence of external and internal factors; and the dynamics of transformation.'
ID number: 80020671
Year: 2005
Type: M
Devil's Game : How the United States Helped Unleash Fundamentalist Islam
388 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0805076522
Author(s):
   1. Dreyfuss, Robert
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
   2. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
   3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
   Includes index.
   'This is the previously untold account of America's misguided efforts, stretching across six decades, to cultivate the Islamic right in an effort to dominate the economically and strategically vital Middle East. Drawing on archival research and interviews with policy makers and CIA, defense, and foreign-service officials, the author argues that America's historic alliance with the Islamic right is greatly to blame for the emergence of Islamist terrorism in the 1990s.'
ID number: 80020703
Year: 2005
Type: M

Islamic Fundamentalism since 1945 - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
xv, 158 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0415301726
Author(s):
   1. Milton-Edwards, Beverley
Subject(s):
   1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
   Bibliography: p. 147-150. Includes index.
   'Since the Second World War, Islam and politics have combined to form a potent force known as Islamic fundamentalism. This force has, in recent years, grabbed the headlines as a new and grave threat to the West. The author analyses the roots and emergence of the new Islamic movements and the main thinkers that inspired them. Providing a much-needed historical overview, the main facets of Islamic fundamentalism are put in a global context, with a thematic debate of issues such as: the effects of colonialism on Islam; secularism and the Islamic reaction; Islam and violence; globalisation and transnational Islamic movements; Islam in the wake of 9/11.'
ID number: 80020526
Year: 2005
Type: M
323 /00938
xvi, 283 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1590512146
Author(s):
1. Brisard, Jean-Charles
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. ZARQAWI, ABU MUSAB, 1966-
3. TERRORISM
Notes:
Includes index.
'Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi has now assumed the role of successor to Osama Bin Laden. This Jordanian terrorist has been designated Public Enemy Number 1 in the United States, with a bounty of over twenty-five million dollars on his head. Zarqawi's group, Tawhid wal Jihad, has imposed a reign of terror in post-Saddam Iraq, a bloodbath running the gamut from deadly street attacks to the beheading of hostages. Emerging in the Iraqi conflict as the new leader of Al-Qaeda and casting a shadow throughout the Middle East and Europe, Zarqawi is now the dominant force in the jihadist network.'
ID number: 80020366
Year: 2005
Type: M

323 /00860
Terrorism and Violence in Southeast Asia: Transnational Challenges to States and Regional Stability - Armonk, NY: Sharpe.
xx, 262 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0765614332
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Smith, Paul J., ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This work examines the scale and root causes of terrorism across Southeast Asia, including the role of al-Qaeda's ascendancy in the region.'
ID number: 80019584
Year: 2005
Type: M
Jihad or Qatal? Examining Al Qaeda's Modus Operandi.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 29, no. 3, September 2013, p. 234-252.)

Author(s):
1. Burki, Shireen K.

Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
There is widespread acknowledgment that the modus operandi of jihadiis affiliated with Al Qaeda and associated movements (AQAM) relies on brutal terror-inducing tactics which, more often than not, target Muslim and non-Muslim non-combatants. This article comparatively analyzes the AQAM modus operandi within the traditional stipulations of Islamic precepts with respect to waging jihad al daghir. The purpose is to glean whether or not such tactics such as suicide bombings, declaring fellow Muslim apostates in order to kill them, use of IEDs and EFPs to target civilians, constitute legitimate rules of engagement in jihad al saghir.

ID Number: JA029652
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Chechnya and Kashmir: The Jihadist Evolution of Nationalism to Jihad and Beyond.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 25, no. 3, July - August 2013, p. 419-434.)

Author(s):
1. Garner, George

Subject(s):
1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
2. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
3. NATIONALISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)
4. NATIONALISM--JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)
5. JIHAD
6. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
This article examines the transformation of the Chechen conflict
from a predominately nationalist to jihadist struggle, and compares the similar changes that took place in the Kashmiri insurgency. Using global jihadist strategy and ideology, and the accompanying influence of Al Qaida, both conflicts are shown to have taken on a new ideology and to have expanded beyond previous areas of operation. In both instances, the political leadership wrapped themselves in the mantle of political Islam (Islamism) as ensuing violence led to rapid socioeconomic transformation and social breakdown, thus allowing foreign jihadists to exert power and take up/divert the cause. In the past few years, two main groups originating in Chechnya and Kashmir have taken on Western targets and become more indoctrinated in Al Qaida's global jihadist ideology: the Caucasus Emirate (CE) and Lashkaar-e Taiba (LeT). The opportunistic franchising strategy of Al Qaida could come to play a role in the future of both groups, especially if the CD is able to coalesce into a more unified front. More importantly, the global jihadist attributes of the CE must begin to garner the same attention in the Western world as that of LeT.

ID Number: JA029582
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Syria's Growing Jihad.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 55, no. 4, August - September 2013, p. 53-72.)
Author(s):
1. Jones, Seth G.
Subject(s):
1. SYRIA--HISTORY--PROTESTS, 2011-
2. JIHAD
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Syria is becoming a training ground for foreign fighters and a microcosm of sectarian conflict. The quicker the Assad regime falls, the better.
ID Number: JA029544
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Der deutsche Dschihad : eine Bestandsaufnahme.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 51. Jg, Heft 1, Jänner - Februar 2013, S. 48-52.)
Author(s):
1. Logvinov, Michail
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. ISLAM--GERMANY
ID Number: JA029126
Year: 2013
Language: German
Type: ART
Le triptyque des organisations terroristes islamistes : Asie centrale, Caucase, Afrique sahelienne, Corne de l'Afrique. (REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 756, janvier 2013, p. 90-98.)

Author(s):
1. Gauzere, David

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:
On peut relever des indices concordants d'une veritable strategie commune de destabilisation des Etats par les organisations terroristes islamistes, que ce soit en Asie centrale ou en Afrique subsaharienne. Elle se deploie en trois temps, a partir d'un sanctuaire, avec l'appui d'une zone grise vers un objectif a conquérir. C'est ce que l'auteur met en evidence avec des exemples precis.

ID Number: JA029089
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Gibas-Krzak, Danuta

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:
The aim of this article is to examine terrorism in the Balkans. Contemporary Islamic terrorism in the Balkans is caused by the increase of influences of Muslim fundamentalists, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The origins of Islamic terrorism are connected with radical trends of this religion, which became popular in the society in the period of socialist Yugoslavia. However, this trend could be widespread on a larger scale only when Mujahideen came to Bosnia and Herzegovina to take part in the civil war. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was the religious fanatics who mainly participated in the fighting. Many of them were the members of terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, and Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya. A considerable number of 'Warriors of Allah' remained on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina after the end of the civil war, thus contributing to the development of the terrorist network connected with radical factions of Islam. The author emphasizes that it is essential to take complex actions that aim to fight this threat by international cooperation of special services and the police as a part of the European Union mission. It is even more important since the West Balkans actively participate in the EU and NATO integration processes.

ID Number: JA029526
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
Relire la géographie de l'islam subsaharien.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 36, no. 143, automne 2013, p. 501-507.)
Author(s):
  1. Lasseur, Maud
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAM AND POLITICS--AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN
Notes:
ID Number: JA029671
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART

Tatarstan : The Battle over Islam in Russia's Heartland.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2013, p. 70-79.)
Author(s):
  1. Keenan, Ronan
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--TATARSTAN (RUSSIA)
ID Number: JA029514
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Militancy and Violence in West Africa : Reflecting on Radicalisation and Comparing Contexts.
(CONFLICT, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT, vol. 13, no. 2, May 2013, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFRICA, WEST
  2. VIOLENCE--AFRICA, WEST
ID Number: JA029470
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Islamistes : la déroute.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 139, printemps 2013, p. 81-95.)
Author(s):
  1. Denece, Eric
Subject(s):
  1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--FRANCE
  2. FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--MALI
  3. MALI--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
  4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--MALI
Notes:
Terrorist groups active in the Sahel region have been routed by French forces in recent months. Hundreds of radical fighters and several key leaders have been eliminated and almost all of Mali has been taken back. This is attributed to the excellent preparation and execution of Operation Serval and the support
offered to France by all border states, combined with the weak local powerbase of the Islamists and the internal divisions within the various radical groups, as spectacularly illustrated by the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), which switched sides. This secular Tuareg organization, initially allied to the hard-line Salafi group Ansar Dine, itself linked to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), was ousted by its partners and ended up fighting against them, alongside French forces. A note of caution, however. Although it has been considerably weakened, the jihadist threat has not been eradicated completely.

ID Number: JA029424
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART

Die Innere Lage der pakistanischen Streitkräfte : Motivation und Gefechtswert für die Aufstands bekämpfung im eigenen Land.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 51. Jg., Heft 3, Mai – Juni 2013, S. 307-313.)
Author(s):
1. Stahnke, Ulrich
Subject(s):
1. PAKISTAN--ARMED FORCES
2. TALIBAN
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
ID Number: JA029400
Year: 2013
Language: German
Type: ART

The State of Islamic Radicalism in Pakistan.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 37, no. 2, March – April 2013, p. 186-192.)
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
ID Number: JA029251
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 24, no. 3, July 2013, p. 375-393.)
Author(s):
1. Falkenburg, Luke
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
Since Operation Enduring Freedom, Central Asian militants, such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, have fled to Pakistan from their previous strongholds in Afghanistan. However, many militants have begun returning to Central Asia. Thus questions are raised as to what extent militancy has the potential to thrive with the pending North Atlantic Treaty Organization withdrawal from Afghanistan set for 2014 ? Is militancy a legitimate security threat to Central Asia ? What strategies might militants implement ? Thus, this article examines the current state of militancy, analyzes militant trends, introduces Afghanistan and Pakistan into the Central Asian equation, and determines the militants' capability and overall strategy. The article concludes that militant Islam, regardless of its current numbers, remains a viable threat to regional security, Afghanistan will be an essential factor for the
future of Central Asian militancy, and the form this re-emergence will take becomes apparent.

Yemen and the Arab Spring : Elite Struggles, State Collapse and Regional Security.
(ORBIS, vol. 57, no. 3, Summer 2013, p. 408-423.)
Author(s):
1. Juneau, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ARAB SPRING, 2010-
3. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Yemen, the poorest and most populous country on the Arabian Peninsula, has long been a prime candidate to join the failed state club. After the wave of uprisings sweeping through the Middle East reached the country in early 2011, the already high levels of instability and violence reached new heights and threatened to accelerate a steady march towards collapse. Even though a variety of scenarios can be identified for the future of Yemen, the most likely paths all imply a period of prolonged instability. This will carry significant consequences for regional and international security, in particular, by providing al Qaeda's local franchise with an attractive safe haven from which to plan and launch operations.

Terroristische Bedrohung : Al-Qaida ist in ganz Nordafrika verankert.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 2, Februar 2013, S. 103-106.)
Author(s):
1. Forsteneichner, Gunter F. C.
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--AFRICA, NORTH
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:

Al Qaeda's Uncertain Future.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 36, no. 8, August 2013, p. 635-653.)
Author(s):
1. Hoffman, Bruce
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
This article considers the current state of the Al Qaeda terrorist movement and its likely future trajectory. It considers the principle assumptions both today and in the past about Al Qaeda and how they affect our understanding of the movement and the threat that it poses; Al Qaeda's current capacity for violence; and its ability to plan strategically and implement terror operations. The article further identifies nine key change drivers that will likely determine Al Qaeda's fate in the years...
to come before concluding that, even while the core Al Qaeda group may be in decline, Al Qaeda-ism, the movement's ideology, continues to resonate and attract new adherents. In sum, it argues that Al Qaeda remains an appealing brand most recently and most especially to extremist groups in North and West Africa and the Levant.

Exposing and Exploiting Weaknesses in the Merger of Al-Qaeda and Al-Shabaab.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 24, no. 3, July 2013, p. 413-435.)
Author(s):
  1. Thomas, Matthew J.
Subject(s):
  1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
  2. TERRORISM--SOMALIA
Notes:
  On 9 February 2012 the Somali terrorist organization al-Shabaab officially merged with al-Qaeda. While the significance of the merger is highly contested, it does expose internal weaknesses within the two organizations along ideological, clan, and sectarian lines. The article identifies three key weaknesses of the merger and concludes with a discussion of al-Qaeda's growing presence in trans-Saharan Africa.

La guerre de trois mois : l'intervention francaise au Mali en perspectives.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 78, no. 2, ete 2013, p. 157-168.)
Author(s):
  1. Goya, Michel
Subject(s):
  1. MALI--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012--PARTICIPATION, FRENCH
  2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MALI
  3. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Notes:
  L'intervention au Mali a permis de reduire significativement le potentiel des djihadistes operant au Sahel. Ce succes a ete rendu possible par la conjonction d'une prise de decision politique claire et d'un dispositif militaire efficace. Cette operation a toutefois revele des carences, notamment capacitaires, et mis en avant la necessite d'apporter un soutien durable a l'armee malienne qui ne pourrait faire face, meme appuyee par une force onusienne, a une possible reconstitution des groupes djihadistes.
Al Qaeda in Mali: The Defection Connections.
(ORBIS, vol. 57, no. 3, Summer 2013, p. 467-484.)

Author(s):
1. Huckabey, Jessica M.

Subject(s):
1. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
2. TERRORISM--MALI

Notes:
The control of northern Mali in 2012 by Tuareg rebels and Islamist fighters aligned with al Qaeda proved a serious challenge to Western counterterrorism policies. This article looks at several aspects often overlooked in discussions of the internal dynamics of al Qaeda-linked groups. Using defections related to the al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) offshoot group, the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), in Mali as a case study, this article considers the issues of race and legitimacy connected to the group and the threat and policy implications that flow from this analysis.

ID Number: JA029509
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

The EU, the Muslim Brotherhood, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Author(s):
1. Lebl, Leslie S.

Subject(s):
1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)
2. ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
3. EU
4. MUSLIMS--EUROPE

Notes:
The European Union, the Muslim Brotherhood, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) are locked in a struggle for the future of Europe that encompasses very different visions. The EU aims for a highly sophisticated Western civilization; the Brotherhood and OIC see Europe as part of a future global Caliphate, an Islamic empire governed by an Islamist version of traditional Islamic law, or sharia. This competition extends to the United Nations where the OIC is seeking to enforce global prohibitions on criticism of Islam. A comparison of the EU's actions with those of the US federal government shows that US policymakers, in confronting a similar challenge, are making many of the same errors as their European counterparts.

ID Number: JA029117
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Muslimbruder als Alternative im Nahen Osten?.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 51. Jg, Heft 1, Jänner - Februar 2013, S. 60-64.)

Author(s):
1. Matzken, Heino

Subject(s):
1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)

ID Number: JA029127
Year: 2013
Language: German
Type: ART
Taliban Adaptations and Innovations.
(SMALL WARS AND INSURGENCIES, vol. 24, no. 1, March 2013, p. 3-27.)
Author(s):
1. Johnson, Thomas H.
Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN
2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
3. ASYMMETRIC WARFARE--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
Since 1978, insurgents in Afghanistan have endured a state of constant conflict, facing two occupying forces that have fielded modernized, highly capable militaries with a multitude of numerical and technological advantages over them. The asymmetry of these conflicts drove a rapid cycle of adaptation and innovation on the part of the insurgents that continues today. The Taliban way of war and approach to governance focuses on turning populations against political weakness and fielding simple and effective governance at the local and provincial levels. The Taliban has proven to be a highly adaptive, innovative, and resilient organization, drawing on tactics from conflicts in Iraq, Pakistan, and their own experience in Afghanistan to fight an effective and enduring defensive jihad. The introduction of improvised explosive devices, suicide bombers, and more recently a rising rate of assassinations all demonstrate the Taliban's ability to adapt tactically and innovate at the strategic level. These innovations are even more significant when one considers the cultural, social, and ideological barriers to change and how the Taliban overcame those barriers to include in their arsenal formerly taboo actions, such as suicide bombing. Understanding the innovation shown by insurgents in Afghanistan provides critical insights into the conflict the US-led coalition faces today and how it may be fought tomorrow.
ID Number: JA029207
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

2012

Perceptions of the 'Arab Spring' Within the Salafi-Jihadi Movement.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 35, no. 12, December 2012, p. 831-848.)
Author(s):
1. Gartenstein-Ross, Daveed
2. Vassefi, Tara
Subject(s):
1. ARAB SPRING, 2010-
2. JIHAD
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
This article provides a detailed examination of how the Salafi-jihadi movement perceives the 'Arab Spring' revolutionary events. Although Western scholars almost unanimously agree that these events will have an enormous impact on Al Qaeda and other groups that share its ideology, the voice of the jihadis has not been examined in detail. This article addresses this critical gap in the literature through an analysis of 101 significant documents produced by jihadi thinkers within a year following the movement's very first statement on the uprising in Tunisia. These include statements released by jihadi spokesmen, interviews with the movement's intellectual leaders, and discussions on jihadi web forums. The article concludes that Al Qaeda and the jihadi movement largely believe that the uprisings provide them a great deal of new
opportunities, and outlines the movement's developing strategy to capitalize on rapidly changing events on the ground.

Identity and Islamic Radicalization in Western Europe.
(CIVIL WARS, vol. 13, no. 3, September 2011, p. 259-279.)
Author(s):
1. Murshed, Syed Mansoob
2. Pavan, Sara
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EUROPE
2. MUSLIMS--EUROPE
Notes:
This article argues that both socio-economic disadvantage and political factors, such as foreign policy of the West about the Muslim world, along with historical grievances, play a part in the development of Islamic radicalized collective action in Western Europe. The authors emphasize the role of group identity-based individual behaviour in organizing collective action within radicalized Muslim groups. Inasmuch as culture plays any role at all in radicalization, it is because individuals feel the imperative to act on the basis of their Muslim identity, something to which different individuals will attach varying degrees of salience, depending on how they place their Muslim identity-based actions in the scheme of their multiple identities. They also emphasize the role of the opportunistic politician, from the majority European community, in fomenting hatred for Muslims, which also produces a backlash from radicalized political Islam. The authors present comparative evidence of socio-economic, political and cultural disadvantage faced by Muslim minorities in five West European countries: Germany, the UK, France, Spain and the Netherlands.

The Jihad Paradox: Pakistan and Islamist Militancy in South Asia.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 37, no. 1, Summer 2012, p. 111-141.)
Author(s):
1. Kapur, S. Paul
2. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
1. PAKISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. PAKISTAN--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
Notes:
Islamist militants based in Pakistan pose a major threat to regional and international security. Although this problem has only recently received widespread attention, Pakistan has long used militants as strategic tools to compensate for its severe political and material weakness. The use of Islamist militancy has constituted nothing less than a central component of Pakistani grand strategy; supporting jihad has been one of the principal means by which the Pakistani state has sought to produce security for itself. Contrary to the conventional wisdom, the strategy has not been wholly disastrous. Rather, it has achieved important domestic and international successes. Recently, however, Pakistan has begun to suffer from a 'jihad paradox': the very conditions that previously made Pakistan's
militant policy useful now make it extremely dangerous. Thus, despite its past benefits, the strategy has outlived its utility, and Pakistan will have to abandon it to avoid catastrophe. Other weak states, which may also be tempted to use nonstate actors as strategic tools, should take the Pakistani case as a cautionary lesson.

Al Qaeda's Post-9/11 Organizational Structure and Strategy: The Role of Islamist Regional Affiliates.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 30-41.)
Author(s):
1. Celso, Anthony N.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)

Fighting Al Qaeda in Yemen: Rethinking the Nature of the Islamist Threat and the Effectiveness of US Counterterrorism Strategy.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 35, no. 9, September 2012, p. 618-633.)
Author(s):
1. Hellmich, Christina
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
3. YEMEN (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
This article evaluates US perception of and response to Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) operating in Yemen. It evaluates the empirical evidence on which the present understanding of the group is based, the implications of the sociopolitical context in which it operates, and the uneasy position of the Yemeni government in the War against Terror as it has been affected by US policy from the early 1990s to the present. In the contested Yemeni state, AQAP is competing for political legitimacy and is increasingly dependent on public support. The US kill-or-capture response, the 'on-off' nature of its support that has made Yemen vulnerable to the influence of Al Qaeda in the past, and the actions of the Yemeni government itself, which depends on the continued existence of the threat to secure financial support vital for political survival, means that none of the measures being taken has the potential to defeat AQAP.
Revisiting the Early Al Qaeda: An Updated Account of Its Formative Years.

Author(s):
1. Bergen, Peter
2. Cruickshank, Paul

Subject(s):
1. Qaida (Organization)
2. Bin Laden, Osama, 1957-2011

Notes:
Ten years after 9/11, and after the death of Osama bin Laden, this article re-examines the early history of Al Qaeda - from its founding in August 1988 up until bin Laden's declaration of war against the United States in Afghanistan in 1996 - by examining the group's aims, operations, alliances, finances, and administration during five distinct phases of the evolution of bin Laden's worldview. The authors argue that in assessing the formative years of bin Laden's organization, it is equally wrong to minimize the ambitions and organization of the early Al Qaeda as it is to telescope back from the al Qaeda of the 9/11 attacks to argue that the group was organizing itself to wage a global Jihad from its inception. The authors outline how it was only a half decade later - after the group had decamped to Sudan, and after the US had deployed troops in Saudi Arabia and Somalia - that al Qaeda shifted to conceiving its central mission as attacking American targets.

ID Number: JA028485
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Sind wir in einer Falle von Al Qaida?: die strategische Planung der ersten globalen nicht-staatlichen Terrororganisation.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 50. Jg., Heft 2, Markt - April 2012, S. 184-188.)

Author(s):
1. Krech, Hans

Subject(s):
1. Qaida (Organization)

ID Number: JA028419
Year: 2012
Language: German
Type: ART

Egypte: les Freres musulmans et la bataille pour le pouvoir.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 77, no. 3, automne 2012, p. 615-628.)

Author(s):
1. Collombier, Virginie

Subject(s):
1. Egypt--Politics and Government
2. Muslim Brotherhood (Egypt)

Notes:
Mohamed Morsi est le premier civil president de l'Egypte, mais nul ne connait ses pouvoirs. Ceux-ci devront sans doute etre precisees dans le cadre de compromis passes entre la confreirie des Freres musulmans et le Conseil supreme des forces armees. Le face-a-face entre ces deux forces dominantes determinera l'issue du processus constitutionnel. Beaucoup dependra également de la cohesion de la confreirie et des relations qu'elle entretiendra avec les autres forces politiques egypitienes.
Les frères musulmans égyptiens à l'épreuve du pouvoir.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 138, hiver 2012 - 2013, p. 207-221.)

Author(s):
1. Lacroix, Stéphane

Subject(s):
1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)
2. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:
The Muslim Brotherhood, helped by the Arab Spring, has succeeded in taking power in Egypt. While they did not trigger the revolution that kicked Mubarak out of power in 2011, they have very cleverly co-opted the movement to emerge as the victors. Just look at the facts: Brotherhood member Mohamed Morsi is the country's president; the Brotherhood has a large majority in the Parliament; and they recently managed to have a constitution largely inspired by their political agenda approved in a referendum. The opposition remaining from the Mubarak era, both judicial and military, has been significantly weakened. Faced with this irresistible force, the opposition at first seemed to be deeply divided. But the increasingly authoritarian stance of President Morsi could well change things: virtually the entire non-Islamist opposition has recently consolidated within a new structure, called the National Salvation Front. The legislative elections slated for early this year will be critical to the country's future.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 31, no. 1, March 2012, p. 77-91.)

Author(s):
1. Johnson, Thomas H.
2. DuPee, Matthew C.

Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN

Notes:
Periodically, Afghanistan's Taliban leadership formerly issues Layeha or 'codes of conduct' for their fighters and supporters. Layeha offer important insights into the Afghan Taliban's objectives, strategies and the psyche/perspective of Taliban leadership. This article presents an analysis of the Taliban's code of conduct and examines what Layeha tell us about Taliban objectives, strategy and organization. Such information would seem particularly important as the United States as well as its coalition allies assess their Afghan operational strategy as well as exit strategy from Afghanistan. This analysis of the Layeha suggests that the Taliban remain most concerned with: chain of command principles preventing the fragmentation of the various Taliban networks; obtaining and maintaining public support by winning 'hearts and minds' of local residents; ensuring enough fighters remain engaged in combat; and galvanizing the perception that the Taliban represent a capable, desirable and fair alternative to the current Afghan political establishment.
Assessing the Jihadist Terrorist Threat to America and American Interests.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 2, February 2011, p. 65-101.)

Author(s):
1. Bergen, Peter  
2. Hoffman, Bruce  
3. Tiedemann, Katherine

Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. TERRORISM--USA  
3. JIHAD

Notes:
Al Qaeda and allied groups continue to pose a threat to the United States. Although it is less severe than the catastrophic proportions of a 9/11-like attack, the threat today is more complex and more diverse than at any time over the past nine years. Al Qaeda or its allies continue to have the capacity to kill dozens, or even hundreds, of Americans in a single attack. A key shift in the past couple of years is the increasingly prominent role in planning and operations that US citizens and residents have played in the leadership of Al Qaeda and aligned groups, and the higher numbers of Americans attaching themselves to these groups. Another development is the increasing diversification of the types of US-based jihadist militants, and the groups with which those militants have affiliated. Indeed, these jihadists do not fit any particular ethnic, economic, educational, or social profile. Al Qaeda's ideological influence on other jihadist groups is on the rise in South Asia and has continued to extend into countries like Yemen and Somalia; Al Qaeda's top leaders are still at large, and American overreactions to even unsuccessful terrorist attacks arguably have played, however inadvertently, into the hands of the jihadists. Working against Al Qaeda and allied groups are the ramped-up campaign of drone attacks in Pakistan, increasingly negative Pakistani attitudes and actions against the militants based on their territory, which are mirrored by increasingly hostile attitudes toward Al Qaeda and allied groups in the Muslim world in general, and the fact that erstwhile militant allies have now also turned against Al Qaeda. This article is based on interviews with a wide range of senior US counterterrorism officials at both the federal and local levels, and embracing the policy, intelligence, and law enforcement communities, supplemented by the authors' own research.'
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 47-62.)

Author(s):  
1. Fishman, Brian

Subject(s):  
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
2. JIHAD  
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--CHINA

Notes:
China will undoubtedly play a larger role in Osama bin Laden's successors' reassessment of the global geopolitical picture. Beijing, in turn, must determine how its traditional foreign policy should evolve to respond to the increasing problems posed by al-Qaeda and its allies.

ID Number: JA027885
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Al Qaeda's Challenge.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 5, September - October 2011, p. 20-32.)

Author(s):  
1. MacCants, William

Subject(s):  
1. JIHAD  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
3. ARAB SPRING, 2010- 
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS

Notes:
On 9/11, the global jihadist movement burst into the world's consciousness, but a decade later, thanks in part to the Arab Spring and the killing of Osama bin Laden, it is in crisis. With Western-backed dictators falling, al Qaeda might seem closer than ever to its goal of building Islamic states. But the revolutions have empowered the group's chief rivals instead: Islamic parliamentarians, who are willing to use ballots, not bombs.

ID Number: JA027937
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Every Kingdom Divided Against Itself Will Be Ruined: A Reflection, a Deflection, and a Qualified Reinterpretation of the Global Jihad.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 34, no. 9, September 2011, p. 672-695.)

Author(s):  
1. Martin, Liam  
2. Smith, M. L. R.

Subject(s):  
1. JIHAD  
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
Much analytical commentary implies that a generic West is the principal target of jihadist activism. This study contends that this is a misconception, fostered by jihadist groups like Al Qaeda in order to accentuate their stature in the Islamic world and to obscure their true aims, which are first and foremost to secure the dominance of the Salafist interpretation of Islam. The analysis situates Al Qaeda in the tradition of Islamic reform movements and shows that a violent Sufi/Salafist conflict pervades nearly all current examples of strife within
the Muslim world. In these conflicts, the role of the 'West' is instrumental, not central to the struggle. Consequently, this study offers a qualification to notions of a 'global jihad' and suggests this has important considerations for policymakers in determining the nature of the threat posed by Islamist militancy.

ID Number: JA027994
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Ideologies of Jihad in Europe.
Author(s):
1. Nesser, Petter
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
Notes:
The article explores ideological fault lines among Sunni Muslim militants (jihadists) in Europe since the mid-1990s. It argues there have been disputes among the militants about whether to prioritize local struggles or Al Qaeda's global war, and about the legitimacy of launching terrorist attacks in European states offering political asylum to Muslims. It concludes that Europe's militants have become more ideologically unified in conjunction with the invasions of Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Mohammed drawings, seeing European countries as legitimate and prioritized targets, and identifying with Al Qaeda.

ID Number: JA027732
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

La campagne anti-francaise d'Al-Qaida au Sahara.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 131, printemps 2011, p. 147-160.)
Author(s):
1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
Subject(s):
1. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--AFRICA, NORTH
Notes:
Faced with difficulties in its 'sanctuaries' in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Al-Qaeda is attempting to open up a new front in its self-declared war on the West. Its aim is for the Sahara to become the scene of an international jihad against the new 'crusaders', singling out France - the region's former colonial power - as enemy number one. In January 2007, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), an offshoot of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA), declared its allegiance to Osama Bin Laden's organization, subsequently renaming itself 'Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb' (AQIM). The terrorist group has since waged a series of attacks in Algeria, Mali and Niger in an attempt to push France to send in troops. A growing number of kidnapped hostages have been killed, several of them French civilians. The French government must not give in to this provocation and must refrain from deploying armed forces in the region as this is precisely what Bin Laden and his henchmen want.

ID Number: JA027897
Year: 2011
Language: French
Type: ART
The Evolution of the Discourse of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb: Themes, Countries and Individuals.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 16, no. 2, July 2011, p. 279-298.)
Author(s):
  1. Torres Soriano, Manuel R.
Subject(s):
  1. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
  2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--AFRICA, NORTH
Notes:
This paper analyses the propaganda of the Algerian terrorist group the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat/Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) from 1998 to 2009 and evaluates the repercussions of the group's merger with Al-Qaeda on its discourse. The paper argues that integration into the Al-Qaeda hierarchy has had little influence on such discourse or on the group's strategies. The analysis lends support to the view that the group is lukewarm in its commitment to Al-Qaeda. Although the content of AQIM propaganda now embraces more countries, individuals and issues, the fact is that membership of Al-Qaeda has not brought about any significant turning point.
ID Number: JA027967
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Terrorism in Afghanistan and Instability in Central Asia.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, vol. 12, no. 3, 2011, p. 28-38.)
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
  2. TALIBAN
  3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
ID Number: JA028307
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

The Uncertainties of Change: The Arab Spring and Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 4, August - September 2011, p. 72-79.)
Author(s):
  1. Harris, Alistair
Subject(s):
  1. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al Qa'ida has historically used Yemen as a safe haven rather than an active front. But in recent years Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) has effectively fused transnational and highly local grievances, resulting in a conflation of internal and external targets. A kinetic approach using increased aerial attacks will not decapitate the organisation. They key to its demise instead lies in the calls for good governance and economic opportunity found in the Arab Spring.
ID Number: JA027979
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Farrall, Leah
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al Qaeda is stronger today than when it carried out the 9/11 attacks. Accounts that contend that it is on the decline treat the central Al Qaeda organization separately from its subsidiaries and overlook its success in expanding its power and influence through them.
ID Number: JA027508
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

The Zawahiri Era.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 115, September - October 2011, p. 18-26.)
Author(s):
1. Scheur, Michael
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Meet Ayman al-Zawahiri, the Egyptian doctor-turned-jihadist-mastermind - and the new head of al-Qaeda. All reassuring Obama-administration rhetoric to the contrary, Obama bin Laden's methodical second-in-command, who inherits a revamped, resilient organization bursting with swollen ranks of new recruits, may well out-terrorize his predecessor. Prepare for the new age of jihad.
ID Number: JA027965
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

The Battle for Reform with Al-Qaeda.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 3, Summer 2011, p. 103-122.)
Author(s):
1. Zarate, Juan C.
2. Gordon, David A.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. ARAB SPRING, 2010-
Notes:
Paradoxically, the Arab Spring represents a strategic pivot for al-Qaeda and its associated movements - at once the moment is an existential threat to its ideology and a potential window to restore lost relevance amidst its core Sunny constituency and its concept of reform-by-jihad.
ID Number: JA027887
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
  1. Krech, Hans

Subject(s):
  1. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
  2. TERRORISM--AFRICA, NORTH

ID Number: JA027714
Year: 2011
Language: German
Type: ART


Author(s):
  1. Trager, Eric

Subject(s):
  1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)

Notes:
To understand the Brotherhood's prospects in Egypt's upcoming elections, one has to understand the organization itself. This intensely disciplined operation has an intricate system for recruitment and promotion and a devoutly loyal membership - one likely to triumph at the polls and move Egypt in a decidedly theocratic, anti-Western direction.

ID Number: JA027944
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s):
  1. Qazi, Shehzad H.

Subject(s):
  1. INSURGENCY--PAKISTAN
  2. TALIBAN

Notes:
The Pakistani Taliban, factionalized into some 40 groups, form a decentralized insurgent movement, often characterized by infighting, divergent motivations, and a shifting web of alliances. The Pakistani Taliban remain little understood because most scholars have avoided a serious treatment of the insurgent movement and instead focused on analyzing the geopolitics of the region and Pakistan's 'double game'. This article seeks to fill this gap by dissecting the movement through selected theories of organization and mobilization. First, the author explains the various dimensions of the conflict and the origins of the insurgency. Next, he discusses the Pakistani Taliban's political organization, categorizing it as composed of various warlord regimes. He further lists the Taliban's component groups and numerical strength and charts the leadership structure. Lastly, the author analyzes insurgent recruitment strategies, accounting for the role of selective incentives, coercion, and genuine grievances.

ID Number: JA028285
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Crushed in the Shadows: Why Al Qaeda Will Lose the War of Ideas.
Author(s):
1. Brahimi, Alia
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
As a network of affiliate groups, Al Qaeda's more diffused structure, since the end of 2001, is described as one of its greatest strengths. Certainly, after losing its territorial base in Afghanistan, Al Qaeda as 'network' has gained in tactical agility and global reach. This article argues, however, that Osama bin Laden's ceding of command-and-control to autonomous Al Qaeda 'franchises' represents an important source of weakness in the battle for hearts and minds in the Muslim world. As Al Qaeda's global jihad is increasingly imported by its affiliates into local and sectarian conflicts, the death toll is largely Muslim and civilian. The targeting of Muslim civilians is exceptionally difficult to justify, morally, theologically, and by bin Laden's own standards of legitimate jihad. This article shows how the killing of Muslim civilians undermines the crucial lynchpins of bin Laden's ideology and alienates the popular support that 'Al Qaeda central' see as indispensable to Al Qaeda's success.

Mind Slaughter: The Neutralizations of Jihadi Salafism.
Author(s):
1. Cottee, Simon
Subject(s):
1. SALAFIYAH
2. JIHAD
Notes:
This article focuses on the neutralizations of the jihadi Salafi ideology. It is divided into three parts. The first describes the various rhetorical accounts that ordinary people use to neutralize conventional moral controls against inhumane conduct. The second traces how these accounts inform and drive the jihadi Salafi worldview. The third, and concluding, part of the article sketches out the policy implications of the analysis set out here, arguing that any attempt to derail the global Salafi jihad must critically undermine the core neutralizations of the jihadi Salafi ideology, since it is these which enable jihadi combatants to escape conventional moral constraints and perpetrate acts of inhumanity.

ID Number: JA026570
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

ID Number: JA026714
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):  
1. Hegghammer, Thomas

Subject(s):  
1. JIHAD  
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM  
3. MERCENARY TROOPS

Notes:
Why has transnational war volunteering increased so dramatically in the Muslim world since 1980? Standard explanations, which emphasize US-Saudi support for the 1980s Afghan mujahideen, the growth of Islamism, or the spread of Wahhabism are insufficient. The increase in transnational war volunteering is better explained as the product of a pan-Islamic identity movement that grew strong in the 1970s Arab world from elite competition among exiled Islamists in international organizations and Muslim regimes. Seeking political relevance and increased budgets, Hijaz-based international activists propagated an alarmist discourse about external threats to the Muslim nation and established a global network of Islamic charities. This 'soft' pan-Islamic discourse and network enabled Arabs invested in the 1980s Afghanistan war to recruit fighters in the name of inter-Muslim solidarity. The Arab-Afghan mobilization in turn produced a foreign fighter movement that still exists today, as a phenomenon partly distinct from al-Qaeda. The analysis relies on a new data set of foreign fighter mobilizations, rare sources in Arabic, and interviews with former activists.

ID Number: JA027531
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

The Madrid Bombings and Global Jihadism.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 2, April - May 2010, p. 83-104.)

Author(s):  
1. Reinares, Fernando

Subject(s):  
1. TERRORISM--SPAIN  
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SPAIN  
3. JIHAD  
4. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
Since the attacks of 11 September 2001 on New York and Washington DC there has been an ongoing controversy about whether the real threat of global terrorism is posed by al-Qaeda, its territorial extensions and affiliated organisations, or by decentralised groups inspired by, but unconnected to, such entities. The 11 March 2004 Madrid train bombings are often held up as the archetype of an independent local cell at work, and the perpetrators depicted as self-recruited, leaderless terrorists. Six years after the blasts, however, new evidence connecting some of the most notorious members of the Madrid bombing network with al-Qaeda's senior leadership, along with features of the terrorist network itself and distinctive elements of the likely strategy behind the blasts, suggest that these assumptions are misleading. Judicial documentation now fully accessible at Spain's National Court and other relevant primary or secondary sources can help us better understand what the attacks can tell us about al-Qaeda and a global terrorism in transition, as well as about the changing nature of the
threat to open societies.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 27-38.)
Author(s):
1. Stevenson, Jonathan
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SOMALIA
2. PIRACY--SOMALIA
Notes:
Piracy and rising Islamist militancy have intensified US and European diplomatic interest in Somalia, while African perceptions of the establishment of US AFRICOM and the growing likelihood that the Combined Joint Task Force - Horn of Africa in Djibouti would become a long-term American base, have posed a strategic communications challenge for the United States. A deteriorating humanitarian situation in drought-plagued Somalia, precipitated by the October 2009 US suspension of food aid over fears that aid workers were diverting it to terrorists, and the prospect of unmanageable numbers of Somali refugees fleeing over comparatively stable Kenya's border, have increased pressure on Washington to revise US policy. These factors could lead to a new approach, consonant with the evolving emphasis on nuanced counter-insurgency, involving the application of soft power, such as development aid, with less scrutiny on governance. Robust, high-profile international diplomatic or military initiatives in Somalia, however, are unlikely. Near-term developments in Somalia will probably follow the depressingly familiar pattern whereby the Transitional Federal Government and Islamist militias maintain an uneasy military stalemate, with neither building the political infrastructure and good will required to tip the balance decisively.

Une strategie contre Al-Qaida.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 730, mai 2010, p. 97-103.)
Author(s):
1. Hanne, Hugo
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Notes:
En recapitulant l'histoire d'Al-Qaida, sa dimension regionale, ses entreprises criminelles, ses emeutes, on peut amplifier et renforcer la lutte contre le terrorisme islamiste. Le chemin de la lutte antiterroriste passe aussi par une resolution intellectuelle et morale.
(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 43, no. 3, September 2010, p. 297-308.)
Author(s): 1. Holland, Edward C. 2. O'Loughlin, John
Subject(s): 1. DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)--ETHNIC RELATIONS 2. DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT 3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--DAGESTAN (RUSSIA)
Notes: Previous academic work on stability in Dagestan has focused on two potential cleavages, the republic's ethnic diversity and the challenge from radical Islamist groups. Using results from a December 2005 survey, and focusing on Dagestan's six main ethnic groups, this paper investigates attitudes towards the dual topics of the politicization of ethnicity and the relationship between terrorism and Islamism. The authors find that Dagestanis maintain layered conceptions of identity, and do not attribute violence predominantly to radical Islam in the republic or the wider North Caucasus. Scholars should be aware of Rogers Brubaker's concept of groupism in analyzing not just ethnic groups, but religious movements as well.
ID Number: JA027160
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

The North Caucasus: Russian Roulette on Europe's Borders.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 40, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 87-100.)
Author(s): Phlipot, Constance A.
Subject(s): 1. TERRORISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA) 2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
Notes: The author provides here a sterling analysis of the situation in the North Caucasus. Her research reveals that this Russian dominated region, which is rich in hydrocarbon resources and crisscrossed by oil and gas pipelines, is in danger of being lost to Islamic fundamentalists. The North Caucasus first came to international attention during Russia's two wars with Chechnya, but it is now facing an even greater threat from the spillover of low-level insurgencies from neighboring Dagestan and Ingushetia. The author concludes that if this insurgency is indeed sponsored by a radical Islamic movement it has the potential for impacting US strategic objectives in the region.
ID Number: JA027170
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
Islamic Radicalization in Russia: An Assessment.


Author(s): 1. Dannreuther, Roland

Subject(s): 1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
To what extent does Russia face the threat of Islamic radicalization? This article provides an assessment of the nature and severity of the threat and its changing dynamics from the Yeltsin to the Putin periods in post-Soviet Russia. It argues that, contrary to many accounts, the threat was at its greatest during the late 1990s and in the Yeltsin period. Moreover, the Putin administration adopted a series of policies that have had some significant successes in stemming the flow of Islamic radicalism within Russia. This has involved a policy mix, including repression and coercion, most notably in the military campaign in Chechnya; diplomatic efforts in the Middle East and broader Muslim world to improve Russia's image; pro-active domestic policies to co-opt and support moderate Russian Muslim leaders and their communities; and attempts to construct a national identity and ideology which supports the multi-confessional and multinational nature of the Russian state and recognizes the Muslim contribution to Russian statehood and nationality. Although these policies have had their successes, there are also significant limitations, the most notable of which is the failure to address the problems of poor governance in the North Caucasus, which has sustained the Islamist insurgency in the region. The failure to develop an intermediary Muslim civil society in Russia more generally also contributes to the continuing appeal of Islamist radicalism, particularly among younger Russian Muslims.

ID Number: JA026607
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

State Collapse and Islamist Extremism: Re-evaluating the Link.


Author(s): 1. Foltz, Zachary Devlin
2. Taner, Binnur Ozkececi

Subject(s): 1. STATE, THE
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:
When states collapse, so do the most obvious obstacles to violent extremism in their territory. Extremists seem free to recruit and operate from these areas without interference from state security forces. In reality, however, state collapse creates as many constraints as opportunities for extremists. This paper problematizes the commonly held view that there is a strong link between state collapse and the rise of extremism. An empirical analysis suggests that although there is a correlation between state collapse and an increase in Islamists' appeal and influence, state collapse does not necessarily generate more violent ideologies. Rather, state collapse allows those committed to violence under all circumstances to ally more moderate elements. If the population comes to see the Islamists as destabilizing rather than securing, they may turn on them, leading the moderate Islamists to either break with the extremists, or follow them to the political margins. Similarly, extremists may grow weary of moderate actions, demanding that the group increase its
violence and, again, forcing moderators to choose between the extremists' vision and broad political support. Therefore, the authors main finding is that contrary to commonly held view, the population of a collapsed state, rather than an extremists' hotbed, can, in fact, be a potentially powerful anti-extremist force.

Radical Islam in Europe.

(ORBIS, vol. 54, no. 1, Winter 2010, p. 46-60.)

Author(s):  
1. Lebl, Leslie S.
Subject(s):  
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:
Europe now faces three related but different challenges: how to respond in a time when 'native' European populations are shrinking, to the growing presence of Muslim minorities; how to avoid having its relationship with Muslim communities controlled by Islamists who seek to replace Western civilization with Islamic government based on sharia law; and what to do generally about this Islamist threat. Thus far, the European responses to these challenges have been shaped by four factors: accumulated civilizational exhaustion; the inability to grasp the challenge posed to European national identities by the allure of the global Caliphate; weakness arising from degraded security capabilities, including the impact of the continued drive to 'build Europe' by adopting the Treaty of Lisbon; and the preference for appeasement of Islamists demands.

Al Qaeda's Organizational Structure and Its Evolution.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 12, December 2010, p. 1043-1078.)

Author(s):
1. Gunaratna, Rohan
2. Oreg, Aviv
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
The inner organizational structure of Al Qaeda within the expanded framework of the 'Global Jihad movement' has been a subject of much debate between scholars. As is elaborated later, the 'global Jihad movement' is composed of several elements that possess radical Islamic ideology and conduct operational activity in different regions in the world under the banner of Jihad. The dominant factor within the 'Global Jihad movement' is by no doubt Al Qaeda. The purpose of this article is to focus solely on Al Qaeda and present the formal internal structure of the organization. The article argues that Al Qaeda is first and foremost, an infrastructural organization with a formal echelon, hierarchy, sub-departmental division, and duties distribution reflecting characteristics of a guerilla and terrorist organization. The article portrays the formal layout of Al Qaeda, composed of the main command apparatus, and names the different personalities who fill the more important
positions within Al Qaeda's hierarchy from its days of inception until today.

The Strategic Failures of al Qaeda.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 40, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 60-71.)
Author(s):
1. McCabe, Thomas R.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

D'une Al-Qaida a l'autre.
(SECURITE GLOBALE, no. 12, ete 2010, p. 87-96.)
Author(s):
1. Ould Mohamedou, Mohammad
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)

Notes:
Al-Qaida est-t-elle affaiblie ? En l'absence d'une attaque majeure depuis 2005, et face a l'échec de diverses tentatives d'attentats, peut-on légitimement croire qu'en raison de quelques dysfonctionnements internes ou face au succès des opérations de lutte contre le terrorisme, le groupe transnational arme en soit enfin arrive a marquer le pas dans le conflit qui l'oppose aux Etats-Unis et ses alliés ? Alternativement, l'organisation serait-elle entrée dans une nouvelle phase de sa stratégie de longue durée, par laquelle elle donnerait désormais la priorité à la reorganisation de ses structures et à la reimplantation de cellules décentralisées semi-autonomes, au détriment des attaques spectaculaires ?

From Cottage Industry to International Organisation : The Evolution of Salafi-Jihadism and the Emergence of the Al Qaeda Ideology.
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 22, no. 4, October - December 2010, p. 541-558.)
Author(s):
1. Turner, John
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. SALAFIYAH

Notes:
Al Qaeda after the invasion of Afghanistan can now be understood as not only an international terror organisation but an ideology which inspires groups with similar goals of a supranational caliphate. The Al Qaeda ideology draws from long standing historical Islamic concepts that date to the time of Muhammad. The ideologues of the organisation, most notably Ayman Zawahiri, have cleverly used these ideas and the works of other Islamists to create not just a terror organisation but an ideology designed to unite disparate groups of Islamic radicals around the world.
2009

Al-Qaida's Virtual Crisis.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 1, February 2009, p. 56-64.)
Author(s):
1. Awan, Akil N.
2. Al-Lami, Mina
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--COMPUTER NETWORK RESOURCES
Notes:
The fight Al-Qa'ida has waged against the West has been fought on a virtual as well as physical battlefield. Recently, many jihadist strongholds and hiding places on the web have been shut down. This article charts the growth and the current crisis of Al-Qa'ida's 'media jihad'.

Djihad dans le Caucase du Nord.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 125, automne 2009, p. 223-240.)
Author(s):
1. Chaudet, Didier
Subject(s):
1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
2. JIHAD
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
Notes:
The mountainous North Caucasus, home to many largely Muslim ethnic groups, is one of the most explosive regions on the planet. Although it is part of the Russian Federation, Moscow has had a hard time imposing its authority. Chechnya, even after two bloody wars, is not fully pacified, and the supposedly pro-Russian regime installed in Grozny is increasingly out of control. But it is not the only North Caucasian republic causing serious problems. The whole region - from Dagestan and Ingushetia to North Ossetia - is in the grip of violence and dissent. International jihadists, in the region for fifteen years, have significantly radicalized the Chechen rebellion and have destabilized the entire North Caucasus. The Kremlin has relied on local warlords to subdue insurgents, but this short-term policy has only aggravated the situation.
The Local and Global Jihad of al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghrib.
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 63, no. 2, Spring 2009, p. 213-226.)

Author(s):
1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre

Subject(s):
1. QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--ALGERIA

Notes:
Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghrib (AQIM) was founded in 2007 as the latest offshoot of the global jihad. But it is deeply rooted in a long and complex history of Algerian violence, with the 'Afghan' volunteers in the 1980s, the civil war raging in the 1990s, and the more recent crisis of the jihadi networks. Despite all its global rhetoric, AQIM has not fully transcended its local dynamics, between its Kabylia strongholds and its Saharan groups.

ID Number: JA025792
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Jihadistes de tous les pays, dispersez-vous !.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 175-189.)

Author(s):
1. Hecker, Marc
2. Rid, Thomas

Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:
We all know that Al-Qaeda is not just another terrorist group. Although it does have a kind of 'head office', its structure is not really hierarchical. All over the world, jihadist groups are inspired by its example and cite Bin Laden's organization, without necessarily being directly linked to it. Which is why it is so difficult to destroy this multiform, nebulous entity. Nonetheless, like all terrorist groups preceding it, Al-Qaeda can be weakened and, hopefully, neutralized. A closer look at how various terrorist movements of the past were defeated or brought a halt to their activities reveals that, although force is necessary, it is never sufficient in itself. In any case, the struggle against Al-Qaeda will be a long one and, given the vitality of the international jihadist movement, its defeat will probably never be total.

ID Number: JA025891
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART
Transnational Movements and Terrorism.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 53, 2009, p. 28-33.)
Author(s):
1. Stout, Mark E.
2. Lynch, Thomas F.
3. Hammes, Thomas X.
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
ID Number: JA025701
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

In Search of Salafi Jihadist Strategic Thought: Mining the Words of the Terrorists.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 32, no. 10, October 2009, p. 876-892.)
Author(s):
1. Stout, Mark
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. SALAFIYAH
3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al Qaeda and its affiliates (AQA) are a loose conglomeration of groups and individuals linked by adherence to a form of Sunni Islam that they call Salafi jihadism. The written works of an intellectually vigorous group of thinkers within AQA show that strategic thought grounded in mainstream global thought on revolutionary warfare exists within this community. A major concern of the strategic thinkers is the extent to which the foot soldiers ignore their prescriptions, engaging in disjointed, counterproductive operations. The U.S. Department of Defense is examining methods by which it might broaden scholarly access to an extensive collection of captured terrorist documents. Such an action would provide fertile grounds for studying this issue.
ID Number: JA026242
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Les limites du terrorisme islamiste.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2009, p. 50-59.)
Author(s):
1. Baconnet, Alexis
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
ID Number: JA026322
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART
Selective Engagement with Islamist Terrorists: Exploring the Prospects.
(Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, vol. 32, no. 1, 2009, p. 18-35.)
Author(s):
1. Wither, James K.
Subject(s):
1. Terrorism--Religious Aspects--Islam
Notes:
Despite claims to the contrary, governments have frequently talked to groups branded as terrorists in their efforts to find peaceful solutions to longstanding armed conflicts. The rhetoric of the so-called War on Terror has tended to portray an uncompromising and extreme, monolithic Islamist enemy with whom such accommodation is unthinkable. Therefore, it is not surprising that the potential for dialogue and negotiation with Islamist terrorist groups has been relatively neglected. This article examines the character of the contemporary Islamist threat and explores the prospects for selective engagement with terrorist groups that may not share Al Qaeda's global jihadist agenda.
ID Number: JA025588
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Islamism in Azerbaijan: How Potent?.
(Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, vol. 32, no. 8, August 2009, p. 726-742.)
Author(s):
1. Wilhelmsen, Julie
Subject(s):
1. Islam and Politics--Azerbaijan
2. Islamic Fundamentalism--Azerbaijan
Notes:
Azerbaijan is deemed to be the most secular of all post-Soviet Muslim countries. Nevertheless, growing independent Islamic activism, inspired by the international Islamic discourse and helped by foreign Islamic actors, and combined with a repressive regime response to this activity carried out under the banner of antiterrorism may contribute to make Islamism a potent factor in Azerbaijan. This article maps out independent Shi'a and Sunni activism and regime response in Azerbaijan. By assessing the dynamics between these two factors the article draws conclusions on the potential for politicization and radicalization of Islam in Azerbaijan.
ID Number: JA026115
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.

### 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.

### 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.
Understanding Support for Islamist Militancy in Pakistan.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 34, no. 3, Winter 2009, p. 79-118.)
Author(s):
1. Shapiro, Jacob N.
2. Fair, C. Christine
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PAKISTAN
Notes:
Islamist militancy in Pakistan has long stood atop the international security agenda, yet there is almost no systematic evidence about why individual Pakistanis support Islamist militant organizations. An analysis of data from a nationally representative survey of urban Pakistanis refutes four influential conventional wisdoms about why Pakistanis support Islamic militancy. First, there is no clear relationship between poverty and support for militancy. If anything, support for militant organizations is increasing in terms of both subjective economic well-being and community economic performance. Second, personal religiosity and support for sharia law are poor predictors of support for Islamist militant organizations. Third, support for political goals espoused by legal Islamist parties is a weak indicator of support for militant organizations. Fourth, those who support core democratic principles or have faith in Pakistan's democratic process are not less supportive of militancy. Taken together, these results suggest that commonly prescribed solutions to Islamist militancy - economic development, democratization, and the like - may be irrelevant at best and might even be counterproductive.

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.
Al-Qaeda's Palestinian Problem.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 4, August - September 2009, p. 71-86.)
Author(s):
1. Mendelsohn, Barak
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
3. HAMAS
Notes:
In distress, al-Qaeda is seeking to use the Palestinian question to improve its image, but is finding there is no easy way to back its promises with action.
ID Number: JA026054
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

L'Europe, terre d'influence des Freres musulmans.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 2, 2009, p. 377-388.)
Author(s):
1. Amghar, Samir
Subject(s):
1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)
Notes:
Les Freres musulmans, groupe islamiste le plus important du monde arabe, sont largement presents en Europe. Leur mouvance comprend plusieurs types d'organisation, des plus autonomes aux plus orthodoxes. En choisissant de jouer, en particulier en France, la carte de l'insertion dans la societe politique locale et nationale, les Freres connaissent désormais une certaine normalisation, qui se traduit par une crise de leurs enonces ideologiques et de leur force militante.
ID Number: JA025954
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART

The Muslim Brotherhood and the Emerging 'Shia Crescent'.
Author(s):
1. Helfont, Samuel
Subject(s):
1. SUNNITES
2. SHIITES
3. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)
Notes:
To form a more prudent foreign policy toward the Muslim Brotherhood, we must understand it not only as a domestic actor, but also as a major regional player. In fact, the Brotherhood has a complex relationship with Iran and the Shias, which blurs the lines of the so-called Shia Crescent. This article addresses the Muslim Brotherhood's foreign/regional policy by analyzing its attitude toward the Shias and Iran, thus placing it within the context of the emerging regional order. Addressing the complex relationship between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Shias/Iran will help to clarify the regional fallout were the Brotherhood to gain control of a major Sunni Arab state. This is a vital issue for policy makers who are considering the US position vis-a-vis the Brotherhood.
ID Number: JA025693
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Making Money in the Mayhem: Funding Taliban Insurrection in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan.  
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

Qui sont les neo-taliban ?.  
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 123, printemps 2009, p. 191-203.)  
Author(s):  
1. Chaudet, Didier  
Subject(s):  
1. TALIBAN  
Notes:  
As the Western powers, led by the United States, aim to strengthen their military presence in Afghanistan as part of the war against terrorism, it is worth knowing exactly which enemy their troops are fighting. The 'neo-Taliban' are as deeply embedded within the Pashtun population as their elders were, and yet they are different from the fighters of the 1990s. A new generation has taken over, and they are not organized in the same way as before. They have less of a hierarchy and are much more decentralized, operating in more mobile independent units. They are also closer to Al-Qaeda than were Mullah Omar's men. Above all, they have inspired others outside Afghanistan, in Pakistan and Central Asia. Faced with the scale of the threat, the West has two priorities: it must secure its military supply lines, and it must avert the risk of regional instability by making Pakistan a solid ally.

ID Number: JA025892  
Year: 2009  
Language: French  
Type: ART
The Taliban Organisation in Pakistan.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 5, October 2009, p. 40-47.)
Author(s):
  1. Zaidi, Syed Manzar Abbas
Subject(s):
  1. TALIBAN
Notes:
As the problems of the Afghan campaign and its cross-border
dimensions in Pakistan continue to exercise policy-makers in
the US and other ISAF partner states, it is crucial to
understand the nature and objectives of the Pakistani Taliban.
Historically a franchise of the Afghan organisation, it
consists of an alchemised alliance of disparate groups under
centralised command. Nevertheless, it is an integral part of
the broader Taliban movement and will play a role in the Afghan
crict for the foreseeable future.

ID Number: JA026331
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

2008

Al Qaeda in the Maghreb : The 'Newest' Front in the War on Terror.
Author(s):
  1. Celso, Anthony N.
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--AFRICA, NORTH
  2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
  3. JIHAD
Notes:
The author argues here that the al Qaeda - North African Salafist
alliance is a response to post-9/11 organizational and
ideological problems. Al Qaeda's loss of its Afghan sanctuary
and the breaking up of its command-and-control operations have
made it dependent on affiliates to recruit terrorists. The
inability of the North African Salafists to overthrow any
government in the Maghreb, moreover, requires the commissioning
of a cause that could give them new life. The
crossfertilization of al Qaeda and North African Salafists is a
mutually beneficial arrangement designed to compensate for past
failures. The argument proceeds on four levels. First, the
author analyzes various jihadist movements, their common
problems, and the reasons why they crossfertilize their
operations. Second, he examines the role of extremist Maghrebi
communities in Europe in facilitating this intermarriage
between international and nationalist jihadism. Third, he notes
the role of wars (Afghanistan, Bosnia, Chechnya, Iraq, and
Kashmir) in raising Muslim consciousness and Islamic extremism.
Finally, the author provides an overview of the security
threats created by the Salafists' incorporation into al Qaeda
for the Mediterranean region.

ID Number: JA024552
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

(INTernational Affairs, vol. 84, no. 4, July 2008, p. 701-715.)

Author(s):
1. Hegghammer, Thomas

Subject(s):
1. Terrorism--Religious Aspects--Islam--Saudi Arabia
2. Jihad
3. Qaïda (Organization)

Notes:

Saudi Arabia, homeland of Osama bin Laden and 15 of the 19 hijackers of September 11, 2001, experienced low levels of internal violence until 2003, when a terrorist campaign by 'Al-Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula' (QAP) shook the world's leading oil producer. Based on primary sources and extensive fieldwork in the Kingdom, this article traces the history of the Saudi jihadist movement and explains the outbreak and failure of the QAP campaign. It argues that jihadism in Saudi Arabia differs from jihadism in the Arab republics in being driven primarily by extreme pan-Islamism and not socio-revolutionary ideology, and that this helps to explain its peculiar trajectory. The article identifies two subcurrents of Saudi jihadism, 'classical' and 'global', and demonstrates that Al-Qaeda's global jihadism enjoyed very little support until 1999, when a number of factors coincided to boost dramatically Al-Qaeda recruitment. The article argues that the violence in 2003 was not the result of structural political or economic strains inside the Kingdom, but rather organizational developments within Al-Qaeda, notably the strategic decision taken by bin Laden in early 2002 to pen a new front in Saudi Arabia. The QAP campaign was made possible by the presence in 2002 of a critical mass of returnees from Afghanistan, a clever two-track strategy by Al-Qaeda, and systemic weaknesses in the Saudi security apparatus. The campaign failed because the militants, radicalized in Afghan camps, represented an alien element on the local Islamist scene and lacked popular support. The near-absence of violence in the Kingdom before 2003 was due to Al-Qaeda's weak infrastructure in the early 1990s and bin Laden's 1998 decision to suspend operations to preserve local networks. The Saudi regime is currently more stable and self-confident - and therefore less inclined to democratic reform - than it has been in many years.

Motives for Martyrdom: Al-Qaida, Salafi Jihad, and the Spread of Suicide Attacks.


Author(s):
1. Moghadam, Assaf

Subject(s):
1. Suicide Bombings
2. Qaïda (Organization)
3. Jihad

Notes:

Suicide missions made their modern debut in 1981. In recent years, however, they have witnessed an unprecedented increase according to several indicators, including number of attacks, number of organizations conducting these attacks, number of countries targeted, and number of victims. Existing explanations, including the occupation and outbidding theses, cannot account for the dramatic increase and spread of suicide
attacks. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including analysis of a data set of 1,857 suicide attacks from December 1981 through March 2008, suggests that two interrelated factors have contributed to the 'globalization of martyrdom': al-Qaeda's evolution into a global terrorist actor and the growing appeal of its guiding ideology, Salafi jihad. As localized patterns of suicide missions have given way to more globalized patterns, states must rethink their counterterrorism strategies. At the same time, because Salafi jihadist groups tend to target Muslims, moderate Muslims and nonviolent Salafists must take the lead in challenging these groups.


(SUITIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 10, October 2008, p. 924-946.)

Author(s): 1. Nesser, Petter
Subject(s): 1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--EUROPE
2. JIHAD
Notes: Considering Europe's long history of terrorist violence by separatist, leftist and rightwing groups, terrorism by militant Sunni Islamists has until recently been a marginal phenomenon. However, empirical data presented in this chronology suggests it constitutes a growing and increasingly lethal threat, and a worrisome trend in the context of increased tensions between the Muslim world and the West in the wake of 9/11 and the U.S.-led invasions in Afghanistan and Iraq, which needs to be dealt with on many levels - socially, politically, and economically. The current chronology is meant to serve as a tool for conducting academic research on the scope of the threat, and for mapping incidents that might be surveyed in more depth to create a better understanding of its organizational, operational and motivational patterns.

How Did Europe's Global Jihadis Obtain Training for Their Militant Causes?

(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 20, no. 2, April - June 2008, p. 234-256.)

Author(s): 1. Nesser, Petter
Subject(s): 1. TERRORISTS--TRAINING OF--EUROPE
2. TERRORISM--COMPUTER NETWORK RESOURCES
3. JIHAD
Notes: This article examines, compares and contrasts the ways in which 'global jihadis' have trained for terrorism in Western Europe. Before the invasion of Afghanistan, the terrorists received training in Al Qaeda paramilitary camps. After invasion, they had to find alternative training methods and arenas. It is widely assumed that the Internet has taken over the role of the
Afghan camps. The current survey suggests that the Internet's role as a 'virtual training camps' might be overstated. Although the Net has become an important tool for terrorists on many levels, they maintain an urge to obtain real-life, military-style training in jihadi combat zones. Despite difficulties and risks, many of today's terrorists attend terrorist training facilities in Pakistan and other places. The main characteristic of training practices after the invasion of Afghanistan seems to be that, from an organizational perspective, the push for training and preparation comes from 'below' rather than 'above'.

The Next Generation of Terror.
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 165, March - April 2008, p. 36-42.)
Author(s):
  1. Sageman, Marc
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
  2. JIHAD
Notes:
The world's most dangerous jihadists no longer answer to Al Qaeda. The terrorists we should fear most are self-recruited wannabes who find purpose in terror and comrades on the Web. This new generation is even more frightening and unpredictable than its predecessors, but its evolution just may reveal the key to its demise.

Towards a 'Political Turn' in the Fight Against Jihadist Terrorism ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGEREE, 73e annee, Special Issue, 2008, p. 175-187.)
Author(s):
  1. Steinberg, Guido
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
  2. JIHAD
  3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Notes:
Since 2001, three trends have characterized the development of Jihadist terrorism: the return of Arab volunteers from Afghanistan to their home countries, the emergence of new organizations loosely affiliated with al-Qaeda, and al-Qaeda's change from organization to ideology.
Es el terrorismo suicida un arma islamica ?.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 125, septiembre - octubre 2008, p. 131-142.)
Author(s):
1. Gonzalez, Ricard
Subject(s):
1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Los atentados suicidas se utilizan en la lucha asimetrica contra ejercitos regulares o instituciones en Sri Lanka, Cachemira, Oriente Proximo, Chechenia ... Pese a sus diversas logicas, el islam cuenta con un material simbolico propicio para la manipulacion que justifica el 'martirio'.

ID Number: JA025145
Year: 2008
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

A Eurasian Islam ?.
Author(s):
1. Cordier, Bruno De
Subject(s):
1. ISLAM--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
Notes:
The purpose of this article is to tackle a number of conventional truths about Islam in the region and to point out certain sociological factors in the author's will to determine the evolution of Islam and Islamism in former Soviet Central Asia and the Caspian.

ID Number: JA025495
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Islamic Radicalism in East Africa : Is There a Cause for Concern ?.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 9, 2008, p. 829-855.)
Author(s):
1. Kfir, Isaac
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--AFRICA, EAST
Notes:
The article explores the development of Islamic radicalism in East Africa by examining specific states. The author argues that the evidence suggests that although Islamic radicalism has not made substantial inroads into the region, it may still do so, as East Africa suffers from political repression as well as socioeconomic problems. The author concludes that that the region must undergo significant changes to improve political representation and socioeconomic conditions.

ID Number: JA025199
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Hams: partido politico ?.
Author(s):
1. Atienza, Gaspar
Subject(s):
1. HAMAS
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PALESTINE
3. PALESTINIAN ARABS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Partido politico, grupo asistencial, legitimo vencedor de las elecciones de 2006, organizacion terrorista ... A quien representa Hamas ? Es posible un proceso de paz sin contar ellos ?
ID Number: JA025330
Year: 2008
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Praten met Hamas.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 4, april 2008, p. 232-236.)
Author(s):
1. Bosgra, Sietse
2. Aarts, Paul
Subject(s):
1. HAMAS
2. PALESTINE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PALESTINE
Notes:
The authors argue that it is high time to engage Hamas and stop the international boycott of this organisation. Peace with Israel can only be concluded by a Palestinian government that is backed by a large section of the Palestinian population. Some years ago it looked as if Hamas was almost considered a 'normal' partner. It participated in the 2006 parliamentary elections, supported by Western governments. However, its victory led to a volte face of these same Western governments. Everybody seemed to be caught off-guard by Hamas' strong showing (it won 56 percent of the seats in the Legislative Council). An international boycott was arranged and the American government backed an armed Fatah force against Hamas, touching off a bloody civil war in Gaza. The authors argue that Hamas has undergone a metamorphosis since its foundation in the late 1980s and that the EU should take the lead in trying to engage Hamas in negotiations with Israel.
ID Number: JA024718
Year: 2008
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
Palestinian Islamism: Conflating National Liberation and Socio-political Change.


Author(s):
1. Hroub, Khaled

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PALESTINE
2. HAMAS

Notes:
For many decades, mainstream Palestinian Islamists have oscillated between two agendas: Islamising their own society and resisting the Zionist project in Palestine. Prioritising one over the other has always been problematic even if responsive to context and capabilities. Though they emerged in Palestine in the 1940s as the Palestinian chapter of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, founded in Egypt in 1928, it was not until 1987 with the forming of the Hamas that these Islamists moved to the forefront of Palestinian politics. Hamas' project espouses 'resistance' as a priority, yet without marginalising socio-religious activism, an effective formula that has enabled Hamas to compete with the PLO for Palestinian leadership, culminating in its victory in the 2006 elections.

Principled or Stubborn? Western Policy toward Hamas.


Author(s):
1. Klein, Menachem

Subject(s):
1. HAMAS
2. PALESTINIAN ARABS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PALESTINE

Notes:
American and European policies towards Hamas have been based largely on the movement's reputation as terrorist, a threat to the peace process and emblematic of the dangers contained in democratic reform. While some debate has occurred in policy circles, US policy remains extremely strict. This has had effects, many of which are negative (undermining Palestinian institutions), while it has not produced a softening of Hamas' position. In recent years, some European states have shown discomfort with the harshness of this policy and the political chaos it threatens to unleash. An alternative policy toward the Hamas, more conditional and nuanced, would not necessarily have produced better results over the short term, although it could have produced longer term changes and avoided some of the costs of the draconian path followed.
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

La menace djihadiste en grande Asie centrale.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 3, 2008, p. 561-572.)
Author(s):
1. Chaudet, Didier
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
La stabilite de la region n'existera pas tant que Kaboul n'aura pas regle le probleme neotaliban, et que la situation ne se sera pas amelioree dans la zone tribale pakistanaise.
ID Number: JA025282
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

International Terrorism and Central Asia: Premature Assessments.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2008, p. 139-145.)
Author(s):
1. Sabol, Steven
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
ID Number: JA025496
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Al-Qaida a bout de souffle.
Author(s):
1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al-Qaida a relance son jihad global a la faveur de l'invasion americaine de l'Irak, mais elle est, depuis 2006, confrontee dans ce pays a une offensive determinee des tribus sunnites. L'organisation de Ben Laden s'efforce de compenser ce tres grave revers par une surenchere mediatique, a l'impact discutable, ainsi que par la montee en puissance de ses affides algeriens, organisees en 'Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique' depuis 2007.
ID Number: JA025420
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Al Qaeda in the Tribal Areas of Pakistan and Beyond.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 9, 2008, p. 775-807.)
Author(s):
1. Gunaratna, Rohan
2. Nielsen, Anders
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TALIBAN
Notes:
After the U.S. led coalition force attacked Al Qaeda and Taliban infrastructure in Afghanistan beginning in October 2001, the epicenter of global terrorism moved from Afghanistan to tribal Pakistan. Known as the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) in Pakistan, this region has emerged as the premier hunting ground for the Al Qaeda leadership. With the co-option of new groups in FATA and its adjacent North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), the Al Qaeda threat has proliferated. The threat posed by the Afghan Taliban has been compounded with the addition of a new range of actors notably the Pakistani Taliban. Working together with multiple threat groups, both foreign and Pakistani, Al Qaeda directs its global jihad campaign from FATA. Unless the terrorist enclave is cleared on the Afghan-Pakistan border, the threat to Afghanistan and mainland Pakistan will continue. This article seeks to map the evolution of Al Qaeda and its associated groups since their relocation to FATA.
ID Number: JA025198
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Al Qaeda: Refining a Failing Strategy.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 51, 2008, p. 117-124.)
Author(s):
1. Hart, Martin J.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Al Qaeda's inability to translate its post-9/11 approval in the Muslim world into a mass movement jihad against the West is prompting a search for new ways to regenerate lost momentum, but the group's inherent weaknesses are likely to prevent progress and gradually discredit its vision for the future of Islam.
ID Number: JA025164
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Creating the Ideology of Al Qaeda: From Hypocrites to Salafi-Jihadists.
Author(s):
1. Hellmich, Christina
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
This article investigates the rationales of different explanatory models that have been utilized to explain the ideology of Al Qaeda. From perceptions of madmen and religious hypocrites to Wahhabis of the twenty-first century and Salafi-Jihadists, what these approaches have in common is an 'outside-in' perspective that assumes a concept of the underlying logic of Al Qaeda without sufficient reference to primary sources. It is argued that particularly those explanations that seem to have become the official wisdom regarding the fundamental logic of Al Qaeda, Wahhabism and the Salafi-Jihadist discourse, are concepts that are poorly understood and subject to much controversy. In the anxious quest to explain Al Qaeda, the terrorism studies community seems to have deviated from the guidelines of academic conduct and restricted itself to re-assuming for its own use oversimplification of the complexity of Islamic thought, thereby granting those oversimplifications a new lease of life. The risk of such conduct is that one ends up with a misrepresentation of the very issue he or she seeks to comprehend.
ID Number: JA024622
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
After the September 11 attacks, Osama bin Laden launched a third front beyond Afghanistan and Iraq: his own homeland in Saudi Arabia. Saudi authorities have so far successfully countered al Qaeda’s offensive, but the war inside the kingdom is far from over.

ID Number: JA024720
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Over the last few years, Moroccans have been disproportionately involved in jihadist terrorism. Morocco has been increasingly identified as one of the largest producers of terrorists and insurgents in Afghanistan, Iraq, and throughout Europe. This article examines the factors behind the emergence of jihadist terrorism in Morocco, and how this terrorist threat has gone beyond this country's borders. Three factors have contributed to this development: the influence of global jihad on
potential Moroccan jihadists; the growing Islamization of the country; and deteriorating socioeconomic conditions. In analyzing these variables, special attention is paid to the Casablanca terrorist attacks on May 16, 2003, marking the debut of suicide terrorism in Morocco. The article also examines the principal counterterrorist initiatives Morocco has implemented in response to this threat.

Something Old, Something New ... ? Al Qaeda, Jihadism, and Fascism. (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 65-93.)
Author(s):
1. Charters, David A.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
3. FASCISM
Notes:
This article attempts to answer the question: Is Al Qaeda a new fascist movement? It explores this issue by comparing the situations and ideas which gave birth to fascism and jihadism and the beliefs and behaviours common to both movements. The essay demonstrates a close coherence between the two movements, but concludes that the differences between them are significant enough to proclaim that they are not the same. Indeed, Al Qaeda's jihadism may warrant a new category of analysis. Jihadism's differences from fascism notwithstanding, defeating it will be very difficult.

Al-Qaida : la bataille du jihadistan. (POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 116, ete 2007, p. 65-80.)
Author(s):
1. Filiu, Jean-Pierre
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. JIHAD
Notes:
Losing its sanctuary in Afghanistan in 2001 was a terrible blow to Al-Qaeda. Abruptly uprooted, cut off from logistics, human, financial and material channels, the organization has survived in a sort of international terrorism limbo. In this virtual territory its ability to do harm remains considerable, but its political outlook is non-existent. It needed to find a new base from which to augment the leverage of its power for subversion. Al-Qaeda's growing strength since winter 2001-2002 has not been a linear process. Implacable repression of jihadist networks in Saudi Arabia has destabilized the hard core of the organization, which has recovered only thanks to massive involvement in the conflict in Iraq. By proclaiming an 'Islamic Republic of Iraq' Al-Qaeda reveals its commitment to establishing a 'Jihadistan' with expansionist aims in at least some of the provinces controlled by the Sunni insurrection. Its actions are opposed less by the efforts of US troops than resistance from nationalist guerrilla forces, bent on preventing this new form of occupation from taking root.

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Mayhem, Myths, and Martyrdom: The Shi’a Conception of Jihad.  
(TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 19, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 125-143.)  
Author(s):  
1. Moghadam, Assaf  
Subject(s):  
1. JIHAD  
Notes:  
The article examines the perception of jihad in Shi’a Islam. It first provides an overview of the understanding of jihad in Islam at large, and then examines the reflections of four central Shi’a thinkers on jihad. More so than the traditional Sunni approach to this concept, the Shi’a understanding of jihad is heavily influenced by perceptions of historical suffering, placing an emphasis on injustice, tyrannical rule, indignity, humiliation, and resistance. In recent decades, Shi’a and Sunni notions of jihad have become more closely aligned, as Salafi-Jihadists, who increasingly monopolize the Sunni discourse on jihad, persistently frame jihad as a response to the oppression by Western 'infidel' regimes and tyrannical 'apostate' regimes in the Arab and Muslim world.

Securing Lebanon from the Threat of Salafist Jihadism.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 10, October 2007, p. 825-855.)  
Author(s):  
1. Saab, Bilal Y.  
2. Ranstorp, Magnus  
Subject(s):  
1. SALAFIYAH--LEBANON  
2. JIHAD  
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--LEBANON  
Notes:  
This article essentially seeks to examine the history and dynamics of salafist jihadism in Lebanon, explain its causes, investigate its impact on Lebanese domestic security, and explore its future trajectory. The article also puts forward a range of policy prescriptions that could help the Lebanese state effectively reduce and ultimately eliminate the threat of local salafist jihadism.
Religious Basis for Islamic Terrorism: The Quran and Its Interpretations.

Author(s):
1. Venkatraman, Amritha

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. JIHAD

Notes:
Extreme religious interpretations of the Quran and the movement of Islamic Revitalism influence the emergence and progression of violent Jihad in contemporary times. Islamic 'terrorists' are able to legitimize their movement as an act of violent Jihad permitted by the Quran essentially because of religious sanctions that permit the use of violence as an act of defense and to preserve the will of God in Islamic communities. The aim of this article is to show the manner in which religion can cause the emergence of Islamic violence as it is known today.

Violence and Conflict in the Russian North Caucasus.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 4, July 2007, p. 681-705.)

Author(s):
1. Sagramoso, Domitilla

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)

Notes:
Since 2006 there has been a significant reduction in the level of fighting in the Russian republic of Chechnya between federal troops and Chechen rebels, indicating a substantial weakening of the insurgency. However, violence in the region has not entirely subsided; indeed it has been spreading to neighbouring regions in the North Caucasus. Today, a loose network of formally autonomous violent groups, or Islamic 'jamaats', has developed throughout the North Caucasus, primarily in the Muslim republics of Ingushetia, Dagestan, Karachaevo-Cherkessia and Kabardino-Balkaria. Islamic ideals seem to guide and inspire much of the terrorist violence, although they are intermingled with deep nationalist sentiments, especially among rebel groups in Chechnya. However, the intricacies of the violence in the North Caucasus are much more complex, and are only partially related to the spread of radical Islam and separatist aspirations. Other underlying factors, such as the perpetuation of discredited and corrupt ruling elites, the persistence of severe economic hardship, youth unemployment and
social alienation, and the absence of proper and effective channels of political expression are also driving the violence. Although hardly ever reported by the western media, events in the North Caucasus have significant implications for Europe and the wider world. The enlargement of the European Union and the inclusion of Ukraine and the three South Caucasian states into the EU neighbourhood policy have brought these countries and the adjacent areas of the North Caucasus closer to the EU. As a result, events in the North Caucasus are no longer the sole remit of countries in the region. There is a risk that instability and violence in the North Caucasus may spread into areas that are of growing significance not only to Europe, but also to the United States and the Atlantic alliance.

Risks and Opportunities in Somalia.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 5-19.)

Author(s):
1. Stevenson, Jonathan

Subject(s):
1. CIVIL WAR--SOMALIA
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS--SOMALIA
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SOMALIA

Notes:
There is no satisfactory coercive solution to the quandary of stabilising Somalia. If it is viewed simply as a counter-terrorism challenge, the threats it poses, regionally and globally, probably aren't going to go away - as they have not gone away for the past five years - and in fact could produce wider instability and energise the global jihad. Diplomacy, though perennially frustrating when it comes to Somalia, appears obligatory. In fact, the situation in Somalia is best viewed as a political opportunity for the United States and European powers to employ conflict resolution to tame Somali Islamists through political co-optation, to disaggregate the global radical Islamic movement, and shrink the area of active jihad, and to make headway in the long-term quest to forge a better relationship with Islam and deprive Osama bin Laden and his followers of a new grievance.

Al Qaeda and Iran : Friends or Foes, or Somewhere in Between ?.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 4, April 2007, p. 327-336.)

Author(s):
1. Hastert, Paul

Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--IRAN

Notes:
The relationship between Al Qaeda and Iran has been one of continuing controversy even prior to 9/11 and is more relevant today as US forces find themselves on battlefields where both have vital interests and roles. It is clear that Al Qaeda and Iran have longstanding issues with the United States, but despite the wild allegations, these two parties remain far apart based on religious differences and differing geopolitical
aims. Still, the signs of cooperation between extremists in pursuit of a common aim remains clear and must be taken into account as the United States works to restore stability across the Middle East.

Abu Musab Al Suri: Architect of the New Al Qaeda.
Author(s):
1. Cruickshank, Paul
2. Ali, Mohannad Hage
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Drawing on new sources, the authors argue that Abu Musab al Suri (real name Mustafa Setmariam Nasar), now in U.S. custody, is the principle architect of Al Qaeda's post-9/11 structure and strategy. His vision, which predated 9/11, of transforming Al Qaeda from a vulnerable hierarchical organization into a resilient decentralized movement, was largely the formula Al Qaeda adopted after the collapse of the Taliban. The authors show how Setmariam, whose ideas have been disseminated widely on the Internet and whose disciples have gravitated to leadership positions in the international jihad, has influenced Al Qaeda's post-9/11 strategy, targeting, and doctrine.

Jigsaw Jihadism.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 87, January - February 2007, p. 61-66.)
Author(s):
1. Rosenthal, Justine A.
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
2. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Notes:
Ethnic terrorist groups like Hamas can be engaged but there is no negotiating with religious terrorists. A strategy for splitting up the Al-Qaeda network.

From Local Hizbollah to Global Terror: Militant Islam in Turkey.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 124-141.)
Author(s):
1. Uslu, Embrullah
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--TURKEY
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
3. HIZBULLAH (TURKEY)
Notes:

Hamas in Power.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 61, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 442-459.)

Author(s):
1. Klein, Menachem

Subject(s):
1. HAMAS
2. PALESTINIAN ARABS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PALESTINE

Notes:
This article challenges the static approach to Hamas as a simple fundamentalist organization by analyzing its political documents. It shows that Hamas' Islamist ideology has not prevented it from moving from fundamentalism to radicalism. Hamas has innovated ways of allowing its leaders to declare or acquiesce in political positions that contradict its fundamentalist creed. Hamas accomplished this change in the course of a domestic debate. The international boycott of its government did not create the change - Hamas began to talk in two voices before winning the 2006 elections.

ID Number: JA023920
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Could Hamas Target the West ?.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 11, November 2007, p. 925-945.)

Author(s):
1. Levitt, Matthew

Subject(s):
1. HAMAS
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--PALESTINE
3. TERRORISM--PALESTINE

Notes:
A violent Islamist organization, Hamas is also a nationalist movement that holds 'resistance' to Israel as its highest goal. Unlike global terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda, Hamas has traditionally confined its violent activities to the local arena comprising Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank. While citizens of Western countries have been killed in Hamas' indiscriminate suicide bombings, Hamas has not taken its violent campaign abroad targeting Israeli diplomats or Western allies. Indeed, several layers of disincentives mitigate against Hamas targeting Israeli interests abroad or targeting Western interests. But under what conditions might Hamas be prepared to target Western interests ? The answer to this question requires a level of analysis approach that considers Hamas as an organization, as a conglomerate of semi-independent cells, and as a wellspring for rogue cells and independent actors, with these last two entities posing the greatest future threat. Contrary to conventional wisdom, there is precedent for Hamas considering the attacks on Israeli interests abroad and on Western interests themselves. In final analysis, the author believes Hamas unlikely to attack Western interests in the short term. But the following analysis reveals that under certain conditions Hamas' attack calculus could change in the future.

ID Number: JA024273
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
The Muslim Middle East: Is There a Democratic Option?

(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 479-493.)

Author(s):
1. MacCabe, Thomas R.

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:
American counterterrorism strategy defines as 'moderate' or 'mainstream' any Muslim who does not support the jihadi extremists, which sets the bar very low and does not consider the question of how widespread such support actually might be. Unfortunately, Al Qaeda is not the lunatic fringe of Sunni Islam — it is the fanatic core of Sunni Islam, and shares much of its ideology with other organized Islamic groups and, for that matter, much of the Muslim faithful. 'Moderate' Islamist groups, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, are moderate only in relative terms, are mostly antidemocratic, and are more correctly considered nonviolent enemies of the US. This being the case, a democratic opening in the Muslim Middle East is all too likely to bring to power profoundly antidemocratic groups that are virulently and possibly violently hostile to the US. A possible alternative strategy is one stressing good government, with gradual democratization as societies decompress.

ID Number: JA023814
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Containing Pakistan: Engaging the Raja-Mandala in South-Central Asia.


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 should 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
Qutbism: An Ideology of Islamic-Fascism.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 37, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 85-97.)
Author(s):  
1. Eikmeier, Dale C.
Subject(s):  
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:  
The author provides readers with an understanding that if we are to know our enemy in the war on terrorism we must first recognize his 'center of gravity'. He has determined that regardless of the vintage or variety of militant Islam it is the 'ideology' of the group or sect that serves as its center of gravity. The author readily admits that labels, such as 'Islamic-Fascism', are primarily public relations tools, but they do serve the purpose of drawing the reader's attention. It is therefore critical that those charged with the defeat of militant Islam comprehend the basic principles underpinning a particular ideology.
ID Number: JA023506
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Battle for Muslims' Hearts and Minds: The Road Not (Yet) Taken.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 27-41.)
Author(s):  
1. Esposito, John L.  
2. Mogahed, Dalia
Subject(s):  
1. MUSLIMS  
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
ID Number: JA023570
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Los islamistas y la democracia: debate imposible?.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 116, marzo - abril 2007, p. 111-123.)
Author(s):  
1. Stemmann, Juan Jose Escobar
Subject(s):  
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM  
2. DEMOCRATIZATION
Notes:  
Los movimientos islamistas no son inmunes al paradigma democrático. Su incorporación en el juego político está provocando una evolución aún inconclusa y llena de ambigüedades como consecuencia de su carácter dual de organización política y movimiento religioso.
ID Number: JA023555
Year: 2007
Language: Spanish
Type: ART
Strategic Consequences of Radical Islamic Neofundamentalism.
(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 461-477.)
Author(s):
1. Westbrook, David A.
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
Notes:
Militarized Islamic neofundamentalism is a modern and essentially violent ideology. As an ideology, it cannot be killed, but instead must be supplanted. The strategic objective of defeating the ideology is distinct from, and sometimes in conflict with, the tactical objective of combating terrorists. Managing this tension requires the war on terror to be conceived in essentially political terms, which in turn requires a realignment of US security policy.
ID Number: JA023815
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

The Question is When: The Ideology of Al Qaeda and the Reality of Bioterrorism.
Author(s):
1. Hellmich, Christina
2. Redig, Amanda J.
Subject(s):
1. BIOTERRORISM
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
This article evaluates the threat of bioterrorism through a joint analysis of Al Qaeda's ideology and the practical utility of molecular biology. Al Qaeda is shown to advance a logic that is based not on the main schools of Islamic theology but rather on the result of applying Islamic principles to sociopolitical change, thereby re-interpreting the guidelines of Islamic law. Al Qaeda's philosophical underpinnings render non-combatants legitimate targets and inspire its followers to commit violent acts of destruction while being convinced they are fulfilling the ordained will of Allah. In conjunction with this ideological perspective, a discussion of modern biomedical research considers the technical challenges of applying scientific advances to the development and deployment of biological weapons consistent with Al Qaeda's operational history. This multidisciplinary analysis reveals that the reality of Al Qaeda challenges both the ideological and the technical constraints that have hitherto precluded a successful bioterrorism attack.
ID Number: JA023703
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Almost six years after 11 September, al-Qaeda has spread throughout the Greater Middle East, with franchises from Indonesia to the Maghreb. Thanks to the war in Iraq it survived the West's counterattack in Afghanistan. It has a secure sanctuary in Pakistan and it is building avenues of approach to attack Europe and America using the Muslim diaspora community in Western Europe. In Iraq it is the dynamic edge of the Sunni insurgency, albeit only a small minority within the movement, and its goal now is to break the Iraqi state apart and create a jihadist state in the heart of the Arab world. Al-Qaeda wants to play a larger role in the Palestinian conflict but it has had a conflicted relationship with Hamas: very critical of Hamas's participation in electoral politics but supportive of the Hamas coup in Gaza. Understanding al-Qaeda's ideology and operations are the key to defeating it.

One consequence of using labels such as the 'global war on terrorism', 'the long war', 'the global struggle against violent extremism' or any name that dissociates the conflict from the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi movement is that Americans lack the necessary framework for assessing US policies. Misconceptions concerning the war proliferate on both the Left and the Right because of the absence of an analytical framework to provide precise vocabulary identifying the origins and objectives of the enemy. The current war and the sources of Al Qaeda's conduct can only be understood by examining the complex history of Arabia, the US-Saudi alliance, and a particular historical cycle of corruption, decadence, violent purification, and moral restoration that characterizes the Wahhabi/neo-Salafi narrative.
La nueva Al Qaeda.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 119, septiembre - octubre 2007, p. 63-77.)
Author(s):
1. Stemmann, Juan Jose Escobar
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
La organizacion de Osama bin Laden es el vertice de un movimiento yihadista descentralizado y flexible. Celulas terroristas globales, agentes individuales, grupos afiliados y, sobre todo, redes de base han creado una estructura resistente capaz de regenerarse continuamente.

The Moderate Muslim Brotherhood.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March - April 2007, p. 107-121.)
Author(s):
1. Leiken, Robert S.
2. Brooke, Steven
Subject(s):
1. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD (EGYPT)
2. ISLAM AND POLITICS
Notes:
Even as Western commentators condemn the Muslim Brotherhood for its Islamism, radicals in the Middle East condemn it for rejecting jihad and embracing democracy. Such relative moderation offers Washington a notable opportunity for engagement - as long as policymakers recognize the considerable variation between the group's different branches and tendencies.

Understanding the Taliban and Insurgency in Afghanistan.
Author(s):
1. Johnson, Thomas H.
2. Mason, M. Chris
Subject(s):
1. TALIBAN
2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA023346
Year: 2007
Language: English
Cost: 0.00 EU
Receive Date: 16/02/2007
Type: ART
Circ. Status: On the shelf
GoPAC Report

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
Cost: 0.00 EU
Receive Date: 16/05/2007
Type: ART
Circ. Status: On the shelf

Les incertitudes pakistano-afghanes.
Pays perturbé, pays perturbateur, le Pakistan connaît des problèmes frontalières avec l'Inde et l'Afghanistan : des frictions peuvent apparaître en mer avec l'Iran. Il doit également faire face à de graves difficultés intérieures ; quelques scénarios possibles sur l'avenir des conflits pakistano-afghans et leurs conséquences régionales et mondiales sont développés.


Though the Taliban has become one of the best-known fundamentalist groups in the world, its origins remain a mystery. This article argues an explanatory narrative for the rise of the Taliban composed of three steps in a causal sequence. The first stage consists of causal factors identified in the literature on the rise of the Taliban, including state failure, ethnicity, prevailing poor socio-economic conditions, generational memory of young disaffected males, the fundamentalist teachings of a system of madrasas, and the disappointment of rising expectations (J-curve). These factors are explored individually and then categorized in more detail. J-curve disappointment is found to be a spark that set off a second stage in the causal sequence through the violent mobilization of the Taliban ideology. In this stage, the unique religious ideology acted as the effective oxygen feeding the fire of the Taliban rise. A third stage, in which external support fueled the spread of the Taliban, explains how it was able to spread to over 90 % of Afghanistan. The details of this explanatory narrative are brought out by looking at the rise of the Taliban through the lenses of ideology and external support, those factors argued to be of greatest explanatory importance. This analysis identifies the dangers of the large cadres of disaffected young males throughout the Muslim world and the need to provide not only improved socio-economic opportunities but also educational and community-network alternatives to the madrasas used so effectively by the Taliban.
2006

Stealing Al Qaeda's Playbook.

Author(s):
1. Brachman, Jarret M.
2. MacCants, William F.

Subject(s):
1. JIHAD

Notes:
The key to defeating the jihadi movement is identifying its strengths and weaknesses so that the former may be countered or co-opted and the latter exploited. This article argues that the people who know these strengths and weaknesses best are the jihadis themselves; one just needs to know where (and how) to look for their insights. To this end, this article demonstrates a method for mining the works of jihadi ideologues for tactical and strategic information that will help the United States craft effective measures for defeating the jihadi movement and its followers.

ID Number: JA022609
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

De Marighella a Ben Laden : passerelles strategiques entre guerilleros et djihadistes.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 2, 2006, p. 385-396.)

Author(s):
1. Hecker, Marc

Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. GUERRILLA WARFARE
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Notes:
La conscience de l'asymetrie des forces en presence, la necessite d'innover tactiquement pour survivre dans un tel contexte, celle de se gagner un soutien politique large qui inverse le rapport des forces materielles : ces trois elements au moins rapprochent les djihadistes d'aujourd'hui des combattants et guerilleros anticolonialistes et anti-imperialistes des annees 1950 et 1960. Ce parallele peut suggerer d'utiles questions sur la maniere de combattre le terrorisme contemporain, sous ses diverses formes.

ID Number: JA022643
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

Global Jihadism After the Iraq War.
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 60, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 11-32.)

Author(s):
1. Hegghammer, Thomas

Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011

Notes:
How the invasion of Iraq influenced global jihadist ideology ? Based on primary sources in Arabic, this article highlights important ideological changes; Iraq is considered a crossroads in the global jihad against the 'Crusaders'. New strategic dilemmas have caused divisions among militants, and Iraq's
attractiveness has undermined other battlefronts. A new 'strategic studies' genre has emerged in jihadist literature. Countries in Europe and the Gulf are increasingly highlighted as enemies and potential targets.

Europe's Jihadist Dilemma.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 71-84.)
Author(s):
1. Neumann, Peter R.
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--EUROPE
2. JIHAD
3. TERRORISM--EUROPE--PREVENTION
Notes:
Various conditions have facilitated Europe's rise as a 'hub' of global jihad, especially the presence of a nucleus of foreign Islamist activists, a large pool of potential recruits, and the freedom to operate with few, if any, restrictions. The Iraq war has prompted a revival of the jihadist network in Europe. In response, European policymakers need legal reforms, increased institutional cooperation and sustained efforts to engage with European Muslim communities. The threat is both urgent and profound, and it will be necessary to embark on considered long-term strategies which may require European leaders to re-examine some of the tacit arrangements that have allowed European societies to enjoy an unparalleled degree of domestic freedom, peace and prosperity.

Contre-terrorisme et islamisation du Caucase du Nord.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 79-89.)
Author(s):
1. Baev, Pavel
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--PREVENTION
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Les violences ont decru en Tchetchenie depuis 2004, en particulier du fait d'une evolution des tactiques russes, mais elles essaiment dans tout le Caucase du Nord. Si la crise de regimes nepotiques et corrompus du Caucase du Nord constitue un facteur evident de la transformation des communautes musulmanes - les Jamaat - en vecteurs de la contestation sociale et politique, la reduction par Moscou du probleme islamiste dans le Caucase a la lutte contre le terrorisme est grosse de dangers pouvant s'etendre bien au-delà de cette seule region.
Bridging the Religious Divide.
Author(s):
1. Bingham, Raymond L.
Subject(s):
1. ISLAM--MIDDLE EAST
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
The author evaluates the countless lessons learned from the past two years of conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan and determines that the true nature of the Global War on Terrorism is focused as much on 'religious ideology' as it is on economics, political will, and culture. He warns that Western values and individual and religious freedoms are not natural fits for the culture of Islam. America and its Coalition partners need to better understand the tradition of extremism within Islam and why such movements do not distinguish politics from religion. The author concludes that if we are to be successful in any operations in the Middle East we need to exercise a strategy that inculcates an understanding of the basic tenets of Islam. He closes with the warning that any counterinsurgency strategy to defeat Islamist extremists must begin with a religious assessment.
ID Number: JA023073
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Winning the 'War on Terrorism' : A Fundamentally Different Strategy.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 3, Fall 2006, p. 101-108.)
Author(s):
1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
3. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
4. TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Notes:
As such, the real war on terrorism can only be won within Islam and at a religious and ideological level. This does not mean that improving every aspect of counterterrorism at the national, regional and global level is not important. It does mean that no amount of outside action by the United States, Europe or non-Islamic states can do more than partially contain the violence. It is only the religious, political and intellectual leaders of Islamic countries and communities, particularly in the Arab world, that can successfully engage and defeat Islamic extremism at a religious, intellectual, political and cultural level.
ID Number: JA022959
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Die Langzeitbedrohung durch islamistische Terroristen.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 55. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2006, S. 48-53.)
Author(s):
  1. Thamm, Berndt Georg
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
ID Number: JA022864
Year: 2006
Language: German
Type: ART

Transnational Islam and Regional Security: Cooperation and Diversity between Europe and North Africa.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 11, no. 2, July 2006, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
  1. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
ID Number: JA022678
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The Islamist Movement in the Northern Caucasus: Trends, Possible Developments, and How to Oppose It.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2006, p. 146-152.)
Author(s):
  1. Dobaev, Igor
Subject(s):
  1. ISLAM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
  2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
ID Number: JA022773
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Chaos in the North Caucasus and Russia's Future.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 97-114.)
Author(s):
  1. Dunlop, John B.
  2. Menon, Rajan
Subject(s):
  1. CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
  3. CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
  4. CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
  5. CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
  6. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
Notes:
Chechen-style turmoil is spreading across the rest of the North Caucasus, and the Kremlin seems incapable of coping with the mounting chaos, or even understanding its causes - among them poverty, unemployment, ethnic tensions, corrupt pro-Moscow elites and high-handed policies by local authorities. Islam has become an increasingly powerful political force, and some Islamist groups are unquestionably radical and violent, and seek a sharia-based Caliphate uniting the North Caucasus. Their tactics include assassinations, kidnappings, bombings and armed attacks against towns. But there is a bigger issue at stake. Russia has many millions of Muslims, and xenophobic, anti-Muslim organisations and sentiment are increasingly prominent in the Russian political landscape. The spread of the
North Caucasus crisis to other Muslim regions, such as Bashkortostan and Tatarstan, could affect Russia's entire political trajectory.

Globalization of Muslim Consciousness in the Caucasus: Islamic Call and Jihad.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2006, p. 55-70.)
Author(s): 1. Kurbanov, Ruslan
Subject(s):
1. ISLAM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)

Russia Confronts Radical Islam.
Author(s): 1. Gorenburg, Dmitry
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. MUSLIMS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes: Abusive policies, more than foreign jihadists, are sparking the spread of Islamic extremism.

Religious-Political Extremism in Central Asia: Why and How It Is Spreading.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2006, p. 42-54.)
Author(s): 1. Abishheva, Marian
2. Shaymergenov, Timur
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
The Islamic Threat to Eastern Central Asia.

Author(s):
1. Bowers, Stephen R.
2. Musayev, Bakhodir
3. Samson, Steven Alan

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:
Utilizing the works of Uzbek scholars and journalists, the authors offer an analysis of the emergence of a culture of violence in post-Soviet Central Asia. This violence has been expressed in the form of terrorist strikes against security personnel as well as suicide attacks on civilian targets. What began as a cultural reawakening throughout Central Asia is evolving into a jihadist campaign to undermine secular authority. Thus, regional violence has been steadily increasing over the past five years.

ID Number: JA023358
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Le fondamentalisme islamique : esquisse d'une interpretation.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 29, no. 114, ete 2006, p. 349-361.)

Author(s):
1. Cherkaoui, Mohamed

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

ID Number: JA022652
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

Tentacles of Jihad : Targeting Transnational Support Networks.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 30-46.)

Author(s):
1. Brimley, Shawn

Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM
3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Notes:
The author contends that the manner in which our enemies learn and adapt to pressure, along with how they recruit followers and resupply combatants, offers critical insights into the very nature of the long war. He emphasizes that America needs a counterterrorism strategy based on understanding, targeting, and eliminating these transnational support networks. In concluding, he challenges the United States and its allies to better understand and shape the virtual and transnational battlefield if we are to be successful in defeating the tentacles of the global jihad.

ID Number: JA022602
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Author(s):
1. Fishman, Brian
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's death deprived Al Qaeda in Iraq of its strategic leader. How his successor responds to the network's internal security dilemmas, penetration, and the lingering doctrinal impasse with Al Qaeda proper will determine the organization's future trajectory.
ID Number: JA022905
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

2005

Author(s):
1. Ali, Shaheen Sardar
2. Rehman, Javaid
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. INTERNATIONAL LAW (ISLAMIC LAW)
Notes:
In the post 11 September 2001 legal and political environment, Islam appears to have become one of the most misunderstood religions. Islam has been equated with fanaticism, intolerance, violence and wars of aggression - the classical Jihad ideology is often deployed to cast doubts on the compatibility of Islam with modern norms of international law as enunciated in the United Nations Charter. Much confusion stems from the fact that Islamic international law and Islamic laws of armed conflict have not received due attention in western legal scholarship. The concept of Jihad has arguably been central to many modern conflicts including that of resistance to US occupation of Iraq (2003-2005), the struggle for self-determination in Kashmir (1947-2005) and the Palestinian struggle for reclaiming their land from Israel (1048-2005). This article seeks to provide a jurisprudential analysis of the concept of Jihad. Amidst controversies surrounding Jihad, the authors attempt to contextualise the concept and relate the discussion to contemporary norms of international law as established by the United Nations Charter. The authors identify the conditions under which Jihad is permissible in Islamic law in the light of its various sources. The distinction between dar-al-harb (abode of war) and dar-al-Islam (abode of Islam) is presented as this issue impacts on laws of war in Islam. The significance of humanitarian principles within Islamic international law as well as in Islamic humanitarian law is highlighted.
ID Number: JA021968
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
Islamic Debates over the War in Iraq and Attacks on the West: Muslims and Martyrdom.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 10, October 2005, p. 4-6.)
Author(s):
1. Haykel, Bernard
Subject(s):
1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS
2. JIHAD
Notes:
Serious strategic and ideological splits have emerged in the last few months within the fundamentalist jihadi movement. These disagreements centre on the war in Iraq and the use of suicide bombing as a legitimate tactic of warfare. The consequences of the divisions are still not clear. And while they present certain opportunities for those engaged in defeating the jihadis, they might prove harbingers of a new wave of terror attacks in the west.

A Hard Day's Night: The United States and the Global War on Terrorism.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 2, April - June 2005, p. 127-151.)
Author(s):
1. Johnson, Thomas H.
2. Russell, James A.
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
3. JIHAD
Notes:
This paper examines the jihadist threat and its implications for the global war on terrorism (GWOT) - a threat noted for its commitment, determination, innovation, and lethality. The United States is struggling to configure its instruments of national power to address a threat that has thus far proven unresponsive to these national instruments. The paper argues that the jihadist threat needs to be framed in the context of fundamental changes in the dynamics of the international system. These dynamics have left the United States struggling to conceptually bound and define the jihadist threat in the new security environment. This paper offers explanations for this struggle and concludes that if not successful in bounding and understanding the threat that the United States may win battles in the GWOT, but it can never win the wider war.

Mapping Jihadist Terrorism in Spain.
Author(s):
1. Jordan, Javier
2. Horsburgh, Nicola
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--SPAIN
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SPAIN
3. JIHAD
Notes:
The presence of radical Islamic networks in Spain can be traced
back a decade prior to the attacks on Madrid in March 2004. This article intends to offer a panoramic view of the different groups that compose the Jihadist map in Spain. The activities, general profile of the members, and major structural characteristics of these networks are described. Ultimately, factors that could influence the future evolution of this phenomenon are outlined.

ID Number: JA021496
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Re-Enchanting Terrorism: Jihadists as 'Liminal Beings'.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 28, no. 6, November - December 2005, p. 533-545.)
Author(s):
1. Saniotis, Arthur
Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
Notes:
Religious terrorists have been the subject of much scholarly scrutiny. While such analyses have endeavored to elucidate the ideological logic and implications of religious terrorism, the transnational character of jihadists necessitates new ways of understanding this phenomenon. The article attempts to explain how jihadists can be defined as liminal beings who seek to re-enchant the world via their symbolic and performative features. Jihadists' strategically position themselves as ambiguous not only as a distinguishing device, but also to enhance their belief of a cosmic war on earth. Jihadists' use of symbolic imagery on the internet works within the ambit of a magical kind of panoptic power which seeks to both impress and terrify viewers.

ID Number: JA021936
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Sendagorta, Fidel
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
3. JIHAD
4. MUSLIMS--EUROPE
Notes:
A year or more on, and following new terrorist outrages in London, the Madrid bombings of 11 March 2004 can now be revisited from a broader perspective. Three fundamental factors stand out: the emergence of jihad terrorism in Europe, Muslim immigration and Spain's proximity to Morocco. It is this intersection between jihadism and immigration that makes jihadism a formidable threat in European countries, firstly because young Muslims may be swayed by a doctrine that rejects integration, advocating in its place unremitting hostility towards the 'infidels' and even their annihilation through attacks such as the 11 March bombings; and secondly because, if European societies identify terrorism with Islam, a rift of mistrust between communities could open and eventually lead to a divided society.

ID Number: JA021830
A Genealogy of Radical Islam.  
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 28, no. 2, March - April 2005, p. 75-97.)

Author(s):
1. Wiktorowicz, Quintan

Subject(s):
1. JIHAD
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

Notes:

A genealogy of the radical ideas that underline al-Qaeda's justification for violence shows that the development of jihadi thought over the past several decades is characterized by the erosion of critical constraints used to limit warfare and violence in classical Islam. This erosion is illustrated by the evolution of jihadi arguments related to apostasy and waging jihad at home, global jihad, civilian targeting, and suicide bombings.

The Rise of Islamist Extremism in Kabardino-Balkariya.  
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 13, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 543-594.)

Author(s):
1. Hahn, Gordon M.

Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

This article examines the expansion of Russia's emerging Chechen-led revolutionary Islamist terrorist network into the central-western North Caucasian republic of Kabardino-Balkariya (the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria or KBR), which in many ways is the geopolitical and ethnopolitical gateway to the western North Caucasus. The network's expansion into the region demonstrates the ability of Chechen-based Islamism to 'travel' across geography and ethnicity among Russia's Muslims. This article argues for a comprehensive, multicausal explanation of communal mobilization that includes international, institutional, and economic factors in addition to communal-political ones, especially in cases of extremist terrorist groups, such as those in Russia's growing revolutionary Islamist network. It also shows that in Russia, as elsewhere, the international jihadist movement, inspired and funded by al Qaeda, has made some progress in coopting local nationalist movements among Muslim peoples to the Islamist cause.
Al Qaeda: The Balkans Connection.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 65-76.)
Author(s):
1. Pena, Charles V.
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--BALKAN PENINSULA
ID Number: JA022271
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

The Tragedy of Al-Andalus: The Madrid Terror Attacks and the Islamization of Spanish Politics.
Author(s):
1. Celso, Anthony N.
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--SPAIN
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SPAIN
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SPAIN
Notes:
The author explores the interconnections between external forces (Arab migrants and Moroccan criminal gangs) and internal factors (Spanish multiculturalism and limited antiterror resources) and how they combine to exacerbate the lethality of Islamist terror groups and their consequent ability to alter the political agenda. Both forces conjoin in ways that are likely to enhance Spain's vulnerability to future terror attacks and Islamist political extortion.
ID Number: JA021898
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Al Qaeda as a Dune Organization: Toward a Typology of Islamic Terrorist Organizations.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 28, no. 4, July - August 2005, p. 275-293.)
Author(s):
1. Mishal, Shaul
2. Rosenthal, Maoz
Subject(s):
1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Notes:
Al Qaeda and its affiliated groups offer the analyst a highly complex challenge. The current literature classifies Islamic terrorist organizations as either networked or hierarchical. Yet, this classification fails to account for the appearance on the international stage of a new type of global terrorism. Most notably, it does not capture the structure and mode of operation of Al Qaeda as it emerged after the 2001 US-led assault on Afghanistan. This article therefore introduces a new concept—the Dune organization—that is distinct from other organizational modes of thinking. This conceptualization leads to a new typology of Islamic terrorist organizations. This typology concentrates on organizational behavior patterns and provides a framework for a comparative analysis of terrorist movements, which is applied to a study of Al Qaeda, Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.
ID Number: JA021641
Year: 2005
Narcotics, Radicalism, and Armed Conflict in Central Asia: The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.
Author(s):
1. Cornell, Svante E.
Subject(s):
1. DRUG TRAFFIC--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ORGANIZED CRIME--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
While the academic debate on security has broadened in recent years, it has failed to cohesively include transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as a security issue. However, especially in weak states in developing and postcommunist regions, these phenomena are having an increasingly negative effect on security in the military, political, economic, and societal sense. Security issues in Central Asia are a prominent example of the links between drug trafficking and military threats to security. This is illustrated most clearly by the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), which has been both a major actor in the drug trade from Afghanistan to Central Asia as well as the most serious violent nonstate actor in the region. The link between the drug trade and armed conflict is of fundamental importance to understanding the challenges to Central Asian security.

Coping with the Islamist Threat: Analysing Repression in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 24, no. 4, December 2005, p. 373-389.)
Author(s):
1. Trisko, Jessica Nicole
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
This article applies Gartner and Regan's non-linear theory of government and opposition violence to domestic challenges to the state in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan with the hypothesis that Islamist groups are seen as more salient challenge to these regimes than traditional opposition groups as a result of a changed post-September 11 international security environment. Repression is conceived of in this article as an effort by a national government to suppress unrest or opposition through the use of judicial means, arbitrary arrests, torture and police or military action. These three nations provide a comparative basis as the levels of religiosity and perceptions of an Islamist threat vary between the countries, as do the methods employed to deal with the Islamist threat.
Fighting the War of Ideas.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 6, November - December 2005, p. 68-78.)
Author(s):
1. Baran, Zeyno
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
Notes:
While radical Islamist terrorist groups such as al Qaeda grab the headlines, their nonviolent ideological cousins remain little known. But groups such as Hizb ut-Tahrir play a crucial role in indoctrinating Muslims with radical ideology. Because they occupy a gray zone of militancy, regulating them is a difficult challenge for liberal democracies - but ignoring them is no longer an option.
ID Number: JA022000
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Radical Islam in Uzbekistan : Past and Future.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2005, p. 37-42.)
Author(s):
1. Todua, Zurab
Subject(s):
1. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--UZBEKISTAN
ID Number: JA021343
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 69-80.)
Author(s):
1. Henzel, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. SUNNITES
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Notes:
This article details the origins of Sunnism and the personalities responsible for morphing it into the current militant form exemplified by the likes of al Qaeda. The author explores the influences of insiders and outsiders on Sunni Islam and the resulting rivalries and clashing philosophies that spawned the current Salafist reform movement (al Qaeda) and its ideology. The author implores America and the world at large to exploit ties with existing Sunni regimes in a mutual battle against revolutionary Salafists. He cautions that it is equally important during this battle that existing Muslim regimes fully understand there is no intent on the part of America to remake traditional Muslim culture; otherwise, the clash of civilizations sought by al Qaeda and some US pundits will be assured.
ID Number: JA021258
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
Russia and Chechnya: Two Wars, Not One.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 11, November 2004, p. 17-18.)
Author(s):
1. Galeotti, Mark
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)
3. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
Notes:
The terrorist hostage-taking at Beslan and subsequent carnage was not just an escalation of a Chechen independence struggle, it was part of a division of the conflict into two wars: a nationalist guerrilla campaign fought in the rebel province and a wider Islamist terrorist attempt to destabilise the Russian Caucasus.
ID Number: JA021000
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
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