Terrorism: An Overview of the Last Two Years
Thematic Bibliography no. 4/15

Le terrorisme: aperçu des deux dernières années
Bibliographie thématique no. 4/15
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2015

**Title:** Le piege Daech : l'Etat islamique ou le retour de l'Histoire  
**Author:** Luizard, Pierre-Jean  
**Published:** Paris : Decouverte, 2015  
**Physical Description:** 186 pages : illustrations ; 19 cm.  
**Notes:** Le groupe Etat islamique, inconnu il y a encore quelques mois, a fait une entree fracassante et sanguinaire dans l'actualite internationale. Profitant des crises en chaine qui secouent l'Irak et la Syrie, 'Daech' a pris le controle d'une vaste region et dispose aujourd'hui de gigantesques ressources financieres. Sa volonte de construire un Etat le distingue nettement d'Al-Qaïda. Rompant avec nombre de commentaires a chaud, l'auteur essaie de comprendre les succes de l'Etat islamique, dans le contexte de deliquescence des Etats de la region, notamment l'Irak et la Syrie. Il met au jour des logiques moins visibles, locales autant que mondiales, sociales autant que religieuses, dont les racines remontent au debut du siecle dernier, a l'epoque ou l'Europe dessinait les frontieres actuelles du Moyen-Orient. Dans cet essai qui fait dialoguer l'actualite immediate et la grande Histoire, l'auteur explique pourquoi nous sommes aujourd'hui tombes dans le 'piege Daech'.  
**Subject:** I.S. (ORGANIZATION)  
**Subject:** TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM  
**Subject:** TERRORISM--MIDDLE EAST  
**ISBN:** 9782707185976  
**Call Number:** 323 /01409  
**Item ID:** 80025688  
**Media:** Book  
**Collection Type:** General Collection

**Title:** ISIS : Inside the Army of Terror  
**Author:** Weiss, Michael Douglas  
**Additional Author:** Hassan, Hassan  
**Published:** New York : Regan Arts, 2015  
**Physical Description:** xvi, 270 pages ; 21 cm.  
**Notes:** How did a group of religious fanatics, clad in black pajamas and armed to the teeth, manage to carve out a violent, fundamentalist 'Islamic state' in wide swaths of Syria and Iraq ? How did the widely celebrated revolution against Syrian dictator Bashar Assad descend into a movement led by a psychopathically violent band of jihadists dedicated to the destruction of America ? And just who are these brutal Islamic militants - many speaking unaccented English and holding European passports - beheading Western hostages in slickly produced videos ? The authors explain here how the terrorists of ISIS evolved from a nearly defeated insurgent group into a jihadi army - armed with American military hardware and the capability to administer a functioning state. They have interviewed dozens of experts, American military and intelligence officials, and ISIS fighters to paint the first comprehensive picture of the rise and expansion of America's most formidable terrorist enemy.  
**Subject:** I.S. (ORGANIZATION)  
**Subject:** TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM  
**Subject:** TERRORISM--MIDDLE EAST

* This list contains material received as of July 1st, 2015.— Cette liste est arrêtée au 1er juillet 2015.
Title: L'Etat islamique : anatomie du nouveau califat
Author: Hanne, Olivier
Additional Author: Flichy de la Neuville, Thomas
Published: Paris : Bernard Giovanangeli, 2015
Physical Description: 191 pages ; illustrations ; 20 cm.
Notes: Depuis l'été 2014, situé à cheval sur la Syrie et l'Irak, s'est constitué avec une rapidité étonnante l'État islamique, une entité politique et religieuse dont la définition échappe encore à toutes les hypothèses. Mais cet État spontané n'est pas du hasard, et un retour sur l'histoire du Proche-Orient dévoile les racines de cette organisation sanguinaire. Le califat est une resurgescence de l'islam medieval qui puise à un fanatisme religieux revendiqué par ses combattants. Même leurs violences obéissent à un programme d'action tire du passé ou la kalachnikov a remplacé le sabre. Recrutant les candidats au martyre dans tout le monde musulman jusqu'en Europe et en Inde, l'État islamique maîtrise parfaitement les tactiques militaires, la communication de guerre et déploie une terreur inédite pour s'imposer. Son émergence est en train de recomposer la carte du Moyen-Orient et bouleverse les équilibres géopolitiques jusqu'au cœur de l'Afrique et de l'Asie.
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--MIDDLE EAST
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
ISBN: 9782758701293
Call Number: 323 /01420
Item ID: 80025780
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2014

Title: La guerre de la France au Mali
Author: Notin, Jean-Christophe
Published: Paris : Tallandier, 2014
Physical Description: 650 pages : illustrations ; 22 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 637-638. Includes index.
Notes: Jamais engagement de l'armée française n'a été aussi médiatisé. Pourtant l'opération Serval au Mali, déclenchée le 11 janvier 2013, demeure largement une énigme. À l'appui de centaines de témoignages inédits, l'auteur livre enfin le voile sur des combats à l'intensité et la forme inédits depuis la guerre d'Algerie. Il démontre comment, durant les premiers jours, le sort de la bataille n'a tenu qu'au courage de quelques dizaines de forces spéciales et d'une demi-douzaine de bombardiers. Outre l'opération, qui nous est racontée dans toute son ampleur, l'auteur révèle aussi le travail des services de renseignement dans leur traque des chefs djihadistes, ainsi que leurs multiples tentatives pour retrouver les otages. Mais Serval, c'est aussi le retour à une guerre que l'on croyait disparue, ou le soldat occidental voit le visage de son ennemi. Dans l'adrar des Ifoghas et à Gao, les Français affrontent les djihadistes à moins de cinq metres. Le très faible nombre de prisonniers dit tout de la détermination des deux cotes. Dans cette formidable enquête, il analyse les causes et les conséquences du fanatisme religieux au Sahel que le gouvernement français a décidé de châtier avec une fermeté supérieure encore à ce qui a été relâché. La pression qu'il a exercée sur les généraux pour obtenir des résultats rapides est sans précédent. Première guerre contre le terrorisme menée par la France en Afrique, Serval constitue à ce titre un tournant dans la gestion des conflits.
Subject: FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--MALI
Subject: MALI--HISTORY--TUAREG REBELLION, 2012-
Subject: TERRORISM--MALI--PREVENTION
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
ISBN: 9791021004566
Call Number: 355.4 /01912
Item ID: 80025740
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Visual Propaganda and Extremism in the Online Environment  
Additional Author: Winkler, Carol, ed.  
Additional Author: Dauber, Cori Elizabeth, ed.  
Institution: US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)  
Published: Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2014  
Physical Description: x, 242 pages : illustrations, 23 cm.  
Notes: Visual images have been a central component of propaganda for as long as propaganda has been produced. But recent developments in communication and information technologies have given terrorist and extremist groups options and abilities they never would have been able to come close to even 5 or 10 years ago. There are terrorist groups who, with very little initial investment, are making videos that are coming so close to the quality of BBC or CNN broadcasts that the difference is meaningless, and with access to the web they have instantaneous access to a global audience. Given the broad social science consensus on the power of visual images relative to that of words, the strategic implications of these groups' sophistication in the use of images in the online environment is carefully considered in a variety of contexts by the authors in this collection.  
Subject: MASS MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA  
Subject: TERRORISM AND MASS MEDIA  
Subject: EXTREMIST WEB SITES  
Subject: VISUAL COMMUNICATION--POLITICAL ASPECTS  
Subject: INTERNET--POLITICAL ASPECTS  
ISBN: 1584876298  
Call Number: 659 /00162  
Item ID: 80025532  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Tribal Militias : An Effective Tool to Counter Al-Qaida and Its Affiliates ?  
Author: Cigar, Norman L.  
Institution: US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)  
Published: Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2014  
Physical Description: xv, 96 pages : illustrations ; 23 cm.  
Notes: Despite over a decade of open war, dealing with Al-Qaida and its affiliates in the Middle East is likely to remain a concern for the foreseeable future and will pose a challenge requiring the use of any tool that is likely to be effective in meeting the threat. Developing effective tools to counter Al-Qaida's continuing presence in the social environment of tribal militias, therefore, is a priority and requires understanding Al-Qaida’s critical vulnerabilities when it operates in those societies and developing the means to counter Al-Qaida’s efforts. Recommendations for policy where the United States is a tribal militia’s direct patron, as well as recommendations for policy when the United States is in a supporting role to the local government are included.  
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Subject: TRIBES  
Subject: MILITIA  
ISBN: 1584876441  
Call Number: 323 /01400  
Item ID: 80025624  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection
Author: Boukalas, Christos
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2014
Physical Description: ix, 262 pages; 24 cm.
Series: Routledge Research in Terrorism and the Law
Notes: Bibliography: p. 222-251. Includes index.
Notes: This book assesses the impact of post-9/11 domestic counterterrorism policy on US political life. It examines political discourse, law, the institutional architecture of the state and its relations with the population, and shows that 'homeland security' is a project with wide-ranging implications for democratic institutions and culture. These implications are addressed through a novel approach which treats law and the state as social relations, and relates developments in law to those in the state and in social dynamics. On this basis, the book examines the new political representations in counterterrorism discourse, especially regarding the relation between the state and the population. It examines the form and content of counterterrorism law, the powers it provides, and the structure and functions it prescribes for the state. Moreover, by focusing on the new Department of Homeland Security and the restructuring of the intelligence apparatus, the book assesses the new, intelligence-led, policing model. Finally, it examines forms of popular support and resistance to homeland security, to discuss citizenship and state-population relations. The author concludes that homeland security has turned the US into a hybrid polity; the legal and political institutions of democracy remain intact, but their content and practices become authoritarian and exclude the population from politics. These legal and political forms remain operative beyond counterterrorism, in the context of the present economic crisis. They seem to be a permanent configuration of power.
Subject: TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Subject: INTERNAL SECURITY--USA
Subject: USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
Subject: 2000-2099 fast
ISBN: 9780415526319
Call Number: 323/01371
Item ID: 80025344
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Arguing Counterterrorism: New Perspectives
Additional Author: Pisoiu, Daniela, ed.
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2014
Physical Description: xvi, 301 pages; 24 cm.
Series: Routledge Critical Terrorism Studies
Notes: This book offers a multifaceted, analytical account of counterterrorism argumentative speech. Traditionally, existing scholarship in this field of research has taken a selective focus on issues and actors, concentrating mainly on US state discourse after 9/11. However, this approach ignores the fact that there was counterterrorism speech before 9/11, and that there are other countries and other actors who also actively engage in the counterterrorism discursive field, both within and outside of the Western world. Addressing several thematic, chronological and methodological gaps in the current literature, this book offers a dynamic perspective on counterterrorism argumentative speech. Over the course of the volume, the authors tackle the following key issues: first, historical and cultural continuity and change. Second, the phenomenology of counterterrorism speech: its nature, instrumentalisation, implications and interactions between the various actors involved. The third theme is the anatomy of counterterrorism speech: namely its political, cultural and linguistic constitutive elements. Employing a multi-disciplinary framework, the authors explore these issues through a geographically and historically diverse range of case studies, resulting in a book that broadens the perspective of counterterrorism argumentation analysis.
Notes: Includes index.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION
ISBN: 9780415640831
Call Number: 323/01370
Item ID: 80025336
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
States -- whether classified as strong or fragile -- and nations still matter in the Sahel, but local and country dynamics are better understood in the broader regional context. The report underscores the necessity for a concerted and comprehensive regional approach, whose importance is increasingly confirmed by security threats that do not stop where state borders are drawn. The pertinence of such an approach has been confirmed by the appearance of ‘Sahel Strategy’ documents drawn up by different institutions, including the EU, reflecting a flexibility and a pragmatism in adapting international responses that is much needed.
Title: The Indian Jihadist Movement: Evolution and Dynamics
Author: Tankel, Stephen
Institution: National Defense University. Institute for National Strategic Studies (US)
Physical Description: v, 33 pages : illustrations ; 28 cm.
Series: Strategic Perspectives, 17
Notes: The Indian jihadist movement remains motivated primarily by domestic grievances rather than India-Pakistan dynamics. However, it is far more lethal than it otherwise would have been without external support from the Pakistani state, Pakistani and Bangladeshi jihadist groups and the ability to leverage Bangladesh, Nepal, and certain Persian Gulf countries for sanctuary and as staging grounds for attacks in India. External support for the Indian mujahideen (IM) from the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence and Pakistan-based militant groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) persists, but the question of command and control is more difficult to discern. The IM is best viewed as an LeT associate rather than an LeT affiliate. The Indian mujahideen emerged as part of a wider jihadist project in India, but now constitutes the primary domestic jihadist threat. IM is best understood as a label for a relatively amorphous network populated by jihadist elements from the fringes of the Students Islamic Movement of India and the criminal underworld. Today, it has a loose leadership currently based in Pakistan and moves between there and the United Arab Emirates and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The direct threat to India from its indigenous jihadist movement is manageable and unlikely to impact the country’s forward progress or wider regional stability. It is a symptom of political, socioeconomic, and communal issues that India arguably would need to address even if indigenous jihadism disappeared tomorrow. An attack or series of attacks by indigenous jihadists, however, start a wave of communal violence in India or trigger a diplomatic crisis with Pakistan. With or without LeT assistance, the IM constitutes a potential, but minimal, direct threat to US and Western interests in India.
Subject: JIHAD
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--INDIA
2013

Title: Counter-Terrorism, Human Rights and the Rule of Law : Crossing Legal Boundaries in Defence of the State
Additional Author: Masferrer, Aniceto, 1971-, ed.
Additional Author: Walker, Clive, ed.
Published: Aldershot, UK : Elgar, 2013
Physical Description: xii, 342 pages ; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 320-328. Includes index.
Notes: The initial responses to 9/11 engaged categorical questions about 'war', 'terrorism', and 'crime'. Now the implementation of counter-terrorism law is infused with dichotomies - typically depicted as the struggle between security and human rights, but explored more exactly in this book as traversing boundaries around the roles of lawyers, courts, and crimes; the relationships between police, military, and security agencies; and the interplay of international and national enforcement. The contributors to this book explore how developments in counter-terrorism have resulted in pressures to cross important ethical, legal and organizational boundaries. They identify new tensions and critique the often unwanted outcomes within common law, civil law, and international legal systems. This book explores counter-terrorism measures from an original and strongly comparative perspective and delivers an important resource for scholars of terrorism laws, strategies, and politics, as well as human rights and comparative lawyers.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--LAW AND LEGISLATION
Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS
ISBN: 9781781954461
Call Number: 323 /01393
Item ID: 80025527
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The New NATO Policy Guidelines on Counterterrorism : Analysis, Assessments, and Actions
Author: Santamato, Stefano
Institution: National Defense University. Institute for National Strategic Studies. Center for Strategic Research (US)
Published: Fort McNair, DC : National Defense University Press, 2013
Physical Description: 47 pages ; 28 cm.
Series: Strategic Perspectives ; 13
Notes: In the 11 years that have followed the 9/11 attacks on the United States, NATO has opted for a pragmatic approach to the fight against terrorism and succeeded in identifying its added value. The result has been a series of substantial counterterrorism activities. Their impact, however, has been mitigated by the lack of an agreed policy defining NATO's rightful place among international counterterrorism actors. The evolving nature of the terrorist environment and of the global responses required has made it necessary to reassess the threat posed by terrorism and its implications for the Alliance. The new NATO policy guidelines on counterterrorism are the result of a comprehensive intellectual and political process that started with the 2010 Strategic Concept and led to the conclusion that in an era in which emerging challenges blend collective defense with the broader concept of collective security, the lens of collective interest must replace the prism of national perspectives. With that in mind, the overall judgment on the new policy guidelines can and should be positive.
Subject: TERRORISM--NATO--PREVENTION
Call Number: 323 /01378
Item ID: 80025380
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Lone Wolf Terrorism: Understanding the Growing Threat
Author: Simon, Jeffrey David, 1949-
Published: Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 2013
Physical Description: 335 pages: illustrations; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'A new era in terrorism is emerging and the lone wolf is at the forefront. From Anders Breivik in Norway, who murdered scores of young people in a bombing and mass-shooting attack, to Nidal Malik Hasan in the United States, who allegedly killed many of his fellow soldiers after opening fire at a military base, lone wolves have demonstrated that they can be as dangerous as organized terrorist groups. Who are these terrorists and what can be done about them?'
Subject: TERRORISTS
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION
ISBN: 9781616146467
Call Number: 323 /01340
Item ID: 80024985
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Terrorist's Dilemma: Managing Violent Covert Organizations
Author: Shapiro, Jacob N.
Physical Description: xi, 335 pages; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 272-322. Includes index. 'How do terrorist groups control their members? Do the tools groups use to monitor their operatives and enforce discipline create security vulnerabilities that governments can exploit? This is the first book to systematically examine the great variation in how terrorist groups are structured. Employing a broad range of agency theory, historical case studies, and terrorists' own internal documents, the author provocatively discusses the core managerial challenges that terrorists face and illustrates how their political goals interact with the operational environment to push them to organize in particular ways.'
Subject: TERRORISM
Subject: TERRORISTS
ISBN: 9780691157214
Call Number: 323 /01348
Item ID: 80025077
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Between a Drone and Al-Qaeda: The Civilian Cost of US Targeted Killings in Yemen
Additional Author: Human Rights Watch (US)
Published: [s.l.]: Human Rights Watch, 2013
Physical Description: i, 98 pages: illustrations; 30 cm.
Notes: 'The United States has carried out approximately 80 targeted killings against alleged terrorists in Yemen since 2009 that have killed several hundred people. With few exceptions the US has neither acknowledged the attacks nor revealed casualty figures, including civilian deaths. Most of the strikes involved remotely piloted aerial vehicles, known as drones. This report investigates six US targeted airstrikes in Yemen, one from 2009 and the others from 2012-13. It finds that two of these attacks killed civilians in clear violation of the laws of war. In the remainder, factual questions about whether those attacked were valid military targets, and whether civilian casualties were disproportionate, raise concerns about the attacks' legality. The report also finds that the six strikes did not meet US policy guidelines for targeted killings that President Barack Obama disclosed in May 2013, and which the White House said had been partially implemented. The Yemeni government has compensated some families for civilian deaths, but payments have been haphazard and often inadequate. This report calls on the US to provide its full legal rationale for targeted killings and ensure these strikes comply with international humanitarian and human rights law. The US should impartially investigate potentially unlawful attacks and hold those responsible to account. It should appropriately compensate wrongful - if not all - civilian losses. Without such measures, the US will fuel anti-US sentiment among Yemenis, to the benefit of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.'
Subject: TARGETED KILLING--USA
Subject: QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Subject: TARGETED KILLING--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
Subject: TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)
Title: German Jihad : On the Internationalization of Islamist Terrorism
Author: Steinberg, Guido W., 1968-
Published: New York : Columbia University Press, 2013
Physical Description: xii, 303 pages ; 24 cm.
In: Columbia Studies in Terrorism and Irregular Warfare
Notes: Includes index. 'Mapping the complicated interplay between jihadists' personal motivations and the goals and strategies of the world's major terrorist groups, the author provides the first analysis of German jihadism, its links to Turkey, and its growing, global operational importance. He follows the formation of German-born militant networks in German cities and their radicalization and recruitment. He describes how these groups join al-Qaeda-affiliated organizations in Afghanistan and Pakistan, such as the Islamic Jihad Union, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and the Taliban, and he plots the path that directly involves them in terrorist activities. Situating these developments within a wider global context, the author interprets the expanding German scene as part of a greater internationalization of jihadist ideology and strategy, swelling the movement's membership since 9/11.'
Subject: TERRORISM--GERMANY
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM

Title: Sahel : eclairer le passe pour mieux dessiner l'avenir
Institution: Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)
Published: Bruxelles : GRIP, 2013
Physical Description: 134 pages : illustrations ; 21 cm.
In: Livres du GRIP ; 305-306
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 gangrennee 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 recent soubresauts : comment imaginer revivre ensemble ? Le Sahel ne doit pas retomber dans l'oubli !'
Subject: TERRORISM--SAHEL
Subject: SAHEL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: SAHEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Subject: MALI--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012
ISBN: 9782872910366
Call Number: 323 /01349
Item ID: 80025099
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Les drones armés, parce qu'ils permettent de réaliser des eliminations ciblées, jouent désormais un rôle central au service du contre-terrorisme américain. Cette pratique, d'abord initiée durant la présidence de George W. Bush, s'est particulièrement développée sous Barack Obama. L'utilisation, de plus en plus récurrente, de drones-tueurs dans la lutte contre les leaders d'Al-Qaida et ses affiliés reflète en partie un processus d'adaptation aux différentes contraintes locales rencontrées au Yemen, au Pakistan et en Somalie. Cependant, comprendre l'émergence de cette tactique requiert surtout d'étudier les jeux bureaucratiques américains et de replacer l'essor des drones-tueurs et des eliminations ciblées dans son contexte politique, diplomatique et stratégique.
Notre guerre secrète au Mali : les nouvelles menaces contre la France

Lasserre, Isabelle

Oberle, Thierry

Paris : Fayard, 2013

247 pages : illustrations ; 22 cm.

Le 11 janvier 2013, à la stupefaction du grand public qui ne s'attendait pas à ce que la France entre en guerre, de surcroît seule, François Hollande déclençait une opération preparée dans le plus grand secret depuis des mois : il fallait reagir à l'avancee des groupes armes de jihadistes installés depuis le début de l'année 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 déroute. Mais aussitôt le conflit s'est transformé en une guerilla terroriste. Comment sommes-nous entrés en guerre ? Etait-ce vraiment la seule solution pour déjouer les menaces pesant sur les Français et leurs intérêts ? Comment régler la question des otages ? La France s'est-elle engagée dans un conflit sans fin ? Pour la première fois, une enquête révèle les coulisses de cette guerre. Elle conduit le lecteur de l'Elysée au ministère de la Défense, de Bamako à Tombouctou, des mines d'uranium d'Areva au Niger aux circuits de la drogue qui transite par le Sahel vers l'Europe.

Malí--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012

QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB

TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MALI

FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--MALI

9782213677941

355.4 /011848

80025087

Book

General Collection

Le Sommet sur la securite nucleaire a la croisee des chemins : entre doutes et ambitions

Fanielle, Sylvain

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

Bruxelles : GRIP, 2013

36 pages ; 30 cm.

Rapports du GRIP ; 7/2013

Quelqu'il s'agisse de l'une des menaces les plus importantes de notre temps au niveau de la securite internationale, le terrorisme nucleaire suscite de nombreuses inquiétudes au sein des gouvernements, organisations internationales et experts dans le domaine nucleaire. Bien qu'aucun acte terroriste de cette nature n'ait été perpétré a ce jour, les autorités nationales et internationales se devaient de réagir dans les plus brefs délais afin de solidifier le régime de securité nucléaire. C'est dans ce contexte que le premier Sommet de la sécurité nucléaire a vu le jour en avril 2010 à Washington. Toutefois, a moins d'un an du prochain Sommet de la sécurité nucléaire de La Haye, son avenir est plus qu'incertain. Malgré les débouchés positifs de la rencontre de Washington, les conclusions et discussions du deuxième Sommet à Seoul n'ont pas comblé toutes les attentes et ont même suscité des interrogations quant à l'existence et la nécessité de la dynamique. Ce rapport a pour objectif de dresser une vue d'ensemble de ces réunions consacrées à la sécurité nucléaire. Il revient sur les sommets de Washington (2010) et Seoul (2012) tout en identifiant les succès et échecs de ces rencontres internationales. Pour terminer, il passe en revue les enjeux du prochain Sommet de La Haye ainsi que ses perspectives d'avenir.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--SAFETY MEASURES

NUCLEAR TERRORISM

623 /01198

80025256

Book

General Collection
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.

This book examines the prospects and challenges of a global phase-out of highly enriched uranium and the risks of this material otherwise being used by terrorists to make atom bombs. Terrorist groups, such as Al Qaeda, have demonstrated repeatedly that they seek to acquire nuclear weapons. Unbeknownst even to many security specialists, tons of bomb-grade uranium are trafficked legally each year for ostensibly peaceful purposes. If terrorists obtained even a tiny fraction of this bomb-grade uranium they could potentially construct a nuclear weapon like the one dropped on Hiroshima that killed tens of thousands. Nuclear experts and policymakers have long known of this danger but - so far - have taken only marginal steps to address it. This volume begins by highlighting the lessons of past successes where bomb-grade uranium commerce has been eliminated, such as from Argentina's manufacture of medical isotopes. It then explores the major challenges that still lie ahead: for example, Russia's continued use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) in dozens of nuclear facilities. Each of the book's thirteen case studies offers advice for reducing HEU in a specific sector. These insights are then amalgamated into eight concrete policy recommendations for U.S. and world leaders to promote a global phase-out of bomb-grade uranium.1

This is an authoritative account of the Somali region, its history, and the story of the Islamic extremists operating there today cites the high human cost of the region's clan-based civil war while explaining how current activities are directly threatening world security.
Title: The Effectiveness of Drone Strikes in Counterinsurgency and Counterterrorism Campaigns
Author: Walsh, James Igoe
Institution: US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Published: Carlisle, PA : US Army War College, 2013
Physical Description: xi, 61 pages : illustrations ; 23 cm.
Notes: 'The United States increasingly relies on unmanned aerial vehicles to target insurgent and terrorist groups around the world. This monograph analyzes the available research and evidence that assesses the political and military consequences of drone strikes. It is not clear if drone strikes have degraded their targets, or that they kill enough civilians to create sizable public backlashes against the United States. Drones are a politically and militarily attractive way to counter insurgents and terrorists, but, paradoxically, this may lead to their use in situations where they are less likely to be effective and where they are difficult to predict consequences.'
Subject: DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Subject: COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
Subject: TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
ISBN: 1584875852
Call Number: 623 /01194
Item ID: 80025175
Link: http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=1167
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Al-Shabaab in Somalia : The History and Ideology of a Militant Islamist Group, 2005-2012
Author: Hansen, Stig Jarle
Published: Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2013
Physical Description: xiv, 195 p. ; 23 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 169-184. Includes index. 'Since early 2007, a new breed of combatants has roamed the streets of Mogadishu and other towns in Somalia : the 'Shabaab', or 'Youth', the only self-proclaimed branch of al-Qaeda to have gained acceptance (and praise) from Ayman al-Zawahiri and 'AQ centre' in Afghanistan. An offshoot of the Islamic Courts Union, which split in 2006, Shabaab has imposed Sharia law on the populace and is heavily influenced by local clan structures within Somalia itself. It remains an infamous and widely discussed yet little-researched and understood Islamist group. This book attempts to go beyond the media headlines and simplistic analyses based on alarmist or localist narratives. By employing intensive field research conducted within Somalia, including on-the-ground interviews with Shabaab leaders themselves, the author explores the history of a remarkable organization that has survived several predictions of collapse. The author portrays Shabaab as a hybrid Islamist organization that combines a strong streak of Somali nationalism with the rhetorical obligations of international jihadism, thereby attracting a significant number of foreign fighters to its ranks. Both these trends of Shabaab have been inadvertently boosted by Ethiopian, American, and African Union attempts to defeat it militarily, all of which have failed.'
Subject: SHABAAB (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SOMALIA
Subject: TERRORISM--SOMALIA
ISBN: 9780199327874
Call Number: 323 /01351
Item ID: 80025119
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Analysis and commentary from the Partnership for Peace Consortium's Combating Terrorism Working Group (CTWG). This book examines a number of important aspects of the terrorism contest, separate but linked. First, the authors examine the vital issue of jihadist terrorist motivation and recruitment - how an organisation such as al Qaeda attracts, radicalizes and screens new members to replace losses in its ranks with an eye to extending its operational and geographic reach. Second, they explore how various countries have employed their respective intelligence (and to some degree, law enforcement) agencies to uncover terrorist groups and adherents, and how government authorities attempt to disrupt and prevent terrorist activity - including the emerging new challenge of cyber threats - before it takes place. Accordingly, this volume is looking at two sides of the coin: how terrorists organize to promote their cause and fulfill their operational mission, and how various states organize to prevent these plans and activities from bearing deadly fruit.

Subject: TERRORISM

ISBN: 9789549252163

Title: International Maritime Security Law
Author: Kraska, James
Additional Author: Pedrozo, Raul A.
Published: Leiden : Nijhoff, 2013
Physical Description: xxi, 939 pages ; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index.
Notes: This book defines an emerging interdisciplinary field of law comprised of norms, legal regimes, and rules to address today's hybrid threats to the global order of the oceans. Worldwide shipping commerce, fishing fleets, pleasure craft, and coastal states are exposed to the menace of offshore terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, piracy, smuggling, robbery, marine insurgency and anti-access threats. Land-based institutions and maritime constabulary forces operate within an increasingly integrated network that blends elements of humanitarian law, human rights law, criminal law, and law of the sea, with inspection regimes, commercial enterprise, and marine safety and environmental stewardship. The new authorities fuse together a global maritime partnership among states, international organizations and commercial interests to protect the maritime commons from the most dangerous risks and hazards.

Subject: LAW OF THE SEA
Subject: MARITIME TERRORISM--PREVENTION--LAW AND LEGISLATION
Subject: MERCHANT MARINE--SECURITY MEASURES
ISBN: 9789004233560

Call Number: 341.2 /00558
Item ID: 80025615
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
2015

Title: Iran’s ISIS Policy
Author: Esfandiary, Dina
Additional Author: Tabatabai, Ariane
Notes: This article assesses Iran’s strategy in dealing with the threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). It examines the implications of the rise of ISIS in Iran’s immediate neighbourhood for Tehran’s policies in Syria and Iraq and investigates how each of these countries affects Iranian national interests. It provides an overview of the major events marking Iran and Iraq’s relations in the past few decades and discusses the strategic importance of Iraq for Iran, by looking at the two countries’ energy, economic and religious ties. It also considers Iran’s involvement in Syria since the beginning of the Syrian conflict. The article sheds light on the unilateral action taken by Tehran to counter ISIS, the adjustments it may have to make to its involvement in Syria, and the potential areas for tactical cooperation between Iran and the United States, as well as other key regional states such as Saudi Arabia. The article investigates three likely scenarios affecting the developments in Iraq and Iran’s possible response to them as the events in the Middle East unfold.
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION).
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--IRAN
Item ID: JA030758
Media: Article

Title: Armes de destruction massive et terrorisme ‘post-moderne’
Author: Teneze, Nicolas
Notes: Les concepts de terroriste et d’arme de destruction massive sont inconciliables. En effet, le terroriste, considéré ici comme agent totalement indépendant de l’Etat, est incapable d’acquérir ces armes dont seuls les plus puissants Etats posse dent l’apanage, meme si certaines organisations terroristes le proclament.
Subject: TERRORISM
Subject: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
Item ID: JA030768
Media: Article

* This list contains material received as of July 1st, 2015.— Cette liste est arrêtée au 1er juillet 2015.
Notes: La lutte contre le djihadisme est complexe et multiforme. Elle doit cependant s'appuyer sur une politique de prévention reposant sur un cadre juridique légitime et une meilleure compréhension des processus de radicalisation des terroristes potentiels.

Subject: JIHAD
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION

Title: The Articulated Strategy to Fight the Islamic State : Is It Self-Defeating ?
Author: Kainikara, Sanu
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION).
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA
Item ID: JA030784
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09700161.2014.980541

Title: ISIS Is Not a Terrorist Group : Why Counterterrorism Won't Stop the Latest Jihadist Threat
Author: Cronin, Audrey Kurth
Notes: An essay is presented on the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) and U.S. counterterrorism. The author suggests that ISIS is not a terrorist group because of the group's large number of fighters and territorial acquisition. Emphasis is given to topics such as the connection between ISIS and the Al Qaeda network, the emergence of ISIS following the U.S. war in Iraq, counterinsurgency, and ISIS recruitment.
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Item ID: JA030843
Link: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=100961105&site=ehost-live&scope=site

Title: A Decade of EU Counter-Terrorism and Intelligence : A Critical Assessment
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--EU
Subject: INTELLIGENCE SERVICE--EU
Item ID: JA030899
Link: http://atoz.ebsco.com/Titles/SearchResults/7806?IsFromAdvancedSearch=True&Find=intelligence+and+national&GetResourcesBy=TitleNameSearch&resourceTypeName=allTitles&resourceType=&SearchType=Contains

Media: Article
Collection Type: Articles Collection
Title: From Terrorism to 'Radicalization' to 'Extremism': Counterterrorism Imperative or Loss of Focus?
Author: Richards, Anthony
Notes: This article argues that there has been an increasing convergence of the discourses of terrorism, radicalization and, more lately, extremism in the UK and that this has caused counterterrorism to lose its focus. This is particularly evident in the counterterrorism emphasis on non-violent but extremist ideology that is said to be ‘conducive’ to terrorism. Yet, terrorism is ineluctably about violence or the threat of violence; hence, if a non-violent ideology is in and of itself culpable for terrorism in some way then it ceases to be non-violent. The article argues that there should be a clearer distinction made between (non-violent) extremism of thought and extremism of method because it is surely violence and the threat of violence (integral to terrorism) that should be the focus of counterterrorism. The concern is that counterterrorism has gone beyond its remit of countering terrorism and has ventured into the broader realm of tackling ideological threats to the state.
Subject: TERRORISM -- PREVENTION
Subject: TERRORISM -- PREVENTION -- GREAT BRITAIN
Item ID: JA030931
Media: Article

Title: What Is a Terrorist Group?: Conceptual Issues and Empirical Implications
Author: Philipp, Brian J.
Notes: Researchers increasingly conduct quantitative studies of terrorist groups, which is an important advance in the literature. However, there has been little discussion of what constitutes a ‘terrorist group’, regarding conceptualization or measurement. Many studies of terrorist groups do not define the term, and among those that do, definitions vary considerably. The lack of clarity leads to conceptual confusion as well as sample selection issues, which can affect inferences. To address these issues, this article offers an in-depth analysis of the term and its use. It explores definitions in the literature, and then discusses different samples used. Empirically, the article demonstrates how sample selection can affect variable values. It also shows that a non-representative sample, such as the U.S. Foreign Terrorist Organization list, can lead to inaccurate generalizations. Ultimately, the author presents a straightforward ‘inclusive’ definition, and argues for its practicality. Other suggestions are made for a more effective and cohesive research program.
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA031044
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2013.800048
Media: Article

Title: Talking with al Qaeda: Is There a Role for Track Two?
Author: Jones, Peter
Notes: Despite saying that they will never ‘talk to terrorists’, many countries have done so. Often these dialogues have included a component of so-called ‘Track Two Diplomacy’. This article examines whether such a dialogue could be held with al Qaeda and other such groups. Research demonstrates that dialogues have been useful in ending terror campaigns in certain circumstances, but that they were never the decisive element. Where they have been useful, dialogues have helped to distinguish those members of terror organizations who are willing to talk from the hardliners, in helping to develop ‘acceptable’ players on the other side, and in allowing the two sides to better understand each other. The article finds that a dialogue with the hard core of al Qaeda is likely impossible, but that some elements may be willing to talk. Such dialogues will be localized and will be about specific concerns and, like in other cases, will be about seeing if there are elements of the movement that can be detached from the hard-core base. Track Two may have a role to play in these dialogues, but expectations should be kept modest.
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA031073
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15718069-12341304
Media: Article
Title: Defaire Daech : une guerre tant financiere que militaire  
Author: Benraad, Myriam  
Notes: L'Etat islamique dispose de revenus importants tires notamment de sa prise de controle de banques, de sa maîtrise des reseaux de contrebande, en particulier d'hydrocarbures, et de soutiens externes. Cependant, son projet politico-militaire lui coute cher : il doit payer des milliers de combattants et administrer les territoires qu'il controle. Pour s'assurer de nouvelles sources de revenus, il cherche a se lancer dans d'autres conquetes, au-delà de l'Irak et de la Syrie.  
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--FINANCE  
Item ID: JA031099  
Media: Article

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Title: Terrorisme et contre-radicalisation : le modele danois  
Author: Andersen, Lars Erslev  
Notes: Le terrorisme n’a frappe que deux fois au Danemark au cours des 30 dernieres annees : en 1985 et en 2015. D'autres attaques ont ete dejeuees, notamment contre les dessinateurs ayant publie des caricatures du prophete Mahomet dans le Jyllands-Posten. Pour faire face au terrorisme, le Danemark a ete a l'avant-garde du developpement de programmes de contre-radicalisation. Il n'est toutefois pas certain que ces programmes soient efficaces. Ils pourraient meme etre contre-productifs.  
Subject: TERRORISM--DANEMARK--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA031102  
Media: Article

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2014

Title: Defeating the Islamic State : Commentary on a Core Strategy  
Author: Wass de Czege, Huba  
Notes: The purpose of this article is to benefit those among the readership currently engaged in designing the strategies and tactics of the struggle against the Islamic Sate (IS) group, a movement led by Abu Abkr Baghdadi that has become the scourge of Iraq and Syria.  
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA031058  
Media: Article

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Title: Defeating the Islamic State : A Financial-Military Strategy  
Author: Kan, Paul Rexton  
Notes: Through oil smuggling, kidnapping, human trafficking and extortion, ISIL is one of the best funded militant groups the United States has confronted. Avoiding a protracted conflict with ISIS requires a more integrated financial and military strategy to undermine the group's territorial control and reach.  
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA031059  
Media: Article
Title: EU-ASEAN Cooperation in Transnational Security Threats: Prospects for Inter-Regional Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism
Author: Umezawa, Hana
Subject: EU--ASEAN
Subject: ASEAN--EU
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Item ID: JA031011
Media: Article
Collection Type: Articles Collection

Title: Inter-Organizational Cooperation and Coordination in the Fight against Terrorism: From Undisputable Necessity to Paradoxical Challenges
Author: Prezelj, Iztok
Notes: The inter-organizational lesson in the fight against terrorism has been clearly identified after 9/11, but not completely learned and applied. Horizontal cooperation and coordination structures have been established, yet due to many challenges they do not function optimally. This article reaches beyond the prevailing mantra concerning the need for inter-organizational cooperation in the fight against terrorism by providing a framework for understanding the complexity of network counterterrorism and the relevant challenges. It introduces four levels of complexity that must be comprehended in order to ensure an optimal and comprehensive strategic approach in this fight. Based on this, it argues that a successful counterterrorism strategy needs to provide capacities for multi-organizational, inter-organizational and network-horizontal cooperation, and the capacity to manage many related inter-organizational challenges. The conclusions also suggest that our societies are still not conceptually and practically ready to embrace a truly comprehensive network approach to a networked threat. The inter-organizational approach in the fight against terrorism is ultimately what organizations make of it.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Item ID: JA030907
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01495933.2014.941721
Media: Article

Title: Liban : une nouvelle terre de jihad ?
Author: Rizk, Sibylle
Notes: Lebanon has long felt shielded from Al Qaeda because of its multifaith society, but recently had to face acts of violence by jihadists. A spate of deadly attacks has shed light on the existence of highly organized networks in the country. In the collective conscience of the Lebanese people, these were the trademark techniques of the Shiite militant group Hezbollah. Some 30 years later, jihadism has swapped camps; it is no longer the domain of radical Shiite Islamists, but of Sunni Salafist groups. Ever since the start of the uprising against Bashar al-Assad in 2011, Lebanon has sought to stay on the sidelines of the Syrian conflict. But the emergence of the Islamic State and its rapid spread in Iraq and Syria - where it declared a caliphate - represents a threat of a different kind altogether. There is now a major risk of Lebanon being considered a 'land of jihad' by radical Islamist movements, alongside Syria and Iraq.
Subject: ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--LEBANON
Subject: JIHAD
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--LEBANON
Item ID: JA030826
Link: http://www.politiqueinternationale.com/revue/article.php?id_revue=145&id=1320&content=synopsis
Media: Article
Title: Dschihadismus im Irak
Author: Armborst, Andreas
Subject: JIHAD
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--IRAQ
Item ID: JA030379
Media: Article

Title: Why the Internet Is Not Increasing Terrorism
Author: Benson, David C.
Notes: Policymakers and scholars fear that the Internet has increased the ability of transnational terrorists, like al Qaeda, to attack targets in the West, even in the face of increased policing and military efforts. Although access to the Internet has increased across the globe, there has been no corresponding increase in completed transnational terrorist attacks. This analysis examines the causal logics which have led to the conventional wisdom and demonstrates both theoretically and empirically that the Internet is not a force multiplier for transnational terrorist organizations. Far from being at a disadvantage on the Internet, state security organs actually gain at least as much utility from the Internet as terrorist groups do, meaning that at worst the Internet leaves the state in the same position vis-à-vis terrorist campaigns as it was prior to the Internet.
Subject: TERRORISM
Subject: INTERNET
Item ID: JA030394
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09636412.2014.905353
Media: Article

Title: Boko Haram : Wahhabitischer Terrorismus in Nigeria
Author: Krech, Hans
In: EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 8, 2014, S. 110-111.
Subject: BOKO HARAM
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--NIGERIA
Item ID: JA030438
Media: Article

Title: Indian Jihadism : The Evolving Threat
Author: Tankel, Stephen
Notes: India has been confronting jihadist violence for decades. Although expeditionary terrorism by Pakistani militants typically receives the most focus, indigenous actors, many benefitting from Pakistani support, are responsible for the majority of jihadist attacks in India. Yet the dynamics of Indian jihadism remain under-explored. This article examines the Indian Mujahideen (IM), which constitutes the primary indigenous jihadist threat. It argues the IM is best understood as a label for a network of modules, with a loose leadership, that is connected to smaller, self-organizing clusters of would-be militants as well as to foreign militant groups like the Pakistani Lashkar-e-Taiba.
Subject: JIHAD
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--INDIA
Item ID: JA030455
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2014.913120
Media: Article
Title: The State of the Art on the Financing of Terrorism  
Author: Romaniuk, Peter  
Notes: At the intersection between crime and security, the study of how terrorist groups and networks finance their activities is crucial both to an overall understanding of their operation and to counter-terrorism activities. The author explores the progress made by academic research in establishing the scope of the subject matter, identifies the shortcomings of existing research, and highlights fruitful avenues for future investigation - and how this can in turn help policy-makers and practitioners to focus their counter-terrorism efforts.

Subject: TERRORISM--FINANCE  
Item ID: JA030470  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2014.912794  
Media: Article

Title: The Intelligence War on Terrorism  
Author: Byman, Daniel  
Notes: What is the role of intelligence for counterterrorism? Most studies of counterterrorism ignore the vital role of intelligence, focus only on its most controversial aspects, or fail to recognize how counterterrorism intelligence differs from traditional intelligence issues. This article argues that many of the common criticisms of the CIA and other agencies misunderstand counterterrorism intelligence and what is realistic for gaining information on terrorist groups. In particular, the important role of signals intelligence, liaison relationships, document exploitation, and interrogation are overlooked. In addition, intelligence analysis and the relationship with the policymaker differ fundamentally for counterterrorism. This article emphasizes the need to recognize these differences when evaluating counterterrorism and calls for being cautious with intelligence reform. In addition, it argues for changing US detention policy and making the public more aware of the inevitable gaps related to counterterrorism intelligence.

Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Subject: INTELLIGENCE SERVICE  
Item ID: JA030518  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02684527.2013.851876  
Media: Article

Title: Homeward Bound? : Don't Hype the Threat of Returning Jihadists  
Author: Byman, Daniel  
Additional Author: Shapiro, Jeremy  
Subject: MERCENARY TROOPS  
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM  
Item ID: JA030541  
Link: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=98998175&site=ehost-live&scope=site  
Media: Article

Title: Fair-Weather Allies? Terrorism and the Allocation of US Foreign Aid  
Author: Bouton, Andrew  
Additional Author: Carter, David B.  
Notes: While it is commonly assumed that the United States uses foreign aid as an instrument to combat global terrorism, it is unclear whether it views terrorist threats to other countries, particularly its allies, with urgency. The authors show that the relationship between transnational terrorism and foreign aid flows is strongly conditional on whether terrorist activity based in a potential recipient directly threatens the United States. Using data on terrorist attacks and casualties in potential recipient countries, they demonstrate that terrorist activity based within a state’s borders, which targets US interests is a strong determinant of both whether that state receives any aid and also how much aid it receives. In contrast, the presence of terrorism targeted at non-US interests, even if it targets formal allies of the United States, is generally unrelated to US aid allocation. These findings suggest that the United States’ use of foreign aid to fight terrorism and political violence is narrowly tailored to assist countries that directly threaten its own security, rather than those of other countries, even its allies.

Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA  
Subject: ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN  
Item ID: JA030566
Notes: The research on the influence of democracy on terrorism renders support for two causal mechanisms. One is that democracy reduces terrorism because it creates an environment in which dissenters can pursue their interests through peaceful means. The other argument states that democracy encourages terrorism due to the intrinsic liberties and freedoms that provide an opportunity for terrorists to easily organize, recruit, and mount operations. This article contributes to this second line of thought by framing support for rebel groups as one of the contexts in which democracy's influence on terrorism is examined. I identify a theoretical mechanism about how democratic states unknowingly facilitate terrorism by letting terrorists freely stay within their borders, raise funds, smuggle arms, and operate offices. The empirical findings provide support for the hypothesis that democracies are vulnerable and can easily be exploited by terrorists since they have an environment conducive to terrorist activities.

Subject: TERRORISM
Subject: DEMOCRACY
Item ID: JA030568
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002713498698
Media: Article
Title: Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons: How Safe is Safe Enough? Transparency versus Opacity
Author: Zeb, Rizwan
Notes: Due to expanding and increasing religious extremism and terrorism coupled with political instability in Pakistan, most western observers believe that Pakistan's nuclear weapons are not secure and could be taken over by terrorists. This would have adverse implications for the region and for global peace, especially for the security of USA and Europe. This article argues that this perception is based on a flawed understanding and knowledge of how Pakistan's command and control setup has evolved and operates. Pakistan's nuclear weapons are as safe as any other state's nuclear weapons. Pakistan has also been active in supporting and participating in global efforts to improve nuclear safety and security. Over the years, Pakistan has been quite open in sharing information regarding how it is improving its command and control system with western governments as well as scholars. This article argues that the steps Pakistan has taken to secure its nuclear weapons are adequate and that Pakistan would continue to further strengthen these measures; however, it is the expanding religious extremism, terrorism and anti-Americanism in the country which make the international perception of Pakistan extremely negative and then seep into the perception of Pakistan's nuclear weapons safety and security.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--SAFETY MEASURES--PAKISTAN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--SECURITY MEASURES--PAKISTAN
Subject: NUCLEAR TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
Item ID: JA030570
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2014.925640
Media: Article

Title: Insurgency in Afghanistan: Implications for Pakistan's Internal and External Security
Author: Rafique, Zain
Additional Author: Anwar, Muhammad Azfar
Notes: In the aftermath of 9/11, the USA embarked on a massive global hunt for terrorists and launched its 'Operation Enduring Freedom' in Afghanistan. Its failure to control insurgency in Afghanistan spilled over into Pakistan, with disastrous consequences. The resurgence of the Taliban with more formidable tactics and maneuvering skills has become more troublesome for both Afghanistan and Pakistan and for the USA and its allied forces. The fierce comeback of the insurgents has challenged the political and territorial integrity of Pakistan, one that it cannot tolerate. This article analyzes the current situation and its implications for Pakistan's security. Moreover, it looks into the internal and external security complexities that Pakistan faces and the possible implications of the US exit strategy for Pakistan's security. It concludes that the security situation in Pakistan is continuously deteriorating and no part of her territory is immune from terrorists' attacks. To be successful, Pakistan must pursue a broad-based strategy that encompasses military, political, social, economic and informational domains aimed at accomplishing four major objectives: (1) elimination of foreign terrorists and their facilitators; (2) strengthening of the political and administrative institutions in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA); (3) establishing a safe and secure environment conducive for sustained development and the realization of real socio-economic progress and (4) integrating the FATA into the national mainstream. In the long term, a strategy based on the concept of 'Enlightened Moderation' is the right solution, not only to the internal problems of Pakistan but also for the Muslim world and the international community.
Subject: INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
Subject: TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
Subject: PAKISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
Item ID: JA030572
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2014.921449
Media: Article
Title: A New Strategy to Defeat Al-Qaeda in Yemen
Author: Green, Daniel R.
In: ORBIS, vol. 58, no. 4, Fall 2014, p. 521-539.
Notes: While unmanned aerial drone strikes in Yemen are a stopgap measure to degrade the operational strength of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), any long-term strategy focused on success must actively enlist local communities in their own defense in order to defeat the terrorist organization. The United States must move beyond a 'butcher-and-bolt' approach and adopt a 'forward strategy' focused on mobilizing the local population to confront AQAP while providing communities with realistic good governance, development, and reconstruction initiatives.
Subject: QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--YEMEN
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA
Item ID: JA030632
Media: Article

Title: Dschihadismus im Irak : ein Update
Author: Armborst, Andreas
In: OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 52. Jg., Heft 6, November - Dezember 2014, S. 684-691.
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--IRAQ
Item ID: JA030590
Media: Article

Title: Mali’s Long Road Ahead
Author: Boeke, Sergei
Additional Author: Tisseron, Antonin
Notes: Operation Serval, the eighteen-month mission mounted by France to oust jihadists from northern Mali, came to an end in August 2014. However, despite the transition into a broader, region-wide operation to counter terrorism, both UN and French troops remain focused on securing Mali and targeting jihadists still operating within the country’s borders. The authors warn against the temptation to treat the jihadists as a homogenous group with common goals and modi operandi, instead highlighting the multiple fractures within the myriad, smaller factions that must be addressed if stability is to be restored to Mali.
Subject: TERRORISM--MALI
Subject: MALI--HISTORY--COUP D’ETAT, 2012
Subject: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN MALI
Item ID: JA030598
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2014.969942
Media: Article

Title: Assessing Syria’s Jihad
Author: Lister, Charles
Notes: Syria is home to a broad range of groups who pose immediate and long-term threats. We need to understand their structures and dynamics; their ideologies and objectives; their tactics and strategy; and their sources of finance.
Subject: JIHAD
Subject: ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SYRIA
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--SYRIA
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION).
Item ID: JA030630
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2014.985439
Media: Article
Le terrorisme est une violence politique comme les autres : vers une normalisation typologique du terrorisme

Clement, Pierre-Alain


L'objectif de cet article est de contribuer à la reflexion sur la typologie des violences politiques et du terrorisme. Une voie délaissée par le champ, y compris par la recherche théorique. Le but est de marginaliser les dilemmes clivants et fréquents du champ, notamment sur la définition et la causalité du terrorisme. La typologie des violences politiques proposée est deductive. Elle évite deux faiblesses des typologies actuelles : dépendance à une définition du terrorisme et absence de lien entre violences étatiques et subétatiques. Trois critères définissent l'acte violent : mandat, intention et ciblage. La variable temps est intégrée pour une analyse dynamique des organisations violentes.

Subject: TERRORISM
Subject: POLITICAL VIOLENCE
Item ID: JA030636
Media: Article

Djihad : l'ennemi intime (1/2)

Vitte, Florence

REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 775, décembre 2014, p. 87-92.

La compréhension du terrorisme islamiste est un enjeu majeur pour la sécurité mondiale avec la difficulté d'une mutation permanente depuis les attaques du 11 septembre 2001 clairement adressées à l'Ouest, jusqu'à l'affrontement actuel entre Chrétiens et Sunnites, où la haine interreligieuse est en train de modifier durablement l'espace moyen-oriental.

Subject: JIHAD
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Item ID: JA030680
Media: Article

One Man’s Terrorist

Jett, Dennis

MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 21, no. 4, Winter 2014, p. 45-60.

The article explores the provisions under the Export Administration Act to provide sanctions from state sponsors of terrorism support for acts of international terrorism. An overview on the three laws which aimed to diminish support for terrorism through imposing sanctions is noted. It cites the goals of the foreign terrorist organization (FTO) on local and international terrorism.

Subject: STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Item ID: JA030694
Media: Article

Towards a Regional Strategy Contra ISIS

Harrison, Ross


A regional strategy with three essential elements is needed to defeat ISIS. The first involves rolling it back in Iraq and Syria by attacking its capabilities and strategies. The second is to contain it by helping fortify weaker Arab countries that might be at risk. The third is to influence the relationships between Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Jordan, and Iran, countries whose efforts will be required to defeat ISIS and end the conflicts in Syria and Iraq.

Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION).
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION
Item ID: JA030716
Media: Article
Title: Priming Strategic Communications : Countering the Appeal of ISIS  
Author: Sorenson, David S.  
Notes: This article examines the Islamist rationale used by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) to recruit and sustain its members. It proposes counter-narratives using Islamist thinking to challenge the veracity of ISIS thought and action. A counter-ISIS information campaign is proposed to persuade potential recruits and current members that joining ISIS violates basic Islamic principles.  
Subject: I.S. (ORGANIZATION).  
Subject: STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA030717  
Link: http://strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/parameters/issues/Autumn_2014/6_SorensonDavid_Priming%20Strategic%20Communications%20Countering%20the%20Appeal%20of%20ISIS.pdf  
Media: Article

Title: The Global Nuclear Detection Architecture and the Deterrence of Nuclear Terrorism  
Author: Guthe, Kurt  
Notes: The Global Nuclear Detection Architecture is a worldwide system for detecting illicit radiological or nuclear (R/N) material and R/N weapons. The technical and nontechnical detection capabilities of the architecture can contribute to the deterrence of nuclear terrorism by increasing the risks and costs of mounting an R/N attack. Risks include the danger of one or more encounters with elements of the architecture, uncertainties about the locations and other characteristics of detection capabilities, discovery upon encounter with detection capabilities, and attack failure upon discovery. Among the costs are the added manpower, money, materiel, time, and operational difficulties entailed by attempts to evade or defeat detection capabilities. The deterrent effect of the detection architecture - part of a broader effort to counter nuclear terrorism - warrants greater attention and emphasis.  
Subject: NUCLEAR TERRORISM  
Subject: NUCLEAR DETERRENCE  
Item ID: JA030756  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01495933.2014.962961  
Media: Article

Title: Ending the War with Al Qaeda  
Author: MacIntosh, Christopher  
Notes: As long as we conceive of the fight with al Qaeda as a war, the fight will remain unwinnable and the goal of effective destruction will remain beyond our reach, according to the author. Historically speaking, modern wars require negotiated conclusions or the complete eradication of present and future threats. The former is politically impossible and the latter is historically unachievable.  
Subject: Qaida (ORGANIZATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA030005  
Media: Article

Title: Low-Tech Terrorism  
Author: Hoffman, Bruce  
In: NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 130, March - April 2014, p. 61-71.  
Notes: Terrorist organizations like Al Qaeda are continuing their efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction. But although this remains a threat we should take seriously, the greater danger comes from the same basic weapons systems terrorists have relied on for over a century : the gun and the bomb.  
Subject: TERRORISM  
Item ID: JA030082  
Media: Article
Title: The Effectiveness of the Drone Campaign against Al Qaeda Central: A Case Study
Author: Jordan, Javier
Notes: This article examines the effects the drone strike campaign in Pakistan is having on Al Qaeda Central. To that end, it constructs a theoretical model to explain how the campaign is affecting Al Qaeda's capacity to carry out terrorist attacks in the United States and Western Europe. Although the results of one single empirical case cannot be generalised, they nonetheless constitute a preliminary element for the construction of a broader theoretical framework concerning the use of armed drones as part of a counterterrorism strategy.
Subject: DRONE AIRCRAFT--PAKISTAN
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Item ID: JA030086
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01402390.2013.850422
Media: Article

Title: Lone Wolf and Autonomous Cell Terrorism
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA030090
Link: http://atoz.ebsco.com/Titles/SearchResults/7806?SearchType=1&Find=terrorism+and+political+violence&GetResourcesBy=QuickSearch&resourceTypeName=allTitles&resourceType=&radioButtonChanged=
Media: Article

Title: NATO-Operation 'Active Endeavour' im Mittelmeer
Author: Stockfisch, Dieter
In: EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 4, 2014, S. 52-54.
Subject: MARITIME TERRORISM--PREVENTION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Subject: NATO--NAVY--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Item ID: JA030095
Media: Article

Title: U.S. Strategy in a Transitioning Middle East: Reviving 'State Responsibility'
Author: Mendelsohn, Barak
In: ORBIS, vol. 58, no. 2, Spring 2014, p. 198-211.
Notes: In light of the uncertainty surrounding the Middle East stemming from the Arab Awakening, and the inability of Washington to shape the process of transition, U.S. decision-makers must rethink their strategy for the region in general and for counterterrorism in particular. Reducing U.S. involvement in the region and letting the dust settle will serve American interests better and allow for building healthier relations with Middle Eastern countries. At the same time, since the risk of negative effects on neighboring states that accompany transition must be kept in check, the United States, together with other powers, should lead the international community in reviving the principle of 'state responsibility' as a productive way to reduce spillover of conflicts and even provide incentives for actors in the region to limit violence.
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Subject: MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MIDDLE EAST
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA
Item ID: JA030102
Media: Article
Title: Conceptualizing Terrorism
Author: Richards, Anthony
Notes: This article argues that, while there have always been good reasons for striving for a universally agreed definition of terrorism, there are further reasons for doing so in the post 9/11 environment, notwithstanding the formidable challenges that confront such an endeavour. Arguing that the essence of terrorism lies in its intent to generate a psychological impact beyond the immediate victims, it will propose three preliminary assumptions: that there is no such thing as an act of violence that is in and of itself inherently terrorist, that terrorism is best conceptualized as a particular method of political violence rather than defined as inherent to any particular ideology or perpetrator, and that non-civilians and combatants can also be victims of terrorism. It will then outline the implications that these assumptions have for the definitional debate.
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA030157
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2014.872023
Media: Article

Title: Pakistan’s Changing Counterterrorism Strategy : A Window of Opportunity ?
Author: Spangler, Michael
Notes: In spite of growing US uncertainty about Pakistani intentions, a window of opportunity may be opening for the United States to put in place new counterterrorism measures with Pakistan.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--PAKISTAN
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--USA
Item ID: JA030272
Media: Article

Title: Nuclear Terrorism : An Iranian Perspective
Author: Barzegar, Kayhan
Subject: NUCLEAR TERRORISM
Item ID: JA030296
Media: Article

Title: The Evolution of the European Union’s ‘Fight against Terrorism’ Discourse : Constructing the Terrorist ‘Other’
Author: Baker-Beall, Christopher
Notes: The purpose of this article is to explore the ways in which the European Union (EU)s counter-terrorism discourse, the fight against terrorism, is constructed, and the ways in which it functions both rhetorically and in practice. It argues that EU identity is constituted through and is central to the constitution of EU counter-terrorism policy. The approach taken is constructivist in nature, drawing on a discourse analysis of primarily European Council policy documents, as well as the reports and speeches of the EU Counter-Terrorism Co-ordinator. In particular, it identifies three strands of the discourse that, it is argued, play a key role in the construction of a terrorist other. These three strands include terrorism as crime and as an emotive act of violence; terrorism as an act perpetrated solely by non-state actors; and terrorism as a new and evolving threat. The article proceeds in three steps. First, it outlines the theoretical considerations that underpin this research, including its empirical application. Second, it demonstrates how each strand of the discourse is constructed. Third, it discusses the functioning of the discourse, including the contested nature of the terrorism knowledge that underpins the EUs counter-terrorism approach. The article concludes by reflecting on what this case study contributes to our understanding of EU counter-terrorism policy, as well as explaining how the notion of the terrorist other could provide the basis for a future research agenda that deepens our understanding of how the identity of the EU is constituted.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--EU
Item ID: JA030310
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0010836713483411
Media: Article
Title: Fighting Terrorism in Africa by Proxy: The USA and the European Union in Somalia and Mali
Author: Olsen, Gorm Rye
Notes: The French intervention in Mali in early 2013 emphasizes that the decision-makers in Paris, Brussels, and Washington considered the establishment of the radical Islamist regime in Northern Mali a threat to their security interests. The widespread instability including the rise of radical Islamist groups in Somalia was perceived as a threat to western interests. It is the core argument of the paper if western powers decide to provide security in Africa, they will be inclined to use proxy instead of deploying own troops. Security provision by proxy in African means that African troops are doing the actual fighting and peacekeeping on the ground while western powers basically pay the costs, the logistics, and the training of local African troops. The paper concludes that the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in Somalia and the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) in Mali are proxies for the USA and the European Union.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--AFRICA
Subject: AFRICAN UNION--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Subject: EU--AFRICA
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA
Subject: AFRICA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Item ID: JA030332
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09662839.2014.884074
Media: Article

2013

Title: Quelle place pour Boko Haram dans l’arc islamiste sahelien ?
Author: Guibboud, Pauline
Notes: La secte Boko Haram et sa branche dissidente Ansaru posent de graves problemes securitaires au Nigeria et dans les pays voisins. Il semble en effet que ces groupes aient tisse des liens avec les autres organisations islamistes sahelienes, notamment AQMI, et presentent une reelle menace pour la stabilite regionale en Afrique de l'Ouest. A differentes echelles, nationale, regionale et internationale, les organisations et gouvernements s'inquietent de l'evolution de cette menace et se battent contre une possible fusion entre Boko Haram/Ansaru et AQMI.
Subject: BOKO HARAM
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--NIGERIA
Item ID: JA030363
Media: Article

Title: Human Rights Beyond Borders: A New Era in Human Rights Accountability for Transnational Counter-Terrorism Operations?
Author: Conte, Alex
Notes: The transnational nature of terrorist and counter-terrorist activities, and the inter-State cooperation that forms the basis of many counter-terrorism operations, engages difficult and controversial questions concerning the extraterritorial application of human rights law. The decisions in July 2011 of the European Court of Human Rights in Al-Skeini and Others v the United Kingdom and Al-Jedda v the United Kingdom concern the jurisdictional reach of the European Convention on Human Rights to operations abroad, including in the context of multinational operations conducted under a United Nations (UN) mandate. This article argues that these decisions usher in a new era in human rights accountability by realigning the rules concerning attribution of responsibility between the UN and multinational forces; and by moving to a hybrid test between personal and geographical jurisdiction in order to allow the finding of a jurisdictional link for the killing of persons where the State has assumed public functions such as the maintenance of security. While it is inevitable that some questions remain unanswered, the decisions go a long way towards repairing the earlier restrictive and highly problematic case law of the European Court in Bankovic and Others v Belgium and Behrami and Saramati v France. The Court's decision in Al-Jedda also establishes a robust approach to the question of the compatibility of Security Council resolutions with human rights, consistent with the position of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy that respect for human rights and the rule of law is a fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--LAW AND LEGISLATION
Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS
Item ID: JA029608
Title: Contemporary Terrorism in the Balkans: A Real Threat to Security in Europe
Author: Gibas-Krzak, Danuta
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.
Subject: TERRORISM--BALKAN PENINSULA
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Item ID: JA029526
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13518046.2013.779861
Media: Article

Title: The Intellectuals and Terror: A Fatal Attraction
In: TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 25, no. 4, September - October 2013, Special Issue.
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA029721
Link: http://atoz.ebsco.com/Titles/SearchResults/7806?SearchType=1&Find=terrorism+and+political&GetResourcesBy=QuickSearch&resourceTypeName=allTitles&resourceType=&radioButtonChanged=
Media: Article

Title: Maritime Security Beyond Military Operations: A Civilian Perspective
Author: Trelawny, Chris
Notes: Maritime security is often discussed in terms of military strategy and the role and responsibilities of navies in countering piracy, terrorism and other security threats on the high seas. Equally important, if often overlooked, is the perspective of those whose security is being guaranteed in the first instance: coastal states and the civil maritime sector that serves global trade. The author discusses the need for a comprehensive maritime security strategy that takes into account coastal states' needs and the civil sector's security concerns.
Subject: PIRACY
Subject: MARITIME TERRORISM
Item ID: JA029256
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2013.774639
Media: Article
Title: Al Qaeda in Mali: The Defection Connections  
Author: Huckabey, Jessica M.  
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.  
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB  
Subject: TERRORISM--MALI  
Item ID: JA029509  
Media: Article

Title: The Balance To Be Found Between Civil Liberties and National Security  
Author: Warshawsky, Megan  
Notes: The author looks at the struggle between civil liberties and national security, highlighting how the debate over which takes precedence has only intensified given the recent increase in international terrorist attacks. With examples from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia, the essay illustrates how, over time, the scales have tipped back and forth between favouring security and favouring liberty. It concludes with a test which can be used to determine when it is necessary to sacrifice civil liberties in the name of national security.  
Subject: INTERNAL SECURITY  
Subject: CIVIL RIGHTS  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA029397  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2013.787753  
Media: Article

Title: Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Russia: Contending Paradigms and Current Perspectives  
Author: Kim, Younkyoo  
Additional Author: Blank, Stephen  
In: STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 36, no. 11, November 2013, p. 917-932.  
Notes: The most outstanding trend in contemporary conflicts has been the fusion of the threats from terrorism and insurgency. Insurgent threats in many places on the globe today are mistaken as terrorist threats, and counterterrorism (CT) is deployed as the local insurgents come increasingly to resemble their transnational terrorist partners. Such an emphasis on the role of terrorism in insurgencies and the undue focus on CT risks strengthening, rather than severing, the connection between local insurgents and transnational terrorists. Russia's counterterrorist strategy inadvertently transformed the conflict from a contained, nationalist rebellion to a sprawling jihadi insurgency and perversely encouraged the group to resort even more to terrorist tactics. The Russian counterinsurgency has been unsuccessful, as the insurgents are neither demolished as a force nor are they isolated by society. Losing the hearts and minds among the Chechen people is a key reason behind why the Russian operation in Chechnya suffered failures. Too little attention was paid to winning over the 'hearts and minds' of the people.  
Subject: INSURGENCY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Subject: COUNTERINSURGENCY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA029906  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2013.832115  
Media: Article
Title: Russia's Approach to Terrorism: Divergent Understanding and Human Rights Abuses Hinder Cooperation with the West
Author: Borshchevskaya, Anna
In: MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 4, Fall 2013, p. 68-81.
Subject: TERRORISM--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--PREVENTION
Subject: TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Item ID: JA030021
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1215/10474552-2380542
Media: Article

Title: Exposing and Exploiting Weaknesses in the Merger of Al-Qaeda and Al-Shabaab
Author: Thomas, Matthew J.
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.
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: TERRORISM--SOMALIA
Item ID: JA029614
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09592318.2013.802611
Media: Article

Title: Mali and the Middle East: Viable Solutions
Author: Gearon, Eamonn
In: MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 20, no. 3, Fall 2013, p. 134-144.
Subject: MALI--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--MALI
Item ID: JA029787
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12039
Media: Article

Title: A Battlefield of Meanings: The Struggle for Identity in the UN Debates on a Definition of International Terrorism
Author: Herschinger, Eva
Notes: For nearly forty years, debates on a definition of international terrorism as part of a comprehensive convention have been preoccupying the United Nations. This article challenges conventional approaches referring to divergences in national interests and preferences, or to institutional constraints and national legal traditions, to explain why no definition has been agreed upon. It analyzes the inconclusive debates from a critical perspective and argues that the continuous search for a definition can be understood through the prism of collective identity struggles: the desire to define terrorism is not only the desire to give a precise content to terrorism and, thereby, create the identity of an Other. It is also the desire to create a collective identity, a 'Self', representing and uniting those who oppose terrorism. By applying a discursive understanding of collective identity construction to analyze the UN debates, the article elucidates how strongly the definition of terrorism hinders a common understanding among those who are opposing terrorism. Thereby, the analysis highlights that the demonization of terrorism foremost impedes a homogeneous understanding of a collective Self, ready to confront and define terrorism in the first place.
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA029363
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2011.652318
Media: Article
Title: Options and Strategies for Countering Online Radicalization in the United States
Author: Neumann, Peter R.
In: STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 36, no. 6, June 2013, p. 431-459.
Notes: The purpose of this article is to inform the debate about strategies and options for countering online radicalization within the US domestic context. Its aim is to provide a better understanding of how the Internet facilitates radicalization; an appreciation of the dilemmas and tradeoffs that are involved in countering online radicalization within the United States; and ideas and best practices for making the emerging approach and strategy richer and more effective. It argues that online radicalization can be dealt with in three ways. Approaches aimed at restricting freedom of speech and removing content from the Internet are not only the least desirable, they are also the least effective. Instead, government should play a more energetic role in reducing the demand for radicalization and violent extremist messages - for example, by encouraging civic challenges to extremist narratives and by promoting awareness and education of young people. In the short term, the most promising way for dealing with the presence of violent extremists and their propaganda on the Internet is to exploit their online communications to gain intelligence and gather evidence in the most comprehensive and systematic fashion possible.
Subject: INTERNET--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
Subject: RADICALISM
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA029487
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2013.784568
Media: Article

Title: Grievance to Greed : The Global Convergence of the Crime-Terror Threat
Author: Neumann, Vanessa
Notes: The threat is real, deadly and serious - for everyone, not just the United States. The rapid collapse of distinctions between transnational criminal organizations and terrorist organizations has led to a threat convergence the likes of which we have not seen before and are only beginning to understand. Transnational organized criminals and foreign terrorist organizations have linked (both wittingly and not) in what we now call the crime-terror pipeline, or CTP. While the intellectual landscape of the problem is still under study, its scale and relevance have made it squarely a Tier-One national security threat, as codified in the White House Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime.
Subject: TRANSNATIONAL CRIME
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA029358
Media: Article

Title: La strategie algerienne face a AQMI
Author: Lounnas, Djallil
Notes: La strategie algerienne face a Al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique (AQMI) est construite sur l'heritage de la guerre civile des annees 1990. Elle consiste a combattre par les armes les elements terroristes les plus radicaux et a tendre la main aux moderes, susceptibles de renoncer a la violence. Alger a cherche a appliquer ce melange de repression et de dialogue a la crise malienne. Le double jeu d'Ansar Dine a conduit les autorites algeriennes a apporter leur aide a l'intervention militaire de la France.
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--ALGERIA
Subject: TERRORISM--ALGERIA--PREVENTION
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Item ID: JA029771
Media: Article
Title: Terrorism : A Philosophical Discourse
Author: Orr, Allan
Notes: Though it is nigh on 12 years since 9/11, there is still no agreed definition of terrorism. Indeed, the original nations of the 'Coalition of the Willing', who previously pursued a 'War on Terror' so vigorously (Australia, Britain and the USA) have come full circle now to disown entirely the very notion of a 'War on Terror'. A key stumbling point towards a definition remains whether terrorism should be classified as an act of crime or of war. The two conceptualisations are philosophically and fundamentally opposed and inevitably from each flows entirely different strategic prescriptions to counter the phenomenon. If policy is to be guided adequately, let alone optimally, the philosophical arguments of each camp must be thrown headlong into one another, with the last philosophy standing the victor and then claiming the policy spoils.
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA029650
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2013.820608
Media: Article

Title: How Al Qaeda Innovates
Author: Moghadam, Assaf
Notes: Innovative terrorist organizations pose exceptionally dangerous threats because of their potential to surprise declared enemies, inflict heavy costs upon them, and set new trends that other militant groups seek to emulate. Despite this importance, researcher have shed little light on where terrorist innovation originates. Although military innovation scholars have emphasized the importance of both top-down and bottom-up innovation, the few existing studies on terrorist innovation have acknowledged the importance of the terrorist leadership but largely ignored the role played by middle- or lower-ranking operatives in the innovation process. This study examines the planning of the September 11, 2001 attacks and finds that, contrary to the predominant claims on terrorist innovation, the 9/11 attacks featured both top-down and bottom-up processes of innovation, with the latter including a critical role played by an independent terrorist entrepreneur. Theoretically, the findings suggest that the conventional wisdom of the predominance of top-down innovation in terrorism is dependent on a problematic assumption, namely that terrorist groups are centralized, hierarchical, and localized entities. As more terrorist groups adopt decentralized structures, they are increasingly likely to display multi-directional processes of innovation. The study has important implications for counterterrorism policy. It suggests that thwarting the most innovative terrorist groups requires targeting senior-and middle-management operatives of the group itself and expending greater effort at apprehending independent terrorist innovators with fluid organizational affiliations. A mix of offensive and defensive counterterrorism strategies, coupled with greater international cooperation, is critical to achieving this goal.
Subject: TERRORISM
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Item ID: JA029738
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09636412.2013.816123
Media: Article

Title: Drones : Disembodied Aerial Warfare and the Unarticulated Threat
Author: Dunn, David Hastings
Notes: The Obama administration's controversial use of drones in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen has made the subject a hot topic of political and academic discourse. While most of this debate has focused so far on the legal, ethical and prudential use of large armed aerial vehicles, this article seeks to address the potential wider impact of this new technological innovation. The article argues that drones constitute a new and disruptive technology not just in the way that they have been used to enable a new form of counterterrorism. Instead, it argues that drones pose a new form of terrorist threat against the West which is at present under-analysed, unarticulated and underestimated. Part of the reason for this underestimation is the failure to appreciate the scale and scope of drone use for commercial purposes which is about to unfold. Technological innovation now means that drones will be capable of many jobs currently performed by small planes and helicopters, but more cheaply and easily - in addition to many other new applications. The proliferation of this cheap and easily available technology will make its application for terrorist use easy to achieve and difficult to counter. The ability of drones to penetrate traditional defences and established conceptions of what constitutes a plausible threat is a challenge which so far has gone unheeded. This article seeks to challenge that complacency.
Subject: DRONE AIRCRAFT
Subject: TERRORISM
Title: Do Drone Strikes Degrade Al Qaeda? Evidence from Propaganda Output  
Author: Smith, Megan  
Additional Author: Walsh, James Igoe  
Notes: The United States has used unmanned, aerial vehicles - drones - to launch attacks on militants associated with Al Qaeda and other violent groups based in Pakistan. The goal is to degrade the target’s capacity to undertake political and violent action. The authors assess the effectiveness of drone strikes in achieving this goal, measuring degradation as the capacity of Al Qaeda to generate and disseminate propaganda. Propaganda is a key output of many terrorist organizations and a long-standing priority for Al Qaeda. Unlike other potential measures of terrorist group activity and capacity, propaganda output can be observed and measured. If drone strikes have degraded Al Qaeda, their occurrence should be correlated with a reduction in the organization’s propaganda output. The analysis presented here finds little evidence that this is the case. Drone strikes have not impaired Al Qaeda’s ability to generate propaganda.  
Subject: DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA  
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
Subject: TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA029364  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2012.664011  
Media: Article

Title: Coercing Weak Regimes to Stop Supporting Terrorism: How and When It Can Be Done  
Author: Honig, Or Arthur  
Notes: Scholars tend to pessimistically argue that the weaker a regime is the harder it becomes for international actors to coerce it to fight the terrorist groups that it harbors/sponsors, since weak regimes are afraid that taking such an unpopular step could critically undermine their stability. Yet, this argument ignores the policy option that the coercing actor has of threatening to take steps which would undermine the stability of the weak regime unless it ceases its support for terrorist groups. Such a regime-threatening coercive strategy can overcome the problem of the weak regime's lack of political incentives because if the threat is credible, even a weak regime may conclude that it is politically cheaper to suppress the terrorists than face an externally triggered regime destabilization. Since weak regimes often care more about their survival than about national security interests, the regime-threatening coercive strategy has the best chances for success against such regimes. This article presents three different regime-threatening military coercive strategies and explores the conditions under which they are likely to be successful.  
Subject: STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION  
Item ID: JA029605  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01495933.2013.806000  
Media: Article

Title: Public Good Theory and the 'Added Value' of the EU's Anti-Terrorism Policy  
Author: Bossong, Raphael  
Notes: This contribution analyses the EU's fight against international terrorism from the perspective of public goods theory. The first part develops an improved conceptualisation of collective action problems in this issue area, and presents a typology of related security goods according to different aggregation technologies (weaker links, summation, better shots). The second part embeds this theoretical framework in the European context, and presents an empirical survey of the EU's anti-terrorism efforts. It is argued that the EU has been comparatively effective in responding to 'weaker' link vulnerabilities, even if implementation records are uneven and boundaries of security cooperation remain unclear. In contrast, the EU could not effectively aggregate resources and act jointly in the international fight against terrorism. Due to the non-excludable nature of benefits (as in the case of foreign policy) or partial rivalry of consumption (as in the case of sensitive information), concerns with free-riding and crowding remain significant obstacles to collective action. Finally, the EU increasingly supports better shot efforts to develop new instruments and technologies to combat terrorism, but may be left behind by mini-lateral initiatives of its most capable member states.
Title: Pakistan and Nuclear Terrorism: How Real Is the Threat?
Author: Clarke, Michael
Notes: Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and proliferation record have often been identified as a threat to regional and international security. Over the last decade, however, the focus of international concern has shifted to questions surrounding the safety and security of Pakistan's military and civilian nuclear complex. As Pakistan's domestic political situation has deteriorated, fears have grown that its nuclear weapons, technologies, and materials may fall into the hands of extremist nonstate actors, such as the Taliban or al Qaeda, imperiling international security. This article presents three major arguments in this respect: significant opportunities exist at each level of Pakistan's nuclear complex for the theft or diversion of nuclear weapons/materials by nonstate actors; a major concern is Pakistan's expansion in its production of high-enriched uranium and plutonium; and the threat to Pakistan's nuclear weapons/materials is significant but has been overstated.

Title: The Costs and Consequences of Drone Warfare
Author: Boyle, Michael J.
Notes: One of the distinctive elements of President Barack Obama's approach to counterterrorism has been his embrace of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAVs), or drones, to target terrorist operatives abroad. The Obama administration has used drones in active theatres of war, such as Afghanistan, but it has also dramatically increased the number of drone attacks launched by the CIA in other countries, such as Pakistan, Yemen, and Somalia. The conventional wisdom on drone warfare holds that these weapons are highly effective in killing terrorist operatives and disabling terrorist organizations, while killing fewer civilians than other means of attack. This article argues that much of the existing debate on drones operates with an attenuated notion of effectiveness that discounts the political and strategic dynamics - such as the corrosion of the perceptions of competence and legitimacy of governments where drone strikes take place, growing anti-Americanism and fresh recruitment of militant networks - that reveal the costs of drone warfare. Focusing particularly on drone use in Pakistan, Yemen, and Somalia, the article suggests that the Obama administration's counterterrorism policy operates at cross-purposes because it provides a steady flow of arms and financial resources to build up governments whose legitimacy it systematically undermines by conducting unilateral strikes on their territory. It concludes that the US embrace of drone technology is a losing proposition over the long term as it will usher in a new arms race and lay the foundations for an international system that is increasingly violent, destabilized, and polarized between those who have drones and those who are victims of them.
Title: Al-Shabab's Dangerous Affair with Al-Qaeda
Author: Agbiboa, Daniel E.
Notes: Drawing on the recent Westgate attack in Kenya, this article critically examines Al-Shabab's deepening ties with Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, arguing that this relationship has transformed it into an ultra-radical, transnational terrorist group, with links extending beyond Somalia. The article further argues that the globalising nature of the modern world, particularly the ongoing ICT (i.e. social media) revolution, easily permits the spread of terrorism beyond borders, facilitating the transformation of domestic terrorism into transnational terrorism. As such, the article observes that an effective response to terrorism today requires a coordinated agenda that fuses domestic and international strategies.
Subject: SHABAB (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM
Item ID: JA030019
Link: http://www.jspes.org/pdfs/winter2013/JSPES38-4Al-ShababandAl-Qaeda.pdf
Media: Article

Title: La guerre de trois mois : l'intervention francaise au Mali en perspectives
Author: Goya, Michel
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.
Subject: MALI--HISTORY--COUP D'ETAT, 2012
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MALI
Subject: QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB
Subject: FRANCE--ARMED FORCES--MALI
Item ID: JA029684
Media: Article

Title: Out of the Shadows : The Courts and the United Kingdom's Malfunctioning International Counter-Terrorism Partnerships
Author: Murray, C. R. G.
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--GREAT BRITAIN
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Item ID: JA029607
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jcsl/krt010
Media: Article

Title: Greece : The Persistence of Political Terrorism
Author: Kassimeris, George
Notes: Greece has one of the most sustained problems of political terrorism anywhere in the world. From the mid-1970s to the present, the country's political and socio-economic institutions have been confronted by systematic terrorist violence mainly at the hands of revolutionary guerrilla groups. The long story of Greek terrorism was thought to have ended in the summer of 2002 with the collapse of the country's premier terrorist group and one of Europe's longest-running gangs, the notorious Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N). 17N's dismantling and imprisonment, rather than demoralizing and emasculating the country's armed struggle movement, led instead to the emergence of new urban guerrilla groups and an increase and intensification of revolutionary violence. In consequence, the article places Greek extremist violence in a broader political and cultural perspective and explains why it has become a permanent fixture of national public life.
Subject: TERRORISM--GREECE
Item ID: JA029178
Media: Article
Title: International Organizations vs. Terrorism  
Author: Khlestov, Oleg  
Additional Author: Kukushkina, Anna  
Additional Author: Sodikov, Sharbatulo  
In: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 59, no. 5, 2013, p. 103-114.  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
Item ID: JA029838  
Link: http://dlib.eastview.com/browse/doc/43188715  
Media: Article

Title: Le triptyque des organisations terroristes islamistes : Asie centrale, Caucase, Afrique sahelienne, Corne de l'Afrique  
Author: Gauzere, David  
In: REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 756, janvier 2013, p. 90-98.  
Notes: On peut relever des indices concordants d'une véritable stratégie commune de destabilisation des États par les organisations terroristes islamistes, que ce soit en Asie centrale ou en Afrique subsaharienne. Elle se déploie en trois temps, à partir d'un sanctuaire, avec l'appui d'une zone grise vers un objectif à conquérir. C'est ce que l'auteur met en évidence avec des exemples précis.  
Subject: TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM  
Item ID: JA029089  
Media: Article

Title: Terroristische Bedrohung: Al-Qaida ist in ganz Nordafrika verankert  
Author: Forsteneichner, Gunter F. C.  
In: EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 2, Februar 2013, S. 103-106.  
Subject: TERRORISM--AFRICA, NORTH  
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)  
Item ID: JA029198  
Media: Article

Title: Contemporary Geopolitics of FATA : An Analysis of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region  
Author: Hilali, A. Z.  
Notes: In the post-9/11 era, the international strategic and political culture changed. The notion of 'global Jihad' became popular. The prevalence terrorist violence legitimized US interventions in Afghanistan. It further expanded to Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) making it the chessboard of great power politics. The United States and NATO have launched military operations against the Taliban and al-Qaeda network. It blamed Pakistan for providing a safe haven to militants in its tribal belt. It is a fact that foreign intervention has become the main catalyst for militancy. The War on Terror is a 'bleeding wound' for Pakistan and people perceive that Islamabad should disassociate from the US-led war because it is against the national interest of the country.  
Subject: TRIBES--PAKISTAN  
Subject: TERRORISM--PAKISTAN  
Subject: TALIBAN  
Item ID: JA029990  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13518046.2013.844502  
Media: Article
Title: The End of the Rainbow ? Terrorism and the Future of Public Warning  
Author: Kirby, Philip  
In: RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 158, no. 4, August - September 2013, p. 54-60.  
Notes: After 9/11, the US introduced a public warning system for terrorism, the Homeland Security Advisory System: the first of its kind in the country. Within months, however, the system was attracting widespread criticism, with questions regarding its ability to adequately communicate risk, its use of colour-coded threat levels, and even its potential to be manipulated for political advantage by the Bush administration. Despite this, the UK introduced a similar system in 2006. Whilst some lessons appear to have been learned from the American experience, in other respects the UK approach is still a work in progress.  
Subject: TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA  
Subject: TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--GREAT BRITAIN  
Item ID: JA029627  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2013.826508  
Media: Article

Title: Why States Won't Give Nuclear Weapons to Terrorists  
Author: Lieber, Keir A.  
Additional Author: Press, Daryl G.  
In: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 38, no. 1, Summer 2013, p. 80-104.  
Notes: Many experts consider nuclear terrorism the single greatest threat to US security. The fear that a state might transfer nuclear materials to terrorists was a core justification for the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and, more recently, for a strike against Iran's nuclear program. The logical basis for this concern is sound: if a state could orchestrate an anonymous nuclear terror attack, it could destroy an enemy yet avoid retaliation. But how likely is it that the perpetrators of nuclear terrorism could remain anonymous? Data culled from a decade of terrorist incidents reveal that attribution is very likely after high-casualty terror attacks. Attribution rates are even higher for attacks on the US homeland or the territory of a major US ally - 97 percent for incidents in which ten or more people were killed. Moreover, tracing a terrorist group that used a nuclear weapon to its state sponsor would not be difficult, because few countries sponsor terror; few terror groups have multiple sponsors; and only one country that sponsors terrorism, Pakistan, has nuclear weapons or enough material to manufacture them. If leaders understand these facts, they will be as reluctant to give weapons to terrorists as they are to use them directly; both actions would invite devastating retaliation.  
Subject: NUCLEAR TERRORISM  
Subject: STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM  
Item ID: JA029593  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/ISEC_a_00127  
Media: Article

Title: Pathways to Violent Extremism in the Digital Era  
Author: Edwards, Charlie  
Additional Author: Gribbon, Luke  
Notes: The Internet is often singled out as the key means through which extremists and terrorists are radicalised. Yet the authors argue that research thus far has fallen short of unearthing the actual mechanisms through which this radicalisation takes place. Using examples from a wider study, they explore different ways in which individuals have used the Internet in their processes of radicalisation and point out that policy-makers and researchers need to focus their efforts on understanding not merely the content that is available online, but the ways in which this content is used in the process of radicalisation.  
Subject: INTERNET  
Subject: RADICALISM  
Subject: TERRORISM  
Item ID: JA029802  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2013.847714  
Media: Article
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