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Bibliographies thématiques
No. 7/2007

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2007

323   /01025
   Rethinking Insurgency - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
      vii, 69 p.; 23 cm.
      ISBN: 1584872977
      Author(s):
         1. Metz, Steven, 1956-
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY
         2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
      Added entry(s):
         1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
      Notes:
         'The U.S. military and national security community lost interest
            in insurgency after the end of the Cold War when other defense
            issues such as multinational peacekeeping and transformation
            seemed more pressing. With the onset of the Global War on
            Terror in 2001 and the ensuing involvement of the U.S. military
            in counterinsurgency support in Iraq and Afghanistan,
            insurgency experienced renewed concern in both the defense and
            intelligence communities. The author argues that while
            exceptionally important, this relearning process focused on
            Cold War era nationalistic insurgencies rather than the complex
            conflicts which characterized the post-Cold War security
            environment. To be successful at counterinsurgency, he
            contends, the U.S. military and defense community must rethink
            insurgency, which has profound implications for American
            strategy and military doctrine.'
      ID number: 80021387
      Year: 2007
      Type: M

323   /00996
   Inside Rebellion : The Politics of Insurgent Violence - New York :
      Cambridge University Press.
      xx, 402 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      (Cambridge Studies in Comparative Politics)
      ISBN: 0521860776
      Author(s):
         1. Weinstein, Jeremy M.
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY
         2. VIOLENCE
      Notes:
         Includes index.
         'Some rebel groups abuse noncombatant populations, while others
            exhibit restraint. Insurgent leaders in some countries
            transform local structures of government, while others simply
            extract resources for their own benefit. In some contexts,
            groups kill their victims selectively, while in other
            environments violence appears indiscriminate, even random. This
            book presents a theory that accounts for the different
            strategies pursued by rebel groups in civil war, explaining why
            patterns of insurgent violence vary so much across conflicts.

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* This list contains material received as of September 4th , 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 4 septembre 2007.

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It does so by examining the membership, structure, and behavior
of four insurgent movements in Uganda, Mozambique and Peru.
Drawing on interviews with nearly two hundred combatants and
civilians who experienced violence firsthand, it shows that
rebels' strategies depend in important ways on how difficult it
is to launch a rebellion. The book thus demonstrates how
characteristics of the environment in which rebellions emerge
constrain rebel organization and shape the patterns of violence
that civilians experience.'
ID number: 80021130
Year: 2007
Type: M

323   /01007
Understanding Indian Insurgencies : Implications for Counterinsurgency
    Operations in the Third World - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
    xiii, 71 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
    (Letort Papers)
    ISBN: 1584872756
    Author(s):
        1. Mitra, Durga Madhab (John)
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY--DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
        3. INSURGENCY--INDIA
    Added entry(s):
        1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
    Notes:
        'This monograph analyzes the susceptibility of Third World
            countries to insurgency and develops a theoretical perspective
            to illuminate some of the factors contributing to insurgency in
            these countries. A simple linear model for India has been
            developed to demonstrate how the degree of inaccessibility of
            an area, the strength of separate social identity of its
            population, and the amount of external influence on the area
            determine the propensity of that area for insurgency. The
            author discusses implications of the Indian model for various
            aspects of counterinsurgency strategy for the Third World,
            including economic development, the role of democracy, social
            and political autonomy, and counterinsurgency operations. He
            then makes recommendations for effective counterinsurgency
            strategy and for long-term stability in these countries.'
    ID number: 80021235
    Year: 2007
    Type: M

2006

323   /01035
Counterinsurgency and the Global War on Terror : Military Culture and
    Irregular War - Westport, CT : Praeger Security International.
    viii, 211 p.; 25 cm.
    ISBN: 0275989909
    Author(s):
        1. Cassidy, Robert M.
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        2. INSURGENCY
        3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
    Notes:
        Bibliography: p. 187-201. Includes index.
        'Since September 2001, the United States has waged what the
            government initially called the 'global war on terrorism
            (GWOT)'. Beginning in late 2005 and early 2006, the term Long
            War began to appear in US security documents. The description
            Long War - unlimited in time and space and continuing for

decades - is closer to reality and more useful than GWOT. The
author argues that this protracted struggle is more correctly
viewed as a global insurgency and counterinsurgency. Al Qaeda
and its affiliates, he maintains, comprise a novel and evolving
form of networked insurgents who operate globally, harnessing
the advantages of globalization and the information age. They
employ terrorism as a tactic, subsuming terror with their
overarching aim of undermining the Western-dominated system of
states. Placing the war against al Qaeda and its allied groups
and organizations in the context of a global insurgency has
vital implications for doctrine, interagency coordination, and
military cultural change - all reviewed in this work. The
author combines the foremost maxims of the most prominent
Western and Eastern philosophers of war to arrive at a
threefold theme : know the enemy, know yourself, and know what
kind of war you are embarking upon. To help readers arrive at
that understanding, he first offers a distilled analysis of al
Qaeda and its associated networks, with a particular focus on
ideology and culture. In subsequent chapters, he elucidates the
challenges big powers face when they prosecute
counterinsurgencies, using historical examples from Russian,
American, British and French counterinsurgent wars before 2001.
The book concludes with recommendations for the integration and
command and control of indigenous forces and other agencies.'
ID number: 80021438
Year: 2006
Type: M

355.4 /01495
Insurgents, Terrorists, and Militias : The Warriors of Contemporary
Combat - New York : Columbia University Press.
316 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0231129823
Author(s):
    1. Shultz, Richard H., 1947-
    2. Dew, Andrea J.
Subject(s):
    1. ASYMMETRIC WARFARE
    2. INSURGENCY
    3. MILITIA
    4. PARAMILITARY FORCES
    5. ARMED FORCES
Notes:
Includes index.
'Since the end of the Cold War, conventional militaries and their
    political leaders have confronted a new, brutal type of warfare
    in which non-state armed groups use asymmetrical tactics to
    successfully fight larger, technologically superior forces. In
    order to prevent further bloodshed and political chaos, it is
    crucial to understand how these unconventional armed groups
    think and to adapt to their methods of combat. The authors
    investigate the history and politics of modern asymmetrical
    warfare. By focusing on four specific hotbeds of instability -
    Somalia, Chechnya, Afghanistan, and Iraq - they conduct a
    careful analysis of tribal culture and the value of clan
    associations. They examine why these 'traditional' or 'tribal'
    warriors fight, how they recruit, where they find sanctuary,
    and what is behind their strategy. Traveling across two
    centuries and several continents, the authors examine the
    doctrinal, tactical, and strategic advantages and consider the
    historical, cultural and anthropological factors behind the
    motivation and success of the warriors of contemporary combat.'
ID number: 80020970
Year: 2006
Type: M

323   /00969
    Armes mais desoeuvres : groupes armes, armes legeres et securite humaine
        dans la region de CEDEAO - Geneve : Institut Universitaire de Hautes
        Etudes Internationales.
        xx, 391 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
        ISBN: 2872910239
        Subject(s):
            1. INSURGENCY--AFRICA, WEST
            2. FIREARMS--AFRICA, WEST
            3. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--AFRICA, WEST
        Added entry(s):
            1. Florquin, Nicolas, ed.
            2. Berman, Eric G., ed.
            3. Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales (CH)
        Notes:
            'La Communaute economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
                (CEDEAO) est depuis longtemps confrontee aux effets desastreux
                que la proliferation des armes legeres et de petit calibre
                exerce sur ses citoyens. La plupart d'entre elles sont
                utilisees non pas pour promouvoir la paix et la securite, mais
                se trouvent plutot aux mains de groupes armes, notamment des
                insurges, et d'individus qui perpetrent des activites
                illicites, dont le crime organise, le trafic de stupefiants,
                l'exploitation illegale des ressources naturelles et le
                terrorisme.'
        ID number: 80020735
        Year: 2006
        Type: M

323   /01026
    The Occupation : War and Resistance in Iraq - London : Verso.
        229 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
        ISBN: 9781844671007
        Author(s):
            1. Cockburn, Patrick
        Subject(s):
            1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
            2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
            3. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ
            4. MILITARY OCCUPATION
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'This book explores the mosaic of communities in Iraq, the US and
                Britain's failure to understand the country they were invading
                and how this led to fatal mistakes. The author, who has been
                visiting Iraq since 1978, describes the disintegration of the
                country under the occupation. Travelling through Iraq, he
                records the response of the country's population to the
                invasion, the growth of the resistance and its transformation
                into a full-scale uprising. He explains why deepening religious
                and ethnic divisions drove the country towards civil war. Above
                all, the author traces how the occupation's failure led to the
                collapse of the country, and the high price paid by Iraqis. He
                charts the impact of savage sectarian killings, rampant
                corruption and economic chaos on everyday life. The book is a
                compelling portrait of a ravaged country, and the appalling
                consequences of imperial arrogance.'
        ID number: 80021394
        Year: 2006
        Type: M

323   /00967
    Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Iraq - London : Hurst.
        xxvii, 482 p. : ill.; 20 cm.
        ISBN: 1850657955
        Author(s):
            1. Hashim, Ahmed S.
        Subject(s):
            1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
            2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
            3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
        Notes:
            Bibliography: p. 451-471. Includes index.
            'In this sobering account of the ongoing violence in Iraq, the
                author reveals the insurgents behind the widespread revolt,
                their motives, and their tactics. The insurgency, he shows, is
                not a united movement directed by a leadership with a single
                ideological vision. Instead, it involves former regime
                loyalists, Iraqis resentful of foreign occupation, foreign and
                domestic Islamist extremists, and elements of organized crime.
                These groups have cooperated with one another in the past and
                coordinated their attacks; but the alliance between nationalist
                Iraqi insurgents on the one hand and religious extremists has
                frayed considerably. The US-led offensive to retake Fallujah in
                November 2004 and the success of the elections for the Iraqi
                National Assembly in January 2005 have led more 'mainstream'
                insurgent groups to begin thinking of reinforcing the political
                arm of their opposition movement and to seek political
                guarantees for the Sunni Arab community in the new Iraq. The
                author begins by placing the Iraqi revolt in its historical
                context. He next profiles the various insurgent groups,
                detailing their origins, aims, and operational and tactical
                modi operandi. He concludes with an unusually candid assessment
                of the successes and failures of the Coalition's
                counter-insurgency campaign.'
        ID number: 80020708
        Year: 2006
        Type: M

323   /01005
    Counterinsurgency Warfare : Theory and Practice - Westport, CT : Praeger.
        xiv, 106 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
        (PSI Classics of the Counterinsurgency Era)
        ISBN: 0275992691
        Author(s):
            1. Galula, David, 1919-1967
        Subject(s):
            1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        Notes:
            Includes index.
            'This book defines the laws of counterinsurgency warfare. It
                outlines lessons from the 1950s and 60s that are relevant to
                modern conflicts and provides an analysis of how to countermine
                insurgency, and of the elements that might hinder its defeat.'
        ID number: 80021225
        Year: 2006
        Type: M

323   /00986
    Strategic Challenges for Counterinsurgency and the Global War on
        Terrorism - Carlisle, PA : US Army War College.
        v, 307 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584872470
        Subject(s):
            1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
            2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
            3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
            4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
        Added entry(s):
            1. Murray, Williamson, ed.
            2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        ID number: 80021069
        Year: 2006
        Type: M

2005

323   /00931
    The Marketing of Rebellion : Insurgents, Media, and International
        Activism - New York : Cambridge University Press.
        xiv, 237 p.; 24 cm.
        ISBN: 052184570X
        Author(s):
            1. Bob, Clifford
        Subject(s):
            1. INSURGENCY
            2. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
            3. PUBLIC RELATIONS
            4. MASS MEDIA
        Notes:
            Bibliography: p. 207-225. Includes index.
            'How do a few political movements challenging Third World states
                become global causes celebres, whereas most remain isolated and
                obscure ? This book rejects the common view that needy groups
                readily gain help from selfless nongovernmental organizations.
                Even in the Internet age, insurgents face a Darwinian struggle
                for scarce international resources - and, to succeed, they must
                aggressively market themselves. To make this argument, the
                author systematically compares two recent movements that
                attracted major NGO support, Mexico's Zapatista rebels and
                Nigeria's Ogoni ethnic group, against similar movements that
                failed to do so. Based on primary document analysis and more
                than 45 interviews with local activists and NGO leaders, the
                author shows that support goes to the savviest, not the
                neediest. The book develops a realistic, organizational
                perspective on social movements, NGOs, and 'global civil
                society'.'
        ID number: 80020308
        Year: 2005
        Type: M

323   /00948
    Defeating Complex Insurgency : Beyond Iraq and Afghanistan - London :
        Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies.
        xii, 66 p.; 23 cm.
        (Whitehall Paper Series ; 64)
        ISBN: 0855161175
        Author(s):
            1. Mackinlay, John
        Subject(s):
            1. INSURGENCY
            2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        Added entry(s):
            1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security

Studies (GB)
    Notes:
        'In the counter-insurgency campaigns that followed the swift and
            successful interventions in Iraq and Afghanistan, Coalition
            forces failed to exploit their technical and planning
            superiority; the best they have achieved is a war of gradual
            attrition. Meanwhile, it is the globally organized insurgents
            who have become the more successful manoeuvrists, moving with
            surprising agility and impact between the operational, the
            strategic and the virtual. The author argues here that to turn
            the tide against a global insurgency requires a rigorous effort
            to define the adversary with greater precision. This would
            reveal a headless, structureless network that grows organically
            and responds instinctively to events in a way that is more
            dangerous than the vertically organized versions of Al-Qa'ida
            that are part of the misleading rhetoric of 'global terrorism'.
            The international response to this phenomenon is, at present,
            too unwieldy and disparately motivated to succeed. To regain
            the initiative, a future Coalition needs to be more globally
            minded, culturally inclusive and less tolerant of the
            multi-agency shambles that characterizes the operational
            space.'
    ID number: 80020436
    Year: 2005
    Type: M

323   /00887
    Street Gangs : The New Urban Insurgency - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army
        War College.
        vi, 47 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584871911
    Author(s):
        1. Manwaring, Max G.
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
        2. GANGS
        3. ORGANIZED CRIME
    Added entry(s):
        1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
    Notes:
        'The primary thrust of the monograph is to explain the linkage of
            contemporary criminal street gangs (that is, the gang
            phenomenon or third generation gangs) to insurgency in terms of
            the instability it wreaks upon government and the concomitant
            challenge to state sovereignty. Although there are differences
            between gangs and insurgents regarding motives and modes of
            operations, this linkage infers that gang phenomena are mutated
            forms of urban insurgency. In these terms, these 'new' nonstate
            actors must eventually seize political power in order to
            guarantee the freedom of action and the commercial environment
            they want. The common denominator that clearly links the gang
            phenomenon to insurgency is that the third generation gangs'
            and insurgents' ultimate objective is to depose or control the
            governments of targeted countries. This monograph concludes
            with recommendations for the United States and other countries
            to focus security and assistance responses at the strategic
            level. The intent is to help leaders achieve strategic clarity
            and operate more effectively in the complex politically
            dominated, contemporary global security arena.'
    ID number: 80020001
    Year: 2005
    Type: M

323   /00888
    Insurgency in Iraq : An Historical Perspective - Carlisle Barracks, PA :
        US Army War College.
        v, 21 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584871830
        Author(s):
            1. Beckett, Ian F. W.
        Subject(s):
            1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
            2. GUERRILLA WARFARE--IRAQ
        Added entry(s):
            1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        Notes:
            'The continuing proliferation of insurgent organizations suggests
                that insurgency is still widely perceived as an effective means
                either of achieving power and influence, or of bringing a cause
                to the notice of an international or national community. The
                end of European decolonization and the collapse of the Soviet
                Union together removed the motivational impulse for much
                conflict between the late 1940s and the late 1980s. However,
                new ideological, political, and commercial imperatives are now
                encouraging intrastate conflict and insurgency amid the
                breakdown of the international bipolar political system and the
                emergence of identity politics and of many more nonstate
                actors. This monograph considers the patterns of insurgency in
                the past by way of establishing how much the conflict in Iraq
                conforms to previous experience. In particular, the author
                compares and contrasts Iraq with previous Middle Eastern
                insurgencies such as those in Palestine, Aden, the Dhofar
                province of Oman, Algeria, and Lebanon. He suggests that there
                is much that can be learned from British, French, and Israeli
                experience.'
        ID number: 80020000
        Year: 2005
        Type: M

323   /00994
    Learning to Eat Soup with a Knife : Counterinsurgency Lessons from Malaya
        and Vietnam - Chicago : University of Chicago Press.
        xxix, 249 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 0226567702
        Author(s):
            1. Nagl, John A., 1966-
        Subject(s):
            1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
            2. MALAYA--HISTORY--MALAYAN EMERGENCY, 1948-1960
            3. VIETNAM WAR, 1961-1975
            4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--MALAYA
            5. COUNTERINSURGENCY--VIETNAM
        Notes:
            Bibliography: p. 227-243. Includes index.
            'Armies are often accused of preparing to fight the previous war.
                In this book, the author considers the now-crucial question of
                how armies adapt to changing circumstances during the course of
                conflicts for which they are initially unprepared. Comparing
                the development of counterinsurgency doctrine and practice in
                the Malayan Emergency from 1948 to 1960 with what developed in
                the Vietnam War from 1950 to 1975, the author argues that
                organizational culture is key to the ability to learn from
                unanticipated conditions, a variable which explains why the
                British army successfully conducted counterinsurgency in Malaya
                but why the American army failed to do so in Vietnam.'
        ID number: 80021140
        Year: 2005
        Type: M

323   /00937
    Resisting Rebellion : The History and Politics of Counterinsurgency -
        Lexington, KY : University Press of Kentucky.
        351 p.; 24 cm.
        ISBN: 0813123399
        Author(s):
        1. Joes, Anthony James
        Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        2. INSURGENCY
        Notes:
        Bibliography: p. 319-346. Includes index.
        'In a global climate of turmoil and upheaval, widespread
            insurgencies are seriously challenging national and
            international stability. Inevitably, the United States will
            become involved, directly or indirectly, in some of these
            conflicts. The author explores insurgencies ranging across five
            continents and spanning more than two centuries. Analyzing
            examples from North and South America, Europe, Africa, and the
            Middle East, he identifies recurrent patterns and offers useful
            lessons for future policymakers. His twofold approach to
            counterinsurgency is easily applied to a democratic polity such
            as the US. The first element, developing the strategic basis
            for victory, emphasizes creating a peaceful path to the redress
            of legitimate grievances, committing sufficient troops to the
            counterinsurgent operation, and isolating the conflict area
            from outside aid. The second element aims at marginalizing the
            insurgents and includes fair conduct toward civilians and
            prisoners, systematic intelligence gathering, depriving
            insurgents of weapons and food, separating insurgent leaders
            from their followers, and offering amnesty to all but the most
            incorrigible.'
        ID number: 80020362
        Year: 2004
        Type: M

323   /00884
    Shadows of Things Past and Images of the Future : Lessons for the
        Insurgencies in our Midst - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War
        College.
        vi, 51 p.; 23 cm.
        ISBN: 1584871792
        Author(s):
        1. Manwaring, Max G.
        Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
        Added entry(s):
        1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        Notes:
        'This monograph comes at a time when US and other world political
            and military leaders are struggling with the 'new'
            political-psychological aspects of unconventional conflict.
            Unfortunately, the strategic theory of unconventional political
            war has played little part in the discourse. Yet
            political-insurgency war is the most likely type of conflict to
            challenge the maintenance and enhancement of global and
            regional security over the near-to-long term. Contemporary
            political-insurgency war is a threat we can ill afford to
            ignore. Through the analysis of the cases of Argentina
            (1969-79), Peru (1962-present) and Italy (1968-82), the author
            identifies the political-strategic challenges of modern
            unconventional conflict. He stresses the political complexity

of insurgency and the broader implications for the promises of
democracy, free market economies, and prosperity implicit in
the mandates to civil-military forces that confront global and
regional instability. These cases are significant because they
address counterinsurgency as much as they do insurgency. As a
consequence, this examination is a logical point from which to
begin to understand how governments and international
organizations might ultimately control - or succumb to - the
strategic challenges of political-insurgency war. The author's
recommendations impose no easy set of tasks. Nevertheless, if
the US and other global leadership ignore the highly political
aspects of modern unconventional conflict, the resultant
instability and possible state failure will adversely shape the
security environment in which all nations must struggle to
survive.'
ID number: 80019945
Year: 2004
Type: M

323   /00883
    Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in the 21st Century : Reconceptualizing
    Threat and Response - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
    viii, 43 p.; 23 cm.
    ISBN: 1584871784
    Author(s):
        1. Metz, Steven
        2. Millen, Raymond
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
    Added entry(s):
        1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
    Notes:
        Bibliography: p. 39-43.
        'Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States has
            developed a national security strategy designed to eliminate
            the conditions that spawn asymmetric threats. An important part
            of that is helping build stable, legitimate governments in
            nations which allowed or supported terrorism and other forms of
            asymmetric aggression. This has led the United States to
            renewed involvement in counterinsurgency. The United States,
            particularly the Army, has a long history of counterinsurgency
            support. During the past decade, though, this has not been an
            area of focus for the American military. To renew its
            capability at counterinsurgency, the military is assessing 21st
            century insurgency, particularly in Iraq and Afghanistan, and
            revising its strategy, operational concepts, organization, and
            doctrine. This monograph is designed to contribute to this
            process. The authors argue that 20th century strategy,
            operational concepts, organization, and doctrine should not be
            applied to 21st century insurgency without further refinement.
            They contend that there are two major variants of insurgency
            which they label 'national' and 'liberation'. Most existing
            strategy, operational concepts, organization, and doctrine are
            derived from American experience with national insurgencies,
            but these need to be adapted when confronting liberation
            insurgencies.'
    ID number: 80019944
    Year: 2004
    Type: M

2002

323   /00764
    Globalisation and Insurgency - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.
        116 p.; 24 cm.
        (Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 352)
        ISBN: 0198527071
        Author(s):
          1. Mackinlay, John
        Subject(s):
          1. INSURGENCY
          2. GLOBALIZATION
        Added entry(s):
          1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
        Notes:
          'Global changes have altered the nature of insurgency by weakening
             some Governments, and empowering the rebel forces which seek to
             overthrow them. Insurgents face both rich and poor governments.
             Weakened states provide an environment for a poorly constituted
             insurgent force, but insurgent forces acting against rich and
             militarily powerful governments have to be better organised and
             more effective. Global change has created new categories of
             insurgent forces. At the lowest end of the scale, loosely
             organised armed bands may succeed against a weakened
             government. But only insurgent forces with a more developed
             political manifesto and a close relationship to a supporting
             constituency seem to survive against militarily more powerful
             and organised counter-strategies. The bin Laden phenomenon has
             created a global category of insurgency. However,
             counter-insurgency thinking is essentially national in
             character. There have been no wider efforts to create an
             international approach as in the case of peacekeeping
             techniques. The globalisation of insurgency leads inexorably to
             the globalisation of counter-insurgency.'
        ID number: 80018375
        Year: 2002
        Type: M

2001

355.4 /01303
    Internal Wars : Rethinking Problem and Response - Carlisle Barracks, PA :
        US Army War College.
        xiv, 41 p.; 23 cm.
        (Studies in Asymmetry)
        ISBN: 1584870680
        Author(s):
          1. Manwaring, Max G.
        Subject(s):
          1. ASYMMETRIC WARFARE
          2. INSURGENCY
          3. COUNTERINSURGENCY
          4. GUERRILLA WARFARE
          5. USA--MILITARY POLICY
        Added entry(s):
          1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
        Notes:
          'The author wrote this monograph in response to the fact that
             today over half the countries in the global community are faced
             with one variation or another of asymmetric guerrilla war.
             Insurgencies, internal wars, and other small-scale
             contingencies (SSCs) are the most pervasive and likely type of
             conflict in the post-Cold War era. That the United States will
             become involved directly or indirectly in some of these
             conflicts is almost certain. Yet, little or no recognition and

application of the strategic-level lessons of the Vietnam War
and the hundreds of other smaller conflicts that have taken
place over the past several years are evident. The purpose of
this monograph is to draw from the lessons of the recent past
to better prepare today's civilian and military leaders to meet
the unconventional and asymmetric warfare challenges that face
the United States and the rest of the international community.'
ID number: 80017445
Year: 2001
Type: M

323   /00721
   Trends in Outside Support for Insurgent Movements - Santa Monica, CA :
   Rand Corporation.
   xxiv, 138 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
   (MR-1405-OTI)
   ISBN: 0833030523
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY
   Added entry(s):
      1. Rand Corporation (US)
   Notes:
      Bibliography: p. 123-138.
      'This report assesses post-Cold War trends in external support for
         insurgent movements. It describes the frequency with which
         states, diasporas, refugees, and other non-state actors back
         guerrilla movements. It also assesses the motivations of these
         actors and which types of support matters most. The report
         concludes by assessing the implications for analysts of
         insurgent movements.'
   ID number: 80017733
   Year: 2001
   Type: M

1999

323   /00659
   Postmodern Insurgencies : Political Violence, Identity Formation and
   Peacemaking in Comparative Perspective - Houndmills, UK : MacMillan.
   285 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
   ISBN: 0333719972
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY
      2. VIOLENCE
   Added entry(s):
      1. Silva, Purnaka L. De, ed.
      2. Munck, Ronaldo, 1951- , ed.
   Notes:
      Includes index.
      'As the West settles into a post-Cold War, postnationalist and
         postmodern era, there is danger of slipping into complacency
         vis-a-vis conflicts that remain active across the globe. In
         the warm glow projected by the imperial heartlands, many have
         become anaesthetised to conflict, war and human suffering.
         Perhaps the most (in)famous case is Baudrillard's assertion
         that the Gulf War did not really happen and was just a media
         event. This book brings together a number of political
         thinkers who, directly or indirectly, have been close enough
         to the 'front line' to know that war is still real and a just
         peace is worth struggling for. Apart from this closeness to
         their subject-matter, the authors are bound by their acute
         sense of self-critical realism.'
   ID number: 80016148
   Year: 1999
   Type: M

1998

323   /00630
   Conflict and Conflict Resolution in the Sahel : the Tuareg Insurgency in
      Mali - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
      iv, 46 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
      Author(s):
         1. Keita, Kalifa
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY--MALI
         2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--MALI
         3. MALI--ETHNIC RELATIONS
      Added entry(s):
         1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
      Notes:
         Bibliography: p. 43-46.
         'Since 1990, the United States and other developed nations have
            committed substantial diplomatic, economic, and military
            resources to resolve extreme intra-state conflicts. The world
            has found that the hatreds behind the conflicts often are very
            difficult to suppress - and even harder to dissipate. It also
            has discovered that military interventions alone rarely
            attenuate the underlying problems that provoked the violence.
            One result has been a growing worldwide literature on
            mechanisms to anticipate intra-state conflict and on measures
            which may preclude the necessity for expensive military
            interventions. But models and formulae are problematic in the
            analysis of conflict. Human culture is so complex that it is
            difficult to identify - let alone 'control for' - all of the
            variables. History rarely 'reproduces the experiment'. The
            analyst often is left with the sad role of explaining why
            problems of conflict were not foreseen, despite the best of
            resources and intentions. And military force continues to play
            a key role in intra-state conflict resolution, though often
            with less than satisfactory results. When a society faced with
            a situation of severe internal conflict finds an internal
            solution which does not require outside intervention, that is
            of keen interest. If the society can do it in a way that
            preserves ongoing processes of political and economic reform,
            that is remarkable. If the society employs its military
            establishment as a key instrument in its processes of national
            reconciliation, that achievement is worthy of serious study. In
            this paper, Lieutenant Colonel Kalifa Keita describes how his
            country - the Republic of Mali - did all of these.'
      ID number: 80014901
      Year: 1998
      Type: M

1997

327.3 /00558
   Managing Arms in Peace Processes : Nicaragua and El Salvador - New York :
      United Nations.
      xxi, 244 p.; 21 cm.
      ISBN: 9290451211
      Subject(s):
         1. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--NICARAGUA
         2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--EL SALVADOR
         3. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--NICARAGUA
         4. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--EL SALVADOR
         5. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
         6. INSURGENCY--NICARAGUA
         7. INSURGENCY--EL SALVADOR
      Added entry(s):
         1. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 225-233.
'This volume examines the UN missions in Nicaragua and El
Salvador, which constitute two significant examples of
successful multilateral intervention in the resolution of
internal conflict. Specifically, the volume traces the
background of the Nicaraguan and El Salvadoran conflicts, and
examines the UN contribution to the settlement of these
conflicts, in the form of the United Nations Observer Group in
Central America (ONUCA), the United Nations Observer Mission to
Verify the Electoral Process in Nicaragua (ONUVEN), and the
United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).
Furthermore, the volume details the efforts of disarmament and
demobilization as part of these UN missions. The case studies
were researched and authored by Dr. Paulo Wrobel during his
stay at UNIDIR in the spring of 1995. The report is the eighth
in a series of UNIDIR publications on the disarmament dimension
of peace operations.'
ID number: 80013808
Year: 1997
Type: M

355   /00377
Counterinsurgency in Africa : The Portuguese Way of War, 1961-1974 -
Westport, CT : Greenwood Press.
xvi, 216 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Contributions in Military Studies ; 167)
ISBN: 0313301891
Author(s):
1. Cann, John P., 1941-
Subject(s):
1. PORTUGAL--COLONIES--AFRICA
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFRICA, PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING--HISTORY
3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--PORTUGAL--HISTORY
4. ANGOLA--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1961-1975--CAMPAIGNS
5. MOZAMBIQUE--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1964-1975--CAMPAIGNS
6. GUINEA-BISSAU--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1963-1974--CAMPAIGNS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 197-205. Includes index.
'This book is the story of the Campaigns from the perspective of
the Portuguese military. It addresses the conflict through a
thematic military analysis of the counterinsurgency effort from
the time of the Angola uprisings on 4 February and 15 March
1961 until the military coup in Lisbon on 25 April 1974. It
describes how Portugal defined and analyzed its insurgency
problem, how it developed its own particular military policies
and doctrines, and how it applied them in the African colonial
environment.'
ID number: 80015033
Year: 1997
Type: M

1995

355   /00332
Counterinsurgency : Strategy and the Phoenix of American Capability -
Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
v, 39 p.; 23 cm.
Author(s):
1. Metz, Steven, 1956-
Subject(s):
1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
2. USA--MILITARY POLICY
3. GUERRILLA WARFARE
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:
    'In this study, Dr. Metz argues that insurgency is mutating in
    response to changes in the global security environment, thus
    making much of US strategy and doctrine obsolete. Even though
    counterinsurgency is not currently a high priority in US national
    security policy, the military must keep abreast of such changes
    and preserve some expertise so that American capability could be
    reconstituted should policymakers again opt for active
    counterinsurgency support.'
ID number: 80011703
Year: 1995
Type: M

1992

323   /00512
   Modern Guerrilla Insurgency - Westport, CT : Praeger.
    234 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
    ISBN: 0275942635
    Author(s):
      1. Joes, Anthony James
    Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY
      2. GUERRILLA WARFARE
    Notes:
      Bibliography: p. 219-229. Includes index.
      'This study argues that guerrilla insurgencies will be a major
        feature of the post-Cold War international scene, and that the
        advisability of intervention in some of them will become a
        serious issue in American politics. The author analyzes
        several major insurgencies of this century, all of which the US
        became involved in to one degree or another. While approaching each
        guerrilla insurgency as a primarily political phenomenon with a
        definite historical and cultural context, Joes also provides the reader
        with a clear understanding of the military aspects of such conflicts.'
    ID number: 80009233
    Year: 1992
    Type: M

1990

323   /00464
   The Contras, 1980-1989 : A Special Kind of Politics - New York : Praeger.
    xxii, 151 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
    (The Washington papers, 0278-937X ; 147)
    ISBN: 0275938174
    Author(s):
      1. Pardo-Maurer, Rogelio
    Subject(s):
      1. NICARAGUA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      2. INSURGENCY--NICARAGUA
    Added entry(s):
      1. Georgetown University. Center for Strategic and International
        Studies (US)
    Notes:
      Includes index.
    ID number: 80006252
    Year: 1990
    Type: M

1988

355   /00249
   American military policy in small wars : the case of El Salvador -
      Washington : Pergamon-Brassey's.
      ix, 58 p. : map ; 23 cm.
      (Special report)
      ISBN: 0080367232
      Subject(s):
         1. MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN--EL SALVADOR
         2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EL SALVADOR
         3. EL SALVADOR--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
         4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
         5. COUNTERINSURGENCY--EL SALVADOR
      Added entry(s):
         1. Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (US)
      Notes:
         'A publication of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc.'
      ID number: 70002762
      Year: 1988
      Type: M

1985

323   /00334
   Latin American Insurgencies - Washington : Geargetown University.
      x, 214 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
      Subject(s):
         1. LATIN AMERICA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
         2. INSURGENCY--LATIN AMERICA
         3. GUERRILLAS--LATIN AMERICA
      Added entry(s):
         1. Fauriol, Georges A., ed.
         2. National Defense University (US)
         3. Georgetown University. Center for Strategic and International
             Studies (US)
      Notes:
         Papers presented at three meetings, held in the Spring of 1984,
         sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies
         and the National Defense University.
         Includes index.
      ID number: 70001323
      Year: 1985
      Type: M

1984

323   /00290
   Guatemalan Insurgency and American Security - London : Institute for the
      Study of Conflict.
      20 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
      (Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 167)
      Author(s):
         1. Calvert, Peter
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY--GUATEMALA
         2. GUATEMALA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
         3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GUATEMALA
         4. GUATEMALA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      Added entry(s):
         1. Institute for the Study of Conflict (GB)
      ID number: 70001286
      Year: 1984
      Type: M

1983

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323    /00268
   Conflict in Zimbabwe : The Matabeleland Problem - London : Institute for
      the Study of Conflict.
      20 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
      (Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 151)
      Author(s):
         1. Hodder-Williams, Richard
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY--ZIMBABWE
         2. ZIMBABWE--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
      Added entry(s):
         1. Institute for the Study of Conflict (GB)
      ID number: 70001269
      Year: 1983
      Type: M
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1979

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323    /00573
   Malaysia : Containing the Communist Insurgency - London : Institute for
      the Study of Conflict.
      18 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
      (Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 110)
      Author(s):
         1. Sim, Richard
      Subject(s):
         1. COMMUNISM--MALAYSIA
         2. INSURGENCY--MALAYSIA
      Added entry(s):
         1. Institute for the Study of Conflict (GB)
      Notes:
         'Racial tension between Malays and Chinese is the dominating
         factor in Malaysia, exacerbated by an economic and social gap open to
         exploitation by Communist insurgents. Following 1969 race riots
         legislation accorded Malays protected status, and a New Economic
         Policy (NEP) has had some success in improving their economic
         Position though this nationalistic policy - known as bumiputra - was at the
         cost of alienating much of the Chinese community. Government's
         long-term aim is national unity.'
      ID number: 80011912
      Year: 1979
      Type: M
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1972

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323    /00136
   Political Violence in Latin America - London : International Institute
      for Strategic Studies.
      35 p.; 25 cm.
      (Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 85)
      Author(s):
         1. Davis, Jack
      Subject(s):
         1. LATIN AMERICA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
         2. VIOLENCE--LATIN AMERICA
         3. INSURGENCY--LATIN AMERICA
      Added entry(s):
         1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
      ID number: 80009485
      Year: 1972
      Type: M
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2007

A Social Network Approach to Understanding an Insurgency.
   (PARAMETERS, vol. 37, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 19-30.)
   Author(s):
      1. Reed, Brian
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY
   Notes:
      The author explores the foundations of network analysis and its
         relationship to war. His insightful review of the analytical
         tools and strategies required to defeat a networked enemy's
         array of linked resources leaves little doubt regarding the
         immediate need to reevaluate America's military strategy. The
         author champions a totally new way of thinking about
         insurgencies based on a network analysis of the linkages
         between people, groups, units, and organizations. Using this
         social network perspective the environment supporting an
         insurgency is expressed as patterns or irregularities in
         relationships; the essence of the non-linear organization that
         characterizes today's insurgencies. The author closes with a
         cautionary note that modern insurgency represents an evolved
         form of warfare that takes advantage of pre-existing and
         affiliated social, economic, and military networks. A reality
         that is likely to continue far into the future.
   ID Number: JA023769
   Year: 2007
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Understanding the Taliban and Insurgency in Afghanistan.
   (ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 71-89.)
   Author(s):
      1. Johnson, Thomas H.
      2. Mason, M. Chris
   Subject(s):
      1. TALIBAN
      2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
   Notes:
      Afghanistan is in danger of capsizing in a perfect storm of
         insurgency that mimics operations and tactics witnessed in
         Iraq. This article assesses this insurgency and the re-emergent
         Taliban. The common view of the Taliban as simply a radical
         Afghan Islamist movement is overly simple, for that
         organization has been able to build on tribal kinship networks
         and a charismatic mullah phenomenon to mobilize a critical and
         dynamic rural base of support. This support, buttressed by
         Talib reinforcements from Pakistan's border areas, is enough to
         frustrate the US-led Coalition's counterinsurgency strategy. At
         the operational level, the Taliban is fighting a classic 'war
         of the flea', while the coalition continues to fight the war
         largely according to the Taliban 'game plan'. This is resulting
         in its losing the war in Afghanistan one Pashtun village at a
         time.
   ID Number: JA023346
   Year: 2007
   Language: English

** This list contains material received as of September 4th , 2007 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 4 septembre 2007.

Page 20

Type: ART

Iraq's Civil War.
    (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March - April 2007, p. 2-15.)
    Author(s):
       1. Fearon, James D.
    Subject(s):
       1. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ
       2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
       3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
       The White House still avoids the label, but by any reasonable
          historical standard, the Iraqi civil war has begun. The record
          of past such wars suggests that Washington cannot stop this one
          - and that Iraqis will be able to reach a power-sharing deal
          only after much more fighting, if then. The United States can
          help bring about a settlement eventually by balancing Iraqi
          factions from afar, but there is little it can do to avert
          bloodshed now.
    ID Number: JA023471
    Year: 2007
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Iraq's Civil War.
    (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 106, no. 696, January 2007, p. 3-10.)
    Author(s):
       1. Hashim, Ahmed S.
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
       3. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ
    Notes:
       Accepting the fact that a civil war has started is a necessary
          first step toward bringing an end to the conflict.
    ID Number: JA023294
    Year: 2007
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Beyond the Point of No Return.
    (WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 1, January 2007, p. 4-6.)
    Author(s):
       1. Stansfield, Gareth
    Subject(s):
       1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
       2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
       3. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ
    Notes:
       Iraq's communities have now collapsed into an ethno-sectarian
          civil war. Criminality is rife; the government is a bit-part
          player; and the coalition is, for want of a better word,
          clueless. In effect, 2006 will be described as the year in
          which the civil war finally took hold. Perhaps the destruction
          of the Askariyya shrine in Samarra last February will be seen
          as the final straw, with the devastating suicide bombs
          targeting Shi'as in Sadr City at the end of November indicating
          that the point of no return had been passed and an existential
          struggle for survival had truly broken out between Sunnis and
          Shi'as. All that is left to manage the conflicts and prevent
          them becoming a catalyst for much wider instability.
    ID Number: JA023292
    Year: 2007
    Language: English

```
         Type: ART


   'Iraq is Dead'.
      (WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 6, June 2007, p. 19-21.)
      Author(s):
         1. Stansfield, Gareth
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
         2. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ
      Notes:
         The social fabric of Iraq has been torn apart. There is no single
            and distinct 'Iraqi' nationalism and the country has fractured
            into regions dominated by sectarian, ethnic or tribal groups.
            This leaves the government unable to exert authority and it is,
            at best, one of several 'state-like' actors. There is not one
            civil war, nor one insurgency, but several civil wars and
            insurgencies between different communities and organisations. A
            range of forces seek to undermine, overthrow, or take control
            of government. In these conditions, security cannot be
            'normalised' in a matter of months, but instead should be seen
            over many years. It is essential that these painful realities
            are accepted as the framework to devise new strategies.
      ID Number: JA023779
      Year: 2007
      Language: English
      Type: ART


   Is UK Doctrine Relevant to Global Insurgency ?.
      (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 2, April 2007, p. 34-38.)
      Author(s):
         1. Mackinlay, John
      Subject(s):
         1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--GREAT BRITAIN
      ID Number: JA023625
      Year: 2007
      Language: English
      Type: ART


   Regular and Irregular Indigenous Forces for a Long Irregular War.
      (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 1, February 2007, p. 42-47.)
      Author(s):
         1. Cassidy, Robert
      Subject(s):
         1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
         2. GUERRILLA WARFARE--USA
      ID Number: JA023430
      Year: 2007
      Language: English
      Type: ART


2006

   Structural Vulnerabilities of Network Insurgencies : Adapting to the New
      Adversary.
      (PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 14-25.)
      Author(s):
         1. Muckian, Martin J.
      Subject(s):
         1. INSURGENCY
         2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
         3. COUNTERINSURGENCY
         4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
      Notes:
         This article examines the distinction between Maoist and modern
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insurgencies and the implications for counterinsurgency
methods. First, it contrasts the two types of insurgencies in
terms of their organizations and strategies. Building on that
information, it analyzes the vulnerabilities of Maoist and
modern insurgencies in their organization, political cohesion,
support base, and use of information technology. From this
analysis, it draws conclusions about how to modify twentieth
century methods to combat the modern insurgent. The purpose of
this article is not to propose a comprehensive strategy for a
modern counterinsurgency. Instead, it examines one component of
such a plan - understanding and exploiting the insurgent's
structural vulnerabilities. It does not exhaust this analysis;
the conclusions drawn here are demonstrative of the
possibilities inherent in this methodology. Throughout the
article, the conflict in Iraq is used as an illustrative
example of a modern insurgency. The Iraqi insurgency is thus
far the most advanced embodiment of netwar, where small groups
coordinate, communicate, and conduct their campaigns in an
internetted manner, without a precise central command. As such,
this conflict is a powerful predictor of the future of
insurgency.
    ID Number: JA023372
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

External Assistance : Enabler of Insurgent Success.
    (PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 3, Autumn 2006, p. 36-49.)
    Author(s):
        1. Record, Jeffrey
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
    Notes:
        The author analyzes insurgencies throughout history from the
            American War of Independence to the Vietnam War in an effort to
            demonstrate that when insurgents have access to external
            assistance the power ratio between the weak and the strong can
            be markedly altered, even to the point where the insurgency
            becomes the stronger side. This thoroughly researched history
            of insurgencies provides tremendous insight into the
            correlation between external assistance and insurgent success.
            The author does, however, draw the reader's attention to the
            fact that external support alone is not a marker for success.
            The insurgents still require such intangibles as will,
            strategy, organization, morale, and discipline if they are to
            be victorious.
    ID Number: JA023072
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Averting Failure in Afghanistan.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 111-127.)
    Author(s):
        1. Jones, Seth G.
    Subject(s):
        1. AFGHANISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
        2. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
    Notes:
        The current US and NATO strategy in Afghanistan involves
            establishing security with a light footprint. The deteriorating
            security environment demonstrates that this strategy has not
            been successful. The level of troops, police and financial
            assistance has been among the lowest of any stability operation
            since the Second World War, and there has been no peace

settlement. The US decision to hand control of the volatile
southern provinces to NATO has also triggered deep concerns
among Afghan leaders about America's long-term commitment, as
well as NATO's ability to fight a sustained counterinsurgency
campaign. These problems are unfortunate, since they may
undermine Afghanistan's success to date in building democracy
and improving social and economic conditions.
ID Number: JA022282
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : reduire l'insurrection : le cas du Sud-Est.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 105-118.)
Author(s):
1. Trives, Sebastien
Subject(s):
1. INSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
Notes:
L'insecurite s'accroit dangereusement dans nombre de regions
d'Afghanistan. Dans le sud-est du pays, le developpement de
l'insurrection est aide de l'exterieur, mais il depend aussi de
facteurs internes : la force des structures tribales, des
reseaux religieux traditionnels, la faible presence du
gouvernement central, etc. Une strategie globale de
contre-insurrection est necessaire, qui prenne en compte
l'ensemble de ces facteurs, avec un engagement renouvele de la
communaute internationale.
ID Number: JA022429
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

Suicide Terrorism in Iraq : A Preliminary Assessment of the Quantitative
Data and Documentary Evidence.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 6, September 2006, p.
531-559.)
Author(s):
1. Hafez, Mohammed M.
Subject(s):
1. SUICIDE BOMBINGS--IRAQ
2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
Notes:
This preliminary assessment of suicide terrorism in Iraq sheds
light on why some groups in the insurgency employ suicide
attacks although others do not. The unequal utilization of
suicide bombings corresponds to divergent strategies in the
insurgency. Some groups fight to achieve system reintegration,
whereas others send suicide bombers to collapse the emerging
political order. Quantitative data and documentary evidence
substantiate the finding that suicide terrorism is carried out
by groups that cannot compete in any future political and
institutional alignments in Iraq's new coalition politics.
Suicide terrorism is intended to produce system collapse,
sectarian warfare, and a failed state.
ID Number: JA022903
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Signaling Resolve, Democratization, and the First Battle of Fallujah.
   (JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 29, no. 3, June 2006, p. 423-452.)
   Author(s):
      1. Malkasian, Carter
   Subject(s):
      1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
      2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
   Notes:
      Perceptions and efforts to signal resolve can play an important
         role in counterinsurgency. The Coalition offensive against
         Fallujah in April 2004 demonstrates the limitations of relying
         on military force to signal resolve. The offensive catalyzed
         insurgent violence in Iraq and generated popular support for
         the insurgency. The Coalition prematurely halted the offensive
         because the Iraqi Governing Council (IGC) could not maintain
         support for the Coalition in the face of popular outrage. Given
         the importance of democratizing Iraq and establishing a
         sovereign government, the objections of the IGC could not be
         ignored. Without Iraqi political support, military force
         ultimately signaled weakness instead of resolve.
   ID Number: JA022701
   Year: 2006
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Systems Thinking and Counterinsurgencies.
   (PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 26-43.)
   Author(s):
      1. Baker, Jim
   Subject(s):
      1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
   Notes:
      This article presents the essentials of a successful
         counterinsurgency strategy by applying a technique known as
         systems thinking. The fundamentals of good strategic thought
         lie both in recognizing the most significant interactions
         between different players, how they influence each other in
         unexpected ways, and how to measure progress in achieving the
         ends of the strategy. Systems thinking has proven successful in
         other contexts at explaining human behavior, policy choices,
         unintended consequences, and the resistance of systems to
         change. It also offers insight into how to assess one of the
         most difficult questions related to strategy in complex
         environments - how to know when the strategy has been
         successful.
   ID Number: JA023373
   Year: 2006
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Friends like These : Counterinsurgency and the War on Terrorism.
   (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 31, no. 2, Fall 2006, p. 79-115.)
   Author(s):
      1. Byman, Daniel L.
   Subject(s):
      1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
      2. TERRORISM PREVENTION--USA
      3. COUNTERINSURGENCY
      4. TERRORISM PREVENTION
   Notes:
      US allies that are fighting al-Qaeda-linked insurgencies often
         suffer illegitimate regimes, civil-military tension manifested
         by fears of a coup, economic backwardness, and discriminatory
         societies. These problems, coupled with allies' divergent

interests, serve to weaken allied military and security forces
tactically, operationally, and strategically. The ability of
the United States to change its allies' behavior is limited,
despite the tremendous difficulties these problems create,
because relying on allied forces is a key component of US
strategy in the war on terrorism and the US goal of handing off
security to Iraqi military forces. To reduce the effects of
allies' weaknesses, the United States should try to increase
its intelligence on allied security forces and at times act
more like a third party to a conflict. In addition, Washington
must have realistic expectations of what training and other
efforts can accomplish.
ID Number: JA023031
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Brutality or Restraint.
    (INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 78-89.)
    Author(s):
        1. Creveld, Martin van
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
    Notes:
        Counterinsurgency campaigns have proven a very tricky business. In
            fact, there are surprisingly few examples of successful
            counterinsurgency actions while there are dozens of examples
            that have ended in debacle. Two campaigns that worked were
            Syria's putdown of the Muslims Brothers uprising in the early
            1980s and the British Army's campaign in northern Ireland. Both
            illustrate very different ways to go about it.
    ID Number: JA022634
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Fighting Insurgency on Sacred Ground.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 149-166.)
    Author(s):
        1. Hassner, Ron E.
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
    Notes:
        Iraqi insurgents are using their own mosques as operational bases,
            often forcing US military commanders to choose between
            desecrating a sacred space or letting insurgents escape. Israel
            and India, along with experience from Iraq to date, offer four
            core lessons for how to respond.
    ID Number: JA022313
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Counter-Insurgency Redux.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 111-130.)
    Author(s):
        1. Kilcullen, David J.
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
    Notes:
        Counter-insurgency is fashionable again : more has been written on
            it in the last four years than in the last four decades. This
            is heartening for those who were in the wilderness during the
            years when Western governments regarded counter-insurgency as a

distraction, of interest only to historians. So it is no
surprise that some have urged the re-discovery of classical,
'proven' counter-insurgency methods. But today's insurgencies
differ significantly - at the level of policy, strategy,
operational art and tactical technique - from those of earlier
eras. An enormous amount of classical counter-insurgency
remains relevant. Indeed, counter-insurgency provides the 'best
fit' framework for strategic problems in the 'war on terror'.
But much is new in counter-insurgency redux, possibly requiring
fundamental reappraisals of conventional wisdom.
ID Number: JA023088
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Learning about Counter-Insurgency.
    (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 6, December 2006, p. 16-21.)
    Author(s):
       1. Kiszely, John
    Subject(s):
       1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
    Notes:
       How well do militaries, in general, learn the lessons of
          counter-insurgency ? What factors affect this learning process
          ? And what might the answer to these questions tell us about
          how armed forces should approach the subject of learning about
          counter-insurgency in the future ? This article sets out to
          answer these questions.
    ID Number: JA023325
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Calibrating Ink Spots : Filling Afghanistan's Ungoverned Spaces.
    (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 4, August 2006, p. 16-25.)
    Author(s):
       1. Mills, Greg
    Subject(s):
       1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
       2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
       3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
    ID Number: JA022850
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Echoes of Vietnam ? Casualty Framing and Public Perceptions of Success
    and Failure in Iraq.
    (JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 50, no. 6, December 2006, p.
       831-854.)
    Author(s):
       1. Boettcher, William A.
       2. Cobb, Michael D.
    Subject(s):
       1. CASUALTY AVERSION (MILITARY SCIENCE)
       2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
       3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
    Notes:
       In the early stages of the counterinsurgency campaign in Iraq,
          military leaders resisted the release of body count and
          'casualty ratio' data. However, in the Spring of 2004, the US
          military (and American media) began to focus on the 'limited'
          American casualties in specific operations versus the
          'significant' number of insurgents killed. This article

examines the extent to which body count/casualty ratio 'frames'
and individual casualty tolerance influence public perceptions
about the war and the success or failure of US military
operations. Two experiments were conducted pitting alternative
casualty frames against one another to measure their relative
impact. The results demonstrate the influence of framing
effects on public perceptions and clarify understanding of the
determinants and impact of casualty tolerance.
ID Number: JA023101
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Iraq.
   (STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 29, no. 2, March 2006, p.
      103-121.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hoffman, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
      2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
   Notes:
      The United States has long been frustrated in fighting
         insurgencies. An almost unbroken string of mostly ill-fated
         experiences in effectively prosecuting this unique blend of
         political-military operations can be traced backward over
         nearly half a century from the situation in Iraq today to the
         early 1960s, when the US became heavily engaged in Indochina's
         wars. Vietnam and Iraq thus form two legs of a historically
         fraught triangle - with America's experiences in El Salvador in
         the 1980s providing the connecting leg. The aim of this article
         is to use the present as prologue in order to understand in
         counterinsurgency terms where we have gone wrong in Iraq : what
         unique challenges the current conflict in Iraq presents to the
         US and other coalition military forces deployed there; and what
         light both shed on future counterinsurgency planning,
         operations and requirements.
   ID Number: JA022347
   Year: 2006
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Les impasses de la contre-insurrection.
   (POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 4, 2006, p. 849-861.)
   Author(s):
      1. Luttwak, Edward N.
   Subject(s):
      1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
      2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
   Notes:
      Les nouvelles recommandations des generaux americains pour faire
         face a l'insurrection irakienne risquent de s'averer vaines.
         Celles-ci traduisent en effet les reticences des responsables
         politiques americains a gouverner directement les territoires
         envahis. Pourtant, les recettes d'une contre-insurrection
         reussie sont connues. Elles sont applicables en Irak comme sur
         d'autres theatres, mais le refus ethique et inevitable de les
         mettre en oeuvre place les occupants dans une situation
         difficile.
   ID Number: JA023145
   Year: 2006
   Language: French
   Type: ART

Challenges in Fighting a Global Insurgency.
    (PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 15-29.)
    Author(s):
        1. Barno, David W.
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
        2. USA--MILITARY POLICY
    Notes:
        The author provides readers with a soldier's view of how America
            might successfully conduct a global counterinsurgency. He
            believes we are at risk of failing to understand the very
            nature of the war we are fighting - a war of intelligence and
            perceptions. The author warns that even an unbroken series of
            military victories in a global counterinsurgency will not
            ensure strategic success. He concludes that America's military
            must size ownership of 'war-winning' as well as 'war-fighting'
            if it is to accomplish its mission of defending the society it
            is pledged to protect.
    ID Number: JA022600
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Long Small War : Indigenous Forces for Counterinsurgency.
    (PARAMETERS, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 47-62.)
    Author(s):
        1. Cassidy, Robert M.
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
    Notes:
        The author develops his thesis based on the belief that the use of
            indigenous forces in any counterinsurgency will not only yield
            significant increases in the quantity of troops on the ground,
            but also an exponential improvement in actionable intelligence.
            The author provides an analysis of American and French
            experiences with indigenous forces in various
            counterinsurgencies. He then concludes with a recommendation
            that the employment of such forces should be under the
            direction of a joint or combined interagency counterinsurgency
            task force. What makes this recommendation unique is the
            structure of the task force. The author's design would include
            elements from the armed services' conventional forces, Special
            Operations Forces, the CIA, Department of State, and indigenous
            intelligence units. Such an organization would then be capable
            of carrying out the full range of counterinsurgency operations
            within any autonomous area.
    ID Number: JA022603
    Year: 2006
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Break Point ? Iraq and America's Military Forces.
    (SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 67-81.)
    Author(s):
        1. Gordon, Michael R.
    Subject(s):
        1. USA--ARMED FORCES
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
    Notes:
        In terms of its doctrine and training, the United States military
            has been transformed by the war in Iraq. The army, which is
            carrying the principal load among the military services, has
            embraced counter-insurgency as one of its primary missions.
            These changes reflect the military's ability to adapt to the
            changing battlefield. They are intended not only to guide the

ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, but also future
operations in the 'long war' against violent Islamic
extremists. The new emphasis on counter-insurgency, however, is
largely disconnected from the Defense Department's previously
established spending priorities and personnel policy. The
result is that American defence is in a state of strategic
confusion. There are not enough forces to effectively carry out
counter-insurgency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan while
maintaining a strategic reserve for other threats. To fully
exploit the long overdue emphasis on counter-insurgency,
maintain sufficient forces for dealing with unanticipated
contingencies and bring coherence to American defence strategy,
the Pentagon needs to increase the United States' ground
forces.
ID Number: JA023085
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

From the War on Terror to Global Counterinsurgency.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 642, December 2006, p. 423-429.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hoffman, Bruce
   Subject(s):
      1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
      2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
      3. TERRORISM PREVENTION--USA
   ID Number: JA023224
   Year: 2006
   Language: English
   Type: ART

2005

Countering Global Insurgency.
   (JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 28, no. 4, August 2005, p.
      597-617.)
   Author(s):
      1. Kilcullen, David J.
   Subject(s):
      1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
      2. INSURGENCY
      3. TERRORISM
      4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
   Notes:
      This article suggests that the War on Terrorism is actually a
         campaign against a globalized Islamist insurgency. Therefore,
         counterinsurgency approaches are more relevant to the present
         conflict than traditional terrorism theory. Indeed, a
         counterinsurgency approach would generate subtly, but
         substantially different, policy choices in prosecuting the war
         against Al Qaeda. Based on this analysis, the article proposes
         a strategy of 'disaggregation' that seeks to dismantle, or
         break, the links in the global jihad. Like containment in the
         Cold War, disaggregation would provide a unifying strategic
         conception for the war - a conception that has been somewhat
         lacking to date.
   ID Number: JA022059
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Al Qaeda as Insurgency.
    (JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 39, 2005, p. 41-50.)
    Author(s):
        1. Morris, Michael F.
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
        2. TERRORISM
        3. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
        4. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
    Notes:
        Assessing the nature of the enemy is a critical first step in
            crafting effective strategy. In the case of al Qaeda, one must
            answer three important questions to clarify the extent of the
            danger and further hone America's strategic response. First,
            does the movement actually represent an insurgency ? If so, are
            there indeed new elements that make al Qaeda different than
            previous insurgencies ? Finally, what implications do these
            answers have for the current war against Osama bin Laden's
            movement ? This article suggests that al Qaeda represents an
            emerging form of global Islamic insurgency, the inchoate
            strategy of which undermines its potential to achieve its
            revolutionary goals. Nonetheless, not unlike previous failed
            insurgencies, it possesses both durability and an immense
            capacity for destruction. These characteristics mandate a
            counterrevolutionary response at the strategic level that aims
            not only to destroy the organization but also to discredit its
            ideological underpinnings.
    ID Number: JA021856
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Defeating Transnational Insurgencies : The Best Offense Is a Good Fence.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 1, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 21-40.)
    Author(s):
        1. Staniland, Paul
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
    Notes:
        Transnational insurgencies' unique challenges are not amenable to
            the offensive strategies that the Bush Doctrine emphasizes
            against terrorism. History strongly suggests that embracing a
            containment strategy, combining border defenses with aggressive
            propaganda and international intelligence cooperation, would be
            more successful in Iraq and beyond.
    ID Number: JA022189
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Whither the Iraqi Insurgency : Prospects for Counterinsurgent Success.
    (LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 13, no. 1, Spring
      2005, p. 24-53.)
    Author(s):
        1. Bazarian, Melissa S. M.
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
    Notes:
        The 2003 conflict between Iraq and the US-led Coalition resulted
            in liberation for the country, enabling its citizens to
            experience freedom they have not had for decades. While the
            US-led operation was successful, insurgent movements have

hindered the reconstruction efforts and the rebuilding of the government in Iraq. The tactics used by these insurgent groups are not that of 'traditional' warfare, therefore the US and Coalition forces adapted their tactics to respond to this new threat. It is argued that with the application of the Manwaring Paradigm (also known as the SWORD model), the US and Coalition forces successfully responded to the insurgent movements during the period leading up to the Iraqi elections in January 2005.
    ID Number: JA021845
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Iraq : From Insurgency to Civil War ?.
   (CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 678, January 2005, p. 10-18.)
   Author(s):
      1. Hashim, Ahmed S.
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
   Notes:
      Today's ambushes, bombings, and beheadings are bad enough. Warfare along Iraq's sectarian and ethnic divides would be worse.
   ID Number: JA021203
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

How to Win in Iraq.
   (FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 5, September - October 2005, p. 87-104.)
   Author(s):
      1. Krepinevich, Andrew F.
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
      2. COUNTERINSURGENCY
      3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
   Notes:
      Because they lack a coherent strategy, US forces in Iraq have failed to defeat the insurgency or improve security. Winning will require a new approach to counterinsurgency, one that focuses on providing security to Iraqis rather than hunting down insurgents. And it will take at least a decade.
   ID Number: JA021797
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Covering the Iraqi Insurgency.
   (INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 61, no. 1, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 135-145.)
   Author(s):
      1. Palmer, Elizabeth
   Subject(s):
      1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
      2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
   ID Number: JA022524
   Year: 2005
   Language: English
   Type: ART

Contemporary Counterinsurgency Operations : History as a Guide to Assist
    in the Development of the Joint Interagency Task Force.
    (COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 4, October - November 2005, p.
       361-378.)
    Author(s):
       1. MacFadden, Eric M.
    Subject(s):
       1. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
       2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--GREAT BRITAIN
    Notes:
       To successfully engage and destroy the increasing contemporary
          insurgent threat, the US must develop standing,
          multifunctional, capabilities-based joint interagency task
          forces primarily focused on counterinsurgency operations. This
          research examines the critical elements of the British
          counterinsurgency campaign during the Malayan Emergency :
          1948-1960. While not all inclusive, analysis of this campaign
          provides a starting point of annotation of critical
          capabilities required for the future conduct of
          counterinsurgency operations. These capabilities, combined with
          contemporary insurgent vulnerabilities, will define the
          critical capabilities required to derive the counterinsurgency
          team. Furthermore, this study proposes the requisite US
          government national assets necessary to shape the team. Lastly,
          this paper recommends the organizational structure and the
          team's relationship to the combatant command in order to
          facilitate its definitive and relative employment.
    ID Number: JA022182
    Year: 2005
    Language: English
    Type: ART

2004

'Draining the Sea' : Mass Killing and Guerrilla Warfare.
    (INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, vol. 58, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 375-407.)
    Author(s):
       1. Valentino, Benjamin
       2. Huth, Paul
       3. Balch-Lindsay, Dylan
    Subject(s):
       1. GUERRILLA WARFARE
       2. INSURGENCY
       3. CIVILIAN WAR CASUALTIES
    Notes:
       Why do some wars result in the intentional killing of large
          numbers of civilians ? In this article the authors examine the
          incidence of mass killing in all wars from 1945 to 2000. In the
          statistical analysis of their data set of 147 wars, they find
          strong evidence supporting their hypothesis that mass killing
          is often a calculated military strategy used by regimes
          attempting to defeat major guerrilla insurgencies. Unlike
          conventional military forces, guerrilla armies often rely
          directly on the local civilian population for logistical
          support. Because guerrilla forces are difficult to defeat
          directly, governments facing major guerrilla insurgencies have
          strong incentives to target the guerrillas' civilian base of
          support. They find that mass killing is significantly more
          likely during guerrilla wars than during other kinds of wars.
          In addition, they find that the likelihood of mass killing
          among guerrilla conflicts is greatly increased when the
          guerrillas receive high levels of active support from the local
          population or when the insurgency poses a major military threat
          to the regime.
    ID Number: JA020521
    Year: 2004
    Language: English

Type: ART

The Manwaring Paradigm and the Iraqi Insurgency.
    (LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer
        2004, p. 37-51.)
    Author(s):
        1. Battaglia, Phil
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
        3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
    Notes:
        This essay uses the SWORD model developed by Max Manwaring to
            analyze the ongoing insurgency in Iraq and assess the coalition
            efforts in rebuilding the country, fighting the insurgency and
            transferring authority to an Iraqi government. This essay was
            written in late February 2004. The essay looks at the current
            situation in Iraq and uses a graphical 'conflict mapping'
            technique developed by the Canadian Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
            as a visual tool to portray the principal actors in Iraq and
            their interrelationships. Next, the author applies the seven
            dimensions of the SWORD model to the ongoing counter-insurgency
            campaign in Iraq. The seven dimensions of the SWORD model are
            (1) military actions of the intervening power, (2) support
            actions of the intervening power, (3) host government
            legitimacy, (4) degree of outside support to insurgents, (5)
            actions against subversion, (6) host country military actions,
            and (7) unity of effort. The model suggests that coalition
            efforts are hampered by a lack of host government legitimacy,
            inability to limit outside support to the insurgents, weak host
            country military actions, and lack of unity of effort at
            various levels. Although this essay does not offer a prediction
            of the coalition efforts for the future of Iraq, it does
            provide some possible lessons learned that may improve the
            prospects for success in the future of Iraq.
    ID Number: JA022178
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Global Counterinsurgency : Without Strategy.
    (WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 2, February 2004, p. 7-9.)
    Author(s):
        1. Mackinlay, John
    Subject(s):
        1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
        2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
        3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ
        4. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
    Notes:
        Successes like the capture of Saddam Hussein are morale boosters
            for security forces in Iraq and may help to ensure victory for
            President George Bush in his re-election bid. Hopefully they
            will also demonstrate to the Iraqi people that the coalition is
            gradually progressing at a tactical level. However, this flush
            of success also encourages the coalition to continue to operate
            without a campaign plan. On both sides of the Atlantic, leaders
            have failed to reveal a genuine counter-insurgent strategy for
            Iraq or, on a global scale, for the threat of radical Islamic
            activism. The two are linked and the absence of a strategic
            concept in Iraq is a microcosm of a larger global failure.
    ID Number: JA020180
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    Type: ART

Relearning Counterinsurgency Warfare.
    (PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 16-28.)
    Author(s):
        1. Tomes, Robert R.
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
    Notes:
        The author revisits a number of classical works on
            counterinsurgency warfare to reveal common lessons and themes
            applicable to the current situation in Iraq. He does warn,
            however, that America's experience in Vietnam offers little for
            those planning or engaged in counterinsurgency operations. The
            author concludes it will require more than just dusting off the
            classics if America's military is to fully understand and
            inculcate the lessons-learned, insights, and perspectives
            required for successful counterinsurgency operations.
    ID Number: JA020137
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Perils of Counterinsurgency : Russia's War in Chechnya.
    (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 3, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 5-63.)
    Author(s):
        1. Kramer, Mark
    Subject(s):
        1. CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
        2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
    Notes:
        The author provides a military overview of the latest
            Russian-Chechen war, which began in 1999. He examines the
            tactics used by Chechen guerrillas and the responses of Russian
            military and security forces. He explains why Russian troops
            have been unable to crush the separatist insurgency and why
            Chechen fighters have resorted to increasingly deadly acts of
            terrorism, including mass hostage-taking and suicide bombings
            in Moscow. These terrorist attacks have greatly reduced the
            prospect of a lasting political settlement. Although some of
            the problems that have dogged Russian forces in Chechnya are
            unique to that particular conflict, the prolonged war
            illustrates the general difficulty of counterinsurgency
            operations.
    ID Number: JA021404
    Year: 2004
    Language: English
    Type: ART

2003

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Iraq.
    (WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 25-36.)
    Author(s):
        1. Metz, Steven
    Subject(s):
        1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
        3. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
    Notes:
        The United States faces an intractable dilemma in Iraq :
            insurgency if its stays or instability if it leaves. The sooner
            that a comprehensive counterinsurgency strategy, based on six
            principles, can be implemented, the better the chances to
            forestall the threat.
    ID Number: JA020143
    Year: 2003
    Language: English

Type: ART

2001

    NATO and Bin Laden.
       (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 6, December 2001, p. 36-40.)
       Author(s):
          1. Mackinlay, John
       Subject(s):
          1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
          2. INSURGENCY
          3. NATO
          4. TERRORISM--AFGHANISTAN
       Notes:
          Bin Laden represents a more powerful phenomenon than terrorism,
             his reach is almost global and his supporting constituency is
             numbered in millions. In the longer term the West will have to
             recognize that his growing army of outraged supporters pose a
             much greater danger than bin Laden himself. An effective
             campaign to contain and disarm the hostility of bin Laden's
             growing constituency of Muslim supporters will require a
             multi-faceted counter strategy which involves political,
             humanitarian, developmental and human rights initiatives
             working alongside an international military security force. Can
             NATO, the slow moving military giant, influence a campaign
             which continues to widen beyond its European reach and
             proliferate into areas of governance and development that lie
             beyond its provenance?
       ID Number: JA017252
       Year: 2001
       Language: English
       Type: ART

    Global Insurgent.
       (WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 11, November 2001, p. 15-17.)
       Author(s):
          1. Mackinlay, John
       Subject(s):
          1. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
          2. INSURGENCY
       Notes:
          The idea of insurgency provides a useful way of analysing the
             motives of the hijack bombers who attacked America. But the
             lessons of counter insurgency are far from comforting as we
             search for ways of dealing with them. Western society has
             created a virus which is allowing the global insurgent to
             thrive.
       ID Number: JA017175
       Year: 2001
       Language: English
       Type: ART

1998

    War Lords.
       (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 143, no. 2, April 1998, p. 24-32.)
       Author(s):
          1. Mackinlay, John
       Subject(s):
          1. INSURGENCY
       Notes:
          In the post-Cold War world there has emerged a new type of war
             lord - a consequence of the new social and political pressures.
             The international community has so far not been able to adapt
             to dealing with these new non-state actors and as a result war

lords have been able to thwart many of the actions taken by
international organizations in emergency situations. The author
here addresses the challenge these new war lords pose. He
traces the relationship between procedures of peace support
operations and the types of crises in which these war lords
flourish, the latter in many ways determining the former. As
the war lords are very diverse in character as well as
operational methods it is not easy to gain an understanding of
how they operate. And, the author argues, even if the
international community were to gain a better grasp of the war
lords of the post-Cold War world, it is likely that it will
continue to utilise the language and responses of Cold War
thinking, which are increasingly inadequate to address the
issues at hand.
    ID Number: JA012864
    Year: 1998
    Language: English
    Type: ART

The Origins of the 'Contra War' in Nicaragua : The Results of a Failed
    Development Model.
    (TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 1998, p.
        133-164.)
    Author(s):
        1. Hager, Robert P.
    Subject(s):
        1. INSURGENCY--NICARAGUA
        2. NICARAGUA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
    Notes:
        This article considers the causes of the 'Contra War' in Nicaragua
            during the 1980s. This conflict has often been portrayed as an
            American 'proxy war' fought by Somoza's former National Guard
            against a regime supported by most common Nicaraguans. This
            article proposes an alternate view. The Managua regime, with
            the advice and assistance of the Soviet bloc, pursued a model
            of political consolidation and economic development followed by
            other Third World Marxist-Leninist states. As in other 'states
            of socialist orientation' in the 1970s and 1980s, this one
            encountered considerable popular resistance. The conflict in
            Nicaragua, thus, was a civil war caused by Sandinista policies.
    ID Number: JA013115
    Year: 1998
    Language: English
    Type: ART

1996

Kabul to Grozny : A Critique of Soviet (Russian) Counter-Insurgency
    Doctrine.
    (JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 9, no. 4, December 1996, p.
        689-705.)
    Author(s):
        1. Dyke, Carl van
    Subject(s):
        1. USSR--MILITARY POLICY
        2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY POLICY
        3. COUNTERINSURGENCY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
    Notes:
        The purpose of this study is to conduct a preliminary analysis of
            Russia's doctrinal response to counter-insurgency warfare in
            Afghanistan and Chechnya. part I briefly defines the three main
            principles involved in that doctrine : forward defense,
            lightning war, and continuous assessment of lessons learned.
            Parts II, III and IV examine how these principles were
            manifested during the war in Afghanistan, the reform and
            reorganisation of the Russian army after the dissolution of the

Soviet Union, and the first battle for Grozny.
    ID Number: JA011746
    Year: 1996
    Language: English
    Type: ART

1991

    A New Era of Counterinsurgency.
        (RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 136, no. 1, Spring 1991, p. 73-78.)
        Author(s):
            1. Mockaitis, Thomas R.
        Subject(s):
            1. COUNTERINSURGENCY
        ID Number: JA003100
        Year: 1991
        Language: English
        Type: ART

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