

Sélection d'articles et de documents sur le renseignement & la sécurité internationale
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ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

 **Les services de renseignement iraniens** – Note d'actualité 199, CF2R, Alain Rodier
Les services de renseignement occupent une place privilégiée au sein de l'Etat iranien. En effet, c'est en grande partie sur eux que repose la sécurité du régime théocratique.

 **Les «mesures actives» soviétiques contre Pie XII** – Note historique 29, CF2R, Gérald Arboit
Il y a deux périodes principales dans les « Pius Wars » : le milieu des années 1960 et la fin des années 1990. Si la deuxième période est liée à une phase de médiatisation de la mémoire de la Shoah [2], la première est clairement liée à la Guerre froide.

 **Fixing Intel: A Blueprint for Making Intelligence Relevant in Afghanistan** – Major General Michael T. Flynn, Captain Matt Pottinger, Paul D. Batchelor
This report critically examines the relevance of the U.S. intelligence community to the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan. The authors - Major General Michael T. Flynn, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence in Afghanistan; his advisor Captain Matt Pottinger; and Paul Batchelor, Senior Advisor for Civilian/Military Integrations at ISAF - argue that because the United States has focused the overwhelming majority of collection efforts and analytical brainpower on insurgent groups, the intelligence apparatus still finds itself unable to answer fundamental questions about the environment in which U.S. and allied forces operate in and the people they are trying to protect and persuade.

 **Comments on Major General Flynn's report** – Nightwatch (Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association)

- **5 janvier** – *The document deserves detailed study, but even a cursory examination indicates astonishing, fundamental problems, despite nine years of fighting in Afghanistan.*
- **6 janvier** – *The careful reader is left with a list of anecdotal gripes, stories and many bromides. A few of these are valid for military intelligence, but many should be directed at the Department of State and other non-military agencies. The report spotlights tactical intelligence shortcomings accurately, but the blueprint for relevancy is never presented. For example, the US is still undertaking a strategic surge without having sized the enemy, the definition of operating blind.*

Reducing Uncertainty: Intelligence and National Security – Lecture 1: "Myths, Fears, and Expectations"
Speaker: Thomas Fingar - Former Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis; Chairman of the National Intelligence Council

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 [vidéo](#)

Reducing Uncertainty: Intelligence and National Security – Lecture 2: «Spies Collect Data, Analysts Provide Insight»

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 [vidéo](#)

Reducing Uncertainty: Intelligence and National Security – Lecture 3: «Anticipating Opportunities: Using Intelligence to Shape the Future»

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 [vidéo](#)

 **Iran's Worst Enemy** – Ronen Bergman
Israel's top spymaster will stop at nothing to prevent a nuclear Iran. Even at the expense of other threats.

-  **Fighting the Pre-eminent Threats with Intelligence-led Operations** – Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
This paper discusses the role of intelligence, intelligence services and intelligence-led operations as crucial components of the efforts to counter the new risks, dangers and threats to states and their population. These risks include the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the threats posed by non-state actors such as transnational terrorism and in particular transnational organised crime (TOC).

-  **ABIN – Que ações estão sendo empreendidas nesse contexto de se fazer a Abin conhecida e respeitada?**

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PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT & DE LA SÉCURITÉ

-  **Security Sector Reform: A Case Study Approach to Transition and Capacity Building**
The authors explore the definition of SSR as it has emerged in the international community. The makeup of the security sector is examined, emergent principles are identified for implementing SSR in the community of practice, and the outcomes that SSR is designed to produce are specified. The supporting case studies of Haiti, Liberia, and Kosovo assess the impact of SSR programs on host nation security sectors. The authors conclude that those conducting SSR programs must understand and continually revisit the policy goals of SSR programs so as to develop concepts that support a transitional process that moves forward over time. Intermediate objectives required in support of this transition also articulate what is good enough and fair enough at various stages in the transformational process. State actors must acknowledge and often accommodate nonstate security actors more effectively in SSR planning and implementation, while recognizing both the advantages and the risks of collaborating with such actors.

-  **Contractors in American Conflicts: Adapting to a New Reality** – CNAS, Richard Fontaine, John Nagl
When our nation goes to war, contractors go with it. Contractors have become an enduring feature of modern American conflicts, and the United States cannot now engage in hostilities or in reconstruction and stabilization operations without them. At their peak, there were more contractors on the ground in Iraq than American troops in uniform and there are more contractors today in Afghanistan than there are U.S. troops on the ground.

-  **Martial-arts trained 'lady guards' latest security craze in Egypt**
In the last three years, Falcon, one of Egypt's leading security companies, has trained more than 300 female body guards. Demand for the service is growing, according to Falcon Managing Director, Sharif Khalid.

-  **"Afghanistan Contracts: An Overview" – Subcommittee on Contracting Oversight Members and Staff**
On Thursday, December 17, 2009, the Subcommittee on Contracting Oversight will hold a hearing entitled, "Afghanistan Contracts: An Overview." This hearing is the second in a planned series of hearings on actual and potential waste, fraud, and abuse in Afghanistan contracts.

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FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

-  **The Secret US War in Pakistan**
At a covert forward operating base run by the US Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) in the Pakistani port city of Karachi, members of an elite division of Blackwater are at the center of a secret program in which they plan targeted assassinations of suspected Taliban and Al Qaeda operatives, «snatch and grabs» of high-value targets and other sensitive action inside and outside Pakistan, an investigation by The Nation has found. The Blackwater operatives also assist in gathering intelligence and help direct a secret US military drone bombing campaign that runs parallel to the well-documented CIA predator strikes, according to a well-placed source within the US military intelligence apparatus.

-  **Time for Action: Redefining SOF Missions and Activities**
This policy brief describes the unintentional difficulties and misunderstandings that flow from the current list of SOF activities; disaggregates and re-categorizes them into a new construct that differentiates missions from activities; and redefines the two general approaches to the conduct of special operations. These proposals have importance beyond a mere academic exercise. Taken together, they attempt to develop a more unified SOF community, with all Special Operations Forces working in support of six shared missions to greater strategic effect.

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GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

-  **Pentagon reviewing strategic information operations**
US military spending close to \$1bn on paid-for news articles, billboards, radio and television programmes, polls and focus groups in Iraq, Afghanistan.

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“Iran and the Boomeranging Cartoon Wars: Can Public Spheres At Risk Ally With Public Spheres Yet to be Achieved?” – Michael M.J. Fischer, MIT

Twelve cartoons, published in the Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten in September 2005, nine cartoons published in the Tehran newspaper Iran in May 2006, and 282 cartoons curated in Tehran in September 2006 provide a useful case study in the experimentation with new and old media in the transnational circuitry. At stake are the agons, polemos (Greek terms of reference), or luti-jahel-darvish, “Karbala paradigm,” and jumhuri-ye moral struggles (Persian terms of reference) in Iran and the West over creating and protecting robust public spheres and civil societies. Four perspectives are probed: cultural politics; cultural media histories; the emotional excess (jouissance, petit à) of cultural politics; and the deep play mode of aesthetic judgement formed between the practical and ethical, between political economy and expressive art (including political drama), and between individual self-fashioning on the one hand, and on the other hand changing symbolic and social orders.

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..... CYBERMENACES

As attacks increase, U.S. struggles to recruit computer security experts

The federal government is struggling to fill a growing demand for skilled computer-security workers, from technicians to policymakers, at a time when network attacks are rising in frequency and sophistication. Demand is so intense that it has sparked a bidding war among agencies and contractors for a small pool of special talent: skilled technicians with security clearances. Their scarcity is driving up salaries, depriving agencies of skills, and in some cases affecting project quality, industry officials said.

Escalatory Dynamics in Sub-State Conflict: Cyberterrorism and Mass Casualties

In-Q-Tel, bras technologique de la CIA, investit dans une entreprise de «cybersécurité»

CBL breakdown by domain, Highest 200 by count

These tables are intended to show how well the PBL is covering the same areas that the CBL is. Traffic statistics: These are numbers taken at just one spamtrap, and does not represent the total flow. It is perhaps more an indicator of what a medium sized site would «see», than the entire CBL detection array.

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..... TERRORISME

Reforming Counterterrorism: Institutions and Organizational Routines in Britain and France – Frank Foley

This article seeks to explain why two states faced with a similar terrorist threat, perceiving it in a similar way, and drawing the same broad implications for their counterterrorist investigations, have nevertheless put in place significantly different types of organizational reforms in response to that threat. The study shows that although France and Britain have embraced a common preventive logic in the face of Islamist terrorism, the changes that they have made to the coordination of intelligence, law enforcement, and prosecution in that context have differed because of contrasting organizational routines and interinstitutional conventions in the two states. An analysis of the British and French cases shows that law enforcement can be preventive but that western states are likely to pursue different ways of bringing security agencies and the law together to prevent and prosecute terrorism. The organizational and institutional factors that give rise to such divergent practices have important consequences for the ability of a state to develop a coordinated operational response to terrorism and convict terrorist suspects of crimes in a court of law.

Jihadism in 2010: The Threat Continues – Stratfor

The central theme of last year’s forecast was that al Qaeda was an important force on the ideological battlefield, but that the efforts of the United States and its allies had marginalized the group on the physical battlefield and kept it bottled up in a limited geographic area. Because of this, we forecast that the most significant threat in terms of physical attacks stemmed from regional jihadist franchises and grassroots operatives and not the al Qaeda core. We also wrote that we believed the threat posed by such attacks would remain tactical and not rise to the level of a strategic threat. To reflect this reality, we even dropped al Qaeda from the title of our annual forecast and simply named it Jihadism in 2009: The Trends Continue. The past year proved to be very busy in terms of attacks and thwarted plots emanating from jihadist actors. But, as forecast, the primary militants involved in carrying out these terrorist plots were almost exclusively from regional jihadist groups and grassroots operatives, and not militants dispatched by the al Qaeda core. We anticipate that this dynamic will continue, and if anything, the trend will be for some regional franchise groups to become even more involved in transnational attacks, thus further usurping the position of al Qaeda prime at the vanguard of jihadism on the physical battlefield.

A Multi-Dimensional Approach to Suicide Bombing

Understanding suicide bombing entails studying the phenomenon on three different dimensions: the suicide bomber, the terrorist organization, and the community from which suicide bombings emerge. Political and social psychology allow us to establish the reciprocal relationships that underpin the exchanges between the three dimensions. This method increases our theoretical understanding of suicide bombing by moving away from the unidimensional models that have previously dominated the terrorism literature.

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Suicide Bombers in Israel: Their Motivations, Characteristics, and Prior Activity in Terrorist Organizations

This paper examines the characteristics of suicide bombers as reflected in the Israeli press during the Second Intifada in Israel. The unique contribution of this study lies in its analysis of the differences between the characteristics of suicide bombers with religious motives versus those with nationalist motives. As mentioned, the period of the second Intifada significantly differs from other historical periods in Israeli history, because it has been characterized by intensive and numerous suicide attacks. Thus, it provides a unique opportunity for comparison with earlier periods, which shed light on the changes that have occurred in the characteristics of suicide bombers since the outbreak of the second Intifada. The analysis aims to determine whether there were significant differences in the characteristics of suicide bombers with religious motives versus those with nationalist motives. The findings reveal that gender, education level, and organizational affiliation correlated significantly with motives for carrying out suicide attacks. Most of the suicide bombers with religious motives were men with elementary education. In addition, the results show that most of the suicide bombers who were affiliated with the Hamas organization acted out of religious motives. No significant differences were found between suicide bombers with religious and those with nationalist motives with regard to age, marital status, and prior activity in terrorist organizations.

Explaining Suicide Terrorism: A Review Essay – Martha Crenshaw

The current trend toward suicide bombings began in Lebanon in the early 1980s. The practice soon spread to civil conflicts in Sri Lanka, the Kurdish areas of Turkey, and Chechnya. Palestinian attacks on Israeli civilians in the 1990s and during the Al Aqsa Intifada further highlighted the threat. Al Qaeda's adoption of the tactic brought a transnational dimension. Interest in the phenomenon then surged after the shock of the 2001 attacks, which involved an unprecedented number of both perpetrators and casualties. Since then, suicide bombings have expanded in number and geographical range, reaching extraordinary levels in the Iraq War and spreading around the world to countries such as Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Kenya, Indonesia, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan, Bangladesh, and Britain. This review covers thirteen of the books published on the subject since 2002. Three analyze the Palestinian case and four others focus on Islamist violence. The other six, including two edited collections, intend to be comprehensive. This review also refers to a few selected publications that discuss the arguments presented in the works reviewed. It aims to give readers a glimpse of the content of the different volumes as well as offer a critique.

Countering Terrorism: What Works? – Martha Crenshaw

The Obama administration has adopted a new policy toward terrorism, rejecting the «war on terror» for a more nuanced approach. Is the new strategy likely to be more effective than the old in destroying Al Qaida and preventing future violence from extremists? – video (60 mn)

What Terrorists Really Want: Terrorist Motives and Counterterrorism Strategy – Max Abrahms, Stanford

The actual record of terrorist behavior does not conform to the strategic model's premise that terrorists are rational actors primarily motivated to achieving political ends. The preponderance of empirical and theoretical evidence is that terrorists are rational people who use terrorism primarily to develop strong affective ties with fellow terrorists. Major revisions in both the dominant paradigm in terrorism studies and the policy community's basic approach to fighting terrorism are consequently in order.

Selective Counterterrorism in Pakistan – International Relations and Security Network

Pakistan's pick-n-mix approach to counterterrorism highlights not only a defective strategy, but also a country that is woefully unprepared to fight insurgents. Starting in May 2009, the Pakistani army launched a series of offensives against radical Islamist groups in the Swat and South Waziristan regions. More than 6,500 alleged Taliban fighters have been killed since then, and approximately 1,400 Pakistani civilians have died in terrorist attacks. The international community has applauded the Pakistani army's decision to take on the Taliban, overlooking the fact that the army's counterterrorist strategy is highly selective. It only targets Taliban splinter groups that have an explicitly anti-Islamabad agenda and offers other radical Islamists the option of peaceful coexistence. Such a segmented approach will not advance the objectives of international counterterrorist efforts, except in an indirect sense. Furthermore, implementation of this strategy has thus far failed even to protect Pakistan, due to systemic flaws in counterterrorism capabilities.

Al-'Azm Sadik Jalal, Ces interdits qui nous hantent – Marseille, Éditions Parenthèses, 2008, 186 p., Samy Dorlian

Pour la première fois, un ouvrage en langue française réunit des textes de l'auteur, traitant de sujets qui ont ébranlé le champ intellectuel arabe à partir de la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle. Il est à espérer que les prises de positions originales d'al-'Azm sur l'islam, l'islamisme, l'orientalisme et le culturalisme, puissent ouvrir de nouveaux horizons de recherche pour quiconque porte un intérêt à cette région du monde.

British universities: seats of learning – and loathing

Many British universities are breeding grounds for Muslim extremism. Islamic specialist Ruth Dudley Edwards explains why financial need and government interference have rendered academics oblivious to this threat to democratic society.

Attack on CIA in Afghanistan Blamed on Double Agent

David Ignatius - Jarret Brachman – Full Interview with Glenn Ifill

Mapping the Madrassa Mindset: Political Attitudes of Pakistani Seminaries

Madrassa teachers are a major determinant in shaping views of the students. This study is based on interviews of and a survey administered to madrasa teachers.

Almajiri - Breeding of Future Terrorists (Nigeria)

The word *almajiri*, according to Sheik Abba Aji, a renowned Maiduguri-based Islamic scholar, is a word borrowed from Arabic language and derived from the word «Al-Muhajir» meaning a seeker of Islamic knowledge. The *almajiri* system of education practised in northern Nigeria has its origin in the migration of Prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

Congressional Subcommittee Hearing on Reassessing the Evolving al-Qai'da Threat to the Homeland

CISAC Senior Fellow Martha Crenshaw joined three other terrorism experts at a hearing before the House Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment.

Trajectories of Terrorism: Attack Patterns of Foreign Groups That Have Targeted The United States, 1970-2004

Martha Crenshaw, Gary LaFree, Sue-Ming Yang

Spies and Terrorists: Subversive Networks Across Ideologies and Times – Katya Drozdova, Martha Crenshaw
Clandestine craft and low-tech methods still serve to evade and attack hi-tech defenses. Technologies change, yet covert organizing principles persist. They can be traced through time and across different perpetrators - particularly terrorist and espionage networks - as different as al Qaeda and the Soviet KGB. The talk will use these two case studies to illustrate the underlying principles of how clandestine networks still apply strategies to limit information, connectivity, and traceable technology use in order to enhance their survival and asymmetric capabilities against superior opponents. Strategies evolve, but some of the core principles remain. Their better understanding sheds new light on organizational survival and national/international security issues. The research draws on the book manuscript in progress using organization and information theories, with discourse and technical analysis methods, to systematically examine documentary evidence found in the Hoover Institution Archives as well as the contemporary primary and other sources.

Organizations, Technology, and Networks Risks:

How and Why Organizations Use Technology to Counter or Cloak their Human Network Vulnerabilities

Low-Tech Threats in the Hi-Tech Age: Subversive Networks Across Ideologies, Technologies, and Times

Islamic Jihad Union: al-Qaida's Key to the Turkic World?

Wigen, Einar – Oslo, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)

The Turkic peoples have assumed a relatively marginal role in global jihadism. The group Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) appears to have changed this. It broke off from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in 2002, after the fall of the Taliban. The leadership and core fighters appear to be Uzbek, and the group's ideology draws on traits from both sociorevolutionary Islamism and global jihadism. The group refers to Uzbekistan and Germany as enemies, but there is little evidence of following up the words with deeds. The bulk of IJU attacks have been against American, British and Afghan National Army soldiers in Afghanistan.

A 9/11 in Indonesia: JI's planned aviation attack: info Noordin Top's laptop

Non-State Armed Actors, New Imagined Communities, and Shifting Patterns of Sovereignty and Insecurity in the Modern World – Contemporary Security Policy

le nombre de «communautés imaginées» a augmenté ces dernières années : cela est-il du à l'affaiblissement des gouvernements centraux et à la puissance montante de ces acteurs armés non-étatiques (AANE) ou du au fait que les AANE alimentent la faiblesse du gouvernement central ?
trois constats sont à tirer :

* la montée en puissance des AANE est une réponse à l'incapacité de l'Etat central à répondre aux préoccupations de certains citoyens, ce qui conduit certaines «communautés imaginées» à se doter de leur propre moyen de coercition. Le Hezbollah peut rentrer dans cette catégorie.

* les AANE ne sont pas nécessairement intéressés par la prise de pouvoir et peuvent être le porte-parole d'une cause économique, comme les Houthis par exemple, ou d'un sentiment d'insécurité grandissant, comme ce fut le cas de manière violente en Iraq entre 2004 et 2006 notamment.

* la création de cette multitude de «communautés imaginées» viennent se cogner avec la «communauté imaginée» nationale. On assiste donc à des affrontements entre différentes forces qui ont toutes développées leur pouvoir de coercition. Pour éviter cela, on arrive à des compromis comme au Liban où le Hezbollah est autorisé par le gouvernement à conserver ses armes.

The ICPVTR Terrorism Database – Global Pathfinder

a one-stop repository for information on the current and emerging terrorist threat. The database focuses on terrorism and political violence in the Asia-Pacific region – comprising of Southeast Asia, North Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and Oceania.

Saudis fail to halt terrorism funding despite minor gains

Eight years after the 9/11 attacks on New York, US and European officials say Saudi efforts to stop the flow of funds from Saudi charities and individuals to terrorist groups have improved but failed to halt it.

Al-Qa'ida, tribes and instability in Yemen – Lowy Institute Analysis

The authors focus on al-Qa'ida's efforts to build relations with local Yemeni tribes, something that will be central to the movement's prospects of cementing a long-term presence in the country. The authors point to the importance of undermining any potential nexus between al-Qaida and the tribes as critical to Western counter-terrorism efforts in the region.

Countering Terrorism in South Asia: Strengthening Multilateral Engagement - May 2009

Horrific acts of terrorism, such as the November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, underscore the regional nature of the terrorist threat in South Asia and point to the need for greater cooperation within the region to address it. This report explores ways to strengthen such cooperation, with a particular focus on the role that regional bodies and the United Nations can play in that regard. It urges the United Nations to build on the international community's solidarity in the wake of recent attacks in the region to forge stronger engagement between the United Nations and South Asia on counterterrorism and within the region itself.

The G8's Counterterrorism Action Group – May 2009 - Eric Rosand

This policy brief argues that while the G8's CTAG has performed unevenly and largely failed to meet the goals set out for it, the mechanism still offers the best opportunity currently available for enhanced coordination of counterterrorism assistance. The piece outlines a series of possible options for maximizing CTAG's effectiveness including delinking CTAG from the Lyon-Roma Anti-Crime and Counterterrorism Group or even the G8 as a whole; expanding its membership; and expanding the CTAG mandate beyond narrow security-related issues.

From Adoption to Action: The UN's Role in Implementing its Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy – April 2009, Eric Rosand

This policy brief examines the role of the United Nations system in carrying forward implementation of the UN General Assembly's 2006 Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It highlights some of the United Nations' achievements in supporting Strategy implementation efforts; enumerates some of the challenges facing the organization as it seeks to enhance these efforts; and offers suggestions on how to overcome them.

«Countering Terrorism and Building Cooperation in North Africa: The Potential Significance of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy» – Real Instituto Elcano, December 2009 - By Eric Rosand

Despite the considerable efforts by governments in North Africa, many of which pre-date the attacks of 11 September 2001, the terrorist threat there remains acute. The rapid growth of entwined transnational terrorist and other criminal networks operating between North Africa and the Sahel may be one of the most immediate causes of instability in the region. After providing an overview of the terrorist threats and vulnerabilities confronting North Africa, as well as the region's capacities to address the threat and obstacles to cooperation, this policy brief will highlight the potential significance of the UN Strategy for the region. Among other things, it will explain how this UN instrument could contribute to a recalibration of counterterrorism efforts in North Africa and to a strengthening of cooperation both among regional stakeholders and between the region and external partners including the EU, the UN and the US.

«Developing Regional Counterterrorism Cooperation in South Asia,» CTC Sentinel Dec. 2009 - Alistair Millar

This article will highlight some of the challenges faced when fighting terrorism at a regional level in South Asia and look at the counterterrorism efforts of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). It concludes by examining the prospects for developing a broad-based regional response to the threat of transnational terrorism by enhancing law enforcement cooperation on the subcontinent.

Al-Qaida Kills Eight Times More Muslims Than Non-Muslims – Der Spiegel

Pakistan: What Role for the European Union?

*Gareth Chappell, SWP, working paper, July 2009, 5 pages
Comments on how Brussels could counteract a «very radical threat indeed»*

Yemeni General Defends Country – 'Al-Qaida Is In for It'

Yemen is regarded as a hotbed for Islamist terrorism. But the US shares some of the blame, argues Yemeni Major General Jahja Abdullah. In an interview with SPIEGEL ONLINE, the 52-year-old talks about dangerous preachers, weapons smuggling from Iran and the battle against al-Qaida.

Abdul Farouk Abdulmutallab's Journey Started Long Ago

In July, 2009, when the security forces in northern Nigerian battled the remnants of an Islamic sect loosely modelled on Afghanistan's Taliban movement, the world did not pay attention. In that particular incident, more than 180 people died. It was a local Nigerian news. Now that a Nigerian likely affiliated with Al Qaeda attacked an American airline, the world's attention will be fixed on Nigeria. To a majority of Nigerians, religious terrorism has a long history.

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..... PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D'ARMES

Le commerce illicite d'armements – Renseigneur 600 – CF2R, Alain Charret

- Les États-Unis privilégient la transmission de renseignements afin de faire procéder au contrôle des cargaisons et à leur saisie en cas de violation d'embargo...
- Les forces spéciales de Tsalal arraisonnent les navires suspects au milieu des eaux internationales et l'armée de l'air israélienne va jusqu'à bombarder des convois en territoire étranger, voire même à envoyer par le fond des navires suspectés de transporter des armes iraniennes...
- Le plus célèbre des marchands d'armes du moment en passe de retrouver la liberté...

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 **The new appeal of nuclear energy and the dangers of proliferation**
Oliver Thränert – *CSS Analyses in Security Policy, No. 57, July 2009, pp.1-3*

 **Pakistan as a Nuclear Power – Nuclear Risks, Regional Conflicts and the Dominant Role of the Military**
Oliver Thränert & Christian Wagner, *SWP Research Paper 2009/RP 08, June 2009, 30 pages*

 **La industria de armas en Colombia: entre la búsqueda de autosuficiencia y de sostenibilidad**
Rocío Pachón Pinzón – 14/10/200

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CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

 **Brazilian Journal of Public Security** - fev 09
The focus of these projects was on the evaluation and discussion of training programmes, and the relationship between the police and society at large, including analyses of youth-oriented police programmes, and police encounters. Training processes on the use of force for military police officers from South-eastern Brazil: a preliminary analysis
Deconstructing paradigms: the QSL Project
Police performance: does training matter?
Lynching: lack of security and popular revolt
Criminal Justice and Public Security in Brazil: causes and consequences of the public's demand for punishment
Managing public safety projects: a case-study-based pragmatic approach to the application of the integrated actions management method
Private security: Characteristics of the sector and impact on policing
Integrated action: public safety in a frontier region.

 **Boletín No. 24 Informe Especial – Seguridad y Defensa en la frontera de Colombia con Panamá**
Dinámica del Secuestro extorsivo en Colombia 2002 - 2008.
Homicidios en las 27 ciudades más grandes del país 2003- 2008

 **Strategies Against Human Trafficking: The Role of the Security Sector**
Divided into three parts, this book examines first some key thematic areas, including trafficking and corruption, links with organised crime, and the overlap with other forms of migration. It then focuses on key security sector actors, analysing their roles and providing policy recommendations for police, prosecutors and judges, peacekeepers, and migration management actors, among others. Finally, it explores the key issue of counter-trafficking cooperation and draws policy-relevant conclusions about how such cooperation can be improved.

 **Human Trafficking, Organised Crime & Intelligence**

 **Are Our Crime Fighters Becoming 'Mexicanized'?** – Judith Miller
CNAS Senior Fellow Robert Killebrew comments on the changing nature of organized crime in the U.S. "This is a national security problem that does not yet have a name," wrote Killebrew. "The drug lords are seeking to hollow out our institutions, just as they have in Mexico."

 **CRS report on the costs of piracy**

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RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

 **Global security in a multipolar world** – Chaillot Paper - n°118, October 2009
In order to answer these questions, contributors to this Chaillot Paper were asked to analyse how threats to national and international security are defined in the country of concern. The significance attached by each global player to multilateralism and international cooperation as a means of averting threats, and the extent to which those principles are adhered to, are also examined. The specific means of response range from intelligence sharing and police cooperation to preventing terrorism and organised crime to the use of military force in certain circumstances.

 **On the Knife's Edge: Yemen's Instability and the Threat to American Interests** – CNAS, Andrew M. Exum, Richard Fontaine
By committing to a comprehensive engagement plan, the authors argue that the United States can deny al-Qaeda a sanctuary, prevent regional instability, and secure vital U.S. interests. This will require a whole-of-government approach including economic incentives, diplomatic pressure, military assistance, and efforts to encourage political reconciliation. The United States should also engage its regional partners in a dialogue which will benefit both Yemen and its neighbors and work to remove Yemen from the knife's edge.

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CrisisWatch, Nr. 76 – December 2009

This issue of CrisisWatch summarizes developments during the month of November 2009 in some 70 situations of ongoing or potential conflict. These are listed alphabetically by region and provide references and links to more detailed information sources. It assesses whether the overall situation in each case has, during the previous month, significantly deteriorated, improved or on balance remained unchanged. Moreover, it alerts readers to situations where there is a particular risk of escalated conflict or, on the other hand, a conflict resolution opportunity.

Iran's activity in East Africa, the gateway to the Middle East and the African continent

Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, July 29, 2009

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..... CONFLITS ARMÉS

Robust Peacekeeping: The Politics of Force – Center on International Cooperation

This research around four themes: (i) concept: what robust peacekeeping is, and why it is important ; (ii) headquarters: what approach at the United Nations headquarters level will contribute to the effective use of robust peacekeeping as a tool; (iii) field: how robust peacekeeping fits effectively in the broader context of a peacekeeping field operation; and (iv) alternatives: what alternatives are available and how they might be used to decrease the burden on an already overstretched UN Secretariat.

Five Questions: An Interview with Chief Ajmal Khan Zazai

Those of you who also regularly read Steven Pressfield's site, *It's the Tribes, Stupid* have come across his interview series with Ajmal Khan Zazai, elected paramount tribal chief of his home district in the Zazi valley of Paktia province in Afghanistan (near Tora Bora and bordering Pakistani Waziristan). Chief Zazai fought in the Soviet War and at one time, was imprisoned by Pakistan's ISI. On March 15, 2000, the Taliban assassinated Chief Zazai's father, Chief Raiss Afzal Khan Zazai in his family house in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Five-part video: Chief Ajmal Khan Zazai

What's my thesis? That understanding tribes and tribalism is critical for the U.S. in Afghanistan. The tribal mind-set (warrior pride, hostility to all outsiders, perpetual warfare, the obligation of revenge, suppression of women, a code of honor rather than a system of laws, extreme conservatism, unity with the land, patience and capacity for hatred) permeates everything in Afghanistan and its neighboring Islamic republics. For war-making or peace-making, it cannot be ignored.

Security Sector Reform in Afghanistan: the EU's contribution – Occasional Paper - n°78, April 2009, Eva Gross The EU engages in aspects of Security Sector Reform (SSR) through EUPOL Afghanistan, the police mission launched in 2007, and through the European Commission's contributions to justice reform in the country. Based on an analysis of past efforts at police reform by the EU and other European and international actors, this Occasional Paper identifies a set of internal and external coordination challenges that hamper mission success.

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