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ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

-  **Sensitive Covert Action Notifications: Oversight Options for Congress – January 2010**
With Congress considering possible changes in covert action congressional notifications, this report describes the statutory provision authorizing Gang of Eight notifications, reviews the legislative history of the provision, and examines both the impact of such notifications on congressional oversight as well as options that Congress might consider to possibly improve oversight.
-  **Covert Action: Legislative Background and Possible Policy Questions – CRC Updated January 28, 2008**
Covert actions, by contrast, constitute activities in which the role of the U.S. government is not intended to be apparent or to be acknowledged publicly. Those who participate in such activities could jeopardize any rights they may have under the Geneva Conventions, according to these officials. This report examines the statutory procedures governing covert action and associated questions to consider.
-  **Dispute Over France a Factor in Intelligence Rift**
An already strained relationship between the White House and the departing spymaster Dennis C. Blair erupted earlier this year over Mr. Blair's efforts to cement close intelligence ties to France and broker a pledge between the nations not to spy on each other, American government officials said Friday.
-  **Eric Denécé ou le «parler vrai» sur le renseignement ! – GeoSintel, mai 2010**
Pensez-vous qu'il faudrait des lois pouvant limiter certaines publications de presse si elles mettaient en danger des questions de sécurité nationale ? La DCRI est-elle aujourd'hui un outil efficace ? Depuis très longtemps, il n'y a plus eu d'attentats graves en France. Selon vous, est-ce dû à l'efficacité des services de renseignement ou à une stratégie de certains groupes terroristes d'épargner la France ? Un rapprochement trop marqué avec Israël ne risque-t-il pas d'être un handicap pour la DGSE dans certaines missions ?
-  **Experimentation Programs conducted by the Department of Defense That Had CIA Sponsorship or Participation and That Involved the Administration to Human Subjects of Drugs Intended for Mind-Control or Behavior-Modification Purposes**
General Counsel of the Department of Defense and released on May 6 after a Freedom of Information Act request.
-  **Terrorisme : pourquoi Alliance Base a fermé à Paris – Rue89, mai 2010**
La structure de coopération en matière de lutte anti-terroriste aurait été victime de désaccords entre la France et les Etats-Unis.

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PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT & DE LA SÉCURITÉ

-  **The Emergence of Private Military Firms and Their Impact on Global Human Rights**
Gujarat National Law University // National Law University Jodhpur – Apr-2010
Environmental concerns and human rights issues really transcend state borders and assume global dimensions. International law and international institutions have to play a dynamic role in response to the new challenges. In current situation, the study of international law can no more remain uninspiring. Arising out of the dying embers of the Cold War, private military firms (PMFs) market their military force and skills primarily to decolonized States, countries overrun with domestic conflict and unable to provide effectively for their own security needs. As a result, PMFs amass unchecked power to affect conflict resolution, world economic stability, and geostrategic negotiations. Indeed, as corporations become larger--both economically and politically--corporate managers increasingly engage in decisionmaking traditionally exercised by politicians. The decentralization of international security from state-organized militaries not only threatens the traditional Westphalian model of state-monopolized force, but also accentuates the inability of international law to hold private actors accountable for their unchecked violation of basic human rights in conflict ridden regions.

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FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

- Chief of Defence of Lithuania took part in guests day of multinational special operations forces training**
An international Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET) for Special Operations Forces from Lithuania, the USA, and Latvia has been proceeding in Lithuania for three weeks now. Lithuania is represented in the exercise by two SOF squadrons „Aitvaras», one of them is undergoing training before mission in Afghanistan, the other one takes part in JCET together with special operations troops of Latvia and the United States.
- Air Force Special Operations Weathermen... enabling SOF in Afghanistan**
In events where inclement weather and environmental conditions can impact military operations or the local populace, Special Operations weathermen provide on-scene data collection and mission enhancing forecasts. These Airmen possess highly technical skill sets combined with the latest military technology, enabling them to integrate environmental effects to ongoing operations and planning. This fusion of joint terminal attack controllers and special operations weatherman ensure the successful synchronization of air assets in complex battlefield conditions.
- SAS defied MoD to rescue two of its men held hostage in Iraq as top commanders 'prepared to quit' over ban on mission – Tim Shipman – May 2010**
The SAS launched a daring mission to rescue two of its own men held hostage in Iraq against the orders of the Ministry of Defence, the Daily Mail can reveal.
The elite unit was pushed to the brink of mutiny after it was banned from saving the SAS soldiers captured by militants because to do so would embarrass the Government.

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GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

- JP 3-13.4, Joint Doctrine for Military Deception - formerly JP 3-58 – 13 July 2006**
This publication provides joint doctrine for the planning and execution of military deception (MILDEC) at the combatant command and/or subordinate joint force level.
- YouTube War: Fighting in a World of Cameras in Every Cell Phone and Photoshop on Every Computer (local copy) – Dauber, Strategic Studies Institute, Nov 2009**
This monograph, by Dr. Cori E. Dauber, argues that terrorist attacks today are often media events in a second sense: information and communication technologies have developed to such a point that these groups can film, edit, and upload their own attacks within minutes of staging them, whether the Western media are present or not. In this radically new information environment, the enemy is no longer dependent upon the traditional media. This is, she argues, the "YouTube War."
- Al-Qaeda Central and the Internet – Daniel Kimmage, Homeland Security Policy Institute, March 16, 2010**
Al-Qaeda's media strategy in 2009 reflected the group's attempts to meet the triple challenge of a shifting media landscape, its enmeshment in the Afghanistan-Pakistan nexus, and the global jihadist movement's failures over the last several years. The results are ambiguous. Al-Qaeda appears to be holding the attention of the faithful, but it faces a rising din of competing voices, an Internet that is more and more of a mixed blessing, and less resonance in mainstream Arab media than in years past.

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CYBERMENACES

- Cyberspace Operations in Warfare**
War Is War? The Utility Of Cyberspace Operations In The Contemporary Operational Environment
Dennis Murphy – US Army Center for Strategic Leadership
The United States Army War College in partnership with The SecDev Group conducted a workshop examining cyberspace operations from the warfighter's perspective. This short issue paper provides the initial impressions from that workshop held 26-28 January 2010 at the Center for Strategic Leadership, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.
- 35 Strategies to Mitigate Targeted Cyber Intrusions – 15 March 2010**
The Defence Signals Directorate (DSD) has developed a list of 35 strategies to mitigate against targeted cyber intrusions. At least 70% of the targeted cyber intrusions that DSD responded to in 2009 could have been prevented if organisations had implemented the first four mitigation strategies listed in this paper.
The strategies are ranked in order of overall effectiveness. Rankings are based on DSD's analysis of reported security incidents and vulnerabilities detected by DSD in testing the security of Australian Government networks.

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TERRORISME

The Muslim World After 9/11 - Rand, 2004

This book examines the major dynamics that drive changes in the religio-political landscape of the Muslim world—a vast and diverse region that stretches from Western Africa through the Middle East to the Southern Philippines and includes Muslim communities and diasporas throughout the world—and draws the implications of these trends for global security and U.S. and Western interests. It presents a typology of ideological tendencies in the different regions of the Muslim world and identifies the factors that produce religious extremism and violence. It assesses key cleavages along sectarian, ethnic, regional, and national lines and examines how those cleavages generate challenges and opportunities for the United States. Finally, the authors identify possible strategies and political and military options for the United States to pursue in response to changing conditions in this critical and volatile part of the world.

The Middle East: The Cradle of the Muslim World – The Maghreb – Turkey: “Recessed” Islamic Politics and Convergence with the West – Iran: What Future for the Islamic State? – Islam and Politics in Pakistan – Islam in India – Central Asia: “Apocalypse Soon” or Eccentric Survival? – Southeast Asia: Moderate Tradition and Radical Challenge – Islam in West Africa: The Case of Nigeria – Muslim Diasporas and Networks – Muslim Diasporas by Country of Residence

**La Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale de l’Organisation des Nations Unies
 Projet de résolution présenté par le Président de l’Assemblée générale**

L’exercice multi attentats “OMEGA 2010”

L’exercice multi attentats “OMEGA 2010” se déroulera le mardi 4 mai 2010, de 10 heures à 14 heures. Il s’agit d’un exercice de commandement et de terrain qui s’articule autour d’un scénario qui pose l’hypothèse de trois attentats, de type conventionnel, visant trois sites symboliques : à Paris : au pied de la Tour Eiffel, quai de la Bourdonnais – en petite couronne : le Stade de France, en Seine-Saint-Denis – en grande couronne : le centre commercial régional Carré Sénart, en Seine-et-Marne.

Livres: la fin d’Al-Qaïda? Deux ouvrages et des éléments de réflexion – 20 mars 2010

Peut-on considérer qu’Al-Qaïda est en fin de vie et que les récents événements ne constituaient que les derniers soubresauts d’un réseau aux abois? Ou l’organisation de Ben Laden a-t-elle une fois de plus «trionphé», c’est-à-dire a réussi à s’adapter avec succès aux défis posés par la coalition d’Etats qui se battent contre elle? Quelques éléments de réponse à partir de l’analyse de deux ouvrages récents.

Audrey Kurth Cronin : How terrorism ends – Jean-Pierre Filiu: Les neufs vies d’Al-Qaïda

Al-Qaïda se restructure en raison des revers irakiens – CF2R, Alain Rodier – Note d’Actualité n°212, Mai 2010

Quoiqu’en disent certains observateurs optimistes, la nébuleuse Al-Qaïda n’est pas morte mais en pleine mutation ! La direction centrale (le Majlis al-Choura) semble toujours être implantée dans les zones tribales pakistanaises où elle recevrait l’appui des taliban locaux. En dehors de ses chefs historiques Oussama Ben Laden et Ayman al-Zawahiri, qui sont à priori toujours en vie, le Libyen Abou Hamza al-Libi, qui est le porte-parole du mouvement, semble avoir le vent en poupe. En cas de disparition de Ben Laden, il constitue un candidat à sa succession très sérieux.

Jemaah Islamiyah: Of Kin and Kind - Sulastri Osman – RSIS Working Paper No. 194

Convicted terrorists from Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) have attested to using the Internet in one way or another during their operations, from sending messages to one another to looking for extremists fatwas online to justify their actions. That said, one would however be hard pressed to prove the primacy of the Internet in their step to individual religious radicalization and political violence in Southeast Asia.

Premières rencontres européennes sur la menace terroriste et la lutte contre le terrorisme – Paris, 11 et 12 février 2010 – FRS

Compte-rendu et Création du REET (réseau européen d’experts non institutionnels sur le terrorisme)

Understanding Religious Radicalization: Issues, Threats and Early Warnings in Kashmir Valley

Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies – Talib, Arjimand Hussain – May 2010

Kashmir Valley has often been celebrated as one of the living ideals of syncretic traditions, where various religious beliefs have peacefully co-existed and flourished alongside for centuries. However, the Valley’s history has also witnessed periods when all major religions have competed for political and social supremacy. Religion has been employed as an instrument for political domination, both by political and religious leaders and institutions. The political turmoil in the post-1930s period has often witnessed periods of religious radicalization, seeking to redefine and set Kashmir’s political agenda. However, this period has also witnessed a neutralization of the forces that have spearheaded radicalization movements in the first place. Such neutralization has happened as a natural consequence and because of certain deliberate state actions as well. Today, greater levels of education among Kashmiris are working both ways. At one level they are creating a critical mass of people who are more willing to understand, respect and co-exist with people of other faiths. At another, greater exposure to global political developments, mainly in the Middle East, evokes sentiments of radicalization and aversion to peaceful co-existence with other religions. For another section of the population, religion remains a key instrument in furthering the political agenda and seeking a restoration of Kashmir’s political rights. For this segment, secular democratic politics has failed in the realization of the greater political goals.

Violence in the North Caucasus: Spring 2010, Violence On the Rise, Again?

May-2010 – CSIS Mendelson, Sarah E. // Malarkey, Matthew // Moore, Lucy

Spring 2010 (Jan 1 – Apr 30, 2010) was more deadly than the same period in 2008 and 2009 with more than 200 fatalities due to incidents of violence. Most alarming, suicide bombings remained a regular occurrence, with six carried out in just twelve days – including the two in the Moscow Metro. In this report, “Violence in the North Caucasus: Spring 2010, On the rise, again?” we present our findings, all of which illustrate the scope and scale of instability in the region.

Central Asia: Islamists in Prison – Crisis Group, Dec. 2009

The number of Islamists in Kyrgyz and Kazakh prisons is small but growing, in both size and political significance. Well-organised Islamist proselytisers, mostly imprisoned on charges of religious extremism, are consolidating their position within the informal structures of power behind prison walls. Incarcerating determined activists is providing them with the opportunity to extend their influence among convicts, at first inside prison and then on their release. Problems within jails in Central Asia have been known to seep outside the prison walls; the expansion of radical Islamist thought within prisons is likely to have serious consequences. The paradox of the situation is that, in private at least, political leaders in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are intensely aware that the best way to defeat extremism is to address woeful social and economic conditions, fight the systemic top-to-bottom corruption that besets all the region’s regimes, and in the words of one regional leader, “give people a future”.

Women and Radicalisation in Kyrgyzstan – Crisis Group – Asia Report N°176 3 Sep 2009

Kyrgyzstan’s increasingly authoritarian government is adopting a counter-productive approach to the country’s growing radicalisation. Instead of tackling the root causes of a phenomenon that has seen increasing numbers, including many women, joining groups such as Hizb ut-Tahrir (HT), it is resorting to heavy-handed police methods that risk pushing yet more Kyrgyz towards radicalism. The authorities view HT, which describes itself as a revolutionary party that aims to restore by peaceful means the caliphate that once ruled the Muslim world, as a major security threat. But for some men and ever more women, it offers a sense of identity and belonging, solutions to the day-to-day failings of the society they live in, and an alternative to what they widely view as the Western-style social model that prevails in Kyrgyzstan. Without a major effort to tackle endemic corruption and economic failure, radical ranks are likely to swell, while repression may push at least some HT members into violence. This report focuses primarily on the increasingly important role that women are playing in the movement.

Réflexions : faut-il interdire le Hizb ut-Tahrir? – Jean-François Mayer, 2005

Comme d’autres groupes à forte connotation idéologique, le HT ne répugne en revanche nullement au débat avec d’autres musulmans ou avec des non musulmans. En Angleterre, il a même lancé en 2004 une luxueuse revue d’analyse politique islamique, *New Civilization*, qui se veut avant tout destinée à un public non musulman, afin de faire comprendre à celui-ci les principes et points de vue d’une approche politique islamique telle que la comprend le HT.

The Arrival and Spread of the Tablighi Jama’at In West Papua (Irian Jaya), Indonesia

Farish A. Noor – RSIS Working Paper No. 191

This paper looks at the spread of the Tablighi Jam’at network in West Papua, the Easternmost province of Indonesia and perhaps the most remote of all provinces in the country. It traces the early arrival of the Muslim missionary movement and looks at the method that were used in its initial propagation and conversion of new members and supporters.

Terrorist Trial Report Card: September 11, 2001-September 11, 2009

The Center on Law and Security – New York University School of Law – January 2010

This year’s Terrorist Trial Report Card reveals much about the government’s changing legal strategies, the varied biographies of the defendants, and the nature of the threat.

As the number of prosecutions approaches 1,000, federal prosecutors have shifted strategies and courts have honed their ability to try alleged terrorists. An early practice of making high-profile arrests while prosecuting few terrorism charges eroded public trust and muddied assessments of the nature and scale of the threat after 9/11. Our research shows that in recent years there has been a strong trend, little noticed in the public debate, towards a more effective use of the criminal justice system. Despite procedural and substantive challenges, the gap between public allegations of terrorism and the existence of charges of terrorism in court has narrowed considerably. An increasing percentage of convictions involve the more serious charges and a growing percentage of those accused of terrorism are convicted. Overall, the Justice Department has adopted a more disciplined approach, promising less in its public pronouncements and delivering more in the courtroom.

Why Youth Join al-Qaeda – U.S. Institute of Peace – Col. John M. «Matt» Venhaus

A new study of more than 2,000 «foreign fighters» shows that young men actively seek out al-Qaeda rather than be recruited. Al-Qaeda is more than just an organization; it is an ideology and a popular global brand that spins a heroic narrative with an idealized version of Islamic jihad – Al-Qaeda’s ubiquitous message of anti-Muslim oppression and global jihad appeals to the developmental needs of adolescents – To defeat al-Qaeda, it is crucial to understand who seeks to join and why – Common myths and misconceptions about why young men join extremist movements ignore the proximate causes – Potential recruits have an unfulfilled need to define themselves. Al-Qaeda’s ability to turn them to violence is rooted in what each seeks: Revenge seekers need an outlet for their frustration, status seekers need recognition, identity seekers need a group to join, and thrill seekers need adventure.

The ascendancy of Political Islam in Malaysia – Bilveer Singh, *Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses*, May 2010
Malaysia's 1957 'racial bargain' has begun to unravel. The country's 'Islam with a smiling face' has become more ideological with Wahhabi-Salafism making deep inroads despite the dominance of the moderate Shafie-school of jurisprudence. Political Islam in Malaysia is 'state-sponsored', mainly by the ruling party, and hence, not anti-establishment. The ascendancy of Political Islam has sharpened racial and religious fault lines in multi-racial and multi-religious Malaysia. As elsewhere, Political Islam is the use of Islam to achieve political goals. The progenitors of modern Political Islam can be traced to radical reformers such as Hassan al-Banna, Maulana Maududi and Syed Qutb, who saw reformed Islam as the panacea to cure the ills of their respective societies. In Malaysia, this is untenable as Muslims only constitute 60 per cent of the population. However, with the ruling political elites championing Islamist causes, mainly for political survival, it is within these interstices that the ascendancy of political Islam should be analyzed, especially its meaning for Malaysia's future.

Attentat contre le pétrolier Limburg – Lettre adressée à l'Afcan par le Commandant du navire.
Chers collègues, J'ai appris il n'y a pas longtemps que le témoignage ne remplace pas l'expérience acquise, cependant j'aimerais vous faire partager un peu ce que nous avons vécu sur le LIMBURG. Nous avons inauguré une nouvelle forme d'accident de mer, mais peut-on parler vraiment d'accident de mer? Ce qui suit a déjà été dit aux autorités yéménites, françaises et armatoriales. Tout ou presque a aussi été déjà révélé par la presse, je ne vois donc aucun problème à ce que les commandants de l'AFKAN puissent en profiter. Ce fut quelque chose d'exceptionnel, par sa cause, par son accident et aussi par son résultat technique et humain.

Tchetchenie : une normalisation en trompe-l'œil – Entretien avec Akhmed Zakaev
Les affirmations de la direction russe et de ses hommes de paille, qui ne cessent de répéter que le pays vit en paix et connaît un développement remarquable, ne sont que des mensonges. La vérité, c'est que la Tchétchénie baigne dans un climat de violence et de peur. La peur est partout, dans toutes les familles. Personne ne se sent en sécurité. Bien sûr, il y a des exceptions : les valets de Poutine et de Ramzan Kadyrov, eux, reçoivent le prix de leur trahison sous forme d'avantages en nature et en argent. Vous savez, cette situation n'a rien d'exceptionnel : c'est celle de tous les pays occupés. Souvenez-vous de la Seconde Guerre mondiale lorsque l'Europe était sous la botte allemande : il y avait des résistants, mais aussi des collaborateurs qui servaient l'occupant par conviction idéologique ou par intérêt (ou les deux) et qui coulaient des jours paisibles. Nous assistons au même phénomène dans notre pays.

Terrorist Watchlist Screening: FBI Has Enhanced Its Use of Information from Firearm and Explosives Background Checks to Support Counterterrorism Efforts – May 5, 2010
Membership in a terrorist organization does not prohibit a person from possessing firearms or explosives under current federal law. However, for homeland security and other purposes, the FBI is notified when a firearm or explosives background check involves an individual on the terrorist watchlist. This statement addresses (1) how many checks have resulted in matches with the terrorist watchlist, (2) how the FBI uses information from these checks for counterterrorism purposes, and (3) pending legislation that would give the Attorney General authority to deny certain checks. GAO's testimony is based on products issued in January 2005 and May 2009 and selected updates in March and April 2010. For these updates, GAO reviewed policies and other documentation and interviewed officials at FBI components involved with terrorism-related background checks.

Would-Be Warriors: Incidents of Jihadist Terrorist Radicalisation in the United States since September 11, 2001
 RAND – *This paper examines the extent of jihadist radicalization in the United States, discusses who is being recruited, and assesses the domestic terrorist threat posed by the recruits. It then looks at how the recruits were identified by U.S. authorities and asks what this means for domestic counterterrorist strategy. The findings should be of interest to local, state, and federal law enforcement authorities.*

Between September 11, 2001, and the end of 2009, 46 publicly reported cases of domestic radicalization and recruitment to jihadist terrorism occurred in the United States; 13 of those cases occurred in 2009. Most of the would-be jihadists were individuals who recruited themselves into the terrorist role. Some provided assistance to foreign terrorist organizations; some went abroad to join various jihad fronts; some plotted terrorist attacks in the United States, usually with little success because of intervention by the authorities. The threat of large-scale terrorist violence has pushed law enforcement toward prevention rather than criminal apprehension after an event—or, as one senior police official put it, "staying to the left of the boom," which means stopping the explosions or attacks before they occur. This shift toward prevention requires both collecting domestic intelligence—always a delicate mission in a democracy— and maintaining community trust and cooperation.

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PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D'ARMES

Perspectives on Extended Deterrence – FRS, Bruno Tertrais, n°03/2010, 127 p
Finally, the increase in the number of security guarantees could create the risk that, mathematically, one of them will be seriously tested though a conflict or a crisis. The problem then for the protecting country is that it may have to intervene more forcefully than it would have otherwise to maintain its "reputation" as a reliable ally – and the higher the number of allies, the higher the stakes. Also, an important number of security commitments may raise the cost of "defeat" or "withdrawal" when the protecting State is involved in a war which does not involve a protected country. It can also be argued that a further expansion of nuclear umbrellas may lead to the definition of "new lines of confrontation" between various blocks of allies.

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État de la menace balistique des pays proliférants – FRS, Stéphane Delory, n°02/2010, 34 p.
la principale menace tient plus à la capacité de développement technologique qu'à la capacité de frappe en elle-même. La plupart des forces balistiques mises en oeuvre par les pays proliférants, et plus spécifiquement par la Corée du Nord, l'Iran et la Syrie, représentent encore une menace stratégique mineure, voire nulle, pour les pays occidentaux, même si leur existence et leurs capacités opérationnelles tendent déjà à modifier considérablement les équilibres régionaux. Ce n'est que lorsque ces États disposeront d'une capacité de conception et de production nationale plus substantielle, permettant l'évolution et l'adaptation des forces en fonction des menaces auxquelles ils sont soumis, qu'ils seront en mesure d'adopter des postures pouvant transformer substantiellement la relation de force établie avec les grandes puissances. L'appréciation de leurs capacités techniques et industrielles représente donc un élément essentiel de l'analyse de la menace.

Issues & Insights Vol. 10 - No. 13 – Nadya Larsen, May 2010
Nuclear facilities in the Russian Far East have been an essential component of Russia's national defense strategy since the beginning of the Cold War. New millennium challenges such as the rising threat of illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, nuclear terrorism, global economic crises, and Russia's internal transition to a democratic state undermined the safety and security of nuclear facilities in the Russian Far East, making them a target for criminal groups, terrorist organizations and profit-seeking individuals.

Pakistan's bomb and Saudi Arabia
Western intelligence officials believe that Pakistan has pledged to provide nuclear weapons to Saudi Arabia in a Middle East crisis, but would Islamabad keep its end of the bargain?

Primed and Purposeful»: Armed Groups and Human Security Efforts in the Philippines
Four decades of internal conflict in the Philippines have taken their toll. The costs of the war include not only a considerable number of direct conflict deaths and casualties, but also the continuing insecurity that has hampered development efforts, trapping people in poverty. Civilians have suffered most. Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law have been perpetrated by combatants on all sides. The climate of fear created, and the militarization and rule of the gun that accompany conflict, have stood in the way of the ongoing democratization process, begun with such optimism in the 1980s at the end of the Marcos dictatorship. Small arms and light weapons fuel the violence in the Philippines. They are widely available and, sadly, put to widespread use—not only in combat but in the hundreds of political murders that have taken place this decade. There is an urgent need to address weapons proliferation in the Philippines—and it cannot await the outcome of stop-start peace talks. This book is therefore both timely and necessary. It provides an objective analysis of the issues underlying the ongoing conflicts, and of the interests and modus operandi of the parties involved. Neither romanticizing nor demonizing the various armed groups, the analysis points to ways to engage these groups with a view to promoting human security. It situates such efforts by providing the historical context, so essential to understanding the motives of the groups and why conflict persists in the Philippines.

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CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

Anti-Money Laundering: Better Communication Could Enhance the Support FinCEN Provides to Law Enforcement
 April 28, 2010
Financial investigations are used to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, crimes that can destabilize national economies and threaten global security. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), within the Department of the Treasury, supports law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in their efforts to investigate financial crimes by providing them with services and products, such as access to financial data, analysis, and case support. This statement discusses the extent to which the law enforcement community finds FinCEN's support useful in its efforts to investigate and prosecute financial crimes. This statement is based on work GAO completed and issued in December 2009.

Cocaine - A European Union perspective in the global context - EMCDDA-Europol joint publications - April 2010
This report provides an overview of what is known about how cocaine is produced and trafficked into the European Union. It aims to provide a better understanding of the actors involved, the routes taken, and the scale of the problem in Europe. It also reviews some of the supply reduction responses already developed at European level. Its findings are based on the latest data and analysis available from specialised European and international organisations, NGOs and scholars. This publication is structured in a way that provides a condensed review of key issues relevant to understanding how cocaine reaches European markets. Background information on the chemistry and legal status of cocaine and crack cocaine, as well as key European figures, are also provided.

2008/2009 – Financial Action Task Force – Annual Report
The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an independent inter-governmental body that develops and promotes policies to protect the global financial system against money laundering and terrorist financing. Recommendations issued by the FATF define criminal justice and regulatory measures that should be implemented to counter this problem. These Recommendations also include international co-operation and preventive measures to be taken by financial institutions and others such as casinos, real estate dealers, lawyers and accountants. The FATF Recommendations are recognised as the global anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CFT) standard.

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EAG Strategic Action Plan for 2009-2011

The Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG) is a FATF-style regional body uniting Belarus, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. 16 more states and 15 international and regional organizations have observer status within the EAG.

Shooting Up: Counterinsurgency and the War on Drugs – Discussion, January 25 2010

Many policymakers see counterinsurgency and counternarcotics policy as two sides of the same coin. Stop the flow of drug money, the logic goes, and the insurgency that relies on the drug trade for financing will wither away. However, eradication-focused counternarcotics campaigns typically fail to bankrupt belligerent groups and worse, they may strengthen insurgents by allowing them to pose as the population's protectors.

On January 25, the 21st Century Defense Initiative at Brookings hosted Fellow Vanda Felbab-Brown and Dr. Wendy Chamberlin, former ambassador to Pakistan and president of the Middle East Institute, for a discussion of Felbab-Brown's new book. While aggressive efforts to suppress the drug trade typically backfire, *Shooting Up* shows that a laissez-faire policy toward illicit crop cultivation can reduce support for the belligerents and, critically, increase cooperation with government intelligence gathering. When combined with interdiction targeted at major traffickers, this strategy gives policymakers a better chance of winning both the war against the insurgents and the war on drugs.

Afrique de l'Ouest : Vulnérabilités et facteurs d'insécurité – CF2R, Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n°214, Mai 2010

Depuis le début du nouveau siècle, le continent africain est devenu progressivement un nouveau lieu de passage pour différents trafics et en particulier, celui de la cocaïne sud-américaine. Les trafiquants semblent y trouver leur compte, même si les distances à parcourir pour leurs produits sont plus longues. Leur intérêt réside dans le fait que cette route est beaucoup plus sûre pour rejoindre le continent européen, les côtes atlantiques étant particulièrement bien surveillées. De plus, la traditionnelle route qui démarrait dans les Caraïbes est aussi devenue obsolète. Cette activité criminelle porte en elle des ferments de déstabilisation qui peuvent être très préjudiciables aux Etats de droit et à leur développement économique et démocratique.

A cela vient s'ajouter la menace représentée par Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (AQMI), mouvement islamique sunnite qui est l'héritier du Groupe salafiste pour la prédication et le combat (GSPC) algérien.

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Air Wing Program in Afghanistan and Pakistan – Performance Audit

Report Number MERO-A-10-03, March 2010, Office of Inspector General – INL/A provides aircraft and operates Air Wing programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru. In 1998, INL/A entered into an aviation services contract with DynCorp International to support worldwide counternarcotics missions. In November 2005, INL/A awarded a new performance-based contract to DynCorp for the continuation of aviation support services.

The objectives of this performance audit were to determine: (1) whether the Department's counternarcotics Air Wing program achieved its objectives and the impediments to achieving objectives; (2) whether the Department is monitoring contractor(s) to ensure performance measures have been established and are being achieved; and (3) the effectiveness and efficiency of counternarcotics aviation services in Afghanistan and Pakistan and whether the costs incurred and charged by the contractor(s) are proper.

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..... RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

Record of North Korea's Major Conventional Provocations since 1960s

CSIS Office of the Korea Chair – May 25, 2010

Please note that the conventional provocations we listed herein only include major armed conflicts, military/espionage incursions, border infractions, acts of terrorism including sabotage bombings and political assassinations since the 1960s that resulted in casualties in order to analyze the significance of the attack on the Cheonan and loss of military personnel. This list excludes any North Korean verbal threats and instigation, kidnapping as well as the country's missile launches and nuclear tests.

US National Security Strategy – (PDF, 1.8MB) May 27

"As we face multiple threats — from nations, nonstate actors and failed states — we will maintain the military superiority that has secured our country, and underpinned global security, for decades," Obama said in the introduction to the document. The strategy, mandated by Congress, is global, and identifies an array of real or potential security challenges that include: countering violent extremism and insurgency; stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and securing nuclear materials; combating climate change while sustaining global economic growth; reducing the danger of cyberthreats; helping countries feed themselves and care for their sick; ending dependence on fossil fuels; resolving and preventing conflict; and reducing destabilizing risks to economic interdependence. Obama said the United States will take a multilateral approach to the many security challenges it faces. Acknowledging that the use of force is sometimes necessary, Obama pledged that "we will exhaust other options before war whenever we can, and carefully weigh the costs and risks of action against the costs and risks of inaction. We will seek broad international support, working with such institutions as NATO and the U.N. Security Council."

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Investigation Result on the Sinking of ROKS «Cheonan» – Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group 20-May-2010
 The Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group(JIG) conducted its investigation with 25 experts from 10 top Korean expert agencies, 22 military experts, 3 experts recommended by the National Assembly, and 24 foreign experts constituting 4 support teams from the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Sweden. The report states, «Based on all such relevant facts and classified analysis, we have reached the clear conclusion that ROKS «Cheonan» was sunk as the result of an external underwater explosion caused by a torpedo made in North Korea. The evidence points overwhelmingly to the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a North Korean submarine. There is no other plausible explanation.»

◆ **Israël : l'indispensable défense antimissile**

De la même façon, la guerre d'indépendance d'Israël, qui semble ne jamais devoir s'achever, représente elle aussi un terrain tragique mais fertile pour les expérimentations dans l'art de la guerre. La direction israélienne doit s'adapter à de nouvelles formes de conflit armé, sans pouvoir se référer à un précédent. Le nouvel ascendant de la puissance de feu par les missiles est aussi une conséquence de l'Âge de l'information, qui a réduit le coût de la précision et facilité le transfert massif des technologies et du savoir-faire via Internet. Il est dès lors compréhensible que les autorités d'Israël tâtonnent, cherchant la meilleure voie dans un monde où le sort des batailles sera décidé autant par l'endurance des populations que par le courage des soldats. L'Occident ferait bien d'analyser les enseignements de ce nouveau type de guerre et d'y adapter ses défenses.

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..... **CONFLITS ARMÉS**

◆ **Charting the data for US airstrikes in Pakistan, 2004 - 2010 – Bill Roggio and Alexander Mayer**

Since 2004, the US has been conducting a covert program to target and kill al Qaeda and Taliban commanders based in Pakistan's lawless northwest. The program has targeted top al Qaeda leaders, al Qaeda's external operations network, and Taliban leaders and fighters that threaten both the Afghan and Pakistani states. The charts below look at the number of US airstrikes inside Pakistan per year; civilian casualties vs. Taliban/al Qaeda casualties; the distribution of strikes by tribal agencies; the territories targeted; and the distribution of high value targets killed in territories managed by individual Taliban commanders.

◆ **The Fedayeen of the Reich: Muslims, Islam and Collaborationism During World War II**

Bruno De Cordier – *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly*, Volume 8, No. 1 (2010) pp. 23 - 46

From 1941 to 1945, between 372,000 and 445,000 men of Muslim background and primarily from Soviet Eurasia and the Balkans, served in Hitler's armies as combatants or as labour auxiliaries. This little-known page of war history is often used to discredit Islam and Muslims. But what were the actual sizes and causes of the phenomenon? This paper examines the circumstances and the proportions of wartime collaborationist movements among Muslims, and compared these to collaboration among non-Muslim groups in the territories and countries concerned. It thereby focuses on the cases of the Central Asian Turkestan Legion of the Wehrmacht and of the Bosnian Handschar division of the Waffen-SS.

◆ **The Blind Leading the Blind: Soviet Advisors, Counter-Insurgency and Nation-Building in Afghanistan**

Woodrow Wilson International Center – Although much has been written about the Soviet war in Afghanistan, historians have made little headway in moving past the decision to invade and certain military aspects of the war.⁷ Nor have there been any works on Soviet nation-building projects in other areas, or on the philosophy behind such projects. This paper will attempt to plug that gap in the historiography by looking at the crucial role non-military advisers played during the Soviet war in Afghanistan. It will show that Soviet leaders believed that they needed to undertake a nation-building project in order to stabilize the country and bring their troops home. Nationbuilding in this context involved developing a successful governing party, extending the reach of the party and the government into rural zones throughout the country, and providing material incentives to help the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) gain legitimacy. Building socialism was not a goal in itself—Soviet leaders believed the country was not ripe for socialism and urged their tutees in the PDPA to move away from a revolutionary agenda.¹⁰ The goal was political stabilization, with nation-building as its major tool.

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