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Maritime Piracy Pathfinder

June 2010

“Piracy is as old as society itself, dating back more than 2,000 years. The struggle against piracy was a constant concern of merchant countries, which very early led to the adoption of the first example in human history of an extraterritorial law and a universal crime. Indeed, pirates have been declared *hostes humani generis* - - enemies of the human race. Acts of piracy have always placed the lives of seafarers in jeopardy and affected the shared economic interest of all nations. Even a single piratical act affects the interests of many nations, including the flag State of the victim vessel, the various countries of nationality of each of the seafarers held hostage, regional and coastal States, and the States of the vessel and cargo owners as well as destination and transshipment States.”

“Military efforts to deter, counter, and punish acts of piracy can be successful only as part of a multi-national effort bolstered by the support and assistance of international institutions, the commercial shipping industry, and other non-governmental organizations.”

Baumgartner, William, RADM. *Statement on International Efforts to Combat Maritime Piracy before the Subcommittee of International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight.*

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard. April 30, 2009.

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/111/bau043009.pdf>

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES & SEARCH TERMS

SUBSCRIPTION DATABASES ARE ONLY ACCESSIBLE THROUGH BLACKBOARD, UNDER IKE SKELTON LIBRARY, “ONLINE RESEARCH” ; OR UNDER “LIBRARY RESOURCES” ON THE JFSC INTRANET AND ON LIBRARY COMPUTER DESKTOPS.

Recommended search terms: **Search terms can be combined to focus/narrow a search and remember to look for ways to limit searches by date, or for ‘advanced search’ features. (Some tutorials are available on BlackBoard: Online Research, under the link to that particular database.)*

| <u>Search Terms</u> | <u>Internet Resources</u> | <u>Subscription databases</u> |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Piracy; Pirates• Maritime Security• Maritime Piracy• Counter-Piracy Tactics• High Seas Crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defense Technical Information Center www.dtic.mil• Homeland Security Digital Library www.hsdl.org• Government Google www.google.com/unclesam | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ProQuest & EbscoHost• Jane’s Terrorism & Insurgency Center (JTIC)• LexisNexis Academic• Ike Skelton Library Catalog• CIAO |

Other Associated Terms

Maritime Crime; Pirates; AFRICOM; Strait of Malacca; International Cooperation; US-Kenyan Memorandum of Understanding; Somalia Governance; Geneva Convention on the High Seas; UNCLOS(United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea); UN Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; SUA Convention; Horn of Africa; Foreign Navies; JIATF(Joint Interagency Task Force); MOTR(Maritime Operational Threat Response Plan); Combined Task Force 150; Somali Fishermen; Ransom; Cruise Ships; Harardhere Group; RECOFI(Regional Commission for Fisheries); Hijacking; Privateering.

IKE SKELTON LIBRARY CATALOG

Search: keywords suggested (Maritime; Piracy; Maritime terrorism; Hijacking of ships; Maritime law)

Books & Documents

(Listed by call number)

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Chalk, Peter. *The Maritime Dimension of International Security Terrorism, Piracy, and Challenges for the United States*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2008.

Focus: Merchant marine; Security measures; United States, security, international; Shipping; Security measures; Maritime terrorism; Prevention, terrorism; Piracy, prevention; Unified operations (military science).

Click on Link: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG697.pdf

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Freeman, Donald B. *The Straits of Malacca: Gateway or Gauntlet?* Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003.

Focus: Straits of Malacca; Practical incentives and the organization of early long-distance trade; Piracy in the Straits of Malacca and surrounding seas; Twentieth-century military conflicts in the straits area; Traffic congestion, hazardous cargoes, and pollution in the straits in the contemporary period; Twenty-first-century trade and globalization : the Asia-Pacific region; Emerging roles of the straits in global and regional commerce.

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Greenberg, Michael D., Peter Chalk, Henry H. Willis, Ivan Kilko, and Davis S. Ortiz. *Maritime Terrorism Risk and Liability*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2006.

Focus: Merchant marine; Security measures, shipping; Security measures, Passenger ships; Container ships; Maritime terrorism; Prevention, pirates; Hijacking of ships.

Click on Link: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2006/RAND_MG520.pdf

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Lunsford, Virginia W. *Piracy and Privateering in the Golden Age Netherlands*. New York: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2005.

Focus: Privateering; Netherlands, History; Pirates, History, 17th century.

Call No. Electronic Book Collection - ebrary

Vitkus, Daniel J., and N. I. Matar. *Piracy, Slavery, and Redemption: Barbary Captivity Narratives from Early Modern England*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2001.

Focus: Slaves; Africa, north; Captivity narratives; Pirates.

Call No. On Order

Murphy, Martin. *Somalia, the New Barbary?: Piracy and Islam in the Horn of Africa*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2010.

Focus: Somali piracy; Barbary; Horn of Africa; Terrorists; Islamic population; Islamic fundamentalism; Maritime piracy; State failure.

Call No. DT 407 .O34 2009

Ohls, Gary J. *Somalia...from the Sea*. Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 2009.

Focus: Operational and strategic context; Operation Eastern Exit; Operation Provide Relief; Operation Restore Hope; Operation Continue Hope; Operation Untied Shield; Operational and strategic observations.

Click on Link: <http://www.usnwc.edu/Publications/Naval-War-College-Press/Jonathan-Pollack,-ed-,-Strategic-Surprise.aspx>

Call No. E 335 .C48

Chidsey, Donald. Barr. *The Wars in Barbary: Arab Piracy and the Birth of the United States Navy*. New York: Crown, 1971.

Focus: United States Navy, history; Tripolitan War, 1801-1805.

Call No. E 335 .Z33 2005

Zacks, Richard. *The Pirate Coast : Thomas Jefferson, the First Marines, and the Secret Mission of 1805*. New York : Hyperion, 2005.

Focus: "In an attempt to stop the legendary Barbary Pirates of North Africa from hijacking American ships, William Eaton set out in 1805 on a secret mission to overthrow the government of Tripoli. The operation was sanctioned by President Thomas Jefferson, but at the last moment he grew wary of "intermeddling" in a foreign government, and Eaton set off without national support. Short on supplies, given very little money and only a few men, Eaton's mission seemed doomed from the start. But he improbably triumphed, recruiting a band of European mercenaries in Alexandria, along with some Arab cavalry and Bedouin fighters, and leading them on a march across the Libyan Desert. The success of the event is immortalized in the Marines' Hymn, but Jefferson never allowed Eaton the fame he craved."--From publisher description.

Call No. G 535 .L44 2009

Leeson, Peter T. *The Invisible Hook: The Hidden Economics of Pirates*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009.

Focus: Economics of pirate democracy, pirate code, the Jolly Roger, pirate torture, pirate conscription, and pirate tolerance; The secrets of pirate management; The fall and rise of piracy.

Call No. G 535 .P39 2010

Payne, John C. *Piracy Today: Fighting Villainy on the High Seas*. Dobbs Ferry, NY: Sheridan House, 2010.

Focus: Piracy; Gulf of Aden, piracy; Strait of Malacca; Hijacking of ships; Shipping, security measures.

Call No. G 535 .V56 2007

Lehr, Peter, ed. *Violence at Sea: Piracy in the Age of Global Terrorism*. New York: Routledge, 2007.

Focus: Pirates; Hijacking of ships; Terrorism.

Call No. HE 571 .L36 2004

Langewiesche, William. *The Outlaw Sea: A World of Freedom, Chaos, and Crime*. New York: North Point Press, 2004.

Focus: Shipping; Merchant marine; Terrorism; Maritime law.

Call No. HV 5801 .C578 1998

Chalk, Peter. *Low Intensity Conflict in Southeast Asia: Piracy, Drug Trafficking and Political Terrorism*. Learnington Spa, Warwickshire [England]: Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, 1998.

Focus: Hijacking of ships; Asia, southeastern; Drug traffic; International cooperation; Terrorism.

Call No. HV 6431 .H418 2009

Heller-Roazen, Daniel. *The Enemy of All : Piracy and the Law of Nations*. Cambridge, Mass.: Distributed by The MIT Press, 2009.

Focus: Maritime terrorism; Piracy; Hijacking of ships.

Call No. HV 6431 .M8746 2009

Murphy, Martin N. *Small Boats, Weak States, Dirty Money: Piracy & Maritime Terrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2009.

Focus: Maritime terrorism; Piracy; Hijacking of ships.

Click on Link: http://ciaonet.org/book/cup/0007785/f_0007785_6476.pdf

Call No. HV 6431 .T4775 2009 v.1 & v.2

Alexander, Yonah, and Tyler B. Richardson. *Terror on the High Seas: From Piracy to Strategic Challenge*. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2007.

Focus: Piracy; Maritime terrorism.

Call No. HV 6433.785 .M877 2007 no. 388

Murphy, Martin N. *Contemporary Piracy and Maritime Terrorism: The Threat to International Security*. London: Institute for Strategic Studies, 2007.

Focus: Maritime terrorism; Piracy; Hijacking of ships; Law of the sea, Criminal provisions; Security, international.

Call No. HV 6433.785 .P57 2010

Elleman, Bruce, Andrew Forbes, David Rosenberg, eds. *Piracy and Maritime Crime : Historical and Modern Case Studies*. Newport, R.I.: Naval War College Press, 2010. Newport paper ; no. 35.

Focus: International legal definition of piracy; Piracy on the South China coast; The Taiping Rebellion, piracy, and the Arrow War; Selamat Datang, Kapitan: post-World War II piracy in the South China Sea; The looting and rape of Vietnamese boat people; Piracy and armed robbery in the Malacca Strait; Piracy in Bangladesh; President Thomas Jefferson and the Barbary pirates; The merchant brig Three Sisters, ruff pirates, and British battleships; Gulf of Guinea; Horn of Africa.

Click on Link: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA518439>

Call No. JX 1295 .U4 v. 63

Rubin, Alfred P. *The Law of Piracy*. Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 1988.

Focus: The evolution of the concept of piracy in England; The United States of America and the law of piracy; British practice in the nineteenth century; "Piracy" in the twentieth century.

Call No. KZ 6368 .I58 2008

Carsten, Michael D., ed. *International Law and Military Operations*. Newport, R.I.: Naval War College, 2008.

Focus: The influence of law on sea power doctrines: the new maritime strategy and the future of the global legal order; China and the law of the sea: an update; The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; Law of the Sea Convention; Conflicts between United Nations security council resolutions and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Call No. LD 2646 .H246 2008

Haen, Jason R. "Leveraging Global Maritime Partnerships to Increase Global Security in the Maritime Domain." Master's thesis, Joint Forces Staff College, April 4, 2008.

Focus: Security, international; Maritime terrorism, prevention; National security, United States.

Call No. Q 180 .A1 R36 MG697 2008 Chalk, Peter. *The Maritime Dimension of International Security: Terrorism, Piracy, and Challenges for the United States*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2008.

Focus: Merchant marine; Security, international, Shipping; Maritime terrorism; Prevention, piracy; Unified operations (military science).

Click on Link: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG697.pdf

Call No. Q 180.A1 R36 MR1695 2003

Van de Voort, Martin, and Kevin A. O'Brien. *Seacurity: Improving the Security of the Global Sea-Container Shipping System*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2003. Conference proceedings (Rand Corporation) ; CF-191-CMEPP/GCSP.

Focus: Shipping, security measures, container ships; Terrorism, prevention.

Click on Link: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1695/MR1695.pdf

Call No. UA 830 .A842 2000

Carpenter, William M., and David G. Wiencek, eds. *Asian Security Handbook 2000*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2000.

Focus: Security in Asia; Security in the South Pacific region; Maritime piracy in Asia; Conflict potential of the South China Sea disputes.

Call No. Audio CD E675

Talty, Stephan. *Empire of Blue Water: Captain Morgan's Great Pirate Army, the Epic Battle for the Americas, and the Catas*. New York : Random House Audio, 2007. Description: 5 compact discs; abridged.

Focus: Morgan, Henry, Sir, 1635?-1688; pirates; Caribbean area, history.

SEARCHING JFSC LIBRARY RESOURCES

ProQuest & EbscoHost

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

Sample results:

- “Combating Piracy off Somalia.” *Military Technology* 33, 3 (2009): 38-40. *Proquest*
- Delahunt, Bill, Rep. and Chair of U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight. "Representative Bill Delahunt Holds a Hearing on the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime's Role in Combating Piracy." *FD.C.H Political Transcripts* May 14, 2009. *EbscoHost Military & Government Collection*
- Dillon, Dana. “Maritime Piracy: Defining the Problem.” *SAIS Review* 25, 1 (Winter 2005): 155-65. *Proquest*
- “External Affairs: Somalia.” *Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment—North Africa* (April 29, 2009). *Jane’s Database* or *ProQuest*
- Greentree, Todd. “In My View: Irregular Maritime Strategy.” *Naval War College Review* 61, 1 (Winter 2008): 140-42. *Proquest* and *Ebsco’s Military & Government Collection*
- Ikle, Fred C., and Stephen G. Rademaker “Coddling Pirates Aids Terrorists.” *Washington Times*, January 11, 2009. *ProQuest*
- Khalifa, Daisy R. "Piracy Policy Collective." *Sea Power* (March 1, 2009): 20. *Proquest*
- Lim, Aaron. "The Pirates of Somalia; Rough Sailing: Recent Maritime Targets." *Dominion Post*, April 22, 2009. *ProQuest*
- Massimo Annati. "Maritime Security Against Terrorism and Piracy." *Military Technology* 33, 3 (March 1, 2009): 32. *Proquest*
- Menkhaus, Ken. “Dangerous Waters.” *Survival* 51, 1 (February 2009): 21-25. *EbscoHost Military & Government Collection*
- Terry, James P. “Eliminating High Seas Piracy: Legal and Policy Considerations.” *Joint Force Quarterly* 54 (3rd Quarter, July 2009): 116-119. *Proquest* or http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/editions/i54/27.pdf
- Wittman, Amy L. "Making Pirates Pay." *Sea Power* (February 1, 2009): 4. *ProQuest*
- Zimmerman, Peter D. "Convoys Are an Answer to Piracy." *Wall Street Journal*, April 14, 2009, Eastern Edition. *ProQuest*

Jane’s

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

*News articles from *Jane’s periodicals, reference materials, newswires, etc.*

Sample results:

- “Executive Overview: Fighting Ships.” *Jane’s Fighting Ships*, April 29, 2009.
- “Eyes All Around: Co-operation Pays Off in Anti-Piracy Effort.” *Jane’s Navy International*, April 23, 2009.
- Fish, Tim. “Piracy Incidents Double but Policing Begins to Take Effect.” *Jane’s Navy International*, April 24, 2009.
- Gelfand, Lauren. “Somali Security Sector Reform Earns International Support.” *Jane’s Defence Weekly*, April 23, 2009.
- Lucas, Edward. “NATO Continues Counter-Piracy Mission.” *Jane’s Navy International*, April 28, 2009.

- Osman, Jamal, and Lauren Gelfand. “Piracy Threat Spurs Somali Expansion of Armed Forces.” *Jane’s Defence Weekly*, April 17, 2009.
- “Piracy’s Rising Tide—Somali Piracy Develops and Diversifies.” *Jane’s Intelligence Review*, January 16, 2009.
- “Security (Somalia).” *Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment—North Africa*, April 29, 2009.
- “Treaty to Toughen Up on Maritime Terrorism.” *Jane’s Intelligence Digest*, April 23, 2009.

Jane’s Terrorism and Insurgency Center JTIC

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**This database is part of the Jane’s Database and can be searched separately.*

Sample results:

- “Court Charges Suspected Somali Pirates in US' Virginia.” *Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre* (April 29, 2010).
- Fish, Tim. “Piracy Incidents Double but Policing Begins to Take Effect.” *Jane's Navy International* (April 24, 2009).
- Herbert-Burns, Rupert and Lauren Zucker. “Drawing the Line Between Piracy and Maritime Terrorism.” *Jane's Intelligence Review - September 01, 2004* (August 19, 2004).
- “International Maritime Bureau Says Piracy Attacks Have Doubled in First Half of 2009.” *Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre* (July 15, 2009).
- “Piracy's Rising Tide - Somali Piracy Develops and Diversifies.” *Jane's Intelligence Review* (Jan 16, 2009).
- “Unholy High Seas Alliance.” *Jane's Terrorism and Security Monitor* (October 31, 2008).

LexisNexis Academic

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

**News articles from U.S. and International newspapers, journals, newswires, web based publications, etc.*

Sample results:

- Bahar, Michael. “Attaining Optimal Deterrence at Sea: A Legal and Strategic Theory for Naval Anti-Piracy Operations.” *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* 40, 1 (January 2007).
- Buhler, Phillip A. “New Struggle with an Old Menace: Towards a Revised Definition of Maritime Piracy.” *Currents: International Trade Law Journal* 8, 2 (Winter 1999).
- Dahlvang, Niclas. “Thieves, Robbers, & Terrorists: Piracy in the 21st Century.” *Regent Journal of International Law* 7, 7 (2006).
- Maggio, Edward J. “Maritime Piracy.” *Journal of Counterterrorism & Homeland Security* 13, 3: 12-14.
- Passman, Michael H. “Protections Afforded to Captured Pirates Under the Law of War and International Law.” *Tulane Maritime Law Journal* 55, 1 (Winter 2008).
- Peppetti, Jon D., LCDR. “Building the Global Maritime Security Network: A Multinational Legal Structure to Combat Transnational Threats.” *Naval Law Review*, (2008): 55.
- Stiles, Ethan C. “Reforming Current International Law to Combat Modern Sea Piracy.” *Suffolk Transnational Law Review* 27, (Summer 2004).

Military Periscope

Sample results:

- “Attacking the Maritime Security Threat: Where the Coast Guard’s Integrated Deepwater System is Headed.” *Military Periscope* (May 9, 2005).
- Blake, David. “The Mounting Security Emphasis on West Africa.” *Military Periscope* (October 18, 2005).
- “Piracy Isn’t Just Somalia’s Problem.” *Military Periscope* (October 24, 2008).
- Poletti, Matthew. “The Persistent Piracy Threat.” *Military Periscope* (November, 18, 2009).

Praeger

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

Alexander, Yonah. *Terror on the High Seas*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2009.

Baumann, Kent. “Red Sky in the Morning: The Nexus Between International Maritime Piracy and Transnational Terrorism.” In *Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century: International Perspectives Volume 2: Combating the Sources and Facilitators*, edited by James J.F. Forest. Westport, CT: Praeger Security International, 2007.

CIAO

(subscription database; access via Blackboard)

*Some documents are available free on the internet at <http://www.ciao.org>

Alessandri, Emiliano. *Report of the Conference "Addressing the Resurgence of Sea Piracy: Legal, Political and Security Aspects."* Rome: Istituto Affari Internazionali, 2009.

Abstract: “The resurgence of sea piracy has made headlines in recent months, becoming the object of intense debate, also among scholars and practitioners. Attention has concentrated particularly on piracy off the Horn of Africa (especially in the Gulf of Aden), where the phenomenon has reached critical levels. Reports speak of over a hundred attacks in 2008 alone and rising figures in 2009. Some 18 merchant ships are currently detained by Somali pirates together with a growing number of hostages. Ransoms paid in 2008 are estimated to be in the range of over a hundred million US dollars. In view of the growing concern about the phenomenon, the Institute for International Affairs (IAI) of Rome and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL) of Sanremo organized a conference on ‘Addressing the Resurgence of Sea Piracy: Legal, Political and Security Aspects’, under the scientific supervision of Professor Natalino Ronzitti.”

Gilpin, Raymond. *Counting the Costs of Somali Piracy*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace, 2009.

Abstract: “The upsurge in attacks by Somali pirates between 2005 and mid-2009 reflects decades of political unrest, maritime lawlessness and severe economic decline. Piracy has dire implications for economic development and political stability in Somalia, with economic prospects constrained, business confidence compromised and human security worsening. It could also have a destabilizing effect on global trade and security unless immediate steps are taken to craft a coordinated strategy to address the complex factors that trigger and sustain crime and impunity on the high seas. However, poorly designed and implemented strategies could inadvertently strengthen the hand of extremists in and around Somalia. The Somali authorities and their international partners should plan for a sustained application of "smart power" by all stakeholders.”

Moller, Bjorn. *DIIS Brief: Piracy off the Coasts of Somalia*. Denmark: Danish Institute for International Studies, January 2009.

Abstract: “The piracy problem off the coasts of Somalia veritably exploded in 2008, due to a mixture of push and pull factors. The general misery in the country pushed Somalis into piracy, and the high earnings from successful pirate attacks pulled businessmen into the pirate business. The international community has sent several patrols into the area, but the decisive factor is what happens on the ground in Somalia.”

Defense Technical Information Center

<http://www.dtic.mil>

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA483611>

Caceres-Solari, Andres H. “Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines Security Cooperation in the Celebes Sea.” Master’s thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2008.

Abstract: “In this thesis, I explore the challenges to and reasons for the current limited trilateral security cooperation among Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines in the Celebes Sea. The study analyzes historical and current events among these countries and relations between them and extra-regional powers. In particular, it examines their unilateral and bilateral policies, their domestic political constraints, and the status of their respective militaries and domestic law enforcement institutions.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA506760>

Carafano, James J, Richard Weitz, and Martin E. Andersen. *Maritime Security: Fighting Piracy in the Gulf of Aden and Beyond*. Washington, D.C.: Heritage Foundation, 24 Jun 2009. (Heritage Special Report, Number 59)

Abstract: “The Heritage Foundation's Maritime Security Working Group; composed of representatives from academia, the private sector, research institutions, and government; produces cutting-edge policy recommendations for making the seas safer for the United States, its friends and allies, and global commerce. The fourth occasional report by the group addressing the most pressing issues confronting maritime security examines the issue of piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the appropriate U.S. response. This report Describes the threat of piracy to global commerce and the safety and security of ships transiting the Gulf of Aden; Addresses domestic and international legal aspects of responding to piracy and other criminal acts at sea; Proposes the appropriate mix of private-sector and U.S. military responses to piracy, including long-term investments in constabulary maritime assets; Recommends solutions for improving the capacity of regional powers to protect freedom of the seas; and Outlines a strategy for dealing with the root of the problem, which is lack of governance in Somalia.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA506085>

Chalk, Peter, Laurence Smallman, and Nicholas Burger. *Countering Piracy in the Modern Era: Notes from a RAND Workshop to Discuss the Best Approaches for Dealing with Piracy in the 21st Century*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND National Defense Research Institute, 2009.

Abstract: “In March 2009, the RAND Corporation convened a small group of experts from the U.S. government, allied partner nations, the maritime industry, and other academic organizations to discuss piracy in the modern era. The premise of the workshop was that reconsidering the underlying factors that drive maritime piracy in the 21st century might provide valuable insights to decision makers and policy makers into how best to address the problem within the wider context of fostering greater order at sea.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA493656>

Chalk, Peter. *Maritime Piracy: Reasons, Dangers and Solutions*. Congressional testimony. Santa Monica, CA: RAND National Defense Research Institute, 2009.

Abstract: “This testimony aims to inform and put into context the current debate on piracy by providing an overview of the scope and contributing factors driving armed maritime violence in the contemporary era and the principal dangers associated with this particular manifestation of transnational crime. Given the publicity and unprecedented character of the international response to Somali-based piracy, the testimony also briefly addresses the appropriateness of the measures that have been instituted to deal with armed maritime violence off the Horn of Africa and Gulf of Aden.”

Url: http://www.news.navy.mil/search/print.asp?story_id=52370&VIRIN=83894&imagetype=1&page=1

Commander, Combined Maritime Forces Public Affairs. “Combined Maritime Forces Flagship Intercepts Somali Pirates.” *The U.S. Navy*, April 2, 2010. (Story Number: NNS100402-16)

Abstract: “MANAMA, Bahrain (NNS); The Flagship of Combined Task Force (CTF) 151, USS Farragut (DDG 99), intercepted suspected pirates in the Somali Basin yesterday. The Sierra Leone-flagged tanker MV Evita came under attack 500 km north-west of the Seychelles by three suspected pirate skiffs. During the attack, the pirates fired rifles and aimed rocket propelled grenades at the vessel in an attempt to force it to stop. The MV Evita was able to evade attack by adopting industry recommended 'best management practices'; increasing its speed and firing flares at the pirates to warn them off.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA451354>

Geragotelis, John M. “Sea Piracy in Southeast Asia: Implications for Countering Maritime Terrorism in the United States.” Master’s thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2006.

Abstract: “Sea piracy has infested the seven seas throughout history. In modern times, the United States has paid little attention to piracy because the nation’s isolated vastness has protected the shipping industry from maritime crime. But the events of 9/11 have changed the lens through which America views security. This thesis investigates modern day piracy and links between piracy and terrorism in order to determine implications for U.S. maritime security strategy. Specifically, the maritime environment in Southeast Asia and associated maritime security policies are researched because a sizable proportion of the world’s sea piracy occurs in that region. U.S. maritime security policy is also evaluated.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA494165>

Graham, Matthew M. *Unmanned Surface Vehicles: An Operational Commander’s Tool for Maritime Security*. Military Operations Paper. Naval War College, October 2008.

Abstract: “Unmanned aerial systems (UAVs) have proven over the years that their effective employment greatly enhances the commander's situational awareness and provides a force multiplier, especially in high risk operations. It may also be said that UAVs have become an essential asset in the operating area. Unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) have been an element of the operating forces since as early as World War II, but are now emerging with increased capabilities into the mainstream of operational assets. ... With extremely capable optical, acoustic, and even weapons packages, USVs must be considered in the operational commanders planning and decision processes for maritime security as well as across a broad spectrum of military operations.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA484354>

Gunther, Michael J. *A Cooperative Strategy of 21st Century Seapower: 200 Years of Repressing Piracy and still Missing the Boat*. Joint Military Operations Paper. Naval War College, April 2008.

Abstract: “Repressing piracy is a complicated process that requires coordination and cooperation among national and international military and nonmilitary agencies. Joint Interdiction Planning and Homeland Defense Doctrine address piracy repression but fail to provide adequate guidance and processes to successfully complete the operation. The only threat response plan that could be used to address acts of piracy is the national-level Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR) plan. To succeed at repressing piracy around Africa, the regional Geographic Combatant Commander must build a regional command and control structure capable of executing all phases of piracy repression, advocate the development of new joint doctrine, and promote implementation of regional interagency threat response plans.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA503001>

Hoffman, Chris. *The Counter-Piracy JIATF: Getting AFRICOM into the Piracy Fight*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Dept, 2009.

Abstract: “Established as the newest U.S. Combatant Command in October 2008, AFRICOM is a positive sign that the U.S. government recognizes the importance of addressing issues on the continent. This command, however, has not yet issued coherent counter-piracy policy. This is in spite of solid national-level guidance and numerous examples of successful international accords to help build theater-level strategy. Although recent U.S. and international counter-piracy efforts are a good start, they do not form a long-term solution. This long-term solution must address societal root causes of piracy found on land, and ultimately blend all aspects of U.S. national power, such as diplomacy and economic policy, with the considerable capability of the military. Although the Defense Department enjoys an immense advantage over other USG agencies in areas such as personnel strength and operational budget, it does not specialize in many areas applicable to the piracy fight. The nature of the HOA piracy problem suggests that AFRICOM establish a dedicated joint interagency task force (JIATF) as the most effective way to operationalize national level strategy.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA514002>

Jamiola, Donald R. Jr. *The Strait of Malacca Formula: Success in Counter-Piracy and Its Applicability to the Gulf of Aden*. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Dept, 2009.

Abstract: “Piracy is increasing at an alarming rate in the Gulf of Aden and off the Somali coast. Piracy in the Strait of Malacca region once ran rampant, but has steadily declined since 2003. It seems useful to apply the counter-piracy tactics used in this region to the Gulf of Aden area to attempt a decline in pirate attacks. An attempt to apply the counter-piracy tactics used in the Malacca region to the Gulf of Aden region will fail. The Strait of Malacca littoral states all have well-functioning, established governments which give them the ability to apply the rest of their counter-piracy formula of state-sponsored naval forces, regional intelligence sharing, surface surveillance radars, a court system and fighting the origins of piracy on land.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA483524>

Massey, Anthony S. “Maritime Security Cooperation in the Strait of Malacca.” Master’s thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2008.

Abstract: “This thesis examines maritime security cooperation among Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia in the Strait of Malacca. Southeast Asian states have traditionally considered multilateral military cooperation among themselves as taboo because of tensions arising from territorial and other political disputes. However, this thesis demonstrates that their aversion to multilateral forms of military cooperation has decreased in the post-9/11 period.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA490682>

Mansfield, Charles T. "Modern Piracy: The Impact on Maritime Security." Master's thesis, Marine Corps University, 2008.

Abstract: "Although acts of piracy are generally criminal as opposed to terrorist in nature, their unpredictable time and location of occurrence, the wide variety of vessels targeted, and their increasing frequency creates an opportunity for terrorists to use pirates' methods as a means to achieve their goals. This paper will provide a brief historical perspective on piracy, examine its modern dimensions, and analyze the impact of modern piracy on U.S. maritime security. The thesis examines the efforts that U.S. and foreign governments, military, business, and civilian organizations expend to combat the problem, and piracy's tangible costs in capital resources to combat."

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA494208>

Reed, Dorothy J. *Anti-Piracy Doctrine: A Doctrinal Shortfall*. Final Report. Newport, RI: Naval War College, Joint Military Operations Dept, 2008.

Abstract: "The United States Navy, while releasing A Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Seapower, does not have doctrine specifically written to address the issue of piracy. The U.S. Navy uses a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) to show how capabilities could be used to accomplish an objective, but this may not be enough given this newly published maritime strategy. The Navy needs to take charge of its doctrine development and not wait for piracy operations to be promulgated as formal Joint Doctrine from the Joint Staff."

Url: <http://www.eucom.mil/english/FullStory.asp?article=Royal-Navy-warship-HMS-Chatham-arrives-Gulf-Aden>

"Royal Navy Warship HMS Chatham Arrives in Gulf of Aden for NATO Counter-Piracy Operation." EUCOM, February 01, 2010.

Abstract: "GULF OF ADEN — Royal Navy warship HMS Chatham arrived in the Gulf of Aden, Jan. 29 to take part in NATO's Operation Ocean Shield - the code name for NATO's counter piracy mission off the Horn of Africa and into the Somali Basin. Along with other multinational Task Groups and warships in the area, HMS CHATHAM will help to protect the merchant ships, many of which bring goods in to the UK, as they transit this busy sea area."

Url: <http://www.cusnc.navy.mil/articles/2008/023.html>

Tidwell, Kevin. "Multiple Countries Conclude Maritime Symposium." *U.S. Naval Forces Central Command, U.S. Fifth Fleet Combined Maritime Forces*, February 29, 2008. (Release # 023-08)

Abstract: "MANAMA, Bahrain – U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) concluded a three-day Maritime Infrastructure Protection Symposium (MIPS) Feb. 26, which brought together many industry professionals, security personnel and maritime corporations with regional and Coalition partners."

Url: <http://www.army.mil/-news/2010/03/09/35595-africom-posture-statement-ward-reports-annual-testimony-to-congress/>

U.S. Africa Command. "AFRICOM: Ward Reports Annual Testimony to Congress." *The U.S. Army: The Official Homepage of the United States Army*, March 9, 2010.

Abstract: "WASHINGTON, D.C. - General William E. Ward, commander of U.S. Africa Command, testifies before the Senate Armed Services Committee, March 9, 2010, as part of an annual requirement for regional military commanders. During his testimony, Ward provided an overview of the strategic environment in Africa, explained the command's strategic approach, and showed how security cooperation efforts promote stability in support of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. "

Homeland Security Digital Library

<http://www.hsdl.org>

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=109815&coll=documents>

Batemen, Robert. "On Pirates and Strategies." *Small Wars Journal* (May 2009).

Abstract: "This Small Wars Journal article overviews the tactical, operational, strategic, and political levels of war, then uses the levels to evaluate various counter-piracy strategies."

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=121001&coll=documents>

Combating Somali Piracy: The EU's Naval Operation Atalanta. Report Number: HL Paper 103. United Kingdom: Authority of the House of Lords, 2010.

Retrieved From: United Kingdom Parliament: <http://www.parliament.uk/>

Abstract: "Piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean is a serious and ongoing threat to UK (United Kingdom) and EU (European Union) interests. It could spread within the region, which is unstable. The EU's Operation Atalanta, with its operational headquarters based in Northwood, UK, has made a strong contribution to combating piracy, in particular protecting World Food Programme (WFP) ships and coordinating with other maritime forces in the area."

Url: <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&doc=115749&coll=limited>

Kraska, James. "Fresh Thinking for an Old Problem: Report of the Naval War College Workshop on Countering Maritime Piracy." *Naval War College Review* 62, 4 (Autumn 2009).

Abstract: "The International Law Department of the Center for Naval Warfare Studies at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, conducted a counter-piracy workshop on 7 and 8 April 2009. Comprising [of] fifty legal and policy experts from across the globe, the workshop captured a number of findings and vetted recommendations for continuing the effort against maritime piracy."

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=122386&coll=limited>

O'Rourke, Ronald, Christopher M. Blanchard, and Lauren Ploch. *Piracy off the Horn of Africa*. Congressional Research Service Report R40528. Washington, D.C, April 19, 2010.

Abstract: "According to the International Chamber of Commerce International Maritime Bureau (IMB) Piracy Reporting Center 217 attacks occurred in the waters off the Horn of Africa during 2009, with 47 successful hijackings. The IMB recorded 111 attacks in those waters in 2008, almost double the number in 2007. Attacks have been concentrated in the Gulf of Aden between Yemen and the northern coast of Somalia and along Somalia's eastern coastline. However, in July 2009, the United Nations Secretary General warned that 'as a result of the military presence in the region, pirates have employed more daring operational tactics, operating further seawards, towards the Seychelles, and using more sophisticated weaponry.' []. The Obama Administration has outlined its policy response and pledged to continue working through interagency and multilateral coordination and enforcement mechanisms established during the Bush Administration. Most experts believe that the reestablishment of government authority in Somalia is the only guarantee that piracy will not continue as a threat."

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=114358&coll=documents>

Terry, James P. "Eliminating High Seas Piracy: Legal and Policy Considerations." *Joint Force Quarterly* 54 (3rd Quarter, 2009): 116-119.

Abstract: "On December 16, 2008, the United Nations (UN) Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1851 authorizing states to mount land-based operations in Somalia against pirate strongholds. This reflects the

deep concern of all UN members with respect to the unacceptable level of violence at sea perpetrated by Somali pirates. [...] Combating piracy--not only off the coast of Somalia but also in other areas of the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, and Red Sea--has been a subject of great U.S. concern for years, although it has been accentuated in recent months."

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=109735&coll=limited>

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. *Combating Piracy on the High Seas: Hearing before the United States House of Representatives Armed Services Committee*, 111th Cong., 1st Sess., March 5, 2009.

Abstract: "This is a compilation of testimony from the hearing "Combating Piracy on the High Seas," held March 5, 2009, by the House Armed Services Committee. From the opening statement of Ike Skelton: "The issue of piracy is a complex one. Like issues of economic instability and global climate change, it is a non-traditional national security issue, while at the same time reminding us of the historic persistence of this problem." Witnesses include William Gortney, Michael Coulter, Stephen Mull, and Karl Wycoff."

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=109729&coll=limited>

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. *International Efforts to Combat Maritime Piracy: Hearing before the United States House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight*, 111th Cong., 1st Sess., April 30, 2009.

Abstract: "Statements and testimony include those of Bill Delahunt, Stephen D. Mull, and William D. Baumgartner."

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U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. *Piracy Against U.S.-Flagged Vessels: Lessons Learned: Hearing before the United States House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation*, 111th Cong., 1st Sess., May 20, 2009.

Abstract: "This compilation contains testimony from the May 20, 2009, hearing "Piracy Against U.S.-Flagged Vessels: Lessons Learned," before the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation. The compilation contains a summary of the subject matter, the opening statement of Subcommittee Chair Elijah E. Cummings, and the witness testimony of Brian Salerno, Ed Frothingham, Charles Ikins, James Caponiti, Arthur J. Volkle Jr., Philip J. Shapiro, Erik L. Johnsen, Bill Van Loo, Michael J. Rodriguez, Paul Doell, and Augustin Tellez."

Url: <https://hsdl.hsdl.org/?view&doc=119639&coll=limited>

Warner, Lesley Anne. "Pieces of Eight: An Appraisal of U.S. Counterpiracy Options in the Horn of Africa." *Naval War College Review* 63, 2 (Spring 2010): 61-87.

Abstract: "This U.S. Navy War College Review article "outlines the causal logic that led to the spike in pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia in recent years. It will then, after an overview of the nature of maritime piracy in this region, highlight the counterpiracy methods employed by the United States and assess their prospects for success or failure. It will conclude by proposing a comprehensive and sustainable counterpiracy strategy that targets both the root causes of piracy and the symptoms that emerge from lawlessness on land.""

Government Google

<http://www.google.com/unclesam>

Url: <http://www.uscg.mil/cgjournal/message.asp?Id=118>

“International Piracy on the High Seas.” *Statement of RADM William Baumgartner on International Piracy on the High Seas before the Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation, Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure, U. S. House of Representatives*, February 4, 2009. Coast Guard Journal Archives, 2009.

Abstract: “Good afternoon Chairman Cummings and distinguished members of the Subcommittee. I am Rear Admiral William Baumgartner appearing today on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard. I welcome the opportunity to appear before you to discuss the significant expansion of piratical acts off the coast of Somalia, and the Coast Guard contribution to ongoing efforts to address this threat to freedom of navigation, and the safety of international shipping and those seafarers who are the lifeblood of our international economy.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA503697>

Kaufman, Alison A. *China's Participation in Anti-Piracy Operations off the Horn of Africa: Drivers and Implications*. Conference Report. Alexandria, VA: CNA Analysis & Solutions, 2009.

Abstract: “In December 2008, the navy of the People's Republic of China (People's Liberation Army Navy, or PLAN) deployed a task force, made up of two guided missile destroyers and a supply ship, to participate in international antipiracy operations off the coast of Somalia, in the Gulf of Aden/Horn of Africa (HoA) region. This deployment marked the first time in modern history that China's navy has engaged in an operational mission outside of its claimed territorial waters. The PLAN's participation in international anti-piracy operations has been viewed by many in the United States and elsewhere as an indication of China's apparent willingness to take on a larger military role on the global stage.”

Url: http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/Countering_Piracy_Off_The_Horn_of_Africa_-_Partnership_Action_Plan.pdf

National Security Council. *Countering Piracy off the Horn of Africa: Partnership and Action Plan*. Washington, D.C.: The White House, December 2008.

Abstract: “In the case of Somalia-based piracy, increasingly brazen attacks in 2.5 million square miles of ocean from land-based enclaves along an under-governed and economically devastated 2,300-mile coast pose a threat to global shipping. This combination of illicit activity and non-existent rule of law offer a potential breeding ground for other transnational threats. This Plan implements the National Strategy for Maritime Security (September 2005) and the Policy for the Repression of Piracy and other Criminal Acts of Violence at Sea (June 2007) as applied to piracy off the Horn of Africa.”

Url: <http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA514377>

Riggs, Stephen L. “Piracy in the Horn of Africa: A Comparative Study with Southeast Asia.” Master's thesis. Naval Postgraduate School, 2009.

Abstract: “Maritime piracy provides unique challenges for nations that are attempting to combat it. In the 1990s, Southeast Asia was the world's number one region for piracy attacks on maritime vessels, but that statistic has since improved. In the new millennium, the Horn of Africa has eclipsed Southeast Asia to become the top region for pirate attacks. State failure in Somalia, coupled with regional economic and political weakness, has allowed piracy to thrive. Since late 2008, an international response that consists of maritime forces from around the world has been assisting the shipping industry by providing security. Thus far, this effort has had mixed success. As the rate of successful attacks has decreased, the frequency at which they occur has continued to increase. This thesis investigates the rise and fall of piracy in Southeast Asia, and compares causal

factors and responses to piracy in the Horn of Africa. The purpose is to provide an analysis of lessons learned that could be applied in the Horn of Africa.”

Url: <http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=1679>

U.S. Africa Command. *General William E. Ward, USA Commander, 2010 Posture Statement, United States Africa Command: Partnership, Peace, Stability*. Statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee & the House Armed Services Committee on 09-10 March 2010.

Url: http://www.bts.gov/publications/bts_special_report/2010_04_22/

U.S. Department of Transportation. *International Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea: Hindering Maritime Trade and Water Transportation Around the World*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2010.

Abstract: “presents an analysis of 11 years of data showing the rise of piracy hotspots in the waters of East Africa while incidents have declined in other regions. The report also describes the international community response to the piracy threat.”

Google

<http://www.google.com>

Url: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0C54E3B3-1E9C-BE1E-2C24-A6A8C7060233&lng=en&id=97573>

Bellamy, Liam. *What can be Done to Counter Somali Piracy?* Athens, Greece: Research Institute for European and American Studies, 2009. (Report #129)

Abstract: “This paper examines the tactical options available to ships that are under threat from piracy off the Somali coast. The author argues that we may be witnessing the first asymmetric naval campaign and that vessels should adopt protective tactics to match this reality and the changing tactics of the pirates themselves. He concludes by noting that shipping companies can only seek to manage the threat, while politicians and international organizations must find ways in which to address the problem at its source.”

Url: http://www.jamestown.org/programs/gta/single/?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=5112&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=167&no_cache=1

Daly, John C. K. *Terrorism and Piracy: the Dual Threat to Maritime Shipping*. Washington, D.C.: The Jamestown Foundation, 2008.

Abstract: “The last several years have seen piracy increasingly shift its locus from southeastern Asian waters to the seas surrounding Africa, and the worry of many analysts is that opportunistic pirates, many of whom operate in Muslim-dominated nations, could make common cause with Islamic extremists. While this has yet to happen on any significant scale, the possibility exists, and the international maritime community is seeking interim solutions to the rising violence plaguing African waters.”

Url: http://www.humansecuritygateway.info/documents/CDFAI_ContemporaryPiracy_HornOfAfrica.pdf

Lennox, Patrick. *Contemporary Piracy off the Horn of Africa*. Calgary, Canada: Canadian Defence & Foreign Affairs Institute, 2008. (Includes a bibliography)

Abstract: “There were 115 reported pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia in 2008. Of those attacks, 46 were converted into the seizure of a commercial vessel by Somali pirates. The average ransom for the release of hijacked vessels increased from \$1 million US dollars in July of 2008, to \$1.5 million by December. At the time of writing 12 vessels are being held along with approximately 200 crew members in pirate towns along

Somalia's unlawful coasts. The Gulf of Aden (GOA), where most of the attacks have occurred, and through which 20,000 commercial vessels transit each year, is slowly being choked off as a viable shipping route."

Url: <http://www.heritage.org/research/homelandsecurity/wm2397.cfm>

McNeill, Jena Baker, and Brett D. Schaefer. *Options for Combating Piracy in Somalia*. Washington, D.C.: The Heritage Foundation, April 15, 2009.

Url: <http://www.enoughproject.org/files/publications/SomaliaBeyondPiracy.pdf>

Menkhaus, Ken, John Prendergast, and Colin Thomas-Jensen. *Beyond Piracy: Next Steps to Stabilize Somalia*. Washington, D. C.: Enough Project.

Abstract: "For the first time in a long time, Americans are paying attention to what their government does in Somalia. Following last month's hostage drama off the coast of Somalia, President Barack Obama is under increasing political pressure to address the threat of piracy in the Gulf of Aden. While short-term measures to curb pirate attacks are certainly necessary, the Obama administration must not allow the politics of the piracy problem to distract it from putting in place a long-term strategy to help Somalis forge a state that, with measured external support, can fight piracy, promote peace and reconciliation, and combat the threat of terrorism within its borders."

Url: http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/files/12203_1008piracysomalia.pdf

Middleton, Roger. *Piracy in Somalia: Threatening Global Trade, Feeding Local Wars*. London: Chatham House, 2008.

Abstract: "Piracy off the coast of Somalia has more than doubled in 2008; so far over 60 ships have been attacked. Pirates are regularly demanding and receiving million-dollar ransom payments and are becoming more aggressive and assertive. The international community must be aware of the danger that Somali pirates could become agents of international terrorist networks. Already money from ransoms is helping to pay for the war in Somalia, including funds to the US terror-listed Al-Shabaab."

Url: http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/files/13845_220409pirates_law.pdf

Middleton, Roger. *Pirates and How to Deal with Them*. London: Chatham House, 2009.

Abstract: "This briefing note draws on a meeting of a roundtable of experts held at Chatham House on 26 February 2009 by the Africa Programme and the International Law Discussion Group. It brought together lawyers and practitioners from the military, industry and diplomatic services to clarify some of the legal concerns around combating piracy off the Somali coast. The paper draws on presentations by Agustin Blanco-Bazan of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), Commodore Neil Brown of the Royal Navy and Dr Douglas Guilfoyle from University College London, and on the discussion that followed. The meeting was chaired by Elizabeth Wilmshurst of Chatham House."

Url: http://www.diis.dk/graphics/Publications/Reports2009/DIIS_Report_2009-02_%20Piracy_maritime_terrorism_and_naval_strategy.pdf

Moller, Bjorn. *Piracy, Maritime Terrorism and Naval Strategy*. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies, 2009.

Abstract: "Piracy is an old problem which is now again attracting attention, mainly because of the surge of pirate attacks off the coasts of Somalia. Closer analysis shows the problem to be of quite modest proportions. The international naval protection of merchant shipping holds out some prospects of containing the problem, but it is most likely to solve itself. If international shipping opts for the route south of Africa, piracy will die out for a lack of targets. Maritime terrorism is, likewise, a problem of very limited proportions. It is often conflated with piracy, but there are significant differences between the two phenomena, the latter being undertaken for

selfish reasons, the former for the sake of some higher cause. Whereas it is conceivable that maritime terrorists will gradually transform themselves into pirates, a transformation in the opposite direction is well nigh inconceivable. Besides the analysis of these two phenomena, the overlap between them and certain naval strategies are also briefly touched upon.”

Url: Archived Audio: <http://www.usip.org/events/piracy-and-the-crisis-in-somalia-somali-perspectives>
Piracy and the Crisis in Somalia: Somali Perspectives. Conference Event on June 12 with the U.S. Institute of Peace and Foreign Policy for Change. June 12, 2009.

Abstract: “The speakers will be three Somalis resident in the U.S. who will present various Somali perspectives on these issues, including how the international community should be engaged. International headlines relating to Somalia focus on the piracy off Somalia's coast in the Indian Ocean. International shipping has been seriously disrupted and even a flotilla of military ships sent by several nations has been unable to stop the pirate attacks. Millions in ransom are being extorted by the pirates. Garnering fewer headlines is the chaotic situation within Somalia itself and the military showdown being waged by the internationally recognized Transitional Federal Government, headed by a moderate Islamist, and two radical Islamic movements that threaten to take control of the whole country. The outcome of this confrontation will have dramatic implications not only for Somalia but for the Horn of Africa and beyond. Speakers: Abukar Arman, Author and Policy Analyst ; Shukria Dini, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University; Qamar Ibrahim, Consultant; David Smock, Moderator, Vice President, Center for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, U.S. Institute of Peace.

Url: http://www.cgsc.edu/carl/download/csipubs/wombwell_32.pdf
Wombwell, James A. *The Long War Against Piracy: Historical Trends*. Occasional Paper 32. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: US Army Combined Arms Center, Combat Studies Institute Press, 2010.

Abstract: “This study surveys the experience of the United States, Great Britain, and other seafaring nations in addressing the problem of piracy at sea, then derives insights from that experience that may be relevant to the suppression of the current surge of piratical activity. Wombwell, a retired naval officer, traces the course of several outbreaks of piracy during the past 300 years in a variety of geographical areas.”

U. S. MILITARY & GOVERNMENT LINKS

Internet Links

Maritime Administration. “Horn of Africa Piracy.” U.S. Department of Transportation.

http://www.marad.dot.gov/news_room_landing_page/horn_of_africa_piracy/horn_of_africa_piracy.htm

Focus: “This source contains a collection of links to U.S. National Security Council plans, as well as maritime advisories, counter-piracy measures, and other useful statistics and links.”

Military Education Research Library Network (MERLN). “Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.” Section located under Issues at a Glance.

<http://merln.ndu.edu/index.cfm?secID=263&pageID=35&type=section>

Focus: “list of resources that outline the response of the U.S. Government and the international community to piracy off the coast of Somalia, the scope and consequences of the problem, and identify some strategic options that are available to combat this growing menace.”

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. “Maritime Safety Information.” Look at the Reports sections.

<http://www.nga.mil/NGAPortal/MSI.portal>

Focus: “The mission of the Maritime Domain is to provide global maritime geospatial intelligence in support of national security objectives including safety of navigation, international obligations, intelligence activities and joint military operations.”

Naval Postgraduate School. “Center on Contemporary Conflict.”

<http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil>

Focus: “As the research institute of the Naval Postgraduate School's Department of National Security Affairs, the CCC contributes to the expansion of knowledge on critical security issues— especially current and emerging threats to U.S. national security and that of its allies—and is uniquely positioned to form a bridge between academia, policymakers, and military personnel.”

U.S. Africa Command.

<http://www.africom.mil>

U.S. Africa Command. “Combined Joint Task Force: Horn of Africa.”

<http://www.hoa.africom.mil/>

U.S. Department of State. “Combating Piracy.” Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP). Section located under International Relations – Peace & Security Section.

<http://www.america.gov/piracy.html>

Focus: “This site delivers information about current U.S. foreign policy and about American life and culture. It is produced by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs.”

U.S. Department of State. “Countering Piracy off Coast of Somalia.”

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/ppa/piracy/index.htm>

U.S. Department of State. “International Maritime Piracy.” Bureau of Consular Affairs.

http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/piracy/piracy_4420.html

Focus: International travel information, links and information on current areas of concern.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. “Counter-Piracy.”. United States Coast Guard Homeport. Section located under Domestic Vessels-Domestic Vessel Policy.

[http://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/channelView.do?channelId=-18346&pageTypeId=13489&BV_SessionID=@ @ @ @1959209176.1276261729@ @ @ @&BV_EngineID=ccc dadekjfhjdekcfcjgcfgfdfhdghk.0](http://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/channelView.do?channelId=-18346&pageTypeId=13489&BV_SessionID=@@ @ @1959209176.1276261729@ @ @ @&BV_EngineID=ccc dadekjfhjdekcfcjgcfgfdfhdghk.0)

Focus: Guidance, Policy and Links to assist US Flagged Vessels in complying with MARSEC Directive 104-6 (Rev 2) and in combating Piracy

U.S. Navy.

<http://www.navy.mil>

U.S. Navy. “Combined Maritime Forces.”

<http://www.cusnc.navy.mil/cmfc/cmfc.html>

Focus: “U.S. Naval Forces Central Command conducts persistent maritime operations to forward U.S. interests, deter and counter disruptive countries, defeat violent extremism and strengthen partner nations’ maritime capabilities in order to promote a secure maritime environment in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility.”

U.S. Pacific Command.
<http://www.pacom.mil>

U.S. GOVERNMENT & MILITARY DOCUMENTS, CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY & LEGISLATION

Joint Electronic Library
<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/>

U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Interagency, Intergovernmental Organization, and Nongovernmental Organization Coordination During Joint Operations Vol I*, Joint Publication (JP) 3-08. CJCS, Washington, D.C.: 17 March 2006.

U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Interdiction*, Joint Publication (JP) 3-03. CJCS, Washington, D.C.: 03 May 2007.

U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Operation Planning*, Joint Publication (JP) 5-0. CJCS, Washington, D.C.: 26 December 2006.

U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. *Joint Operations*, Joint Publication (JP) 3-0. CJCS, Washington, D.C.: 17 September 2006.

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Baumgartner, William, RADM. *Statement on International Efforts to Combat Maritime Piracy before the Subcommittee of International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight*. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard. April 30, 2009.

Url: <http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/111/bau043009.pdf>

Dagne, Ted. *Somalia: Current Conditions and Prospects for a Lasting Peace*. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service. February 18, 2009.

Url: <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/139249.pdf>

Gates, Robert M., U. S. Secretary of Defense. *U. S. CENTCOM Gulf States Chiefs of Defense Conference*. June 23, 2009.

Url: <http://www.defenselink.mil/speeches/speech.aspx?speechid=1362>

Murphy, Martin. *Somali Piracy: Not Just a Naval Problem*. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments. Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, April 16, 2009.

Url:http://www.csbaonline.org/4Publications/PubLibrary/B.20090417.Somali_Piracy/B.20090417.Somali_Piracy.pdf

Rice, Condoleezza. *Combating the Scourge of Piracy*. U.S. Department of State. December 16, 2008.

Url: <http://merln.ndu.edu/archivepdf/AF/State/113269.pdf>

U. S. Congress. Senate. Armed Services Committee. *Ongoing Efforts to Combat Piracy on the High Seas*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 5, 2009.

Url: http://armed-services.senate.gov/e_witnesslist.cfm?id=3815

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. *Confronting Piracy off the Coast of Somalia*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., April 30, 2009.

Url: <http://foreign.senate.gov/hearings/2009/hrg090430p.html>

U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation, Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure. *Piracy Against U. S.-Flagged Vessels: Lessons Learned*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 20, 2009.

Url: <http://transportation.house.gov/hearings/hearingDetail.aspx?NewsID=893%20>

U. S. Congress. House of Representatives. Subcommittee on Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation, Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure. *U.S. Navy Statement of RDML Ted N. Branch on International Piracy on the High Seas*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 4, 2009.

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