



Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web -- October 2011

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:

The White House: Remarks

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE DECLARATION OF LIBERATION IN LIBYA

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. October 23, 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/10/23/statement-president-declaration-liberation-libya>

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE DEATH OF MUAMMAR QADDAFI

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. October 20, 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/10/20/remarks-president-death-muammar-qaddafi>

Please find below the links to more Remarks and Statements by President Obama and other White House Officials:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-and-remarks>

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-and-releases>

Department of State: Remarks

TESTIMONY ON AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

Remarks by Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. Opening Remarks Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. October 27, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/10/176281.htm>

LIBERATION OF LIBYA

Press Statement by Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State. October 23, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/10/175999.htm>

Please find below the links to more Remarks by the Secretary of State Clinton and other Department of State Officials:

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/index.htm>

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/speeches/index.htm>

Key U.S. Government Reports

FACT SHEET: IMPLEMENTING MISSILE DEFENSE IN EUROPE

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. September 15, 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/15/fact-sheet-implementing-missile-defense-europe>

U.S. PRIORITIES IN NUCLEAR ARMS

Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance. October 20, 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/175924.htm>

CYBERSECURITY UPDATE

Christopher Painter, State Department Coordinator for Cyber Issues. October 18, 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/175773.htm>

ADDRESSING POTENTIAL THREATS FROM IRAN: ADMINISTRATION PERSPECTIVES ON IMPLEMENTING NEW ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ONE YEAR LATER

Testimony by Wendy Sherman, Under Secretary for Political Affairs. Statement Before the Senate Banking Committee Hearing. October 13, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/us/rm/2011/175436.htm>

EMERGING THREATS AND SECURITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE: NEXT STEPS FOR U.S. POLICY

Testimony by William R. Brownfield, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. October 13, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/rm/175361.htm>

A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT TOWARD U.S. POLICY IN SUDAN

Testimony by Princeton Lyman, Special Envoy for Sudan, Before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights Hearing. October 4, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/s/sudan/rem/2011/175228.htm>

THE ESSENTIAL ROLE OF U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE IN ADDRESSING TODAY'S CHALLENGES AND BUILDING NEW PARTNERSHIPS

Remarks by Andrew J. Shapiro, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. September 27, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rm/174122.htm>

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AGENDA: UNGA 2011

Mike Hammer, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs (Acting). September 26, 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/173961.htm>

THE NEW START TREATY AND THE CTBT: TWO ESSENTIAL STEPS TOWARD FULFILLING THE PRAGUE AGENDA

Remarks by Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security. September 19, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/us/173967.htm>

THE UNSCR 1540 COMMITTEE VISIT TO THE U.S.: HOW THE U.S. COMBATS WMD TERRORISM

Simon Limage, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nonproliferation Programs , Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation. Ruvana Naidoo, Acting Spokesperson for the UNSCR 1540 Committee Chairman. September 15, 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/172523.htm>

AFGHANISTAN: RIGHT SIZING THE DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT

Testimony by Dan Feldman, Deputy Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance. September 8, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/sca/rls/rmks/2011/172159.htm>

U.S. Government Accountability Office:

AFGHANISTAN GOVERNANCE: PERFORMANCE-DATA GAPS HINDER OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF U.S. EFFORTS TO BUILD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

U.S. Government Accountability Office. September 20, 2011. 53 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11907.pdf>

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: DOD, STATE, AND USAID CANNOT FULLY ACCOUNT FOR CONTRACTS, ASSISTANCE INSTRUMENTS, AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL

U.S. Government Accountability Office. September 15, 2011. 32 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11886.pdf>

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION: U.S. AGENCIES HAVE LIMITED ABILITY TO ACCOUNT FOR, MONITOR, AND EVALUATE THE SECURITY OF U.S. NUCLEAR MATERIAL OVERSEAS

U.S. Government Accountability Office. September 8, 2011. 68 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11920.pdf>

Congressional Research Service

IRAN SANCTIONS

By Kenneth Katzmann. Congressional Research Service. October 13, 2011. 73 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/176017.pdf>

CENTRAL ASIA: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. INTERESTS

By Jim Nichol. Congressional Research Service. October 12, 2011. 59 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/176014.pdf>

CUBA: U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND REMITTANCES

By Mark P. Sullivan. Congressional Research Service. October 12, 2011. 42 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/176012.pdf>

U.S.-SOUTH KOREA RELATIONS

By Mark E. Manyin, Emma Chanlett-Avery, Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. October 11, 2011. 33 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/176011.pdf>

AFGHANISTAN: POLITICS, ELECTIONS, AND GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

By Kenneth Katzmann. Congressional Research Service. October 11, 2011. 61 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/176010.pdf>

U.S. FOREIGN AID TO THE PALESTINIANS

By Jim Zanotti. Congressional Research Service. October 7, 2011. 28 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175968.pdf>

YEMEN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. October 6, 2011. 20 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175903.pdf>

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS: FY2012 BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

By Susan B. Epstein, Marian Leonardo Lawson. Congressional Research Service. October 6, 2011. 35 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175902.pdf>

BAHRAIN: REFORM, SECURITY, AND U.S. POLICY

By Kenneth Katzmann. Congressional Research Service. October 6, 2011. 32 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175901.pdf>

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS: PROLIFERATION AND SECURITY ISSUES

By Paul K. Kerr, Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. October 5, 2011. 30 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175899.pdf>

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY: BACKGROUND AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

By Jonathan Medalia. Congressional Research Service. October 5, 2011. 54 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175898.pdf>

INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

By Richard A. Best Jr. Congressional Research Service. October 5, 2011. 31 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175897.pdf>

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE): ISSUES FOR U.S. POLICY

By Kenneth Katzmann. Congressional Research Service. October 3, 2011. 21 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175895.pdf>

IRAQ: POLITICS, GOVERNANCE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

By Kenneth Katzmann. Congressional Research Service. September 30, 2011. 43 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175892.pdf>

KUWAIT: SECURITY, REFORM, AND U.S. POLICY

By Kenneth Katzmann. Congressional Research Service. September 26, 2011. 22 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175862.pdf>

JAPAN-U.S. RELATIONS: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

By Emma Chanlett-Avery, William H. Cooper, Mark E. Manyin. Congressional Research Service. September 23, 2011. 32 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/175860.pdf>

PALESTINIAN INITIATIVES FOR 2011 AT THE UNITED NATIONS

By Jim Zanotti, Marjory Ann Browne. Congressional Research Service. September 23, 2011. 32 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174250.pdf>

CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS, 2003-2010

By Richard F. Grimmett. Congressional Research Service. September 22, 2011. 89 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174196.pdf>

UNREST IN SYRIA AND U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST THE ASAD REGIME

By Jeremy M. Sharp, Christopher M. Blanchard. Congressional Research Service. September 22, 2011. 24 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174252.pdf>

EGYPT IN TRANSITION

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. September 21, 2011. 19 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174251.pdf>

ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION: A CATALOG OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

By Amy F. Woolf, Mary Beth Nikitin, Paul K. Kerr. Congressional Research Service.
September 20, 2011. 72 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174239.pdf>

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR AFRICA'S NEWEST COUNTRY

By Ted Dagne. Congressional Research Service. September 16, 2011. 28 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174207.pdf>

AFRICA: U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ISSUES

By Ted Dagne. Congressional Research Service. September 15, 2011. 15 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174205.pdf>

TAIWAN: MAJOR U.S. ARMS SALES SINCE 1990

By Shirley A. Kan. Congressional Research Service. September 15, 2011. 73 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174204.pdf>

EUROPEAN UNION ENLARGEMENT: A STATUS REPORT ON TURKEY'S ACCESSION NEGOTIATIONS

By Vincent Morelli. Congressional Research Service. September 9, 2011. 20 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174199.pdf>

INDIA: DOMESTIC ISSUES, STRATEGIC DYNAMICS, AND U.S. RELATIONS

By K. Alan Kronstadt, Paul K. Kerr, Michael F. Martin, Bruce Vaughn. Congressional Research Service. September 1, 2011. 99 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174187.pdf>

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: BACKGROUND AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

By Ted Dagne. Congressional Research Service. September 1, 2011. 20 pages.
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/174186.pdf>

THINK TANKS AND RESEARCH CENTERS:

The opinions expressed in these publications do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government.

AFGHANISTAN – PAKISTAN

BUILDING AFGHANISTAN'S SECURITY FORCES IN WARTIME: THE SOVIET EXPERIENCE

By Olga Oliker. RAND Corporation. October 13, 2011. 128 pages.

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1078.pdf

Security force assistance, specifically the development of Afghanistan's security forces, is a central pillar of the counterinsurgency campaign being waged by U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan. The outcome of the campaign hinges, in large measure, on the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the Afghan National Army, Afghan National Police, and other security forces. This report provides an overview of Soviet efforts to improve and facilitate the training and development of Afghan security forces. It covers the time period from 1920-1989, with specific focus on the period of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, from 1979-1989. To do so, it draws on Western, Soviet, and Russian historical sources and interviews in Kabul and Moscow with individuals involved on the Soviet side and on the Afghan side. It concludes with comparisons with and lessons for ongoing security force assistance in Afghanistan.

U.S. SHOULD REACT STRONGLY TO PAKISTAN'S INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY

By Lisa Curtis. The Heritage Foundation. September 26, 2011. 3 pages.

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/wm3369.pdf

Credible U.S. press reports revealed that cell phones found on the attackers in the September 13 attack on the U.S. embassy in Kabul were linked to Pakistani intelligence officials. The U.S. has long known that Pakistan's intelligence agency, the Directorate of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), works closely with the Haqqani insurgent network, which has been responsible for some of the fiercest attacks against U.S. and coalition soldiers in Afghanistan. But if media reports on the cell phone links are accurate, this would be the first time the U.S. has a "smoking gun" on Pakistani involvement in a direct attack on U.S. civilian interests.

AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN: CONTINUING SECURITY CHALLENGES FOR THE UNITED STATES

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. September 22, 2011. 141 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110922_Afghan_Resources-n-Reform.pdf

The U.S. confronts a wide range of challenges if it is to win the Afghan conflict in any meaningful sense, and leave a stable Afghanistan and Pakistan. The most serious risk, however, has now become creating effective plans for a transition where most U.S. and allied forces will leave the country no later than 2014, and U.S., allied, and donor spending

in Afghanistan is likely to experience massive cuts that could trigger a depression or deep economic crisis.

MATERNAL HEALTH IN AFGHANISTAN

By Isobel Coleman, Senior Fellow and Director of the Civil Society, Markets, and Democracy Initiative; Director of the Women and Foreign Policy Program, Gayle Tzemach Lemmon, Fellow and Deputy Director of the Women and Foreign Policy Program. Council on Foreign Relations. September 2011. 16 pages.

http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/CFR_WorkingPaper9_MaternalHealthAfghanistan.pdf

Investment in maternal health in Afghanistan provides a cost-effective way to promote strategic U.S. foreign policy objectives including reducing maternal and child mortality, improving public health, empowering women, and fostering economic stability. Therefore, as part of a responsible drawdown in Afghanistan the U.S. government continue its commitments to training midwives and improving other maternal health programs to expand the advances made in women's health since 2001.

AFRICA

THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY

By Richard Downie. Center for Strategic and International Studies. October 18, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/lords-resistance-army>

President Obama announced on October 14 that he was sending approximately 100 military advisers to central Africa to assist in efforts to neutralize one of the continent's most notorious rebel groups, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Their main task will be to help the militaries of Uganda, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and the Central African Republic (CAR) devise operations to kill or capture the LRA leadership and protect vulnerable citizens in the region. Although the advisers will be armed, they will not participate in combat operations.

ARAB UPRISINGS

WHAT OBAMA AND AMERICAN LIBERALS DON'T UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE ARAB SPRING

By Shadi Hamid. The Brookings Institution. October 1, 2011.

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/1001_obama_hamid.aspx

Throughout the Arab spring, analysts and policymakers have debated the proper role that the United States should be playing in the Middle East. A small number argued that the U.S. should adopt a more interventionist policy to address Arab grievances; others, that Arab grievances are themselves the result of our aggressive, interventionist policies; and still more that intervention was simply not in our national self-interest. The Obama administration, for its part, attempted to split the difference, moving slowly, especially at the outset, to censure dictators like Hosni Mubarak in Egypt and Bashar Al Assad in Syria, while eventually supporting aggressive military action against Muammar Qaddafi in Libya.

The reasons for the Obama administration's passivity during the Arab spring have been many, but perhaps none is more helpful in explaining it than the notion of "declinism."

RESETTING U.S. POLICY TOWARD YEMEN

By Gregory Johnsen, Near East Studies Scholar, Princeton University. Council on Foreign Relations. September 2011. 4 pages.

http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Policy_Innovation_Memo8_Johnsen.pdf

Yemen is experiencing serious political turmoil after more than three decades of President Ali Abdullah Salih's autocratic rule. To help stabilize Yemen, Gregory Johnsen argues that the United States must broaden its policy toward the country beyond counterterrorism efforts.

ASIA

REINVIGORATING THE U.S.-THAILAND ALLIANCE

By Walter Lohman. The Heritage Foundation. September 26, 2011.

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2609.pdf

The United States and Thailand have a long history of close relations. After 9/11, the U.S. renewed its attention to the relationship, identifying shared interests and values. The military coup in 2006 weakened the relationship, but the return of a newly elected civilian government may present an opening for the U.S. to reinvigorate economic, political, and military relations with Thailand. Since World War II, the U.S.-Thai alliance has been the linchpin of U.S. relations with the region. By demonstrating its commitment to Thailand, the U.S. can greatly strengthen its position in Southeast Asia and hedge against China's growing diplomatic, economic, and military presence and intentions in the region.

CHINA'S MONOPOLY ON RARE EARTHS: IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

CNAS Fellow Christine Parthemore's Testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. Center for a New American Security. September 21, 2011. 6 pages.

<http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS%20Testimony%20Parthemore%20092111.pdf>

On September 21st, CNAS Fellow Christine Parthemore testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. Ms. Parthemore testified regarding her work on vulnerabilities to national security stemming from America's dependence on imports of strategic minerals.

DEFENSE

IMPROVING SOLDIER AND UNIT EFFECTIVENESS WITH THE STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM WARFIGHTERS' FORUM

By Bryan W. Hallmark, S. Jamie Gayton. RAND Corporation. October 12, 2011. 173 pages.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2011/RAND_TR919.pdf
This research examined leader-, soldier- and unit-level outcomes associated with the Army's first warfighters' forum, the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Warfighters' Forum (SWfF). Specifically, the study explored leaders' and soldiers' usage of and satisfaction with products and services offered by SWfF; the extent to which a SWfF-offered tactical training tool improved individuals' tactical knowledge; and whether a handbook derived from combat returnees' experiences improved unit-level tactical performance. Its broader purpose was to determine whether and how SWfF products are associated with knowledge acquisition and tactical proficiency, as well as to explore ways in which SWfF, and similar forums, could better support tactical units in the future.

U.S. GROUND FORCE CAPABILITIES THROUGH 2020

By Nathan Freier. Center for Strategic and International Studies. October 11, 2011. 46 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/111011_Freier_USGroundForceCapa_Web.pdf

As an era of greater austerity rushes in, policymakers face numerous difficult choices about how to prioritize shrinking resources. This study is an effort to inform those choices in the particular area of U.S. ground force capabilities, based on an examination of how well current plans align with potential future challenges ground forces might be called upon to address.

HARD CHOICES: RESPONSIBLE DEFENSE IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY

By Lieutenant General David W. Barno, USA (Ret.), Dr. Nora Bensahel, Travis Sharp. Center for a New American Security. October 3, 2011. 52 pages.

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_HardChoices_BarnoBensahelSharp_0.pdf

The Budget Control Act of 2011 has set the government on a path to dramatically reduce spending over the next decade, and a congressional "super committee" is now seeking to trim spending by more than \$1 trillion beyond the cuts already enacted this year. As additional cuts are made, we must ask: How can the United States responsibly and effectively maximize its security in this era of growing fiscal austerity? This report answers this question and highlights the implications of tough budget cuts on America's military capabilities. Hard Choices outlines four budget cut scenarios and evaluates possible trade-offs among force structure, end strength, procurement and overhead.

STRATEGIC DEFENSE REVIEWS: PROCEDURES, FRAMEWORKS, AND TOOLS TO ENHANCE FUTURE DEFENSE INSTITUTION BUILDING PROJECTS

By Jennifer M. Taylor, Emily Boggs. Center for Strategic and International Studies. September 30, 2011. 30 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110930_Taylor_StratDefRev_WEB.pdf

On August 3 and 4, 2011, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) hosted approximately 65 participants at a conference and workshop to consider how to best guide

partner states through the strategic defense review (SDR) process. The event, which was sponsored by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Policy), was designed to support the Defense Institution Reform Initiative (DIRI) efforts to develop approaches, procedures, frameworks, and tools to enhance future defense institution building projects. A critical function in this regard will be helping international partners structure and execute strategic defense reviews tailored to meet their individual needs.

ADAPTING TO THE THREAT DYNAMICS OF THE 21ST CENTURY

By The Honorable Donald C. Winter. The Heritage Foundation. September 15, 2011. 5 pages.

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2603.pdf

During the latter half of the 20th century, U.S. defense efforts were driven by the need to respond to the threat posed by the Soviet Union. While the Soviet threat was considerable, the U.S. response was facilitated by the focus on a single adversary. The current situation is quite different. Today, the U.S. faces a disturbingly diverse set of national security challenges ranging from Somali pirates to transnational terrorist organizations to rogue nations with nuclear weapons. In the 21st century, the only viable approach to national security is to maintain an adequately sized, trained, and equipped force that is capable of dissuading, deterring and--if necessary--defeating a diverse set of future adversaries.

READY FOR THE FUTURE? THE U.S. COAST GUARD AND 21ST CENTURY LAW ENFORCEMENT ON THE HIGH SEAS

By Jeffrey Randall. The Brookings Institution. September 1, 2011. 61 pages.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0901_coast_guard_randall/0901_coast_guard_randall.pdf

Performing the functions of eleven agencies in one service, the Coast Guard has capably served the American public for nearly 220 years. Small, yet highly adaptive and flexible, the Coast Guard has always risen to the challenge. However, the threats and challenges presented by the future maritime security environment necessitate that the Coast Guard make some changes to its law enforcement program to continue being a viable instrument of the federal government in this area.

DIPLOMACY

THE FIRST QUADRENNIAL DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

By Gerald Hyman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. October 14, 2011. 34 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/111014_Hyman_QDDR_Web.pdf

With the promulgation of four documents --President Barack Obama's National Security Strategy of 2010; his September 2010 speech on the UN Millennium Development Goals; his simultaneous Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD); and the December 2010 State/USAID Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR)-- the Obama administration has put its stamp on development policy and strategy, including heralded

departures from predecessor administrations. Essential details remain to be provided. Only when they are will it be possible to understand the proposed changes announced in the QDDR, let alone draw any conclusions about them. Yet, despite the two-year gestation period and the expectations it engendered -- the surprise is not the degree of divergence in policy and approach but the extent of the continuities.

ENHANCING U.S. DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT WITH NONSTATE ARMED GROUPS

By Payton L. Knopf. Council on Foreign Relations. October 2011. 19 pages.

http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/CPA_WorkingPaper_NSAGs.pdf

In this Center for Preventive Action Working Paper, Payton L. Knopf argues that the State Department must develop a framework for engaging with nonstate armed groups. He also calls on the department to make bureaucratic and operational reforms to execute this increasingly important mission.

PARTNERS IN PREVENTIVE ACTION: THE UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

By Paul B. Stares, General John W. Vessey Senior Fellow for Conflict Prevention and Director of the Center for Preventive Action, Micah Zenko, Fellow for Conflict Prevention. Council on Foreign Relations. September 2011. 56 pages.

http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Intl_Preventive_Action_CSR62.pdf

In this globalized world, countries will need to cooperate on policies that extend across borders to address issues that affect them all, including conflict prevention and peacemaking. The authors of this report assess the strengths and weaknesses of international institutions and provide a set of practical recommendations for how the United States can strengthen the global architecture for preventive action by partnering with those organizations.

INDIA

U.S.-INDIA COUNTERTERRORISM COOPERATION: DEEPENING THE PARTNERSHIP

By Lisa Curtis. Testimony before the United States House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade. The Heritage Foundation. September 14, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Testimony/2011/09/US-India-Counterterrorism-Cooperation-Deepening-the-Partnership>

The U.S. and India are under threat from terrorists that seek to disrupt both countries' democratic way of life, undermine their economic progress, and strike terror among their citizenries. Despite a general convergence of American and Indian views on the need to contain terrorism, the two countries have failed in the past to work as closely as they could to minimize threats. The U.S.-India Homeland Security Dialogue launched in May provides a fresh opportunity to expand counterterrorism cooperation between New Delhi and Washington to mutual benefit. In order to gain the full benefits of this cooperation, both

countries will have to overcome suspicions of the other's intentions and be willing to deepen their intelligence exchanges.

THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA: A SHARED STRATEGIC FUTURE

By Robert D. Blackwill, Henry A. Kissinger Senior Fellow for U.S. Foreign Policy, Naresh Chandra, Ambassador of India to the United States. Council on Foreign Relations. September 2011. 64 pages.

http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/USIndia_jointstudygroup_IIGG.pdf

This is a joint report from CFR and Aspen Institute India detailing policy recommendations by high-level U.S. and Indian strategists for the U.S.-India relationship.

INTERNATIONAL AID

THE ROLE OF FAITH GROUPS IN FOREIGN AID AND DEVELOPMENT

By Sally Steenland. Center for American Progress. Interview with Zeenat Rahman, Acting Director of the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Initiatives at the U.S. Agency for International Development. October 13, 2011.

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/10/rahman_interview.html

Sally Steenland talks with Zeenat Rahman, acting director of the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Initiatives at the U.S. Agency for International Development, about the crisis in the Horn of Africa, the agency's work with faith-based partners, and why foreign aid and development are important not just as a reflection of America's values but as strategic tools for national security and strengthening the American economy.

IRAN

IRAN'S ACCELERATING MILITARY COMPETITION WITH THE U.S. AND ARAB STATES -- CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. October 17, 2011. 102 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110916_Iran-US-IsraeliPerspII.pdf

Iran's foiled assassination plot against Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the U.S. raises questions about Iran's judgment and which elements within the regime are in control of the country's decision-making process. If successful, such an act could have led the country into diplomatic isolation or war. This lack of judgment on Iran's part is especially worrying for the U.S., Israel, and Iran's Arab neighbors, given the likely military dimension of Iran's nuclear program. A nuclear conflict with Iran would have potentially devastating regional and global consequences. Iran's nuclear program and the implications thereof must be considered in the context of these recent events.

U.S. AND IRANIAN STRATEGIC COMPETITION: COMPETITION IN IRAQ

By Anthony H. Cordesman, Adam Mausner, Charles Loi, and Peter Alsis. Center for Strategic and International Studies. September 27, 2011. 62 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/110927_Iran_Chapter_6_Iraq.pdf

U.S. competition with Iran has become the equivalent of a game of three-dimensional chess, but a game where each side can modify at least some of the rules with each move. It is also a game that has been going on for some three decades. It is clear that it is also a game that is unlikely to be ended by better dialog and mutual understanding, and that Iran's version of "democracy" is unlikely to change the way it is played in the foreseeable future.

DOUBLING DOWN ON IRAN

By Kenneth M. Pollack, Ray Takeyh. The Brookings Institution. Autumn 2011. 15 pages.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/articles/2011/09_iran_pollack_takeyh/09_iran_pollack_takeyh.pdf

Since taking office in 2009, the Obama administration has patiently pursued a two-track policy which seeks to persuade the Iranian leadership to give up its nuclear weapons ambitions by creating a series of reinforcing positive and negative incentives. It is time to acknowledge that the current version of the two-track policy has reached its limits, and is unlikely to achieve its objectives with the current Iranian regime.

KOREA

THE ROK-U.S. JOINT POLITICAL AND MILITARY RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREAN ARMED PROVOCATIONS

By Sung-Chool Lee. Center for Strategic and International Studies. October 7, 2011. 30 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/111006_Lee_ROKUSJointResponse_web.pdf

This report on the joint political and military response of the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the United States to North Korean armed provocations is based on the knowledge, experience, and insight gained from the author's career as a ROK military officer. As such, the study offers his unique personal perspective on the current situation in the Korean peninsula and, more broadly, Northeast Asia. General Lee outlines how South Korea is reassessing its security situation, as well as the steps that need to be taken by the Korean defense establishment to more effectively deter threatening actions by North Korea. The author also examines the changing nature of the operational security partnership between the ROK and U.S. military organizations and what should be considered as next steps to coordinate more effectively both countries' shared operations.

THE STATE OF THE U.S.-ROK ALLIANCE

By Han Sung-joo, Former Foreign Minister, Republic of Korea. Council on Foreign Relations. October 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/south-korea/state-us-rok-alliance/p26204>

Han Sung-joo, former South Korean foreign minister and former ambassador of the ROK to the United States, writes on emerging challenges to U.S.-ROK relations as Lee Myung-bak visits the United States.

NEAR/MIDDLE EAST

MIDDLE EAST NOTES AND COMMENT: THE PREDICAMENT

By Haim Malka. Center for Strategic and International Studies. October 17, 2011. 2 pages.
http://csis.org/files/publication/1011_MENC.pdf

For nearly four decades, the United States' reputation in the Middle East has been strengthened by its ability to broker peace between Israelis and Arabs. That ability is fading as the Palestinians seek to bypass the United States in their statehood bid and Israeli policies further alienate many American supporters. Because it has the most to lose, the burden is on the Israeli government to initiate a diplomatic plan to address these dilemmas. Ultimately, the United States can only help Israel solve its challenges; it cannot solve them for Israel.

THE U.N. PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD VOTE: A TEST OF OBAMA'S U.N. ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

By Brett Schaefer and James Phillips. The Heritage Foundation. September 19, 2011. 3 pages.
http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/wm3366.pdf

Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas formal request for U.N. membership for the Palestinian delegation is a real test of the effectiveness of the Administration's "new era of engagement" to build goodwill toward the U.S. at the U.N. based upon mutual respect and cooperation.

TERRORISM - COUNTERTERRORISM

NARCOTERRORISM AND THE LONG REACH OF U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT

By Vanda Felbab-Brown. The Brookings Institution. October 12, 2011.
http://www.brookings.edu/testimony/2011/1012_terrorism_drugs_felbabbrown.aspx

In testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade, Vanda Felbab-Brown speaks on the relationship between drug trade and criminal and belligerent groups in Afghanistan, Mexico, Colombia and West Africa. Felbab-Brown outlines several recommendations for U.S. policy addressing this difficult and complex problem.

A VICTORY FOR THE UNITED STATES BUT NOT THE DEFEAT OF AL QAEDA IN YEMEN

By Ken Gude. Center for American Progress. September 30, 2011.
http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/09/awlaki_death.html

The killing of Anwar al-Awlaki, an American-born terrorist working with Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, is a victory in the fight against international terrorist groups targeting the United States. Based on Awlaki's direct connection to terrorists that attacked the United States, he falls under the scope of the law Congress passed governing the military fight against international terrorism. That makes him a legitimate military target. The significance of his death for AQAP or on Yemen-based terrorism, however, should not be overstated. It's true that Awlaki was among the most influential international terrorists adept at spreading the movement using English. But he was not even the most powerful figure in his own terrorist group let alone a potential successor to the leadership role of Osama bin Laden. And his death will have virtually no impact on the AQAP's strength in Yemen.

40 TERROR PLOTS FOILED SINCE 9/11: COMBATING COMPLACENCY IN THE LONG WAR ON TERROR

By James Jay Carafano, Ph.D. and Jessica Zuckerman. The Heritage Foundation. September 7, 2011. 20 pages.

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2604.pdf

In 2007, The Heritage Foundation became the first and only organization tracking thwarted terrorist attacks against the United States. That year, Heritage reported that at least 19 publicly known terrorist attacks against the United States had been foiled since 9/11. Today, that number stands at 40. The fact that the United States has not suffered a large-scale attack since 9/11 truly speaks to the country's counterterrorism successes. However, simply applauding the achievement and taking only a forward-looking approach is not nearly enough to prevent the next attack. Reviewing the terrorist plots that have been foiled since 9/11 can provide valuable information for understanding the nature of the threat, as well as best practices for preventing the next attack.

TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONSHIP

TRANSATLANTIC TRENDS 2011

The German Marshall Fund of the United States. September 14, 2011.

<http://trends.gmfus.org/>

The annual Transatlantic Trends survey explores how Americans and Europeans view the transatlantic relationship and a number of challenges facing the world. The 2011 edition reveals that Americans may be turning their focus away from Europe, as a majority of U.S. respondents said that their national interests lie more with the countries of Asia than with the European Union.

U.S. RELATION WITH THE ISLAMIC WORLD

THE 9/11 GENERATION: 9/11'S IMPACT ON CIVIC ACTIVISM IN THE U.S. AND ABROAD

A Project On U.S. Relations With The Islamic World Event. The Brookings Institution.

September 13, 2011. 43 pages.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0913_911_generation/20110913_911_generation_transcript.pdf

Following the events of 9/11, younger Muslims in the United States and overseas became increasingly active and involved with their governments and local communities, creating a “9/11 Generation.” But who are the various voices that have emerged from across Muslim youth communities? How have American Muslims sought to build bridges between the United States and the global Muslim diaspora through the internet and social media? What lessons from global Muslim communities can be learned and applied here in the United States? On September 13, the Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World at Brookings hosted a discussion to examine how 9/11 has galvanized a generation of Muslims to greater civic engagement. Panelists analyzed the factors that led to increased Muslim activism immediately after 9/11 and evaluated how this dynamic has changed and evolved over the last decade. Panelists included Farah A. Pandith, special representative to Muslim Communities at the U.S. Department of State; Kofi Rashid, partner at Interculture; and Imam Mohamed Magid, executive director of the All Dulles Area Muslim Society and president of the Islamic Society of North America. Fellow Stephen Grand, director of the Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World, provided introductory remarks and moderated the discussion.

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<http://france.usembassy.gov/web-alert.html>