



## Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web -- June 2011

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### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:

#### The White House: Remarks

Please find below the link to 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

Please find below the link to 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**

#### **NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COUNTERTERRORISM**

White House. June 2011. 26 pages.

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/counterterrorism\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/counterterrorism_strategy.pdf)

#### **INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CYBERSPACE: PROSPERITY, SECURITY, AND OPENESS IN A NETWORKED WORLD**

White House. May 2011. 30 pages.

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss\\_viewer/international\\_strategy\\_for\\_cyberspace.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/international_strategy_for_cyberspace.pdf)

#### **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT 2011**

Department of State. June 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm>

#### **IRAQ STATUS REPORT**

Department of State. Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs. Iraq Policy & Operations Group. June 23, 2011. 5 pages.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/167182.pdf>

#### **LIBYA AND WAR POWERS**

Harold Hongju Koh, Legal Advisor U.S. Department of State. Testimony Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. June 28, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/s/l/releases/remarks/167250.htm>

#### **CONFRONTING GLOBAL PIRACY**

Andrew J. Shapiro, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. Statement before the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. June 15, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rm/166249.htm>

#### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

Robert R. King, Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues. Statement Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. June 2, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/eap/rls/rm/2011/06/164818.htm>

#### **COUNTERTERRORISM COOPERATION WITH EUROPE AND EURASIA**

Daniel Benjamin, Coordinator, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism. Statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia. May 5, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/rm/2011/163358.htm>

#### **EVALUATING GOALS AND PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN**

Chaired by Senator John Kerry (D-MA). Witness: Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton. Hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. June 23, 2011.

<http://foreign.senate.gov/hearings/hearing/?id=fc954f47-5056-a032-527c-2d086e505d32>

#### **HALTING U.S. FIREARMS TRAFFICKING TO MEXICO**

A Report by Senators Dianne Feinstein, Charles Schumer and Sheldon Whitehouse to the United States Caucus on International Narcotics Control. 112<sup>th</sup> Congress, First Session. June 2011. 28 pages.

<https://www.hsdl.org/?view&doc=143589&coll=limited>

#### **U.S. Government Accountability Office:**

##### **HOMELAND DEFENSE: ACTIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE DOD PLANNING AND COORDINATION FOR MARITIME OPERATIONS**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 23, 2011. 37 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11661.pdf>

##### **INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE: DOD NEEDS A STRATEGIC, RISK-BASED APPROACH TO ENHANCE ITS MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 20, 2011. 38 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11621.pdf>

##### **AFGHANISTAN: U.S. EFFORTS TO VET NON-U.S. VENDORS NEED IMPROVEMENT**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 8, 2011. 46 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11355.pdf>

##### **COMBATING TERRORISM: U.S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD IMPROVE ITS REPORTING ON TERRORIST SAFE HAVENS**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 3, 2011. 51 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11561.pdf>

**COMBATING TERRORISM: U.S. GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND EFFORTS TO DENY TERRORISTS SAFE HAVEN**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 3, 2011. 13 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11713t.pdf>

**MILITARY TRAINING: ACTIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF ARMY AND MARINE CORPS LANGUAGE AND CULTURE TRAINING**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 26, 2011. 43 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11456.pdf>

**DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CYBER EFFORTS: MORE DETAILED GUIDANCE NEEDED TO ENSURE MILITARY SERVICES DEVELOP APPROPRIATE CYBERSPACE CAPABILITIES**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 20, 2011. 35 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11421.pdf>

**SPACE ACQUISITIONS: DOD DELIVERING NEW GENERATIONS OF SATELLITES, BUT SPACE SYSTEM ACQUISITION CHALLENGES REMAIN**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 11, 2011. 34 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11590t.pdf>

**NUCLEAR WEAPONS: DOD AND NNSA NEED TO BETTER MANAGE SCOPE OF FUTURE REFURBISHMENTS AND RISKS TO MAINTAINING U.S. COMMITMENTS TO NATO**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 2, 2011. 53 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11387.pdf>

**Congressional Research Service**

*Just clicking on the links won't open the documents. Please copy/paste the urls in your browser to be able to read them.*

**INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Richard A. Best Jr. Congressional Research Service. June 14, 2011. 30 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166838.pdf>

**TERRORISM INFORMATION SHARING AND THE NATIONWIDE SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORT INITIATIVE: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Jerome P. Bjelopera. Congressional Research Service. June 10, 2011. 26 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166837.pdf>

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

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. June 9, 2011. 27 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166832.pdf>

**IRAN: U.S. CONCERNS AND POLICY RESPONSES**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. June 9, 2011. 73 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166833.pdf>

**MEXICO: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Claire Ribando Seelke. Congressional Research Service. June 9, 2011. 40 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166835.pdf>

**YEMEN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. June 8, 2011. 36 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166831.pdf>

**PAKISTAN: U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE**

By Susan B. Epstein, K. Alan Kronstadt. Congressional Research Service. June 7, 2011. 43 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166839.pdf>

**LIBYA: UNREST AND U.S. POLICY**

By Christopher M. Blanchard. Congressional Research Service. June 6, 2011. 51 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166826.pdf>

**AFGHANISTAN: POST-TALIBAN GOVERNANCE, SECURITY, AND U.S. POLICY**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. June 3, 2011. 99 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166800.pdf>

**SYRIA: ISSUES FOR THE 112TH CONGRESS AND BACKGROUND AND U.S. SANCTIONS**

By Jeremy M. Sharp. Congressional Research Service. June 3, 2011. 34 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166802.pdf>

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO NORTH KOREA**

By Mark E. Manyin, Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. June 1, 2011. 29 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166793.pdf>

#### **U.S. FOREIGN AID TO THE PALESTINIANS**

By Jim Zanotti. Congressional Research Service. May 31, 2011. 26 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166792.pdf>

#### **IRAN SANCTIONS**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. May 25, 2011. 68 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166788.pdf>

#### **PAKISTAN - U.S. RELATIONS: A SUMMARY**

By K. Alan Kronstadt. Congressional Research Service. May 16, 2011. 29 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166844.pdf>

#### **UKRAINE: CURRENT ISSUES AND U.S. POLICY**

By Steven Woehrel. Congressional Research Service. May 12, 2011. 17 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/164374.pdf>

#### **PANAMA: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Mark P. Sullivan. Congressional Research Service. May 11, 2011. 33 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/164373.pdf>

#### **DIRECT OVERT U.S. AID AND MILITARY REIMBURSEMENTS TO PAKISTAN, FY2001-FY2012**

By K. Alan Kronstadt. Congressional Research Service. May 6, 2011. 1 page.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/163139.pdf>

#### **OSAMA BIN LADEN'S DEATH: IMPLICATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS**

By John Rollins. Congressional Research Service. May 5, 2011. 26 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/163138.pdf>

#### **U.S. - EU COOPERATION AGAINST TERRORISM**

By Kristin Archick. Congressional Research Service. May 2, 2011. 19 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/164270.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

### **PAKISTAN'S ARMY RULE**

By Ashley J. Tellis. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 28, 2011.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/2011/06/28/pakistan-s-army-rule/9d>

The daring raid that killed Osama Bin Laden marked a turning point not only in U.S-Pakistan ties but also in power relations within Pakistan. Most observers have focused on the first, but have failed to understand how worsening civil-military relations in Pakistan have contributed to the recent meltdown between Washington and Islamabad.

### **ON THE LINE**

By Bruce Riedel. The Brookings Institution. June 27, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0627\\_pakistan\\_riedel.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0627_pakistan_riedel.aspx)

The May 1 commando strike in Abbottabad, Pakistan, that killed Osama Bin Laden demonstrated one thing conclusively: that the United States cannot rely on Pakistan to deal with the al Qaeda threat. It's not sure yet whether the Pakistani intelligence service, or ISI, was clueless or actively complicit in hiding the most wanted man in the world, who was living a mile down the road from the Kakul military academy, the country's West Point. In either case the ISI is not a reliable or effective counterterrorist partner.

### **PAKISTAN MUST ACT AGAINST NETWORK THAT SHIELDED BIN LADEN**

By Lisa Curtis. The Heritage Foundation. June 25, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/06/Pakistan-Must-Act-Against-Network-That-Shielded-bin-Laden>

New information has revealed contacts between members of Pakistani terrorist group Harakat-ul-Mujahideen and Osama bin Laden's courier. These revelations show that Pakistan's segmented approach to terrorism contributed to bin Laden's ability to live undetected in a military town deep inside Pakistan. This country has long sought to distinguish between Kashmir-focused terrorist groups and al-Qaeda. U.S. officials should reject this distinction and make clear that they view any individuals who facilitate al-Qaeda as threats to America. If Pakistan fails to take action against terrorist organizations affiliated with al-Qaeda, Washington should withhold security aid to Islamabad.

### **THREE WAYS TO HELP PAKISTAN**

By Bruce Riedel. The Brookings Institution. June 23, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0623\\_pakistan\\_riedel.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0623_pakistan_riedel.aspx)

During his June 22 speech on the Way Forward in Afghanistan, President Obama said the United States "need to work with the Pakistani government to root out the cancer of violent

extremism, and we will insist that it keeps its commitments.” The author explains in this article how to do it in three steps.

### **GAUGING THE EFFECT OF OBAMA’S TROOP CUTS**

By Michael E. O'Hanlon. The Brookings Institution. June 23, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0623\\_afghanistan\\_ohanlon.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0623_afghanistan_ohanlon.aspx)

President Obama’s plan to pull 10,000 U.S. forces from Afghanistan this year out of the 100,000 presently there - and another 20,000 toward the end of 2012 - is not ideal from the point of view of the existing strategy. Modifications - some of them significant - will be needed relative to what military commanders assumed and intended. The integrated civil-military campaign plan that has been guiding coalition action and planning will need to be changed somewhat, and progress in stabilizing key parts of the country could be slowed, ironically prolonging the war that Mr. Obama has been seeking to begin to end.

### **U.S.-PAKISTAN TIES: UNEASY AND ESSENTIAL**

By Deborah Jerome. Council on Foreign Relations. June 17, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/pakistan/us-pakistan-ties-uneasy-essential/p25299>

The already fractious relationship between the United States and Pakistan has been further strained in recent days by a series of developments: Pakistan’s reported arrest of several citizens for allegedly assisting the May 1 raid by U.S. forces that killed Osama bin Laden; a surge in U.S. drone attacks that have killed suspected militants in Pakistan; and reports that intelligence shared by U.S. authorities with Pakistani counterparts about bombmaking factories resulted in a tip-off to the bombmakers, helping them elude capture.

### **PAK HAS EXHAUSTED ALL OPTIONS, NOW IT MUST GET WISER**

By Lisa Curtis. The Heritage Foundation. May 29, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Commentary/2011/05/Pak-Has-Exhausted-All-Options-Now-It-Must-Get-Wiser>

U.S.-Pakistan relations have taken a nose dive following the May 2 US military operation that killed Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad. U.S. patience with Pakistan is wearing thin, as evidenced by remarks U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton made following meetings with Pakistani leaders in Islamabad.

### **AFTER BIN LADEN: BRINGING CHANGE TO PAKISTAN’S COUNTERTERRORISM POLICIES**

By Lisa Curtis. The Heritage Foundation. May 12, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/05/After-bin-Laden-Bringing-Change-to-Pakistan-Counterterrorism-Policies>

The U.S. unilateral operation to track and kill Osama bin Laden deep inside Pakistan has raised several questions about the sustainability of the U.S.-Pakistan partnership in the fight against global terrorism. Relations between Islamabad and Washington were already strained, and the bin Laden operation has deepened the rift. It laid bare the enduring

mistrust between the two nations and demonstrated that each side is willing to edge closer to the other's red lines in pursuit of its own goals.

### AFRICA

#### **STAYING THE COURSE: U.S.-AFRICA RELATIONS**

By Melvin Ayogu. The Brookings Institution. June 30, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0629\\_us\\_africa\\_relations\\_ayogu.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0629_us_africa_relations_ayogu.aspx)

U.S.-Africa relations have certainly been on the front burner in recent weeks. Certainly both the United States and African countries value good relations. However, this does not fully explain why the Nigerian president visited the White House barely a week after his inauguration or why President Obama would host Gabonese President Ali Bongo, whose visit was knowingly controversial and caused plenty of public outrage. What do the presidents of Nigeria and Gabon hope to gain and what can the U.S. exact in return?

### ARAB UPRISINGS

#### **ASSAD DESERVES A SWIFT TRIP TO THE HAGUE**

By Madeleine Albright, Marwan Muasher. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 28, 2011.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/2011/06/28/assad-deserves-swift-trip-to-hague/b5a>

It is time for the international community to take a stand against Syria's use of violence against its citizens. The International Criminal Court in The Hague issued arrest warrants for Muammer Gaddafi and two of his closest lieutenants for alleged crimes against humanity. The United Nations Security Council should now direct the ICC to investigate whether Syrian president Bashar al-Assad is guilty of crimes against humanity. The charge: using lethal violence to repress peaceful demonstrations in support of democratic rule. The Arab League should also assume the same principled position on Syria that it took on Libya.

#### **QADDAFI'S ARREST WARRANT: THE FALSE PEACE-JUSTICE TRADEOFF**

By Stewart M. Patrick. Council on Foreign Relations. June 28, 2011.

<http://blogs.cfr.org/patrick/2011/06/28/qaddafi%E2%80%99s-arrest-warrant-the-false-peace-justice-tradeoff/>

The decision by the International Criminal Court (ICC) to issue a warrant for the arrest of Muammar al-Qaddafi for crimes against humanity has occasioned much gnashing of teeth from foreign policy realists like John Bolton, who clearly wish the three-judge panel had held its fire until the armed conflict in Libya had ended. What incentive does the Libyan leader have to relinquish power now, when he faces the prospect of being frog-marched to The Hague? Haven't we learned by now that accountability must be sacrificed in the interest of peace--or at a minimum, deferred until the shooting stops?

#### **MOROCCO'S MOMENT OF REFORM?**

By Anouar Boukhars, Shadi Hamid. The Brookings Institution. June 28, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0628\\_morocco\\_hamid\\_boukhars.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0628_morocco_hamid_boukhars.aspx)

Keen observers of Morocco have long argued that the gradual democratization of the rules of the political game will not materialize without bottom-up pressure from ordinary Moroccans. It is public outrage over corruption and political systems oriented around power and privilege that have served everywhere as a catalyst for systemic change. Despite the popularity of the monarchy in Morocco, there has been a growing mismatch between the public's aspirations for development and democracy and ruling elites' insistence that the existing institutional architecture is needed to accommodate gradual reforms while maintaining stability. The United States and the European Union should stop heaping praise on Morocco for being a model of reform it hasn't yet become. American and EU policy must be re-oriented to focus on a number of critical priorities.

#### **SYRIA'S CHALLENGE TO U.S. AND E.U.**

By Deborah Jerome. Council on Foreign Relations. June 27, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/syria/syrias-challenge-us-eu/p25355>

A number of analysts say Syria's unrest threatens to destabilize an already unsettled neighborhood and challenges Western governments that have chose to intervene in Libya on humanitarian grounds but have resisted doing so in Syria.

#### **PRIVATE PRAYERS FOR ASSAD'S SURVIVAL**

By Dilip Hiro. Yale Global. June 7, 2011.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/prayers-assads-survival>

Syrian streets have been the stage for protests and violent clashes since late January, but desire for stability from both friends and foes could ensure that Assad stays in power, warns the author. Syria's tough regime represents stability for Iraq, the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Israel and others.

#### **BEWARE THE PERILS OF LIBYA AFTER QADDAFI HAS GONE**

By Daniel L. Byman. The Brookings Institution. June 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2011/0620\\_libya\\_byman.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2011/0620_libya_byman.aspx)

NATO is divided on its aims in Libya, with some allies focusing on the protection of civilians rather than regime change. U.S. politics have made the diplomacy harder. The Obama administration backed into the war (wanting to "lead from behind," as one official said) and is not making a strong effort to sell it to Americans, who are understandably reluctant to see the United States set ambitious goals.

#### **MIDDLE EAST NOTES AND COMMENT: THE MIDDLE EAST TURNS EAST**

By Jon B. Alterman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. May 17, 2011. 2 pages.

[http://csis.org/files/publication/0511\\_MENC.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/0511_MENC.pdf)

As the United States struggles to understand the paradigm shifts underway in the Middle East, one shift has received almost no attention, and it should. After more than two

centuries of the United States viewing the Middle East from the perspective of an Atlantic power, the United States increasingly views the region from the perspective of a Pacific power as well. The shift has profound implications for the United States, the Middle East, Europe, and Asia.

## DEFENSE

### **REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON A UNIFIED SECURITY BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES**

By Lawrence Korb, Miriam Pemberton. Institute for Policy Studies. June 30, 2011.

[http://www.ips-dc.org/reports/unified\\_security\\_budget\\_fy2012](http://www.ips-dc.org/reports/unified_security_budget_fy2012)

With military cuts now on the negotiating table, this report expounds a set of expert recommendations on what to cut and yet keep us safe and secure.

### **SUSTAINING THE AIR FORCE NUCLEAR ENTERPRISE THROUGH OFFICER WORKFORCE PLANNING**

By Brandon T. Dues. RAND Corporation. June 29, 2011. 310 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/rgs\\_dissertations/2011/RAND\\_RGSD278.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2011/RAND_RGSD278.pdf)

This study examines how the United States Air Force (USAF) can sustain sufficient nuclear skills and experience within the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise. The research specifically examines the overall officer nuclear workforce's accumulated nuclear experience and determines where skill gaps exist based on the competencies required for nuclear-related jobs. Assuming that human capital development is one relevant factor that helps produce effective nuclear operations, this dissertation investigates how nuclear workforce policies might properly develop and sustain useful and effective human capital that consequently provides the USAF with safe, secure, and credible nuclear operations.

### **PROMOTING PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN THE U.S. MILITARY**

By Lisa S. Meredith, Cathy D. Sherbourne, Sarah J. Gaillot, Lydia Hansell, Hans V. Ritschard, Andrew M. Parker, Glenda Wrenn. RAND Corporation. June 27, 2011. 186 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\\_MG996.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG996.pdf)

As U.S. service members deploy for extended periods on a repeated basis, their ability to cope with the stress of deployment may be challenged. To assist the Department of Defense in understanding methodologies that could be useful in promoting resilience among service members and their families, the authors conducted a focused literature review to identify evidence-informed factors for promoting psychological resilience. The study also reviewed a subset of military resilience programs to determine the extent to which they included those evidence-informed factors. This report describes the context, approach, and findings from these research activities.

### **WAGING WAR WITH ROBOTS**

By Peter W. Singer. The Brookings Institution. June 2011. 8 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/interviews/2011/06\\_technology\\_singer/06\\_technology\\_singer.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/interviews/2011/06_technology_singer/06_technology_singer.pdf)

In an interview with Forbes/Wolfe Emerging Tech Blog, Peter Singer discusses broader trends in military technology across the globe, and whether the United States can maintain its competitive advantage on this playing field.

### **THE FUTURE OF UNMANNED NAVAL TECHNOLOGIES: A SECOND LOOK**

The Brookings Institution. May 13, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/events/2011/0513\\_roughead.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/events/2011/0513_roughead.aspx)

On May 13, the 21st Century Defense Initiative at Brookings hosted Admiral Gary Roughead, chief of naval operations and the highest ranking officer in the U.S. Navy, for a discussion of the U.S. Navy's use of unmanned naval technologies. Admiral Roughead, who addressed this issue at Brookings in 2009, gave an update on the development and integration of these systems into the current and future Navy force structure; the challenges that the Navy has encountered in deploying these systems; and the lessons learned to date. He also addressed the major operational challenges and benefits of new and rapidly evolving technologies and spoke to the doctrinal, legal and ethical questions that arise when using unmanned naval systems.

## DIPLOMACY

### **NEITHER ISOLATIONIST NOR NONINTERVENTIONIST: THE RIGHT WAY TO THINK ABOUT FOREIGN POLICY**

By Marion Smith. The Heritage Foundation. July 5, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/07/Neither-Isolationist-nor-Noninterventionist-The-Right-Way-to-Think-About-Foreign-Policy>

There is a lot of confusion about America's proper role in the world at the moment. The terms "isolationism" and "noninterventionism" are often used without clear meaning. These two concepts do have specific definitions that should be properly understood, but we must also be aware of how these terms are being used. The stakes are high, and America cannot afford another deadly encounter with isolationism. A debate is needed.

### **ALLIANCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

By Jeremy J. Ghez. RAND Corporation. June 28, 2011. 48 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional\\_papers/2011/RAND\\_OP340.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional_papers/2011/RAND_OP340.pdf)

This paper's argument is two-fold. First, the concepts of "partnership" and "alliance" deserve to be unpacked because they can reflect very different motivations and realities. Second, strategic partnerships do not exclusively take the form of a threat or an adversary-based alliance. The survey provides a categorization of alliances by identifying three drivers for state alignments: tactics, history and commonalities in political culture.

### **TURKEY AFTER THE ELECTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY**

By Sally McNamara and Ariel Cohen. The Heritage Foundation. June 8, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/06/Turkey-after-the-Elections-Implications-for-US-foreign-policy>

The outcome of these elections will have implications for more than that country's political model, however. U.S. foreign policy in the region and Turkey's future in Europe will also be affected as prominent foreign and domestic policy issues await the next Turkish government, including a democracy deficit; the war in Afghanistan; Ankara's role in NATO's future missile defense architecture; Turkey's stalled EU accession bid; deteriorating Turkish-Israeli relations; Turkey's support of Hamas; and the worrying Turkish-Iranian rapprochement.

### **FOOL ME TWICE: HOW THE UNITED STATES LOST LEBANON – AGAIN**

By Eric Edelman. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA). June 1, 2011.

<http://www.csbaonline.org/2011/06/01/fool-me-twice-how-the-united-states-lost-lebanon%e2%80%94again/>

For the second time in three decades, a substantial American investment of time, money, and effort to strengthen the Lebanese government and support its fledgling democracy has come to very little. Hezbollah, Tehran, and Damascus now dominate the country's intractable domestic politics. U.S. diplomacy is left powerless, wondering how to make the best of an increasingly untenable situation in the Levant.

### **TEN YEARS OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION: A LOST DECADE? A PARTNER FOR THE UNITED STATES?**

By Julie Boland. The Brookings Institution. June 2011. 62 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/06\\_shanghai\\_cooperation\\_organization\\_boland/06\\_shanghai\\_cooperation\\_organization\\_boland.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/06_shanghai_cooperation_organization_boland/06_shanghai_cooperation_organization_boland.pdf)

The U.S. military officers surveyed the foreign troops advancing with them toward the simulated terrorist stronghold. On the U.S. officers' right were Russian special operations forces, with a few Central Asian personnel alongside, and to their left were their Chinese counterparts. Seeing the variety of foreign equipment in action at the joint security exercise was amazing and hearing the cacophony of languages over the communications lines was a bit jarring, but most striking of all to the U.S. officers was the patch on everyone's arm--the Shanghai Cooperation Organization emblem.

### **THE WEST, THE REST, AND THE NEW MIDDLE EAST: OBAMA IN LONDON**

By Bruce Jones. The Brookings Institution. May 27, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0527\\_global\\_order\\_jones.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0527_global_order_jones.aspx)

The author is going back over President Obama's big speeches held at the end of May, including the one to the U.K. Parliament which he describes as a speech in the tradition of his Prague speech on nuclear disarmament, his Cairo speech on engagement with the Arab world, and his Nobel speech on the moral case for war: finely wrought, compelling arguments from a thoughtful president with an instinctive understanding of the changing world.

## FRANCE-U.S. RELATIONSHIP

### **LES AMERICAINS ET NOUS: « UNE HISTOIRE MARQUEE PAR LA SUSPICION »**

By Justin Vaïsse. The Brookings Institution. June 23, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/interviews/2011/0623\\_france\\_us\\_vaisse.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/interviews/2011/0623_france_us_vaisse.aspx)

Justin Vaïsse details in an interview for L'Express the contentious history of negative representations underlying French-American relations, from the American Revolution up to the recent affair involving Dominique Strauss-Kahn. Vaïsse highlights the impact of cultural and political differences, and how misconceptions on both sides of the Atlantic have caused strains in this constantly evolving relationship.

## IRAQ

### **GROWING SHADOWS IN AN UNSETTLED IRAQ**

Interviewee: Sean Kane, Iraq Program Officer, United States Institute of Peace. Interviewer: Bernard Gwertzman. Council on Foreign Relations. June 30, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/iraq/growing-shadows-unsettled-iraq/p25391>

June was the worst month for U.S. troop casualties in Iraq in three years and sectarian tensions have revived in reaction to regional protests. At the same time, Iraqis are concerned about an increasingly authoritarian state, widespread corruption, and continuing acts of terrorism, says Iraq expert Sean Kane, who recently returned from the country. He says tensions between Shiites and Sunnis have been "remagnified" by the popular revolt in Bahrain against a Sunni monarchy backed by Saudi Arabia, and by events in Syria, where the Alawite leadership of President Bashar al-Assad is under pressure. As to the withdrawal of U.S. forces by the end of this year, Kane says there's a broad political consensus that some U.S. troops should remain, and that Iraq isn't ready to take full charge of its external defense. But neither Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's government, nor Ayad Allawi's opposition, want to take the first step and call for the extension of U.S. troops.

## LATIN AMERICA

### **THE SECURITY SUMMIT IN CENTRAL AMERICA: ON THE MODEST MEANING OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY**

By Kevin Casas-Zamora. The Brookings Institution. June 30, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0630\\_central\\_america\\_casaszamora.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0630_central_america_casaszamora.aspx)

At last week's international conference convened to support Central America's regional security strategy, held in Guatemala City, all the talk was about the co-responsibility of drug-consuming countries, such as the United States and Europe's own, in solving the region's security crisis. But alas says the author, the meeting in Guatemala yielded relatively little in the way of fresh funds to combat organized crime in the isthmus.

## NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

### **THE CHALLENGE OF GAZA: POLICY OPTIONS AND BROADER IMPLICATIONS**

By Daniel L. Byman. The Brookings Institution. July 2011. 47 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/07\\_gaza\\_borders\\_byman/07\\_gaza\\_borders\\_byman.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/07_gaza_borders_byman/07_gaza_borders_byman.pdf)

Although both the United States and Israel devote tremendous attention to the Middle East peace process, the Gaza Strip and its Hamas government have continued to vex American and Israeli policymakers. With the most recent incarnation of peace talks between the Israeli government and Palestinian Authority at a standstill, and turmoil and political change spreading throughout the Middle East and North Africa, it has become even more important for policymakers in Jerusalem and Washington to understand the factors shaping developments in Gaza. This understanding is critical for policymakers to assess options, determine the benefits and drawbacks of the alternative policies, and make strong, informed decisions.

### **RETURN TO SENDER**

By Elliott Abrams. Council on Foreign Relations. June 27, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/israel/return-sender/p25317>

There is never a shortage of Middle East peace plans, and another has recently been proposed by a set of Washington luminaries --some with considerable Middle East experience and some with none at all. This new plan, dated June 23 and published in the New York Review of Books, appears to be a reaction to President Obama's speech at the State Department on May 19.

## NUCLEAR

### **A CRITERIA-BASED APPROACH TO NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN**

By Toby Dalton, Mark Hibbs, George Perkovich. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. June 2011. 16 pages.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/nsg\\_criteria.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/nsg_criteria.pdf)

Since the announcement of the U.S.-India nuclear cooperation initiative in 2005, Pakistan has sought to negotiate similar terms with Washington, Paris, and perhaps other capitals. Just like their counterparts in Dehli, Pakistani officials cite growing energy demand as justification for civil nuclear cooperation. But a civil nuclear cooperation arrangement for Pakistan has greater symbolic than practical importance.

## TERRORISM - COUNTERTERRORISM

### **MORE EFFICIENT COUNTERTERRORISM: OBAMA ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES SHIFT AWAY FROM RESOURCE-HEAVY OPERATIONS**

By Ken Gude, Ken Sofer, Aaron Gurley. Center for American Progress. July 1, 2011.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/more\\_efficient\\_countersterrorism.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/more_efficient_countersterrorism.html)

White House counterterrorism chief John Brennan recently announced a new effort to give the United States a surgeon's precision in the fight against terrorism by focusing more directly on Al Qaeda. The new counterterrorism strategy aims to address the evolving threat of a decentralized Al Qaeda through smaller, discreet operations, and recognizes the need to provide nonmilitary assistance to civilians in the most vulnerable areas exploited by terrorists.

### **U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND COUNTER-TERRORISM CENTER REPORTING TERRORISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND CENTRAL ASIA, AUGUST 2010**

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. June 29, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/us-state-department-and-counter-terrorism-center-reporting-terrorism-middle-east-and-cen>

The Burke Chair has prepared two new reports on terrorism in North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia: 2007-2010. These reports draw on unclassified U.S. reporting by the National Counterterrorism Center and the U.S. Department of State.

**First Report: Patterns in Terrorism in North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia: 2007-2010.** By Anthony H. Cordesman, Andrew C. Gagel. 49 pages.

[https://csis.org/files/publication/110629\\_MENA\\_Central\\_Asia\\_China\\_Terrorism\\_2007\\_2010.pdf](https://csis.org/files/publication/110629_MENA_Central_Asia_China_Terrorism_2007_2010.pdf)

**Second Report: U.S. State Department and Counter-Terrorism Center Reporting Terrorism in the Middle East and Central Asia, August 2010.** By Anthony H. Cordesman. 89 pages.

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110629\\_US\\_State\\_Survey\\_MENA\\_Cent\\_Asia\\_Terrorism\\_2010.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110629_US_State_Survey_MENA_Cent_Asia_Terrorism_2010.pdf)

### **CHANGING LAW ENFORCEMENT CULTURE TO FACE TODAY'S THREATS**

By Matt Mayer and Scott Erickson. The Heritage Foundation. June 23, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/06/Changing-Todays-Law-Enforcement-Culture-to-Face-21st-Century-Threats>

Many aspects of the terror threat, from communication between terrorist groups to recruitment of new members, have been changing, largely due to ever-developing Internet technology and new possibilities in cyberspace. One new trend is the lone-wolf terrorist. New developments in the terror threat require a cultural shift of entrenched attitudes and approaches in law enforcement agencies across the country. Robust partnerships between the federal government and states and localities are also a crucial part of fighting 21<sup>st</sup> century crime and terrorism.

### **AL QAEDA AFTER BIN LADEN: IMPLICATIONS FOR AMERICAN STRATEGY**

By Brian Michael Jenkins. RAND Corporation. June 22, 2011. 10 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/testimonies/2011/RAND\\_CT365.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/testimonies/2011/RAND_CT365.pdf)

Testimony presented before the House Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities on June 22, 2011.

### **CENTRAL ASIAN TERRORISM: AN EMERGING THREAT TO U.S. SECURITY**

By Ariel Cohen, Morgan Roach. The Heritage Foundation. June 13, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/06/Central-Asian-Terrorism-An-Emerging-Threat-to-US-Security>

As the United States and NATO battle al-Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan and Pakistan, radical Islamic organizations are expanding north through the porous borders of Central Asia. The U.S. and NATO must pay closer attention to the spread of international terrorism and the negative implications for U.S. and Central Asian security.

### **AFTER BIN LADEN: SUPPORT THE PATRIOT ACT**

By Jena Baker McNeill, Jessica Zuckerman. The Heritage Foundation. May 17, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/05/After-Bin-Laden-Support-the-PATRIOT-Act>

Osama bin Laden's death was undoubtedly a major victory for the United States and civilized society. The War on Terrorism, however, is not over. Successful counterterrorism policies, capable of stopping these threats before they materialize, require tools that empower counterterrorism and law enforcement investigators to track down leads, including in local communities. Those tools include two provisions of the PATRIOT Act and one in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which provide national security investigators with more extensive means to prevent acts of terrorism. Congress and the Administration should ensure that these tools are made a permanent piece of the nation's counterterrorism policy.

Previous issues of Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the Web are available at:

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