



## Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web -- August 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**

### **STRATEGY TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL CRIME: ADDRESSING CONVERGING THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY**

White House. July 2011. 38 pages.

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Strategy\\_to\\_Combat\\_Transnational\\_Organized\\_Crime\\_July\\_2011.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Strategy_to_Combat_Transnational_Organized_Crime_July_2011.pdf)

### **COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM 2010**

Department of State. August 18, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2010/index.htm>

### **DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA**

Testimony Before the Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs. August 3, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2011/169501.htm>

### **RESPONDING TO DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA**

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Don Yamamoto, Bureau of African Affairs; Before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs. August 3, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/af/rls/rm/2011/169505.htm>

### **U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AND THE OSCE: FROM ASTANA TO VILNIUS**

Assistant Secretary Philip H. Gordon, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs; Statement before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. July 28, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/rm/2011/169234.htm>

### **AXIS OF ABUSE: U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY TOWARD IRAN AND SYRIA - PART 1**

Assistant Secretary Jeffrey D. Feltman, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs; House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia. July 27, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rm/169163.htm>

### **U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY TOWARD IRAN AND SYRIA**

Assistant Secretary Michael H. Posner, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor;  
Statement Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on the Middle East  
and South Asia. July 27, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/rm/2011/169180.htm>

### **MANPADS: COMBATING THE THREAT TO GLOBAL AVIATION FROM MAN-PORTABLE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS**

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. Department of State. July 27, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/fs/169139.htm>

### **U.S. POLICY IN YEMEN**

Coordinator Daniel Benjamin, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism; Testimony  
Before the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South and Central Asian Affairs of the Senate  
Committee on Foreign Relations. July 19, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/rm/2011/165195.htm>

### **U.S. POLICY IN YEMEN**

Deputy Assistant Secretary Janet Sanderson, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs. July 19, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rm/168850.htm>

### **TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE HEARING ON SOMALIA - ASSESSING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE FAILED STATE OF SOMALIA**

Deputy Assistant Secretary Reuben Brigety, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration;  
Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and  
Human Rights. July 7, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/g/prm/rls/rmks/2011/168614.htm>

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

#### **IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: ACTIONS NEEDED TO ENHANCE THE ABILITY OF ARMY BRIGADES TO SUPPORT THE ADVISING MISSION**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. August 2, 2011. 34 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11760.pdf>

#### **AFGHANISTAN: ACTIONS NEEDED TO IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY OF U.S. ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN GOVERNMENT**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. July 20, 2011. 48 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11710.pdf>

**PAKISTAN ASSISTANCE: RELATIVELY LITTLE OF THE \$3 BILLION IN REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IS SUBJECT TO STATE'S CERTIFICATION OF PAKISTAN'S PROGRESS ON NONPROLIFERATION AND COUNTERTERRORISM ISSUES**

U.S. Government Accountability Office. July 19, 2011. 18 pages.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11786r.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. August 5, 2011. 31 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170497.pdf>

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

By Susan B. Epstein, Marian Leonardo Lawson. Congressional Research Service. August 4, 2011. 34 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170494.pdf>

**THE PEACE CORPS: CURRENT ISSUES**

By Curt Tarnoff. Congressional Research Service. August 4, 2011. 16 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170492.pdf>

**U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONSHIP: OVERVIEW OF POLICY ISSUES**

By Shirley A. Kan, Wayne M. Morrison. Congressional Research Service. August 4, 2011. 18 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170495.pdf>

**BRAZIL-U.S. RELATIONS**

By Peter J. Meyer. Congressional Research Service. July 29, 2011. 37 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170501.pdf>

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

By Susan B. Epstein, K. Alan Kronstadt. Congressional Research Service. July 28, 2011. 44 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170512.pdf>

**TAIWAN: MAJOR U.S. ARMS SALES SINCE 1990**

By Shirley A. Kan. Congressional Research Service. July 27, 2011. 73 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170511.pdf>

**INTERNATIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: U.S. RESPONSE AND POLICY ISSUES**

By Luisa Blanchfield, Rhoda Margesson, Tiaji Salaam-Blyther, Nina M. Serafino, Liana Sun Wyler. Congressional Research Service. July 26, 2011. 34 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170507.pdf>

**U.S.-VIETNAM RELATIONS IN 2011: CURRENT ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY**

By Mark E. Manyin. Congressional Research Service. July 26, 2011. 36 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170509.pdf>

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

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. July 25, 2011. 100 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170505.pdf>

**AFRICA COMMAND: U.S. STRATEGIC INTERESTS AND THE ROLE OF THE U.S. MILITARY IN AFRICA**

By Lauren Ploch. Congressional Research Service. July 22, 2011. 43 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170502.pdf>

**U.S.-MEXICAN SECURITY COOPERATION: THE MERIDA INITIATIVE AND BEYOND**

By Clare Ribando Seelke, Kristin M. Flinkea. Congressional Research Service. July 22, 2011. 48 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/170503.pdf>

**U.S. NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH INDIA: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Paul K. Kerr. Congressional Research Service. July 21, 2011. 48 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169372.pdf>

**IRAN SANCTIONS**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. July 20, 2011. 70 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169329.pdf>

**PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS: PROLIFERATION AND SECURITY ISSUES**

By Paul K. Kerr, Mary Beth Nikitin. Congressional Research Service. July 20, 2011. 29 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169328.pdf>

**THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Luisa Blanchfield. Congressional Research Service. July 18, 2011. 30 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169327.pdf>

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

By Kristin Archick. Congressional Research Service. July 18, 2011. 21 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169330.pdf>

**IRAQ: POLITICS, GOVERNANCE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. July 15, 2011. 40 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169064.pdf>

**U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES (SOF): BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

By Andrew Feickert. Congressional Research Service. July 15, 2011. 21 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169065.pdf>

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

By Kenneth Katzman. Congressional Research Service. July 7, 2011. 28 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169020.pdf>

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

By Susan B. Epstein, Marian Leonardo Lawson, Tamara J. Resler. Congressional Research Service. July 7, 2011. 34 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169056.pdf>

**UNITED NATIONS REFORM: U.S. POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

By Luisa Blanchfield. Congressional Research Service. July 7, 2011. 32 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169023.pdf>

**CLOSING GUANTANAMO DETENTION CENTER**

By Michael John Garcia, Jennifer E. Elsea, R. Chuck Mason, Edward C. Liu. Congressional Research Service. July 6, 2011. 59 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/169054.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

**U.S. CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN: THE NEED FOR PERSPECTIVE**

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 8, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/us-casualties-afghanistan-need-perspective>

There are good reasons to question whether the U.S. should stay in Afghanistan. They include the quality of governance and the problems with President Hamid Karzai; the value of winning in Afghanistan without success in dealing with Pakistan; the ability to create a stable Afghan regime after phasing out troops and aid; and the sheer cost of any degree of success in money and lives, at time that the Congressional Research Service estimates that the war has already cost at least \$557 billion, and the Department of Defense estimates that U.S. casualties alone total 1,557 killed and 13,011 wounded. Committing oneself to combat should impose to constantly reexamine the strategic value and cost of the war.

**AFGHAN PEACE TALKS: A PRIMER**

By James Shinn, James Dobbins. RAND Corporation. 2011. 128 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\\_MG1131.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1131.pdf)

The objective of a negotiated peace has been firmly embraced by both the Afghan and American governments and endorsed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and most of Afghanistan's neighbors. The American objective in these negotiations should be a stable and peaceful Afghanistan that neither hosts nor collaborates with international terrorists. Only to the extent that other issues impinge on this objective should American negotiators be drawn into a discussion of Afghanistan's social or constitutional issues. Because the United States is poorly placed to broker a peace settlement, and because third-party assistance in overseeing the implementation of an accord will be required, the authors recommend that the United States seek the appointment of a United Nations-endorsed facilitator to promote agreement on such issues as a venue for the talks, participation, and the agenda.

ARAB UPRISINGS

**LIBYA WILL STILL NEED HELP AFTER QADDAFI'S DEPARTURE: WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY NEEDS TO DO**

By Sarah Margon. Center for American Progress. August 22, 2011.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/08/libya\\_next\\_stage.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/08/libya_next_stage.html)

Sarah Margon lays out what role the United States and international community should play as Libya ousts its dictator and begins a new era.

### **U.S. PRIORITIES IN A CHANGING MIDDLE EAST**

Interviewee: Robert Danin. Council on Foreign Relations. July 27, 2011.

<http://www.cfr.org/middle-east/us-priorities-changing-middle-east/p25544>

Ongoing political turbulence in the Middle East, notably in Egypt, Libya, and Syria, poses a continued challenge for an Obama administration confronting a daunting debt ceiling and deficit crisis as well as other issues. While the administration has stressed its support for democracy movements in the region, it should steer clear of a “one-size-fits-all” policy in response to the “Arab Spring,” says CFR's Robert Danin. He stresses the importance of fostering economic development in the region to bolster political change, and working with Syria's neighbors and the international community to find a common position on Syria.

### **SECRETARY CLINTON SHOULD GO TO YEMEN: U.S. SHOULD OPENLY LEND DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT TO COUNTRY'S VICE PRESIDENT**

By Ken Gude, Ken Sofer, Aaron Gurley. Center for American Progress. July 12, 2011.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/secretary\\_clinton\\_yemen.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/secretary_clinton_yemen.html)

The United States has little capacity to force political change in Yemen. But it is perceived with some justification as only caring about Yemen because of terrorism and not about Yemenis. Symbolism counts in such situations, and the Obama administration can break out of the dynamic that casts America in a negative light with the Yemeni people. It is time for Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Agency for International Development Administrator Raj Shah to go to Yemen and take on a greater public role in building support for Vice President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi as the leader of a political transition and boosting awareness of American support for the Yemeni people.

## CHINA - TAIWAN

### **IS CHINA'S AIRCRAFT CARRIER A THREAT TO U.S. INTERESTS?**

By Bonnie S. Glaser, Brittany Billingsley. Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 11, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/chinas-aircraft-carrier-threat-us-interests>

On August 10, 2011, China's first aircraft carrier set sail from Dalian Port on its maiden voyage. Announcing the sailing, China's Defense Ministry stated that the inaugural sea trial would be brief. The unusually public announcement of the carrier's sea trial stands in contrast to the secretive test flight of China's first stealth fighter jet last January and its test of an antisatellite weapon in January 2007, and was welcomed by the Pentagon as a sign of greater transparency by the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

## **U.S.-CHINA-TAIWAN RELATIONS IN THE RUN-UP TO 2012 ELECTIONS IN TAIWAN AND THE U.S. AND LEADERSHIP TRANSITION IN CHINA**

By Bonnie S. Glaser. Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 11, 2011. 9 pages.

<http://csis.org/files/publication/Glaser%20US-Taiwan-China%20Carnegie%207-7-11.pdf>

Eased tensions and increased economic integration between Taiwan and Mainland China in recent years have contributed substantially to the stabilization of the triangular relationship among Taiwan, China and the United States. In 2012, presidential elections will be held in both Taiwan and the U.S., with the possibility that current leaders Ma Ying-jeou and Barack Obama will be re-elected or voted out of office and replaced by political opponents. China's President Hu Jintao will step down from his position as general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party at the 18th National Party Congress in the fall and relinquish his position as state president in the spring of 2013. These political processes and their unknown outcomes invariably introduce a degree of uncertainty into the U.S.-China-Taiwan relationship.

## **DEFENSE**

### **DEFENSE BUDGETS CUTS AND NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS TO US STRATEGY**

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 22, 2011. 135 pages.

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110818\\_defense\\_resources\\_threats.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110818_defense_resources_threats.pdf)

The U.S. Congress has passed budget legislation that threatens devastating cuts in national security funding if the Congress does not act to find meaningful solutions to the nation's debt and deficit problems by the end of 2011. These cuts, however, are only one of several non-traditional threats to U.S. security.

### **THE WRONG WAR: THE INSISTENCE ON APPLYING COLD WAR METAPHORS TO CYBERSECURITY IS MISPLACED AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE**

By Peter W. Singer, Noah Shachtman. The Brookings Institution. August 15, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2011/0815\\_cybersecurity\\_singer\\_shachtman.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2011/0815_cybersecurity_singer_shachtman.aspx)

While applying lessons from the past can be a useful analytic tool, we frequently unearth old analogies that may not be the right fit for the new problem we face. Today, the hit makers of Washington could be making a similar mistake when it comes to cybersecurity, trying to jam a new issue into the wrong historic framework: cyber-security's dynamics, threats and responses are consistently compared to the technology of nuclear weapons and the standoff between the United States and Soviet Union. The problem is that the song is not the same and the historic fit to the Cold War is actually not so neat.

### **WARNING: HOLLOW FORCE AHEAD! THE EFFECT OF EVER MORE DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS ON U.S. ARMED FORCES**

By Thomas Donnelly, Gary J. Schmitt. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. The Heritage Foundation. July 21, 2011. 8 pages.

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/D2-Hollow-Force-Final-July2011.pdf>

If Obama's defense cuts are realized, this modern day "hollow force" will be less capable of securing America's interests and preserving the international leadership role that rests upon military preeminence, according to the authors.

### **THE DIGITAL KASSERINE PASS: THE BATTLE OVER COMMAND AND CONTROL OF DOD'S CYBER FORCES**

By David C. Hathaway. The Brookings Institution. July 15, 2011. 32 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0715\\_cyber\\_forces\\_hathaway/0715\\_cyber\\_forces\\_hathaway.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0715_cyber_forces_hathaway/0715_cyber_forces_hathaway.pdf)

The dramatic increase in reliance on cyberspace over the last decade for U.S. military operations resulted in the creation of the sub-unified command, U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM). Its mission is to operate and defend the global information grid and conduct full-spectrum cyberspace operations, if required. However, the regional combatant commands (COCOMs) see cyberspace as another operational domain that they want and need to integrate with the physical domains of air, land, sea and space. These two perspectives are at odds with each other with respect to the optimal command and control (C2) structure for cyberspace. The challenge is to develop a command and control structure that allows USCYBERCOM to execute its global responsibilities while also allowing the geographic commanders the ability to effectively integrate cyber operations into their plans and operations.

### **CYBER-PHYSICAL ATTACKS AND DRONE STRIKES: THE NEXT HOMELAND SECURITY THREAT**

By John Villasenor. The Brookings Institution. July 5, 2011.

[http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/0705\\_drones\\_villasenor.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/0705_drones_villasenor.aspx)

Most of the attention to the issue of cyberattacks is focused on the potential for the malicious use of electronic devices, computer systems and networks. But there is a closely related and much less widely appreciated threat in the form of physical attacks launched using cyber-physical systems. While the research community has focused on the many beneficial uses of cyber-physical systems including, it is important to recognize that these platforms can be used for malicious purposes as well. In that respect, drones, also known as unmanned aerial vehicles or UAVs, constitute a significant potential security threat.

## DIPLOMACY

### **GETTING FOREIGN POLICY RIGHT**

By Elbridge Colby. Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 4, 2011. 2 pages.

<http://csis.org/files/publication/pac1141.pdf>

Political sentiment in the United States seems to be turning against the interventions and nation-building projects that have characterized U.S. foreign policy in recent years. The revulsion at the cost and size of government, including the cost of expensive wars in the Middle East, has been amply demonstrated during the debt ceiling drama of recent weeks. President Obama has spoken of the need to nation-build at home rather than in Afghanistan

while most Republican presidential contenders showed aversion to the Libyan operation and an unending expansive role in Afghanistan in their first primary debate in New Hampshire. Congressional grumbling is growing against further doubling-down in Afghanistan and the meandering intervention in Libya.

### **REASSESSING AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY IN SOUTH ASIA**

By Sadanand Dhume. Testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. July 26, 2011. 6 pages.

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/dhumehouseforeignaffirstestimony.pdf>

A successful U.S. strategy in South Asia would involve continuing the bipartisan consensus on deepening ties with India while devising a new, more robust approach toward Pakistan that presses it to combat radical Islamist militancy more effectively.

### **ARAB ATTITUDES, 2011**

By James Zogby. Arab American Institute Foundation. 2011. 13 pages.

<http://www.aaiusa.org/page/-/Polls/ArabAttitudes-2011.pdf>

With the 2008 election of Barack Obama, favorable attitudes toward the U.S. more than doubled in many Arab countries. But in the two years since his famous "Cairo speech," ratings for both the U.S. and the President have spiraled downwards. The President is seen overwhelmingly as failing to meet the expectations set during his speech, and the vast majority of those surveyed disagree with U.S policies.

### **ALLIANCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE U.S.-EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP**

By Jeremy J. Ghez. RAND Corporation. 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. This report provides a categorization of alliances by identifying three drivers for state alignments: tactics, history and commonalities in political culture. It presents a discussion of the last driver -- commonalities in political culture -- and a methodology to identify natural alliances that the author applies to the U.S.-European partnership. Understanding the differences between the driving forces of alliances has policy implications for the United States and European powers, especially as they seek to redefine the purpose of their partnership in the 21st century international landscape.

## INDIA

### **U.S.-INDIA TIES: THE LIMITS TO DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH NEW DELHI**

By Sourabh Gupta. Center for Strategic and International Studies. July 25, 2011. 2 pages.

<http://csis.org/files/publication/pac1138.pdf>

Much has been written over the past decade about the promise of a transformed U.S.-India strategic relationship, both globally and in Asia. From safeguarding the global commons to promoting the spread of democratic values to preventing the domination of Asia by a single power, this partnership of “natural allies” is deemed to be “indispensable” for stability and prosperity in the 21st century. Much less has been noted about the limits to such cooperation. Yet with Secretary of State Hillary Clinton having passed through New Delhi in July following the second round of the annual U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, one of only a half-dozen such dialogs that the U.S. has, these limits appear to be kicking in forcefully.

### **U.S.-INDIA STRATEGIC DIALOGUE**

By S. Amer Latif, Rajan Narang. Center for Strategic and International Studies. July 18, 2011.

<http://csis.org/publication/us-india-strategic-dialogue>

U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue was launched a year ago by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to serve as the capstone dialogue between the United States and India. The purpose of the dialogue is to assess progress, provide policy guidance, and propose new areas of cooperation across the breadth of the U.S.-India relationship. Aside from counterterrorism and homeland security, there are a number of key areas that come up for discussion.

### IRAN

### **U.S. AND IRANIAN STRATEGIC COMPETITION**

By D. Brandon Fite, Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 11, 2011. 34 pages.

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110811\\_Iran\\_Chapter\\_X.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110811_Iran_Chapter_X.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.

### KOREA

### **U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO SOUTH KOREA?**

By Ralph A. Cossa. Center for Strategic and International Studies. July 26, 2011. 2 pages.

<http://csis.org/files/publication/pac1139.pdf>

Support for the U.S.-R.O.K. alliance has never seemed stronger in South Korea. These countries appear to be in lock step when it comes to dealing with the North and their two presidents seem to genuinely like and respect one another, thus permitting an unprecedented level of trust and cooperation. A growing number of South Koreans, however, including many prominent politicians, are calling for the reintroduction of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons to South Korea, and an even larger number believe that the South needs its own independent nuclear weapons capability to match that of the North.

## NATIONAL SECURITY

### **CHINA'S SPACE PROGRAM: A GROWING FACTOR IN U.S. SECURITY PLANNING**

By Dean Cheng. The Heritage Foundation. August 16, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/08/Chinas-Space-Program-A-Growing-Factor-in-US-Security-Planning>

Growing Chinese counterspace capabilities are beginning to threaten U.S. space superiority and therefore the ability of the U.S. to support its friends and allies and to deter aggression. To deal with the challenge, the U.S. should maintain and expand robust space capabilities, develop alternatives to space-based systems to reduce American vulnerability, and increase U.S. knowledge and understanding of Chinese space capabilities.

## NATO

### **NATO'S NUCLEAR FUTURE: THE ALLIANCE'S POSTURE REVIEW, NON-STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE AND ARMS CONTROL**

An Arms Control Initiative Event. The Brookings Institution. July 19, 2011. 61 pages.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0719\\_nato/20110719\\_nato\\_nuclear.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2011/0719_nato/20110719_nato_nuclear.pdf)

In early 2011, NATO launched its Deterrence and Defense Posture Review, which has been tasked to define an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional and missile defense forces for the 28 nations that are members of the alliance. At a time when some suggest the alliance should reduce or eliminate U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, the review is examining key issues surrounding NATO's nuclear posture in the current security environment. As NATO reviews its posture, Washington and NATO will also consider how U.S. and Russian non-strategic nuclear weapons might be dealt with in an arms control context.

## NUCLEAR

### **NUCLEAR DETERRENCE IN EUROPE: RUSSIAN APPROACHES TO A NEW ENVIRONMENT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES**

By James T. Quinlivan, Olga Oliker. RAND Corporation. August 18, 2011. 11 pages.

[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND\\_MG1075.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2011/RAND_MG1075.pdf)

Through a variety of policies and actions -- and most recently in a new military doctrine adopted in February 2010 -- Russia has indicated the types of situations and threats that might cause it to resort to using nuclear weapons. This volume examines Russia's evolving framework for nuclear deterrence and its implications for U.S. military operations in Europe.

### **U.S.-FRENCH NUCLEAR COOPERATION: STRETCHING THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL STRATEGIC PARADIGMS**

By Bruno Tertrais. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies. July 26, 2011.

[http://cns.miis.edu/wmdjunction/110726\\_us\\_french\\_cooperation.htm](http://cns.miis.edu/wmdjunction/110726_us_french_cooperation.htm)

Newly declassified documents illuminate the nuclear collaboration between Washington and Paris -- and reinforce that the U.S.-India nuclear deal is a very different type of partnership.

### RUSSIA

#### **RETHINKING RESET: RE-EXAMINING THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION RUSSIA POLICY**

By Ariel Cohen. The Heritage Foundation. July 21, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Testimony/2011/07/Rethinking-Reset-Re-Examining-the-Obama-Administration-Russia-Policy>

Testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. For the past two years, the Obama Administration has touted its Russia “reset policy” as one of its great diplomatic achievements. President Obama has spent an inordinate amount of time cultivating Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and making him his principal diplomatic interlocutor --despite the fact that Medvedev is Prime Minister Vladimir Putin’s appointed protégé, with no political base of his own. The grave error made in assessing who was in charge led to a chain of strategic miscalculations in relations with Moscow.

### TURKEY

#### **THE ARAB SPRING INTRODUCES TURKEY TO THE WORLD OF FOREIGN POLICY DOUBLE STANDARDS**

By Ken Sofer, Tyler Evans. Center for American Progress. August 3, 2011.

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/08/turkey\\_foreign\\_policy.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/08/turkey_foreign_policy.html)

Turkey has exposed itself to a transition marked by turmoil and violence with its growing role in the Middle East. The Arab Spring crises are testing Turkey’s new foreign policy like never before, forcing it to make tough choices between upholding its values and protecting its interests. Nevertheless, Turkey is a key player in the region and the United States will need to take Turkey’s rapidly adapting foreign policy into consideration in its broader Eastern Mediterranean strategy.

### TERRORISM - COUNTERTERRORISM

#### **AFTER OSLO: LESSONS FOR THE UNITED STATES**

By James Jay Carafano. The Heritage Foundation. July 28, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/07/After-Oslo-Attacks-Lessons-for-the-United-States>

Details of the attack in Oslo and the response continue to unfold. This incident is a stark reminder that armed assaults have become the new Improvised Explosive Device (also used in the Oslo attacks), the latest innovation in spreading terror. There is no excuse not to prepare now for this kind of threat.

**HEZBOLLAH IN LATIN AMERICA: IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. HOMELAND SECURITY**

By Roger F. Noriega. Testimony before the House Committee on Homeland Security.  
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. July 7, 2011. 4 pages.

<http://www.aei.org/docLib/20110707-Noriega-Testimony.pdf>

It is well known, according to the author, that Hezbollah acts as a proxy for Iran--specifically, of the Qods Force of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps. These determined and deadly enemies of the United States have made substantial progress in the last six years to expand their influence and operations in Latin America.

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

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