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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

REPORTS

[National Military Strategy of the United States of America 2011: Redefining America's Military Leadership](#). Joint Chiefs of Staff. February 8, 2011.

[2010 Year in Review: Conflict Prevention and Stabilization Operations](#). Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, U.S. Department of State. February 9, 2011.

[Fact Sheet: New Actions on Guantánamo and Detainee Policy](#). Office of the Press Secretary, The White House. March 7, 2011.

Sharp, Jeremy M. [Egypt: The January 25 Revolution and Implications for U.S. Foreign Policy](#). Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. February 11, 2011.

Blanchard, Christopher M.; Zanolini, Jim. [Libya: Background and U.S. Relations](#). Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. February 18, 2011.

White, Jeffrey. [Options for Military Intervention in Libya](#). Washington Institute for Near East Policy. March 8, 2011.

Katzman, Kenneth. [Bahrain: Reform, Security, and U.S. Policy](#). Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 2, 2011.

Sharp, Jeremy M. [Yemen: Background and U.S. Relations](#). Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 3, 2011.

[Transatlantic Trends: Immigration 2010](#). German Marshall Fund of the United States; Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation; Compagnia di San Paolo; the Barrow Cadbury Trust. February 2011.

Quinlan, Joseph. [Losing Control: The Transatlantic Partnership, the Developing Nations, and the Next Phase of Globalization](#). Transatlantic Academy. March 2011.

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Jarvenpaa, Minna. [Making Peace in Afghanistan: The Missing Political Strategy](#). U.S. Institute for Peace. February 2011.

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Nelson, Rick "Ozzie"; Sanderson, Tomas M. [A Thread Transformed: Al Qaeda and Associated Movements in 2011](#). Center for Strategic and International Studies. February 2011.

McNamara, Sally. [The EU–U.S. Counterterrorism Relationship: An Agenda for Cooperation](#). The Heritage Foundation. March 8, 2011.

Shirk, David A. [The Drug War in Mexico: Confronting a Shared Threat](#). Council on Foreign Relations. March 2011.

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Russell Mead, Walter. [The Tea Party and American Foreign Policy: What Populism Means for Globalism](#). *Foreign Affairs*. March/April 2011.

Khalidi, Rashid. [Reflections on the Revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt](#). *Foreign Policy*. February 24, 2011.

Hicham Ben Abdallah. [The Split in Arab Culture](#). *Journal of Democracy*. January 2011.

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Samans, Richard; Schwab, Klaus; Malloch-Brown, Mark. [Running the World, After the Crash. Has the era of global cooperation ended before it began?](#) *Foreign Policy*. January/February 2011.

Christensen, Thomas J. [The Advantages of an Assertive China: Responding to Beijing's Abrasive Diplomacy](#). *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2011.

Weitz, Richard. [Nervous Neighbors: China Finds a Sphere of Influence](#). *World Affairs*. March/April 2011.

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Pham, J. Peter. [Foreign Influences and Shifting Horizons: The Ongoing Evolution of al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb](#). *Orbis*. February 2011.

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REPORTS

[A Strategy for American Innovation: Securing Our Economic Growth and Prosperity](#). The White House. February 4, 2011.

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Gellman, Barton. [The Secret World of Extreme Militias](#). *Time*. September 30, 2010.

Barkow, Rachel E. [Federalism and Criminal Law: What the Feds Can Learn from the States](#). *Michigan Law Review*. January 2011.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

REPORTS

NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2011: REDEFINING AMERICA'S MILITARY LEADERSHIP

Joint Chiefs of Staff. February 8, 2011 [PDF format, 24 pages]

http://www.jcs.mil/content/files/2011-02/020811084800_2011_NMS_-_08_FEB_2011.pdf

"The ongoing shifts in relative power and increasing interconnectedness in the international order indicate a strategic inflection point. This requires America's foreign policy to employ an adaptive blend of diplomacy, development, and defense. While the strength of our military will continue to underpin national security, we must continuously adapt our approaches to how we exercise power. Leadership is how we exercise the full spectrum of power to defend our national interests and advance international security and stability. The United States remains the world's preeminent power, even as a growing number of state and non-state actors exhibit consequential influence. This changing distribution of power indicates evolution to a "multi-nodal" world characterized more by shifting, interest-driven coalitions based on diplomatic, military, and economic power, than by rigid security competition between opposing blocs."

2010 YEAR IN REVIEW: CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, U.S. Department of State. February 9, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/s/crs/rls/rls/156230.htm>

This document reviews 2010 highlights of U.S. conflict and stabilization operations centered around the State Department's Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization. The Office addresses the need for collaborative, government-wide foreign policy tools to address the diverse stabilization needs of the global community. News of political conflict comes from all corners of the globe with unsettling regularity. In 2010, violence continued in countries such as Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Mozambique saw food riots, while the Kyrgyz Republic witnessed the ouster of one government and tensions after an outbreak of ethnic violence. To respond to complex situations like these, Congress created the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) and the Civilian Response Corps. In 2010, S/CRS and the Corps worked on conflict prevention and stabilization in many countries central to national security. This work expanded the abilities of U.S. posts to address critical issues, uniting expertise from across the U.S. government in support of U.S. foreign policy. This report outlines a number of accomplishments in bringing peace and stability to countries in crisis.

FACT SHEET: NEW ACTIONS ON GUANTÁNAMO AND DETAINEE POLICY

Office of the Press Secretary, The White House. March 7, 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/03/07/fact-sheet-new-actions-guant-namo-and-detainee-policy>

"In a speech nearly two years ago at the National Archives, the President advanced a four-part approach to closing the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, keeping our country safe, and upholding the law: (1) to bring detainees to justice in prosecutions in either federal civilian courts or in reformed military commissions, (2) to comply with court-ordered releases of detainees, (3) to transfer detainees from Guantanamo whenever it is possible to do so safely and humanely, and (4) when neither prosecution nor other legal options are available, to hold these individuals in lawful military detention. He affirmed that "whenever feasible, we will try those who have violated American criminal laws in federal courts." The Administration remains committed to closing the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, and to maintain a lawful, sustainable and principled regime for the handling of detainees there, consistent with the full range of U.S. national security interests."

EGYPT: THE JANUARY 25 REVOLUTION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Sharp, Jeremy M. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. February 11, 2011 [PDF format, 39 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157112.pdf>

"This report provides an overview of U.S.-Egyptian relations, Egyptian politics, and U.S. foreign aid to Egypt. U.S. policy toward Egypt has long been framed as an investment in regional stability, built primarily on long-running military cooperation and sustaining the March 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Successive U.S. Administrations have viewed Egypt's government as a moderating influence in the Middle East. At the same time, there have been increasing U.S. calls for Egypt to democratize. In recent years, congressional views of U.S.-Egyptian relations have varied. Many lawmakers have viewed Egypt as a stabilizing regional force, but some members have argued for the United States to pressure Egypt's government to implement political reforms, improve human rights, and take a more active role in reducing Arab-Israeli tensions. U.S. policy makers are now grappling with complex questions about the future of U.S.-Egypt relations and these debates are likely to influence consideration of appropriations and authorization legislation in the 112th Congress. The United States has provided Egypt with an annual average of \$2 billion in economic and military foreign assistance since 1979. In FY2010, the United States provided Egypt with \$1.552 billion in total assistance." *Jeremy M. Sharp is an Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs at the Congressional Research Service.*

LIBYA: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS

Blanchard, Christopher M.; Zanotti, Jim. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. February 18, 2011. [PDF format, 45 pages]
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/157348.pdf>

"This report provides background information on Libya and U.S.-Libyan relations; discusses Libya's political and economic reform efforts; and reviews current issues of potential congressional interest. Until late 2008, U.S.-Libyan reengagement was hindered by lingering disagreements over outstanding legal claims related to U.S. citizens killed or injured in past Libyan-sponsored or - supported terrorist attacks. From 2004 onward, Bush Administration officials argued that broader normalization of U.S.-Libyan relations would provide opportunities for the United States to address specific issues of concern to Congress, including the outstanding legal claims, political and economic reform, the development of Libyan energy resources, and human rights. However, some Members of Congress took steps to limit U.S.-Libyan re-engagement as a means of encouraging the Libyan government to settle outstanding terrorism cases in good faith prior to further normalization." *Christopher M. Blanchard and Jim Zanotti are both Analysts in Middle Eastern Affairs at the Congressional Research Service.*

OPTIONS FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

White, Jeffrey. Washington Institute for Near East Policy [PolicyWatch #1773] March 8, 2011.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateCO5.php?CID=3323>

"Libya's internal conflict is entering its fourth week and shows no signs of coming to a rapid close. The fighting has reached a rough balance, with both sides possessing some strengths but neither able to achieve a decisive military advantage that could end the war. Depending on its scale and scope, military intervention against the regime could alter the balance and push the hostilities to a quicker and more favorable conclusion. Although much of the discussion regarding external action has focused on establishing no-fly zones, that is not the only option -- other approaches entailing greater or lesser risk and complexity should be considered. Any such discussion requires some understanding of the way the war is being fought and the factors shaping its course." *Jeffrey White is a defense fellow at The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, specializing in military and security affairs.*

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

Katzman, Kenneth. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 2, 2011 [PDF format, 23 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/158480.pdf>

"The 2011 unrest, which was met by an initial violent government crackdown on February 17, 2011, directly affects U.S. national security interests. Bahrain, in exchange for a tacit U.S. security guarantee, has provided key support for U.S. interests by hosting U.S. naval headquarters for the Gulf for over 60 years and by providing facilities and small numbers of personnel for U.S. war efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Bahraini facilities have been pivotal to U.S. strategy to deter any Iranian aggression as well as to interdict the movement of terrorists and weapons-related technology on Gulf waterways. The United States has designated Bahrain as a "major non-NATO ally," and it provides small amounts of security assistance to Bahrain. These areas of strong U.S.-Bahrain cooperation have led to public criticism of successive U.S. Administrations, including by some in Congress, for muting criticism of Bahrain's treatment of its Shiite majority in the interests of ensuring Bahrain's cooperation on security issues." *Kenneth Katzman is an Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs at the Congressional Research Service.*

YEMEN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS

Sharp, Jeremy M. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 3, 2011 [PDF format, 48 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/158485.pdf>

"Large protests and President Ali Abdullah Saleh's attempts to preempt a broad crisis with concessions have concentrated U.S. and international attention on the daunting array of political and development challenges facing Yemen. With limited natural resources, a crippling illiteracy rate, and high population growth, some observers believe Yemen is at risk for becoming a failed state. As the country's population rapidly rises, resources dwindle, terrorist groups take root in the outlying provinces, and a southern secessionist movement grows, the Obama Administration and the 112th Congress are left to grapple with the consequences of Yemeni instability. Unrest in the Arab world has amplified existing political tension in Yemen. Over the past several fiscal years, Congress has appropriated an average of \$20 million to \$25 million annually for Yemen in total U.S. foreign aid. In FY2010, Yemen is receiving \$58.4 million in aid. The Defense Department also is providing Yemen's security forces with \$150 million worth of training and equipment for FY2010. As President Obama and the 112th Congress reassess U.S. policy toward the Arab world, the opportunity for improved U.S.-Yemeni ties is strong, though tensions persist over counterterrorism cooperation. In recent years, the broader U.S. foreign policy community has not adequately focused on Yemen, its challenges, and their potential consequences for U.S. foreign policy interests beyond the realm of counterterrorism." *Jeremy M. Sharp is an Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs at the Congressional Research Service.*

TRANSATLANTIC TRENDS: IMMIGRATION 2010

German Marshall Fund of the United States; Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation; Compagnia di San Paolo; the Barrow Cadbury Trust. February 2011.

<http://www.gmfus.org/trends/immigration/2010/keyfindings.html>

"This is a comparative study of North American and European public opinion about immigration and integration issues. As countries in both sides of the Atlantic continue to recover from the global economic crisis, there is a nearly consensus view that governments are managing immigration poorly. For the first time, there is also evidence that respondents whose personal economic situation got worse in 2010 were more likely to fear immigrant competition in the labor market. According to the third-annual Transatlantic Trends: Immigration survey of public opinion in North America and Europe, majorities in the United States (73%), the U.K. (70%), Spain (61%), France (58%), and the Netherlands (54%) believed that their government was doing a poor job in managing immigration. Only Canadians were split, with 48% feeling positive and 43% responding negatively about their government's handling of immigration. In the United States (67%) and U.K. (63%), respondents also said immigration policy would affect their vote."

LOSING CONTROL: THE TRANSATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP, THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, AND THE NEXT PHASE OF GLOBALIZATION

Quinlan, Joseph. Transatlantic Academy. March 2011 [PDF format, 28 pages]

http://www.gmfus.org/galleries/ct_publication_attachments/Quinlan_LosingControl_Feb11_final.pdf;jsessionid=azl_OMwih-K98IZRZ6

"The financial crisis not only decimated the portfolios of investors all over the world. The "Made in the U.S." financial debacle also demolished the ability and authority of the United States and Europe to lead the global economy. The world no longer beats to the tune of the United States. The transatlantic-centric global economy of the past three decades is being reshaped. New economic powers are on the ascent — led by nations like China, India, Brazil, and Turkey, for instance — with these emerging players less inclined to strictly follow the global rules laid out by the United States and the West. The developing nations, or "the Rest," have their own ideas about how the global economy should be managed, and are in very strong position vis-a-vis the West to have more sway when it comes to issues of global governance. As discussed in this paper, the financial crisis accelerated a number of key long-range trends that were already in motion before the crisis struck. The relative

economic decline of the developed nations and the rising influence of the emerging markets in general and China in particular were fast-forwarded by the crisis and have, in turn, accelerated the move toward a less U.S.-centric, more multi-polar world. The new world before us will be more complex, fluid, and disruptive — notably for the architects of the post-war economic system. The United States and Europe have lost control of the global economic agenda and, critically, no longer control the key inputs of economic growth — labor, capital, and natural resources. These inputs are increasingly concentrated in the developing nations, who have emerged from the crisis more confident and emboldened. This phase of globalization heralds both promise and peril for the transatlantic partnership."

Joseph Quinlan is Bosch Public Policy Fellow, Transatlantic Academy.

AIDING DEVELOPMENT: ASSISTANCE REFORM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Derviş, Kemal, et al. The Brookings Institution. February 2, 2011 [PDF format, 44 pages]
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2011/02_aiding_development/02_aiding_development.pdf

"From August 4 to 6, 2010, roughly fifty preeminent U.S. and international policymakers, development practitioners, entrepreneurs, and thought leaders convened for the seventh annual Brookings Blum Roundtable in Aspen, Colorado, to exchange ideas and advance strategies for fundamentally improving international aid to support development. By considering how efforts to promote aid effectiveness can better reflect current realities and the anticipated shape of the global development agenda, participants sought to shape a common outlook on necessary changes in international aid. The roundtable also served as a prime opportunity for participants to discuss new approaches by the U.S. government within the broader shifting landscape for global development. This report seeks to weave together the informed exchanges, fresh perspectives, and proposals that emerged during the three-day discussion. It also takes note of several developments since the conference, such as the 2010 United Nations High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals and the announcement of a new U.S. global development policy." *Kemal Derviş is vice president and director of Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution. He is the former head of the United Nations Development Program.*

ADVANCED ECONOMICS POSE THREE FINANCIAL RISKS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN 2011

Rojas-Suarez, Liliana. Center for Global Development. January 18, 2011 [Note: contains copyrighted material] [PDF format, 8 pages]
http://www.cgdev.org/files/1424748_file_Rojas_Suarez_2011_risks_FINAL.pdf

"As in recent years, the major risks for emerging market economies in 2011 will come not from the policies and actions of the countries themselves, but from developments in advanced economies. There are three major risks: the debt crisis in Europe and the ramifications of potential sovereign defaults, continued sluggish growth in the U.S., and China's role in the so-called "currency wars" that are adversely affecting many developing countries. Many developing countries have recently become notably resilient to adverse external shocks; with good macroeconomic policies and some good luck, they may be able to weather the storm, but the United States, Europe, and China have large roles to play in their success or failure to do so." *Liliana Rojas-Suarez is a senior fellow at the Center for Global Development with expertise on Latin America and on financial services and the development impact of global financial flows.*

MAKING PEACE IN AFGHANISTAN: THE MISSING POLITICAL STRATEGY

Jarvenpaa, Minna. U.S. Institute for Peace. [Special Report #267] February 2011 [PDF format, 12 pages]
<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR267Jarvenpaa.pdf>

"This report draws on a series of workshops entitled "Anticipating a Political Process in Afghanistan: How Should the International Community Respond?" These workshops brought together some thirty analysts, both Afghans and foreigners, who have spent many years in Kabul, Kandahar, and other parts of Afghanistan. Participants considered a range of possible scenarios for Afghanistan over the next five years and the drivers of events in Afghanistan, then developed scenarios based on a five-year perspective and constructed along two main axes: the degree of political inclusion and the degree of state capacity and control." *Minna Jarvenpaa is a policy analyst who has worked in Afghanistan since late 2005.* She has held senior roles in the United Nations, most recently as the head of analysis and planning at the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

SHARED GOALS: MEASURING OVERALL DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN PAKISTAN

Birdsall, Nancy; Elhai, Wren. Center for Global Development. January 2011 [PDF format, 13 pages]

http://www.cgdev.org/files/1424744_file_Birdall_Elhai_Shared_Goals_FINAL.pdf

"The United States has one overriding goal in Pakistan. It is a more capable and prosperous, less fractious state, able to fulfill three basic functions: ensure internal security, meet the basic needs of its citizens, and maintain its own legitimacy. As clearly set out in the Obama administration's strategic planning documents, Pakistan's political, economic, and security challenges undermine not only its own security, but also the security of other countries in the region and of the United States. A new focus on measuring development results would have far-reaching benefits for U.S. development strategy, for U.S. public diplomacy efforts, and for the strength of Pakistan's democratic institutions. In this essay, Nancy Birdsall and Wren Elhai suggest five possible indicators that illustrate the type of measurable targets that could help the United State and Pakistan meet shared goals for effective and transparent development." *Nancy Birdsall is the Center for Global Development's founding president. Wren Elhai is a Communications and Research Assistant at the Center for Global Development.*

A THREAD TRANSFORMED: AL QAEDA AND ASSOCIATED MOVEMENTS IN 2011

Nelson, Rick "Ozzie"; Sanderson, Tomas M. Center for Strategic and International Studies. February 2011 [PDF format, 38 pages]

http://csis.org/files/publication/110203_Nelson_AThreatTransformed_web.pdf

"The transformation of the al Qaeda threat into a broader movement has important implications for U.S. and international counterterrorism strategy. First, the diffusion of global Islamist terrorism has greatly complicated the work of policymakers and national security practitioners. Al Qaeda core, while operationally diminished, plays an active role within the syndicate of armed groups active in Pakistan and Afghanistan, often helping to facilitate attacks that it alone could not perpetrate. Nonaffiliated cells and individuals, while mostly unsophisticated, represent a unique type of threat: "homegrown" extremists could enable domestic attacks. This report examines the nature of these changes and is part of a larger, year-long study that will forecast the nature of Al Qaeda and Associated Movements (AQAM) in 2025." *Rick "Ozzie" Nelson is Senior Fellow of CSIS International Security Program and the Director of the Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Thomas M. Sanderson is deputy director and senior fellow in the CSIS Transnational Threats Project.*

THE EU–U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM RELATIONSHIP: AN AGENDA FOR COOPERATION

McNamara, Sally. The Heritage Foundation. March 8, 2011.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/03/The-EU-US-Counterterrorism-Relationship-An-Agenda-for-Cooperation>

"After 9/11, the nations of Europe displayed extraordinary solidarity with the United States, and a decade later both sides of the Atlantic still know they need each other to fight the global threat of Islamist terror. But the EU–U.S. counterterrorism relationship has been marked as much by confrontation as it has by cooperation. As a result of the Lisbon Treaty, the powers of the European Parliament have grown immensely, and the parliament opposes several key—and successful—U.S. data-sharing programs. Instead, the parliament supports a greater counterterrorism role from untested EU institutions, such as Europol and Eurojust. The EU also looks the other way while Hezbollah continues raising political and financial support in Europe. The EU's supranational approach often comes at the expense of more effective relations between the U.S. and individual EU states." *Sally McNamara is Senior Policy Analyst in European Affairs in the Margaret Thatcher Center for Freedom, a division of the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies, at The Heritage Foundation.*

THE DRUG WAR IN MEXICO: CONFRONTING A SHARED THREAT

Shirk, David A. Council on Foreign Relations [Council Special Report #60] March 2011 [PDF format, 35 pages]

http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/MexicoCSR60_uncorrected.pdf

"The drug war in Mexico has caused some U.S. analysts to view Mexico as a failed or failing state. While these fears are exaggerated, the problems of widespread crime and violence, government corruption, and inadequate access to justice pose grave challenges for the Mexican state. The Obama administration has therefore affirmed its commitment to assist Mexico through continued bilateral collaboration, funding for judicial and security sector reform, and building "resilient communities." The author analyzes the drug war in Mexico, explores Mexico's capacities and limitations, examines the factors that have undermined effective state performance, assesses the prospects for U.S. support to strengthen critical state institutions, and offers recommendations for reducing the potential of state failure. He argues that the United States should help Mexico address its pressing crime and corruption problems by going beyond traditional programs to strengthen the country's judicial and security sector capacity and help it build stronger political institutions, a more robust economy, and a thriving civil society." *David A. Shirk is the director of the Trans-Border Institute and assistant professor of political science at the University of San Diego.*

ARTICLES

THE TEA PARTY AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY: WHAT POPULISM MEANS FOR GLOBALISM

Russell Mead, Walter. *Foreign Affairs*. March/April 2011, pp.28-45.

"What does rise of the Tea Party movement mean for U.S. foreign policy? Since today's populists have little interest in creating a liberal world order, U.S. policymakers will have to find some way to satisfy their angry domestic constituencies while also working effectively in the international arena. The rise of the Tea Party movement has been the most controversial and dramatic development in US politics in many years. Sometimes elites are right, and sometimes they are wrong, but their ability to win voter approval for policies that seem counterintuitive is a critical factor in the American political system. Clear domestic constraints on US foreign policy began to appear during the 1990s. The new era in US politics could see foreign policy elites struggling to receive a hearing for their ideas from a skeptical public. Forecasting how this newly energized populist movement will influence foreign policy is difficult. Public opinion is responsive to events; a terrorist attack inside U.S. borders or a crisis in East Asia or the Middle East could transform the politics of U.S. foreign policy overnight. A further worsening of the global economic situation could further polarize the politics of both domestic and foreign policy in the United States." *Walter Russell Mead is*

James Clarke Chace Professor of Foreign Affairs and the Humanities at Bard College and Editor-at-Large of The American Interest.

REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTIONS IN TUNISIA AND EGYPT

Khalidi, Rashid. *Foreign Policy*. Feb. 24, 2011, var. pages.

http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/02/24/reflections_on_the_revolutions_in_tunisia_and_egypt

"It is impossible to say whether this spirit of liberation can be sustained, whether other Arab revolutions underway will help to keep it alive, or even if this spirit can be sustained sufficiently to surmount the daunting structural problems of a country like Egypt. We cannot know whether these upheavals will amount to real regime change, and whether Tunisians and Egyptians will succeed in establishing fundamentally new political systems, or will just end up with Ben Ali-lite and Mubarakism without Mubarak. The elites in both countries, whether the influential military in Egypt or the entrenched upper classes in both countries, will not easily cede their power, even if they have been willing to sacrifice Ben Ali and Mubarak and some of their closest collaborators. Nevertheless, for the first time in two generations there is hope among the people of Tunisia and Egypt that they can aspire to a better life, to greater dignity and to more control over their lives. The youth of these countries have found out how to harness popular discontent and turn it into a force against the status quo. Whatever the result, these events are a spectacular confirmation not only of the common aspirations for freedom and dignity of an entire generation of young Arabs, but of the existence of a common Arab public sphere. Although this owes much to modern media, including satellite TV, it is a mistake to focus excessively on the specifics of the technology." *Rashid Khalidi is the Edward Said professor of Arab Studies at Columbia University and editor of the Journal of Palestine Studies.*

THE SPLIT IN ARAB CULTURE

Hicham Ben Abdallah. *Journal of Democracy*. January 2011, pp. 5-16.

"An aspect of Islam's grandeur has been its ability to absorb myriad cultural influences. With the rise of Islamist movements, however, a new public norm—often characterized as "salafist," since it is based on the narrow version of a "return" to religious orthodoxy that this word has come to imply—has taken root. This dynamic of salafization occurs even as the population continues to live among, experience, and consume a proliferation of profane and basically secular cultural products via television, videos, the Internet, and popular literature. What is occurring in the Arab and Muslim world, then, is a kind of schizophrenic lived experience: In private, one regularly consumes the culturally profane—via television, videos, the Internet, and popular literature, or in carefully segmented and reserved semipublic spaces—while in public, one is careful to proclaim his or her Muslim identity. A new cultural paradigm, a new public norm—appropriate to the contemporary world as well as to our own traditions—cannot be built by either ignoring the salafist paradigm or merely paying lip service to it. Instead, we must engage it with respect and courage in seeking a transition from religious closure to political openness. This will require carefully negotiating all the intricate passages of our religion and our traditions, as well as our relationship to the world culture in which we are now inextricably entwined." *Hicham Ben Abdallah El Alaoui, a visiting researcher at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law at Stanford University, is the founder of the Institute for the Transregional Study of the Contemporary Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia at Princeton University and the Moulay Hicham Foundation for Social Science Research on North Africa and the Middle East in Geneva.*

THE HILLARY DOCTRINE

Lemmon Tzemach, Gayle. *Newsweek*. March 7, 2011.

<http://www.newsweek.com/2011/03/06/the-hillary-doctrine.html>

"In a time of momentous change in the world, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton sets out on her most heartfelt mission: to put women and girls at the forefront of the new world order. While Clinton views the subjugation of the world's women as a moral question, she plants her argument firmly on the grounds of national security, terrain she knows is far less likely to be attacked as "too soft" to be relevant to U.S. interests. "This is a big deal for American values and for American foreign policy and our interests, but it is also a big deal for our security," she told NEWSWEEK. "Because where women are disempowered and dehumanized, you are more likely to see not just antidemocratic forces, but extremism that leads to security challenges for us." *Gayle Tzemach Lemmon is a fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations*

THINKING ABOUT THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN FOREIGN POLICY: A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS

Warner, Carolyn M.; Walker, Stephen G. *Foreign Policy Analysis*. January 2011, pp. 113–135.

"The article outlines a framework for the analysis of religion and foreign policy. Despite the increased attention to religion in international relations, questions remain. Particularly controversial, yet relatively unexplored, is the role of religion in the foreign policies of states. We extrapolate from theories in the fields of international relations and comparative politics to explore religion's potential avenues of influence on foreign policy. There are potential tools of analysis in these fields, which can be fruitfully extended and applied to understand the role of religion in foreign policy. We propose a framework within which various causal pathways and mechanisms can be situated. We also show how contributions from the field of religion and politics might be used to frame theories and specify further hypotheses about religion and foreign policy. After identifying the main threads of these lines of research, we discuss how to apply them to the question of the role of religion in foreign policy and set out a new research agenda. We conclude that the potential of these theoretical approaches to the analysis of religion has not yet been exploited." *Carolyn M. Warner and Stephen G. Walker are both Associate Professors of Political Science, Arizona State University.*

RUNNING THE WORLD, AFTER THE CRASH. HAS THE ERA OF GLOBAL COOPERATION ENDED BEFORE IT BEGAN?

Samans, Richard; Schwab, Klaus; Malloch-Brown, Mark. *Foreign Policy*. January/February 2011.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/1/02/running_the_world_after_the_crash?page=full

"International cooperation has stalled. From climate change and trade to nuclear nonproliferation and U.N. reform, macroeconomic rebalancing and development funding -- and the list could go on -- nearly every major initiative to solve the new century's most pressing problems has ground to a standstill amid political gridlock, summit pageantry, and perfunctory news conferences. We're trapped in a debilitating paradox. People around the world increasingly perceive their interconnectedness and interdependence. In principle, they recognize that this implies a need for closer international cooperation. Yet governance at all levels -- public and private as well as global, national, and local -- is struggling to adapt. For a moment after the financial crash of late 2008, humanity was seized with the transformational nature of our times. Out of the economic crisis emerged a consensus across governments and the business world that deep reforms were needed in existing systems of international cooperation. This view helped prompt the historic expansion of the G-8, which had been the world's economic steering committee, to 20 countries and the pledge of the new G-20 leaders in London to "lay the foundation for a fair and sustainable world economy." But as the emergency has receded, so too has the appetite for fundamental reform." *Richard Samans is managing director of the World Economic Forum and former special assistant for international economic policy to U.S. President Bill Clinton.*

Klaus Schwab is executive chairman and founder of the World Economic Forum. Mark Malloch-Brown is former deputy secretary-general of the United Nations and author of The Unfinished Global Revolution (Penguin Press HC, 2011).

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN ASSERTIVE CHINA: RESPONDING TO BEIJING'S ABRASIVE DIPLOMACY

Christensen, Thomas J. *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2011, pp.54-68.

"Over the past two years, in a departure from the policy of reassurance it adopted in the late 1990s, China has managed to damage relations with most of its neighbors and with the United States. Mistrust of Beijing throughout the region and in Washington is palpable. Observers claim that China has become more assertive, revising its grand strategy to reflect its own rise and the United States' decline since the financial crisis began in 2008. In fact, China's counterproductive policies toward its neighbors and the United States are better understood as reactive and conservative rather than assertive and innovative. Beijing's new, more truculent posture is rooted in an exaggerated sense of China's rise in global power and serious domestic political insecurity. As a result, Chinese policymakers are hypersensitive to nationalist criticism at home and more rigid -- at times even arrogant -- in response to perceived challenges abroad." *Thomas J. Christensen is William P. Boswell Professor of World Politics of Peace and War at Princeton University. He is the author of Worse Than a Monolith: Alliance Politics and Problems of Coercive Diplomacy in Asia (Princeton University Press, May 2011).*

NERVOUS NEIGHBORS: CHINA FINDS A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Weitz, Richard. *World Affairs*. March/April 2011, pp. 6-14.

"In many respects, it is the structure, principles, and process of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—the now ten-member economic organization formed by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand in 1967—that make it vulnerable to Chinese influence as Beijing flexes its regional muscle. With its amorphous objectives of economic growth, social progress, and regional stability, ASEAN has proven so weak that it poses an opportunity rather than a threat to China. The organization lacks a collective security provision, joint military forces, and even a foreign policy solidarity clause—the kind of commitments that prevented the Soviet Union from achieving hegemony over Europe during the Cold War. The "ASEAN Way" stresses state sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other members, mitigating discomfort with the PRC's authoritarian political system. In this regard, in fact, there is more potential tension with the Western democracies, which focus on human rights, fair elections, and other liberal democratic principles. *Richard Weitz is director of the Hudson Institute's Center for Political-Military Analysis.*

COMPLEX PATCHWORKS: U.S. ALLIANCES AS PART OF ASIA'S REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Cha, Victor D. *Asia Policy*. January 2011, pp. 27-50.

http://www.nbr.org/publications/asia_policy/AP11/AP11_C_U.S.%20Alliance.pdf

"This article examines the significant role of existing U.S. bilateral alliances in the complex interplay of emerging regional security architectures in Asia. The continued relevance of the U.S. bilateral alliance system in Asia appears most tested by questions of regional architecture. International relations and areas studies scholars have rushed to a judgment that the alliance system is failing both to think creatively about regional architecture and to integrate China's rise in Asia. The future of security cooperation in the region, however, may not be as dim as people surmise. This article argues that a definite architecture is emerging and evolving in Asia that the U.S. and its allies support. This architecture is not dominated by China, nor is it characterized by U.S. diminution; rather, it is inclusive of the major

powers in the region. Nonetheless, this regional architecture must overcome a clear security dilemma to realize its positive potential. The dilemma is that U.S. alliance-initiated regional efforts are seen as latent efforts to contain China, while regional- or China-initiated proposals are seen as attempts to exclude the U.S. By encouraging a fluid network of security architecture, however, this problem can be mitigated to avoid zero-sum solutions. The picture of the institutions that connect the U.S., its allies, and China in the region is much more complex than bilateral vs. multilateral. Instead, this architecture is a “complex patchwork” of bilaterals, trilaterals, and other plurilateral configurations. The complexity of this geometry is a useful tool for muting regional security dilemmas.” *Victor D. Cha is D.S. Song-Korea Foundation Chair in Asian Studies and Government and the Director of Asian Studies at Georgetown University. He is also Senior Adviser and Korea Chair at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington D.C.*

CENTRAL AMERICA’S SECURITY PREDICAMENT

Shifter, Michael. *Current History*. February 2011, pp. 49-55.

“The region has registered, to be sure, some impressive economic, political, and social gains in recent years, including higher levels of political competition within countries. These achievements have mostly been eclipsed, however, by an overall deterioration in security conditions and by continuing economic stagnation. Unfavorable external conditions and internal decay and fragmentation have produced societies with increasingly urgent problems... To its credit, the Obama administration has become increasingly concerned with the deteriorating security situation in Central America. In August 2010, the State Department launched the Central American Regional Security Initiative, which lists a set of laudable aims and proposes to devote \$165 million to supporting law enforcement and judicial institutions in the region as well as an array of social and economic programs.” *Michael Shifter, a Current History contributing editor, is the president of the Inter-American Dialogue and an adjunct professor of Latin American studies at Georgetown University.*

THE VULNERABILITY OF PERIPHERIES

Mitchell, A. Wess; Grygiel, Jakub. *The American Interest*. March/April 2011, pp. 5-16.
<http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=923>

“Along the littoral rim of East Asia, South Koreans, Japanese, Taiwanese and others in the region watched anxiously throughout 2010 as China ratcheted up efforts to assert control over strategic waterways and challenge the U.S. position in Asia. In the Middle East, too, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States ended the year less confident than ever that the United States would somehow bestir itself to contain an aspiring nuclear-armed Iran. And on Europe’s eastern fringe, despite efforts at détente with Moscow, Poland and the Baltic States entered 2011 with deep uncertainties about America’s long-term regional commitment in the face of a decrepit but atavistically revisionist Russia. Viewed separately, these are unrelated regional silos, each with its own geopolitical rhythm, security logic and ranking in the hierarchy of American strategic and political priorities.” *A. Wess Mitchell is president of the Center for European Policy Analysis (CEPA), a Washington, DC-based policy institute specializing in the study of central and eastern Europe. Jakub Grygiel is George H.W. Bush Associate Professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.*

FOREIGN INFLUENCES AND SHIFTING HORIZONS: THE ONGOING EVOLUTION OF AL QAEDA IN THE ISLAMIC MAGHREB

Pham, J. Peter. *Orbis*. February 2011, pp. 240-254.

“This article details how prior to the establishment of al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AGIM), Meghrebis—that is, Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians and others--made up a significant percentage of the foreign fighters in the al Qaeda-led insurgency in Iraq, thus

helping to build the trust networks between al Qaeda central and the Maghreb-based groups, culminating in the the 2007 formal affiliation of the Groupe Salafiste pour la Predication et le Combat (GSPC) with al Qaeda. Since then, an emboldened AQIM has evolved significantly, both strategically and operationally... The notoriously porous borders of the Maghrebi and Sahelian countries require that any effective effort to counter AQIM must be regional. And while tremendous progress has been achieved in recent years thanks in part to external efforts to encourage coordination like the U.S.-sponsored Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), which brings together Algeria, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia, rivalries between states in the region have proven an obstinate obstacle to greater integration." *J. Peter Pham is Director of the Michael S. Ansari Africa Center of the Atlantic Council, Washington, D.C. and Associate Professor of Justice Studies, Political Science, and Africana Studies at James Madison University. He is also Vice President of the Association for the Study of the Middle East and Africa, and editor-in-chief of ASMEA's refereed Journal of the Middle East and Africa.*

U.S. DOMESTIC POLICY AND TRENDS

REPORTS

A STRATEGY FOR AMERICAN INNOVATION: SECURING OUR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

The White House. February 4, 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/innovation/strategy>

"President Obama's *Strategy for American Innovation* seeks to harness the inherent ingenuity of the American people to ensure that our economic growth is rapid, broad-based, and sustained. Innovation-based economic growth will bring greater income, higher quality jobs, and improved health and quality of life to all U.S. citizens. The *Strategy for American Innovation* provides a multifaceted, commonsense, and sustained approach to ensuring America's future prosperity. This document updates the *Innovation Strategy* issued in September 2009, detailing how the Administration, the American people, and American businesses can work together to strengthen our long-run economic growth. It begins by explaining the essential role of innovation in our past and future prosperity, the central importance of the private sector as the engine of innovation, and the role of government in supporting our innovation system. Building from this framework and the initiatives set forth in the first innovation strategy document, it charts the progress of our initial efforts, discusses additional steps implemented in the past year, and introduces important new initiatives."

THE STATE OF U.S. ECONOMY

Testimony by Ben S. Bernanke before the Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives. February 9, 2011 [PDF format, 9 pages]

<http://budget.house.gov/UploadedFiles/bernanketestimony020911.pdf>

Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, stated that "the economic recovery that began in the middle of 2009 appears to have strengthened in the past few months, although the unemployment rate remains high. The initial phase of the recovery, which occurred in the second half of 2009 and in early 2010, was in large part attributable to the stabilization of the financial system, the effects of expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, and the strong boost to production from businesses rebuilding their depleted inventories. But economic growth slowed significantly last spring and concerns about the durability of the recovery intensified as the impetus from inventory building and fiscal stimulus diminished and as Europe's fiscal and banking problems roiled

global financial markets. While indicators of spending and production have been encouraging on balance, the job market has improved only slowly. Following the loss of about 8-3/4 million jobs from 2008 through 2009, private-sector employment expanded by a little more than 1 million in 2010. However, this gain was barely sufficient to accommodate the inflow of recent graduates and other new entrants to the labor force and, therefore, not enough to significantly erode the wide margin of slack that remains in our labor market. Notable declines in the unemployment rate in December and January, together with improvement in indicators of job openings and firms' hiring plans, do provide some grounds for optimism on the employment front."

BUDGET AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: FISCAL YEARS 2011 THROUGH 2021

Congressional Budget Office. January 2011.

<http://www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=12039>

"The United States faces daunting economic and budgetary challenges. The economy has struggled to recover from the recent recession, which was triggered by a large decline in house prices and a financial crisis—events unlike anything this country has seen since the Great Depression. During the recovery, the pace of growth in the nation's output has been anemic compared with that during most other recoveries since World War II, and the unemployment rate has remained quite high. For the federal government, the sharply lower revenues and elevated spending deriving from the financial turmoil and severe drop in economic activity—combined with the costs of various policies implemented in response to those conditions and an imbalance between revenues and spending that predated the recession—have caused budget deficits to surge in the past two years. The deficits of \$1.4 trillion in 2009 and \$1.3 trillion in 2010 are, when measured as a share of gross domestic product (GDP), the largest since 1945—representing 10.0 percent and 8.9 percent of the nation's output, respectively. For 2011, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that if current laws remain unchanged, the federal budget will show a deficit of close to \$1.5 trillion, or 9.8 percent of GDP."

FISCAL STRESS FACED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Congressional Budget Office. December 2010 [PDF format, 10 pages]

http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/120xx/doc12005/12-09-Municipalities_Brief.pdf

This document describes the economic conditions and budgeting practices that can lead to significant budgetary challenges--often termed fiscal stress--at the local level. The brief also reviews the options available to local governments, state governments, and the federal government for addressing such financial difficulty. Last, the brief examines two options that local governments very rarely use: defaulting on their debt or filing for bankruptcy. "Local governments--including counties, cities, towns, school districts, and special districts--play a significant role in people's lives and in the nation's economy. In 2009, the expenditures of local governments equaled 8.7 percent of gross domestic product, and those governments employed just over 9 percent of the labor force. That year, local governments as a group cut their spending in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. This year and in upcoming years, they expect to constrain spending and services--primarily because of reductions in state aid and falling revenues. In particular, revenues from property taxes are poised to decline to reflect lower property values. To the extent that local governments address budget gaps by reducing spending or raising taxes, such changes will partially counteract the federal government's fiscal support for the economy."

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE: AN ECONOMIC STRATEGY FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN A PERIOD OF TIGHT BUDGETS

Greenstone, Michael; Looney, Adam. The Brookings Institution. February 2011 [PDF format, 27 pages]

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/02_state_budgets_greenstone_looney/02_state_budgets_greenstone_looney.pdf

"Confronting near-term budget challenges, state and local governments are under tremendous pressure to focus on immediate needs at the expense of long-term investments. While these difficult economic times have also caused significant budget pressures at the national level, the federal government is able to spread out the impact of these pressures by running a deficit—a burden for the future obvious to all in the level of public debt. State and local governments, on the other hand, are generally required to balance their budgets every year. This paper highlights four policy principles for state and local governments with an emphasis on the importance of infrastructure investments for economic growth and prosperity. First, budgets should prioritize and protect key investments lest today's budget woes translate into weak economic conditions and weak tax revenues tomorrow. Second, state and local governments must act to use their existing infrastructure resources more efficiently by investing in maintenance and using road pricing and user fees to address problems like congestion. Third, to maximize the value of new spending, projects should be subject to rigorous cost-benefit analysis and evaluation to guarantee that the projects with the greatest returns are the ones that are chosen. Fourth, good governance requires transparent and accessible budgeting. Timely, accurate, and standardized financial reporting by governments would facilitate taxpayer oversight, help protect future budget resources, and even reduce borrowing costs." *Michael Greenstone is the director of The Hamilton Project at Brookings. He is also the 3M Professor of Environmental Economics in the Department of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Adam Looney is the policy director of the Hamilton Project and senior fellow in Economic Studies at the Brookings Institution.*

REBUILDING AMERICA: THE ROLE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC INVESTORS

West, Darell M., et.al. The Brookings Institution. March 11, 2011 [PDF format, 27 pages]
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0311_sovereign_wealth_funds/0311_sovereign_wealth_funds.pdf

"Sovereign wealth funds, foreign state managed social security plans, foreign currency reserve funds, foreign government employee pension funds, state-controlled operating companies and other foreign investing vehicles today collectively control trillions of dollars in assets and are projected to maintain significant growth over the next decade. These disparate foreign government entities—characterized in this report as Global Public Investors ("GPIs")—are becoming increasingly influential players in the world economy. In the volatile contemporary global financial environment, the investment strategies of these foreign entities will impact capital flows and affect markets around the world. Despite their growing salience in the international economy, policy-makers and political leaders in the United States have only a partial understanding of the investing practices, management and governance of these sources of foreign capital. There is finite knowledge regarding their strategic, political and regulatory implications and limited appreciation of their enhanced role in the deployment of global capital. In this report, participants in the Brookings Institution Project on Foreign Capital and Global Public Investors have drawn on a variety of resources regarding how this class of international financial actors defines its core objectives, assesses and manages risk, and deploys capital. The authors attempt to analyze what foreign capital and GPIs mean for the United States and what regulatory, political, and governance issues flow from their expanding size and pace of investment activity." *Darrell M. West is vice president and director of Governance Studies and founding director of the Center for Technology Innovation at the Brookings Institution.*

BOOSTING EXPORTS, DELIVERING JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Katz; Bruce; Istrate, Emilia. The Brookings Institution. January 26, 2011 [PDF format, 14 pages]
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/0126_exports_katz_istrate/0126_exports_katz_istrate.pdf

"An export strategy is an essential component of a state competitiveness agenda in the 21st century and a critical element of job growth in the immediate term. American exports grew 12.7 percent from the third quarter of 2009 to the third quarter of 2010, outperforming the 3.2 percent growth of the economy. Exports are just as critical to state economies, but state export promotion efforts often suffer from several shortcomings, although not across all states and not to the same degree. States do not have the data to understand their own export strengths, nor the effectiveness of their existing export programs. State export efforts are reactive, fragmented, and inconsistently funded. Finally, state export efforts all too often ignore (and therefore duplicate and fail to leverage) the export-promoting work of other groups or the federal government. To remedy these problems, bolster their economies, and create jobs in the process, states should: (1) Get smart about assessing exports and the performance of their export promotion activities; (2) Create an export strategy as part of the state's economic agenda; (3) Leverage the resources of other organizations involved in export promotion." *Bruce Katz is the Vice President and Director of the Metropolitan Policy Program at the Brookings Institution. Emilia Istrate is a Senior Research Analyst at Brookings' Metropolitan Policy Program.*

WILL IT TAKE A CRISIS TO FIX FISCAL POLICY?

Penner, Rudolph G. The Urban Institute. February 4, 2011 [PDF format, 21 pages]
<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412297-Fix-Fiscal-Policy.pdf>

"Unless current policies are reformed, the national debt will continue to grow relative to GDP until a sovereign debt crisis, like those in Ireland and Greece, is inevitable. Although the nation is becoming more concerned about spiraling debt and a presidential fiscal commission and other groups have suggested reforms, the president and congressional leaders have been unwilling to recommend specific policy reforms. Consequently, it is becoming more and more likely that policymakers will not undertake necessary reforms until a financial crisis forces their hand." *Rudolph G. Penner is an Institute fellow at the Urban Institute and holds the Arjay and Frances Miller Chair in Public Policy. He was elected president of the American Tax Policy Institute in 2005 and is past President of the National Economists Club.*

AMERICAN MADE: THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS AND PROFESSIONALS ON U.S. COMPETITIVENESS

Anderson, Stuart; Platzer, Michaela. National Venture Capital Association. January 2011 [PDF format, 40 pages]
http://www.nvca.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=331&Itemid=93

This study provides an objective overview of the impact of immigrant entrepreneurs and professionals on the U.S. Economy. Immigrant entrepreneurs and professionals contribute significantly to job creation and innovation in the United States. This study shows the striking propensity of immigrant to start and grow successful American companies, particularly in the technology field. The study's findings reflect the benefits of an open policy toward legal immigration. However, it also reveals that current restrictions on skilled immigrants are likely to result in less job creation and innovation for America. *Stuart Anderson is executive director of the National Foundation for American Policy. Michaela Platzer is president of Content First, LLC, a full-service public policy research services firm in Washington, D.C.*

THE U.S. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION: TRENDS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Kandel, William A. Congressional Research Service. January 18, 2011 [PDF format, 38 pages]
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41592.pdf>

The report offers context for consideration of immigration policy options by presenting data on key geographic, demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the foreign-born population residing in the United States. The interest in the U.S. foreign-born population stems in part from the changing demographic profile of the United States as well as the rapidity of such change, and how both of these trends correspond to U.S. immigration policy. Although the foreign born are relatively small in absolute terms—38 million people representing 12.5% of the total U.S. population of 304.1 million in 2008—they are growing far more rapidly than the native-born population. Between 2000 and 2008, the foreign born contributed 30% of the total U.S. population increase and almost all of the prime 25-54 working age group increase. Close to 30% of the foreign born arrived in the United States since 2000, and roughly 29% were residing illegally in the United States in 2009. *William A. Kandel is an Analyst in Immigration Policy at the Congressional Research Service.*

THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S OPEN GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

Ginsberg, Wendy R. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. January 28, 2011 [PDF format, 36 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156550.pdf>

"The 112th Congress may oversee the Administration's open government efforts and has the authority to codify any parts of the initiative. This report reviews and discusses the centerpieces of President Obama's transparency initiatives to make the executive branch more transparent, participatory, and collaborative, the Open Government Initiative and the Open Government Directive. The report analyzes agency response to the OGI and the OGD and examines whether the OGD's requirements can meet the stated goals of the Administration. The report discusses the three central tenets of the Administration's OGD—transparency, public participation, and collaboration—and analyzes each one individually to determine whether agencies are meeting these requirements and whether the requirements may improve the effectiveness of the federal government." *Wendy R. Ginsberg is an Analyst in Government Organization and Management at the Congressional Research Service.*

GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

Krouse, William J. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. February 3, 2011 [PDF format, 46 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/156521.pdf>

"Congress has debated the efficacy and constitutionality of federal regulation of firearms and ammunition, with strong advocates arguing for and against greater gun control. The tragic shootings in Tucson, AZ, on January 8, 2011, in which six people were killed and 13 wounded, including Representative Gabrielle Giffords, could prompt the 112th Congress to examine issues related to the shooter's mental illness and drug use and his use of large capacity ammunition feeding devices (LCAFDs) (see H.R. 308 and S. 32), as well as a proposal to ban firearms within the proximity of certain high-level federal officials (see H.R. 496). This report provides basic firearms-related statistics, an overview of federal firearms law, and a summary of legislative action in the 111th Congress and selected legislative action in the 110th Congress that involved issues revisited in the 111th Congress." *William J. Krouse is an Specialist in Domestic Security and Crime Policy at the Congressional Research Service.*

L2 DIGITAL IQ INDEX: PUBLIC SECTOR

L2 ; George Washington University School of Business. November 2010 [PDF format, 44 pages]

http://www.l2thinktank.com/publicsectordigitaliq/publicsectordigitaliq_f.pdf

This study measures and ranks the digital competence of 100 organizations across four dimensions: effectiveness of an organization's site, digital marketing, social media, and mobile. The study ranking government, nonprofit and industry trade groups for their use of social media and online strategies revealed that more than 50 percent of the organizations polled are not using these digital avenues as effectively as they could be. The first L2 Digital IQ Index: Public Sector was co-authored by digital think tank L2 and the George Washington University School of Business, and ranked 100 digitally active public-sector groups on how well they are using different technologies to their greatest ability, or how high their digital IQ is. NASA, the White House and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals are respectively ranked as having the highest digital IQs. The International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, and the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of America (IIABA) came in last." *Scott Galloway is the Founder of L2 think tank. He is also a Clinical Associate Professor of Marketing at NYU Stern School of Business. Doug Guthrie is the Dean of the George Washington University School of Business.*

ARTICLES

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES: A FIRST LINE-UP FOR 2012

Sabato, Larry J. *Sabato's Crystal Ball*. January 20, 2011.

<http://www.centerforpolitics.org/crystalball/articles/ljs2011012001/>

"Presidential general elections are often far more predictable than the nominating contests. Why? The general elections are shaped by fundamental factors (shape of the economy, war and peace, scandal, presence of an incumbent, etc.), and these are not easily altered and can be seen—to a certain degree—well in advance. But nominating battles are very different. In 2011-2012, the nominating action is on the Republican side, and a vigorous "invisible primary" contest is already underway. The GOP field is not set. The contenders are in various stages of undress as the strip tease proceeds. So we begin with a catch-all listing of those clearly running (such as Mitt Romney and Tim Pawlenty); those seriously toying with running (Sarah Palin, Mitch Daniels, Newt Gingrich, Haley Barbour, etc.); those who might be persuaded to run (such as Chris Christie and Marco Rubio); and those who are running but tilting at windmills (Rick Santorum, Gary Johnson, and so on). In total, we evaluate nineteen actual or potential candidates here." *Larry J. Sabato is the Director of the Center for Politics at the University of Virginia.*

POWER AND THE PRESIDENCY, FROM KENNEDY TO OBAMA

Dallek, Robert. *Smithsonian*. January 2011, pp. 36-43.

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/Power-and-the-Presidency-From-Kennedy-to-Obama.html>

Dallek notes that in spite of his short term, Kennedy presided over tense escalations in foreign affairs. He responded to a heightened arms race with the Soviet Union and the Cuban missile crisis by expanding the power of his office, and claiming for the presidency a broad autonomy in foreign-affairs decision-making. Dallek traces how Kennedy's successors also faced crises during their terms, their responses to them and their interactions with Congress in charting U.S. policy. Approaching the issue in the context of current events, Dallek says even today's leaders seem not to have grasped the dire political risks that may arise as a result of unilateral decision-making in foreign affairs. *Robert Dallek is an historian and John F. Kennedy biographer. He is also a Professor of History at Boston University.*

THE TWO WORLDS OF RACE REVISITED: A MEDITATION ON RACE IN THE AGE OF OBAMA

Early, Gerald. *Daedalus*. Winter 2011, pp. 11-27.

http://www.amacad.org/publications/daedalus/11_winter_early.pdf

"A Rasmussen poll published in Fall 2010 reveals that only 36 percent of Americans think the relationship between blacks and whites is getting better. This number is down from 62 percent who, in July 2009, reported feeling that race relations are improving. That was the same month in which Cambridge, Massachusetts, police arrested Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates, and at a news conference following the arrest, President Barack Obama criticized the police. He acknowledged that he did not know the full situation, 'not having been there and not seeing the facts,' but nonetheless he said that the police had 'acted stupidly.' He continued: '[T]here's a long history in this country of African Americans and Latinos being stopped by law enforcement disproportionately. That's just a fact.' For some people, this was just a half-fact, forcefully but inartfully expressed at that. Obama's response here may have been the beginning of a fracture along racial lines about precisely what Obama represents in 'postracial America.' For the man who, as Joe Klein put it for Time magazine in 2006, 'transcends the racial divide so effortlessly,' there was nothing postracial in the president's analysis of the Gates affair. For blacks, Obama spoke the pure and simple truth: blacks and Latinos are stopped—harassed, really—much more by the police than whites." *Gerald Early is the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters and Director of the Center for the Humanities at Washington University in St. Louis.*

RE-IMAGINING INFRASTRUCTURE

Gerencser, Mark. *The American Interest*. March/April 2011.

<http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=926>

"We in the United States have the capabilities in hand for developing innovative and effective infrastructures. We have the talent, the engineering capacity, the construction know-how, materials, processes and experience to complete major new infrastructure projects of all sorts. Indeed, the irony is that much of the best infrastructure now being developed around the world is based on American invention and technology. Contrary to popular impressions, too, we also have the money to fuel major projects, especially when we take into account new financing models and the vast private capital that can be unleashed. What is lacking is an integrating calculus and governance mechanism to achieve the ends we desire. First, we need to re-imagine the form and function of our old infrastructures. We must view infrastructures as a single network of complex systems comprised of different assets, jurisdictional authorities and stakeholders. Second, we need design principles that make future infrastructures robust and adaptable as technology advances, funding changes and the needs of our citizens evolve. Third, we need leadership that succeeds by convening, integrating and aligning the interests and actions of disparate sets of stakeholders. Finally, we need a national vision for America's infrastructure that defines the function and performance of the whole system over its entire lifecycle." *Mark Gerencser leads Booz Allen Hamilton's Infrastructure Center of Excellence.*

THE CHALLENGE OF INCREASING CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Nicol Turner-Lee. *Federal Communications Law Journal*. December 2010, pp. 19-32.

"The Internet has become the new platform for freedom of speech and the expression of civic ideas. With more than 70% of Americans online, virtual micro-communities, or niche web portals, have made it easier for people to deliberately seek out and sustain relationships with those that share similar interests, opinions, and backgrounds. Most recently, the 2008 presidential election demonstrated how the Internet could drive public opinion and voter participation. Pres Barack Obama's campaign used online tools and social networks in a way that contributed to his victory as the first African American president of the US. Today, Internet use continues to increase. This Essay will first explore the tension between traditional and online civic engagement and underscore how the Internet is shaping how public opinion gets exchanged and acted on." *Nicol Turner-Lee is vice president and first director of the Media and Technology Institute for the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.*

ASSESSING THE JIHADIST TERRORIST THREAT TO AMERICA AND AMERICAN INTERESTS

Bergen, Peter, Hoffman, Bruce; Tiedemann, Katherine. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*. February 2011, pp.65-101.

"Al Qaeda and allied groups continue to pose a threat to the United States. Although it is less severe than the catastrophic proportions of a 9/11-like attack, the threat today is more complex and more diverse than at any time over the past nine years. A key shift in the past couple of years is the increasingly prominent role in planning and operations that U.S. citizens and residents have played in the leadership of Al Qaeda and aligned groups, and the higher numbers of Americans attaching themselves to these groups. Another development is the increasing diversification of the types of U.S.-based jihadist militants, and the groups with which those militants have affiliated. Indeed, these jihadists do not fit any particular ethnic, economic, educational, or social profile." This article is based on interviews with a wide range of senior U.S. counterterrorism officials at both the federal and local levels, and embracing the policy, intelligence, and law enforcement communities, supplemented by the authors' own research. *Peter Bergen is the Director of the National Security Studies Program at the New America Foundation in Washington, DC, USA. Bruce Hoffman is the Director of the Center for Peace and Security Studies at Georgetown University. Katherine Tiedemann is a research fellow in the Counterterrorism Strategy Initiative of The New America Foundation.*

THE SECRET WORLD OF EXTREME MILITIAS

Gellman, Barton. *Time*. September 30, 2010.

<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2022516,00.html>

"Radical militias – armed groups of civilians ready to go to war against the U.S. government or anyone else they see as a threat to their ideas about freedom and patriotism – are making a comeback in the U.S. Within a complex web of ideologies, the most common conviction is that the Second Amendment — the right to keep and bear arms — is the Constitution's cornerstone. The militias subscribe to the long-held belief that only a well-armed populace can enforce its rights; any form of gun regulation, therefore, is a sure sign of intent to crush other freedoms. A few groups embrace white-supremacy ideology; others are fueled by violent or fundamentalist versions of Christianity. None of these movements are entirely new, but most were in sharp decline by the late 1990s. Their resurgence now is widely seen among government and academic experts as a reaction to the tectonic shifts in American politics that allowed Barack Obama to reach the White House. Obama's ascendancy unhinged the radical right, offering a unified target to a range of extremist groups. Although they are capable of violence and bloodshed and are being watched closely by authorities, most so far have never acted upon their threats."

FEDERALISM AND CRIMINAL LAW: WHAT THE FEDS CAN LEARN FROM THE STATES

Barkow, Rachel E. *Michigan Law Review*. January 2011, pp.519-569.

"Criminal law enforcement in the US is multi-jurisdictional. Local, state, and federal prosecutors all possess the power to bring criminal charges. An enduring question of criminal law is how authority should be allocated among these levels of government. States have the option of vesting authority in a state-level actor -- typically, the attorney general - - or in local district or county attorneys. This article accordingly looks to the states for guidance on when criminal enforcement responsibility should rest with local authorities and when it should reside with a more centralized actor. A comprehensive empirical survey of criminal law enforcement responsibility in the states reveals remarkable similarity among the states about the degree of local control that is desirable. Because sentencing proves to be so central to federal prosecutions of local crime, the article concludes by urging those

interested in federalism to pay greater attention to the role of sentencing as a driver of the federal government's decision to get involved with questions of local crime." *Rachel E. Barkow is professor of Law and Faculty Director of the Center on the Administration of Criminal Law at the New York University School of Law.*