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Quartet Statement

The Quartet Principals - Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, High Representative for European Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, and European Commissioner for External Relations Benita Ferrero-Waldner - met today in Washington to discuss the situation in the Middle East.

The Quartet welcomed UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the representative of the EU Presidency, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

Recognizing the critical need to end the Palestinian/Israeli conflict, which would contribute to security and stability in the region, the Quartet pledged to support efforts to put in place a process with the goal of ending the occupation that began in 1967 and creating an independent, democratic and viable Palestinian state, living side-by-side in peace and security with Israel, and reaffirmed its commitment to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace based on UNSCRs 242 and 338.

The Quartet expressed the hope that the result-oriented dialogue initiated between Israeli and Palestinian leaders will continue in the framework of a renewed political process with the aim of launching meaningful negotiations.

The Quartet undertook to give active follow-up to these meetings and to remain closely engaged at this moment of increased activity and dialogue. The Quartet reaffirmed its commitment to meet regularly at both the principals and envoys level according to an agreed calendar, including with the parties and other regional partners, to monitor developments and actions taken by the parties and to discuss the way ahead.

The Quartet noted its support for renewed dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian leaders and welcomed the December 23 meeting between Israeli PM Olmert and PA President Abbas, and the subsequent implementation of some steps discussed at that meeting. The Quartet urged the parties to implement fully steps discussed at the December 23 meeting, to refrain from taking any measures that could predetermine the number of issues that will be resolved in negotiations, to meet their respective obligations under phase one of the Roadmap and under the Agreement on Movement and Access, and to seek to fulfill their obligations under the Sharm el-Sheikh Understandings of 2005.

The Quartet discussed U.S. efforts to facilitate discussions between the parties. The Quartet welcomed the upcoming meeting between Prime Minister Olmert, President Abbas, and Secretary of State Rice, that could begin to define more clearly the political horizon for the

Palestinian people, and help engender a sense of partnership. The Quartet affirmed the primacy of the Roadmap, and welcomed U.S. efforts to accelerate progress on the Roadmap.

The Quartet noted the continuing importance of the Arab Peace Initiative, particularly its reflection of a shared commitment to a two-state solution.

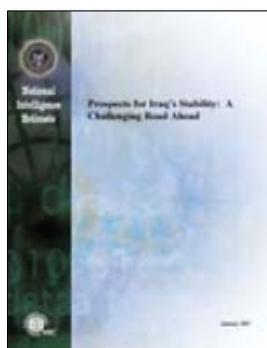
The Quartet reiterated its call for an immediate and unconditional end to all acts of violence and terror. It condemned the suicide bombing in Eilat on 29 January and called once again for an immediate end to all rocket attacks against Israel.

The Quartet expressed its deep concern at the violence among Palestinians and called for respect for law and order.

The Quartet called for continued international assistance to the Palestinian people, and encouraged donors to focus on preserving and building the capacity of institutions of Palestinian governance as well as the development of the Palestinian economy. The Quartet welcomed international efforts to reform the Palestinian security sector and thus to help improve law and order for the Palestinian people. It called for the Temporary International Mechanism to be further developed to support the political process, to identify suitable projects for international support in the areas of governance, institution building and economic development, and urged other members of the international community to consider practical support to the parties.

The Quartet called for Palestinian unity in support of a government committed to nonviolence, recognition of Israel, and acceptance of previous agreements and obligations, including the Roadmap. The Quartet reaffirmed that these principles endure. The Quartet reiterated its call for the PA government to commit to these principles.

PROSPECTS FOR IRAQ'S STABILITY: A CHALLENGING ROAD AHEAD **New U.S. Intelligence Report Focuses on Iraq Instability** **Office of the Director of the National Intelligence, February 2, 2007**

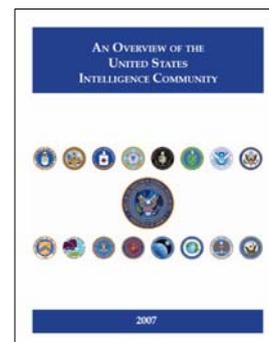


[...] At a special White House briefing, National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley agreed that the NIE supports the Bush administration's new strategy, announced January 10, to enhance security in Iraq by sending an additional 21,500 U.S. combat troops for operations in Baghdad and al-Anbar province. In general, Hadley said, "I think overall it is a fair statement of the challenge we face in Iraq about the prospects for success and a good statement about the risks if we do not succeed in Iraq – for Iraqis, for the region and for Americans at home."

http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_02/alia/a7020203.htm

Unclassified Key Judgments: http://www.dni.gov/press_releases/20070202_release.pdf

**AN OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNITY**
Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Report, January 2007



http://www.dni.gov/who_what/061222_DNIHandbook_Final.pdf

NEW U.S. MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER TO FOCUS ON REGIONAL DIPLOMACY
(Admiral Fallon says troops must work closely with population to fight insurgency)
By Vince Crawley, USINFO Staff Writer January 30, 2007

Washington -- Admiral William Fallon, nominated to be the new U.S. commander in the Middle East, says he will focus on regional diplomacy and carrying out President Bush's new Iraq plan, which calls for an American troop surge to help Iraqi forces reduce violence-wracked Baghdad neighborhoods.

Fallon says he wants to meet with regional governments to discuss Iraq and Afghanistan as well as the threat of Iran's nuclear program and Iran's influence in Iraq.

"The situation in Iraq is serious and clearly in need of new and different actions," Fallon said during his confirmation hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee January 30. President Bush has nominated Fallon to be the new chief of the U.S. Central Command – responsible for U.S. military interests in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and much of Central Asia. Fallon's nomination must be confirmed by the Senate.

Fallon currently heads the U.S. Pacific Command, where he has developed a reputation for effective strategic diplomacy while dealing with China, North Korea and successful counterinsurgency operations in the Philippines.

During the confirmation hearing, several senators expressed concern about President Bush's plan to surge troops into Baghdad, but no senators voiced criticism of Fallon.

"The situation in Iraq will not be resolved solely through military means," Fallon testified. Security, he said, "is but one aspect of what must be a comprehensive effort" that also includes economic development and a reinvigorated Iraqi political process.

"I believe the situation in Iraq can be turned around, but time is short," Fallon told senators. "There are no guarantees, but you can depend on me for my best effort."

http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7013002.htm

**HOMELAND SECURITY'S CHERTOFF WARNS OF NUCLEAR TERROR THREAT
(International community must take action, preserve civil liberties, officials say)
By David McKeeby, *USINFO* Staff Writer, January 26, 2007**

[...] “You can’t put that genie back in the bottle once a weapon of mass destruction or a nuclear bomb gets into the hands of a terrorist,” Chertoff said in a January 26 panel discussion at the World Economic Forum's annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland. Terrorism is high on the forum’s agenda this year. It constitutes one of the top threats to global security, according to a survey of international business and political leaders attending the event.
http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7012605.htm

**UNITED STATES MIGHT ACCELERATE TROOP SURGE IN IRAQ
(Pentagon chief optimistic that NATO can maintain Afghan initiative)
By Vince Crawley, *USINFO* Staff Writer, 26 January 2007**

[...] Most people agree that we must focus on fighting al-Qaeda. The president's strategy steps up this fight -- particularly in Anbar province, where al-Qaeda seeks a sanctuary. The administration also agrees that we must accelerate the training of Iraqi security forces. The president's strategy does this -- with benchmarks to track progress and bolster the size and effectiveness of those forces. Training and supporting Iraqi troops will remain our military's essential and primary mission.

**U.S. PLEDGES ADDITIONAL \$10.6 BILLION TO AFGHANISTAN OPERATION
(Rice calls on NATO countries to increase commitments in troops, funding)
By David Shelby, *USINFO* Staff Writer, January 26, 2007**

[...] The United States intends to devote an additional \$10.6 billion to security and reconstruction operations in Afghanistan, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice announced January 26. She made the announcement shortly before she met with NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, Belgium, to urge the organization’s members to follow suit in increasing their commitment to the Afghan mission. Speaking to reporters en route to Brussels, Rice said, “NATO is having a lot of success against the Taliban and this is really to reinforce that success.”
http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7012606.htm

**U.S. SEEKS PROTECTION OF TROOPS, IRAQIS, NOT ESCALATION WITH IRAN
(Five Iranians detained in Irbil suspected of link to explosives network)
By Stephen Kaufman, *USINFO* Staff Writer, 26 January 2007**

[...] State Department spokesman Sean McCormack said that policy applies to “any individuals” who seek to do harm to U.S. troops.
“This is about force protection. This is about protecting our troops, and certainly the United States does not seek confrontation with Iran. We are going to defend our interests. We are going to work in the interests of our national security and foreign policy.”
http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7012609.htm

SUDAN'S PEACE ACCORD MAKING PROGRESS, U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS (Director of State Department's Sudan Programs Group Landis comments)
By Jim Fisher-Thompson, USINFO Staff Writer, 25 January 2007

[...] During Sudan's 21-year-long conflict, more than 2.5 million people were killed while 4 million were displaced. The CPA [Comprehensive Peace Agreement] was signed January 2005 between the warring parties -- the Islamic Congress Party of President Omar Bashir and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), the main power behind the government of South Sudan.

http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7012503.htm

FACT SHEET: UNITED STATES SUPPORTS THE RECOVERY OF LEBANON
January 25, 2007

[...] The United States is helping Lebanon to recover after last summer's conflict, and is committed to a sovereign, democratic and prosperous Lebanon. The United States led the international effort to bring urgently needed humanitarian relief to the people of Lebanon. A comprehensive U.S. aid package continues to support reconstruction, development and security efforts throughout Lebanon. The United States also coordinates with the international community's efforts to foster Lebanon's long-term development and fiscal stabilization.

http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7012505.htm

THE WHITE HOUSE

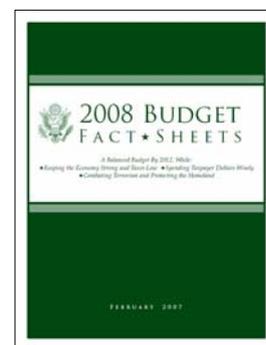
2008 BUDGET FACT SHEETS: A BALANCED BUDGET BY 2012
While Keeping the Economy Strong and Taxes Low; Spending Taxpayer Dollars Wisely; Combating Terrorism and Protecting the Homeland
February 2007

(...) "The Budget supports our troops fighting terrorism, strengthens our military for the future, supports our efforts on the diplomatic front and protects our homeland from attack.

This Budget improves the timeliness and specificity of the information provided to Congress and the American public about the cost of the war.

It shows the full cost of the war through the rest of the President's term – and also provides detailed justifications."

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/budget/BudgetFY2008.pdf>



THE U.S. AND NATO

STABILITY OPERATIONS DRAW ON EFFORTS BY 37 NATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN (\$10 billion aid package to focus on strengthening the army, economic improvement)
By Jacquelyn S. Porth, *USINFO* Staff Writer, 26 January 2007

[...] NATO foreign ministers who gathered in Brussels, Belgium, for a North Atlantic Council meeting January 26 reaffirmed their commitment to operations in Afghanistan and agreed to take up the issue of additional troop deployments during a February 7-8 meeting in Seville, Spain. Freakley said only 80 percent of NATO's troop commitment has been met. NATO has deployed 34,000 forces to Afghanistan and approximately 22,000 U.S. personnel are serving there.

http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2007_01/alia/a7012608.htm

THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

CHOOSING VICTORY: A PLAN FOR SUCCESS IN IRAQ PHASE I REPORT

Frederick W. Kagan

A Report of the Iraq Planning Group at the American Enterprise Institute, 01.05.2007

Victory is still an option in Iraq. America, a country of 300 million people with a GDP of \$12 trillion and more than 1 million soldiers and Marines, has the resources to stabilize Iraq, a state the size of California with a population of 25 million and a GDP under \$100 billion. America must use its resources skillfully and decisively to help build a successful democratically elected, sovereign government in Iraq.

Victory in Iraq is vital to America's security. Defeat will likely lead to regional conflict, humanitarian catastrophe, and increased global terrorism.

Iraq has reached a critical point. The strategy of relying on a political process to eliminate the insurgency has failed. Rising sectarian violence threatens to break America's will to fight. This violence will destroy the Iraqi government, armed forces, and people if it is not rapidly controlled.

Victory in Iraq is still possible at an acceptable level of effort. We must adopt a new approach to the war and implement it quickly and decisively. We must act now to restore security and stability

to Baghdad. We and the enemy have identified it as the decisive point.

http://www.aei.org/docLib/20070105_ChoosingVictoryFINALcc.pdf

VICTORY DEMANDS TROOPS

By Danielle Pletka, vice president for foreign and defense policy studies

AEI ARTICLES, published in *bitterlemons-international.org*

Publication Date: February 1, 2007

Members of the US Congress, distressed with the flagging popularity of the Iraq war, have spent the first month of 2007 scrambling to offer the public the exit strategy it seeks. Bereft of a serious and comprehensive strategy for several years, the American public now has a surfeit of offerings from their elected representatives. Competition, in the form of an array of imaginative and realistic ideas, is good. The congressional plans themselves? Not good.

Joseph Biden, Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Carl Levin, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee (both Democrats) initially partnered with a Republican war critic, Senator Chuck Hagel, to offer a non-binding resolution opposing any further infusion of troops into Iraq, calling on the Iraqis to sort out their political woes with "compromises necessary to ending the violence in Iraq", while focusing on "territorial integrity", "counterterrorism" and "accelerate[d] training". For good measure, the senators called for a "regionally-sponsored peace and reconciliation process". How any of this is supposed to come to pass is entirely mysterious. Ways and means are not discussed.

http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.25546,filter.all/pub_detail.asp

OUR WORST EX-PRESIDENT

By Joshua Muravchik

AEI ARTICLE, published in the *Commentary* magazine (February 2007)

Publication Date: February 1, 2007

More than a quarter-century after completing his term of office, James Earl Carter is still to be found in the thick of debates about national policies on a range of issues: nuclear arms, Iraq, North Korea, and, especially, the conflict between Israel and the Arabs. A steady stream of books and articles continues to issue forth from his pen, and he travels the world on self-selected diplomatic missions. No other former President has chosen to play a similar role. But then, Carter's whole political career has been out of the ordinary. In order to understand the man today, it is necessary to see him in the light of his past.

In 1976, when Carter tossed his hat into the ring for the presidential nomination, the Democratic party was still deeply riven by the long, bitter debate over the war in Vietnam. Carter's response was to soar above these divisions, downplaying both ideology and issues. Instead, he put himself forward as a man of piety and character who would restore a high tone to government in the aftermath of Watergate and related scandals. Before the rise of politically-oriented televangelists, Jimmy Carter made his personal experience as a "born again" Christian into a key tenet of his platform. "I can give you a government that's honest and that's filled with love, competence, and compassion," he pledged.

When the scramble for the Democratic nomination began, Carter was widely seen as a long shot. But by the time the primary season was half over, he had left the other, better-known Democratic contenders in the dust. That he was able to compete with them at all--that is, to raise money and enlist volunteers--owed to the national exposure he had received for his

inaugural address as governor of Georgia in 1971. At that time, with much of the South still clinging to Jim Crow and resisting the nation's new civil-rights laws, Carter had boldly declared that "the time for segregation is over."

Yet the path that led him to that dramatic moment was a tortuous one, known to few outside of Georgia, and it shed light on the man who five years later would be promising voters across the country: "I will never lie to you."

http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.25545,filter.all/pub_detail.asp

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

THINGS FALL APART: CONTAINING THE SPILLOVER FROM AN IRAQI CIVIL WAR

Daniel L. Byman, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Saban Center for Middle East Policy

Kenneth M. Pollack, Director of Research, Saban Center for Middle East Policy

Saban Center Analysis, Number 11, January 2007



With each passing day, Iraq sinks deeper into the abyss of civil war. This Saban Center Analysis Paper examines the history of some dozen recent civil wars to reveal the general patterns by which such conflicts can "spill over" into neighboring states, causing further civil wars or regional conflicts. Historically, six patterns of spillover have been the most harmful in other cases of all-out civil war: refugees; terrorism; radicalization of neighboring populations; secession that breeds secessionism; economic losses; and, neighborly interventions.

From this history, the authors propose a set of policy options that the United States could employ to try to contain the spillover effects of a full-scale Iraqi civil war.

http://www.brook.edu/fp/saban/analysis/jan2007iraq_civilwar.htm

Full paper: http://media.brookings.edu/MediaArchive/fp/jan2007iraq_civilwar.pdf

BEIJING'S DANGEROUS MISSILE MISTAKE

Michael E. O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies

Published in the *Newsweek International*, February 5, 2007

On one level, China's recent test of a new antisatellite weapon was a success: Beijing managed to blast one of its aging weather sensors out of orbit several hundred miles above Earth. On a more profound level, however, the test was a mistake. And if China now continues to develop more space weapons, it could turn into a very serious error indeed.

<http://www.brook.edu/views/articles/ohanlon/20070205.htm>

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

PRIORITY STEPS TO STRENGTHEN THE NONPROLIFERATION

By Pierre Goldschmidt

CEIP Policy Outlook No. 33, January 2007

The international community must reject the passive notion that more countries are unavoidably destined to acquire nuclear weapons, and instead must implement further measures to dissuade and deter non-nuclear weapon states from seeking such weapons, argues Visiting Scholar Pierre Goldschmidt in *Priority Steps to Strengthen the Nonproliferation Regime*, a new Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Policy Outlook.

Goldschmidt advocates that current Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) obligations already exist to deter nuclear weapons development, yet the international community must become more demanding in their enforcement. “The incapacity ... over thirteen years to take any dissuasive measure against North Korea’s nuclear weapons program until it was too late has considerably undermined the nuclear nonproliferation regime,” he writes. “This weakness is the result of some nuclear weapon states choosing to delay or oppose reasonable enforcement measures.”

In addition to expanding and implementing the recommendations recently made by the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to its Board of Governors, Goldschmidt recommends the adoption of additional measures to better address circumstances of non-compliance with IAEA safeguards agreements. “The most effective, unbiased, and feasible way to establish a legal basis for the necessary verification measures in circumstances of non-compliance is for the United Nations Security Council to adopt a ‘generic’ (i.e., not state specific) and legally binding resolution stating that if a state is reported by the IAEA to be in non-compliance, a standard set of actions would result.”

This is a web-only publication.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=18992&prog=zgp&proj=znpp>

Full Text (PDF):

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/goldschmidt_priority_steps_final.pdf



HIZBOLLAH AND ITS CHANGING IDENTITIES

By Amal Saad-Ghorayeb, Marina S. Ottaway

Publisher: Carnegie Endowment. Policy Outlook No. 34, January 2007

During the last week, the confrontation between the Lebanese government and Hizbollah has reached a critical point. A Hizbollah call for a general strike on January 23, enforced by barriers of burning tires on all major roads—giving people no choice but to stay home—brought the country to the brink of violence. Two days later, fighting erupted among students at the Beirut Arab University, quickly spilling over onto the streets. After the war of last summer, Lebanon had settled back into a pretense of normality, shattered periodically by massive demonstrations in the streets of the capital, as Hizbollah mustered its supporters in an attempt



to force the government to call for early elections. The government refused to give in. Hezbollah is now trying to break the impasse.

From Washington, the crisis in Lebanon looks like a confrontation between a moderate, prowestern government and a radical movement doing the bidding of Iran—the western tip of the Shiite crescent through which Teheran hopes to impose itself as the dominant power in the Middle East. From Lebanon, Hezbollah looks like a movement trying to reconcile three identities and agendas increasingly at odds with each other, and blundering in the process. One Hezbollah is the movement that looks to Iran for support and is a player in the new geopolitical game of the Middle East. A second Hezbollah is the resistance movement that gained heroic stature last summer in the eyes of all Arabs, Sunnis and Shiites alike, for standing up to Israel and depriving it of a military victory. And there is a third Hezbollah, a player in the Lebanese domestic political scene, seeking to increase its power and change the byzantine rules by which politics is played in the country.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=18989&prog=zgp&proj=zdr1>

Full Text (PDF): http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/ottaway_ghorayeb_final.pdf

IN THEIR OWN WORDS: HIZBOLLAH'S STRATEGY IN THE CURRENT CONFRONTATION

By Amal Saad-Ghorayeb

Publisher: Carnegie Endowment. Policy Outlook No. 32, January 2007

United States Director of National Intelligence John Negroponte testified before Congress last week that an emboldened Hezbollah, backed by Syria and Iran and perceiving success in its war with Israel last summer, is a growing danger to the U.S. Hezbollah's influence in Lebanon and the surrounding region continues to hold major implications for Middle East policy – yet how widely understood are Hezbollah's political ambitions and strategies among global audiences?

(...)Through unprecedented access to high-ranking Hezbollah officials, including Hezbollah's Deputy Secretary General, Saad-Ghorayeb summarizes numerous interviews to provide a unique glimpse into this complex organization's goals and tactics.

Hezbollah views the current political crisis as an extension of the July war, waged against it by the U.S. and Israel. "By challenging the Siniora government Hezbollah sees itself as confronting the U.S.-Israeli plan to disarm the Resistance and redraw the face of Lebanon and the region. Hezbollah is determined to fight this political battle with the same zeal and determination that it displayed in the military war with Israel. Put simply, Hezbollah feels that if it loses this political conflict, it loses not only its political power and the type of Lebanon that it envisages, but also its arms," writes Saad-Ghorayeb.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=18962&prog=zgp&proj=zme>

Full Text (PDF): http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/saadghorayeb_hizbollah_final.pdf



ILLUSIVE REFORM: JORDAN'S STUBBORN STABILITY**Julia Choucair*****Middle East Series, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. December 2006.***
07AD202

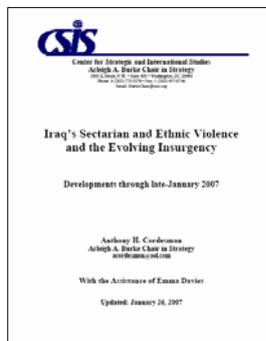
Since Jordan's independence in 1947, it has shown a remarkable ability to survive even though it has had a massive influx of Palestinian refugees and a number of coup attempts. The Hashemite monarchy has overcome several political and economic storms which have served to weaken its opposition. The Monarchy has attempted to distribute benefits and privileges to create a support base and its image is perceived to be an "oasis of stability."

Although King Abdullah II has brought positive changes to Jordan; e.g., legalization of political parties, parliamentary elections, and economic reform; real structural reforms are not on the agenda and the monarchy maintains a monopoly on power. The King has been clamping down on political and civil liberties. "The question about Jordan's political future is not whether the political reform process will continue, but whether there will be one at all." The shape of Jordan's political future is unclear.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Full Text:

http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp76_choucair_final.pdf [pdf format, 28 pages]

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)**IRAQ'S SECTARIAN AND ETHNIC VIOLENCE AND THE EVOLVING INSURGENCY** Developments through late-January 2007**Anthony H. Cordesman, Arleigh A. Burke Chair in Strategy; with the Assistance of Emma Davies****CSIS. Updated: January 26, 2007**

The insurgency in Iraq has become a "war after the war" that threatens to divide the country and create a full-scale civil conflict. It has triggered sectarian and ethnic violence that dominates the struggle to reshape Iraq as a modern state, has emerged as a growing threat to the Gulf region, and has become linked to the broader struggle between Sunni and Shi'ite Islamist extremism, and moderation and reform, throughout the Islamic world.

Since its inception in the spring of 2003, the nature of the fighting in Iraq has evolved from a struggle between Coalition forces and former regime loyalists to a much more diffuse conflict, involving a number of Sunni groups, Shi'ite militias, and foreign jihadists, and which has spread to become a widespread civil conflict.

In the process, the complex patterns of conflict in Iraq have become a broad struggle for sectarian and ethnic control of political and economic space. Open violence has become

steadily more serious, but it is only part of the story. Shi'ite, Sunni, and Kurdish factions increasingly organize to provide local security while seeking to push other factions out of areas where they have the majority. These problems have been compounded by de facto exclusion of many ex- Ba'ath members and professionals that form the secular and nationalist core of the country, and the slow purging of other nationalists who do not take a sectarian and ethnic side from Ministries and professions.

http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/070126_insurgency_update.pdf

NORTH KOREA TESTS A NUKE AND RETURNS TO THE SIX-PARTY TALKS

Donald G. Gross

Comparative Connections. The Atlantic Council of the United States



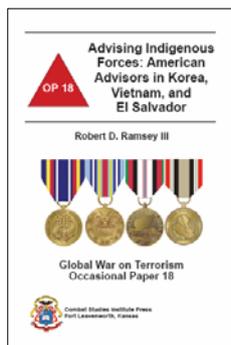
North Korea made good on its long-time threat to conduct a nuclear test when it exploded a small nuclear device of less than a kiloton on Oct. 9. The test generated political shock waves and led to comprehensive sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council Oct. 14. Under tremendous pressure from the international community and China, in particular, North Korea announced Oct. 31 it would return to the Six-Party Talks.

http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/0604qus_korea.pdf

COMBAT STUDIES INSTITUTE PRESS

ADVISING INDIGENOUS FORCES: AMERICAN ADVISORS IN KOREA, VIETNAM AND EL SALVADOR

Robert D. Ramsey, III. Combat Studies Institute Press. Web posted December 2006. 07AD238



This paper looks at three U.S. advisory experiences—Korea, Vietnam, and El Salvador. Korea provided insights into conventional combat; Vietnam offered combat and counterinsurgency experience; and El Salvador permitted a look at long-term counterinsurgency. These experiences enabled the U.S. to determine what worked and what did not work and how to better establish working relationships with the host nation.

Full Text:

<http://stinet.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA456563&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf>

[pdf format, 191 pages]

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

THE MUSLIM INSURGENCY IN SOUTHERN THAILAND

Carin Zissis, Staff Writer

CFR Backgrounder, February 1, 2007

Over the past three years, an insurgency in the southern, predominantly Muslim provinces of Thailand has claimed nearly two thousand lives. The rise in violence has been largely blamed on the government of Thaksin Shinawatra: His aggressive response to the insurgency was criticized by the country's military leaders who staged a coup in September 2006. Yet Thailand faced separatist movements long before Thaksin's premiership. Now, the military junta in power seems incapable of either identifying those responsible for the attacks or mounting initiatives which might slow the bloodshed.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/12531/muslim_insurgency_in_southern_thailand.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder

CUBA AFTER CASTRO: THE FUTURE OF U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS - Transcript

Speakers: Jo Ann Emerson, Congresswoman, R-MO; James P. McGovern,

Congressman, D-MA; Presider: Julia E. Sweig

Council on Foreign Relations, January 23, 2007

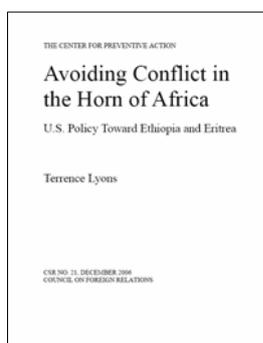
Congresswoman Emerson and Congressman McGovern have come back recently from the largest congressional delegation that's ever been to Havana. They went in December of 2006. Both of them have been involved as members of the Cuban Working Group on the Hill in a bipartisan fashion trying to work toward a new policy towards Cuba. So, on that note, they talk about exactly what is and isn't happening in Cuba.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/12493/cuba_after_castro.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fpublication_list%3Ftype%3Dtranscript

AVOIDING CONFLICT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Terrence Lyons

The Center for Preventive Action. Council of Foreign Relations. December 2006. 07AD211



“The greater Horn of Africa—including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda—is a region of strategic importance. It is also a region in crisis.”

In 2000 the Algiers Agreement established a UN peacekeeping mission to monitor the demilitarized zone along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border. Tensions have increased since 2005 due to new restrictions imposed by Eritrea. “These heightened border tensions, along with internal political turmoil in Ethiopia, increasing political repression in Eritrea, and recent developments in Somalia raise the

likelihood of heightened instability in the Horn of Africa that could lead to significant loss of life.”

This paper presents a picture of what is going on in this area and suggests what the U.S. should do to help establish stability in the area. This report calls for a dialog with Ethiopia and Eritrea to resolve the border dispute. The failure to accomplish this could exacerbate governance, health and humanitarian problems, and could hinder efforts to fight terrorism.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Full Text: http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Ethiopia_EritreaCSR21.pdf
[pdf format, 51 pages]

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

HOMELAND SECURITY SPENDING FOR THE LONG WAR

By James Jay Carafano, Ph.D.

Heritage Lecture #989, 2 February 2007

The U.S. is spending the right amount on homeland security. However, Congress should adhere to a set of strategic principles to create a comprehensive approach to homeland security spending. To ensure adequate spending on homeland security over the long term, Congress will have to address entitlement spending.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandDefense/hl989.cfm>

A SUCCESSFUL TEST SHOWS THE WAY FORWARD ON MISSILE DEFENSE

by Peter Brookes and Baker Spring

Heritage Foundation, WebMemo #1335, February 1, 2007

A significant national security development took place last weekend that barely garnered a footnote in the national media: A U.S. missile defense interceptor hit--and destroyed--a target missile over the Pacific. This is a big step forward for the U.S.'s leverage against hostile regimes that would develop ballistic missiles.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/wm1335.cfm>



CHINA'S ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS AND AMERICAN NATIONAL SECURITY

by The Honorable Jon Kyl

Heritage Lecture #990 February 1, 2007, (Delivered on January 29, 2007)

The space threat posed by China is multifaceted. The "painting" in September of a U.S. satellite by a ground-based laser shows that the Chinese program includes a broad range of capabilities, from kinetic kill to directed energy. The January 11 test also shows China's ability to hit targets in Low-Earth Orbit (LEO), where most American reconnaissance assets are deployed. But reports suggest that the Chinese also seek the ability to attack satellites in Medium- and High-Earth Orbit, such as GPS.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/hl990.cfm>



NINE ESSENTIAL POINTS FOR TALKING ABOUT THE WAR ON TERRORISM

by James A. Phillips and James Jay Carafano, Ph.D.
 Heritage Executive Memorandum #1019, January 31, 2007



Americans hear conflicting messages about how to think and talk about terrorism. As a result, the message of freedom and justice is often muted or muddled. Americans can do better. There are core ideas that should serve as a taproot for a consensus on how to understand and describe the enemy— and ultimately how to defeat them. Specifically, we should:
<http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/em1019.cfm>

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)

HAITI: JUSTICE REFORM AND THE SECURITY CRISIS

ICG Latin America/Caribbean Briefing N°14
 31 January 2007

Violent and organized crime threatens to overwhelm Haiti. The justice system is weak and dysfunctional, no match for the rising wave of kidnappings, drug and human trafficking, assaults and rapes. If the efforts of the last three years to establish the rule of law and a stable democracy are to bear fruit urgent action is needed. Above all the Haitian government must demonstrate genuine political will to master the problem. But the international community also has a major support role. The immediate need is to establish, staff and equip two special courts, one a domestic criminal chamber to handle major crimes, the other a hybrid Haitian/international tribunal to deal with cases of transnational, organized crime that the country can not tackle on its own.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4639&l=1>

AFGHANISTAN’S ENDANGERED COMPACT

ICG Asia Briefing N°59, 29 January 2007



While the growing insurgency is attracting increasing attention, long-term efforts to build the solid governmental institutions a stable Afghanistan requires are faltering. Following conclusion of the Bonn process, which created the country’s elected bodies, the Afghan government and the international community committed at the London Conference (31 January-1 February 2006) to the Afghanistan Compact, which identified “three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity” over five years: security; governance, rule of law and human rights; and social and economic development. The government signed on to realizing a “shared vision of the future” for a “stable and prosperous Afghanistan”, while over 60 nations and international institutions promised to provide the necessary resources and support. A year on, even those most closely associated with the process admit that the Compact has yet to have much impact. Afghans and internationals alike still need to demonstrate the political will to undertake deep-rooted institutional changes if the goals of this shared vision are to be met.

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_asia/b59_afghanistans_endangered_compact.pdf

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE IRANIAN PETROLEUM CRISIS AND UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY Roger Stern

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS), National Academy of Science. Web posted December 30, 2006. 07AD245



“The U.S. case against Iran is based on Iran’s deceptions regarding nuclear weapons development. This case is buttressed by assertions that a state so petroleum-rich cannot need nuclear power to preserve export, as Iran claims.” The authors surveyed Iran’s petroleum economy to ascertain if there was such a decline. Their results show “absent some change in Iranian policy, this ratio will be 0.33-0.46 with exports declining to zero by 2014-2015. Energy subsidies, hostility to foreign investment, and inefficiencies of its state-planned economy underlies Iran’s problem, which has no relation to “peak oil.””

Full Text: <http://www.pnas.org/cgi/reprint/0603903104v1>

PEW

BROAD OPPOSITION TO BUSH'S IRAQ PLAN, BUT MORE REPUBLICANS NOW SAY TROOP INCREASE IS NEEDED

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, Survey Report, Released: January 16, 2007

President Bush's plan to send roughly 21,000 additional troops to Iraq has drawn broad opposition from the American public. If anything, the plan has triggered increased partisan polarization on the debate over what to do in Iraq. While most Republicans support Bush's initiative, Democrats overwhelmingly oppose it, and a solid majority of Democrats (62%) say that Congress should try to block it by withholding funding for the additional troops.

<http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=301>

Full Report in PDF: <http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/301.pdf>

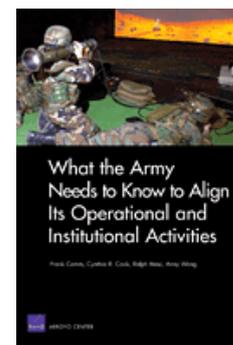


RAND

WHAT THE ARMY NEEDS TO KNOW TO ALIGN ITS OPERATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

By: Frank Camm, Cynthia R. Cook, Ralph Masi, Anny Wong

Transformation of the Army’s operating force is well under way. The Army must also transform its institutional activities to (1) align them with operating forces in ways that improve support, and (2) release resources from institutional activities that the Army can use to add new brigades and weapon systems. This document is the executive summary for MG-530-A, What the Army Needs to Know to Align Its Operational and Institutional Activities, which describes a



way for the Army leadership to negotiate and establish performance goals for institutional activities that give the Army effective control over the alignment of its operational and institutional elements while preserving flexibility and initiative within institutional activities to choose how to meet these goals. It assesses value chains to map how the institutional Army transforms resources into outputs that it delivers to the operating force to support desired outcomes, and also illustrates how to evaluate value chains relevant to three representative institutional Army activities: medical services, enlisted accessioning, and short-term acquisition. It then derives implications for (1) integrating such an approach with the Army's ongoing Strategic Management System and Lean Six Sigma initiatives, and (2) identifying the additional empirical data needed to allow such integration.

Executive Summary: <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG530.1/>

Full Report: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2007/RAND_MG530.pdf

ENDING AFGHANISTAN'S CIVIL WAR

Testimony presented before the House Armed Services Committee on January

James Dobbins

RAND Corporation, January 30, 2007

The resurgence of civil war in Afghanistan can be attributed to two fundamental causes. One is the failure of the United States, the Karzai government, and the international community as a whole to take advantage of the lull in that conflict that followed the collapse of the Taleban regime in late 2001 to strengthen the capacity of the new Afghan government to project its authority and provide public services, including security, to the population beyond Kabul. The second cause is the fragmentation of the international coalition that the United States put together in late 2001 to stabilize and reconstruct Afghanistan.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2007/RAND_CT271.pdf



INTEGRATING INSTRUMENTS OF POWER AND INFLUENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY: STARTING THE DIALOGUE

By: Robert E. Hunter, Khalid Nadiri

RAND, January 2007

In many areas where U.S. forces are deployed, the use of military power must take place in close coordination and cooperation with non-military instruments of power and influence. There is a clear need for new approaches to this situation on the part of the U.S. government — both civilian and military — as well as the private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. To respond to that need, the RAND Corporation, in cooperation with the American Academy of Diplomacy (AAD), is conducting a 15-month project on Integrating Instruments of Power and Influence in National Security. As part of this project, on March 21, 2006, the AAD and the American University School of International Service, in partnership with RAND, convened a one-day conference devoted to a dialogue on this subject at which two panels of current and former senior military officials and diplomats offered their distinct perspectives. This report summarizes the main results of that conference.

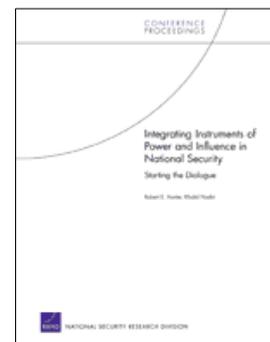
http://www.rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/2007/RAND_CF231.pdf

SECURING TYRANTS OR FOSTERING REFORM?: U.S. INTERNAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO REPRESSIVE AND TRANSITIONING REGIMES

Seth G. Jones, Olga Oliker, Peter Chalk, C. Christine Fair, Rollie Lal, and James Dobbins

National Security Research Division, RAND Corporation. Web posted January 9, 2007. 07AD249

“This report examines U.S. government assistance to the police and internal security agencies of repressive and transitioning states.” The authors believe “that security, human rights, and accountability are deeply interconnected. We disagree with those who argue that security interest should trump human rights in situations where states face significant security threats, such as terrorism. We also disagree with those who argue that the United States should never provide internal security assistance to repressive states.”



The authors used case studies to examine post-conflict environments in Afghanistan and El Salvador where the U.S. and other international players exerted pressure to encourage change.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Full Text:

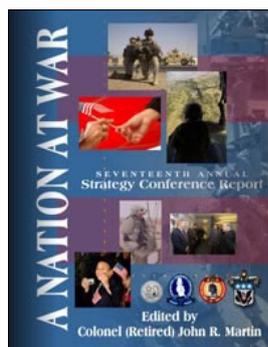
http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2006/RAND_MG550.pdf [pdf format, 233 pages]

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE

A NATION AT WAR

Authored by COL (ret) John R. Martin

Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, *Letort Papers*, Added February 05, 2007



One of the basics of strategy is understanding the foe and the type of war in which a nation is involved. The Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) does not fit easily into the mold of war, but that is because of too much comparison with conventional wars; the Cold War may provide a better model. This report chronicles the panels and resulting papers from the Seventeenth Annual U.S. Army War College Strategy Conference, held at Carlisle Barracks, PA, in April 2006.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB750.pdf>

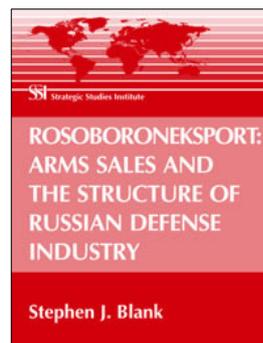
ROSOBORONEKSPORT: ARMS SALES AND THE STRUCTURE OF RUSSIAN DEFENSE INDUSTRY

Authored by Dr. Stephen J. Blank.

Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, Monograph, January 31, 2007

Although Russian observers believe that Washington imposed sanctions on Russian arms sellers and producers because of these firms' arms sales to Venezuela. Sales to such dangerous states oblige us to analyze the Russian defense export program and the structure of its defense industry. Until now, that industry would have collapsed without arms sales. Arms sales thus have become the main source of its revenue until the present and will play a key role in Russia's ongoing attempt to regenerate its armed forces while winning friends and influence abroad.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=749>



RUSSIAN NONPROLIFERATION POLICY AND THE KOREAN PENINSULA

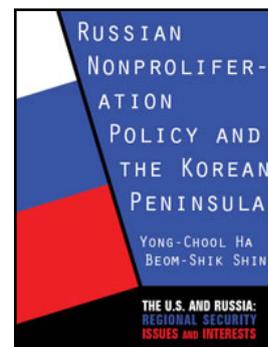
Authored by Dr. Yong-Chool Ha, Dr. Beom-Shik Shin

Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, Monograph

Added January 25, 2007

Efforts to resolve the threat posed to Northeast Asia's security by North Korea's nuclear proliferation through six-party negotiations are proceeding with great difficulty. As in any multilateral process, a major problem is understanding the goals and perspectives of each of the participants. This monograph focuses upon Moscow's perspectives with regard to North Korea's nuclear program and Russia's own standing in Northeast Asia, as well as of the other participants in those negotiations, since their views unfortunately are not well-known or readily available in the United States.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB747.pdf>



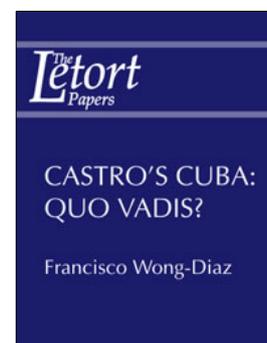
CASTRO'S CUBA: QUO VADIS?

Francisco Wong-Diaz

Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College. Web posted

December 29, 2006. 07AD242

The paper contributes to the depth of knowledge about Castro's Cuba in a time of transition. Castro provisionally delegated presidential powers to his brother, Raul, in July, 2006. This paper examines alternative scenarios for a post-Castro Cuba: (1) a violent regime change; (2) a peaceful transition to democracy; or (3) a dynastic succession.



According to the paper, a violent overthrow is highly unlikely since there is no organized armed opposition in Cuba. A peaceful transition to democracy and a free market economy is also unlikely since there is no solidarity movement or opposition leader. The Cuban civil society is weak and dissidents are unable to work openly. The author believes that a dynastic succession based on collective leadership is most likely unfolding. Under the succession process, the first Vice president of the Council of State (Raul) will assume the duties of the president. Castro's death would be called a "biological solution."

The author believes that the "overarching American foreign policy objective should be to pressure the successor regime while encouraging a strong bias among Cuban elites for internally generated democratization, the rule of law, and transparency in reciprocity for graduated normalization of relations with the island."

Full Text: <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB744.pdf> [52 pages]

CHALLENGING TRANSFORMATION'S CLICHÉS

Authored by Dr. Antulio J. Echevarria, II.

Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College. Monograph.

Added January 10, 2007

Critical thinkers analyze and refine ideas underpinning the foundation of American defense policy and military strategy today so the defense community can apply them in strategy and force development. This is an ongoing process: new ideas emerge, are tested, and adopted, revised, or discarded. The author challenges some of the accepted notions that have become foundational to contemporary theories of military transformation. In his view, any endeavor as resource-intensive as military transformation is too important to rest on uncontested truths.

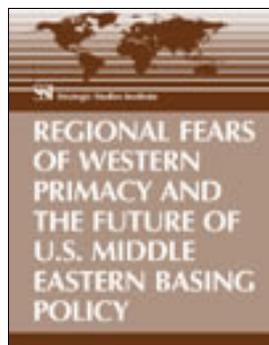
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB746.pdf>



REGIONAL FEARS OF WESTERN PRIMACY AND THE FUTURE OF U.S. MIDDLE EASTERN BASING POLICY

W. Andrew Terrill

Strategic Studies Institute (SSI). U.S. Army War College. Web posted December 15, 2006. 07AD220



The U.S. has a core interest in maintaining peace and stability in the Middle East; however, the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait shocked the Arab system. As a result, Saudi Arabia allowed U.S. troops to be stationed on its soil while Bahrain and Oman strengthened their security agreements with the U.S.

Large and important Arab states find it embarrassing to rely too publicly on the West for their military security, and "these same states may have difficulty presenting themselves as important voices within the Arab World if they appear to be disproportionately influenced by the West..." Egypt and Jordan maintain close military relations with the U.S., but stop short of allowing bases.

The paper emphasizes that it is important to continue to nurture basing arrangements with friendly Arab countries that accept an American presence. During times of crisis, these nations might assist the U.S. with their political influence, intelligence sharing, and temporary use of military facilities.

“It should be emphasized further that the United States must not place serious hope in the prospect of long-term military bases in Iraq unless there is overwhelming political sentiment within that country favoring these bases. The development of such sentiment appears extremely unlikely.” “Moreover, Iraq is a large and prominent Arab state which seeks a voice in regional politics.” A U.S. presence in Iraq could undermine this voice.

Despite strong and important relations with Gulf Arab allies, the U.S. can not make the mistake of treating these relationships casually. A number of these states respond to high level consultation and a willingness to listen to their points of view. “None of these states trust Iran, and while the U.S. approach to regional security may sometimes be a source of aggravation, it is viewed widely as an indispensable presence.”

Full Text:

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB742.pdf> [pdf format, 112 pages]

THE CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN: KEY ISSUES

Bruce Jentleson

The Century Foundation, 2/1/2007

In a new report for The Century Foundation, Bruce Jentleson, Professor of Political Science and Public Policy Studies at Duke University, provides a framework for assessing economic sanctions as part of the international community’s non-proliferation strategy. His analysis, informed by key aspects of the Iran case and sanctions strategy more generally, presents the principal sanctions options and assesses their relative merits and risks.

<http://www.tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/jentleson.pdf>



DEALING WITH TEHRAN: ASSESSING U.S. DIPLOMATIC OPTIONS TOWARD IRAN Flynt Everett

The Century Foundation. Web posted December 6, 2006. 07AD197

“The United States needs a comprehensive and strategically coherent diplomatic approach to dealing with the Islamic Republic of Iran.” Tehran is attempting to impede America’s ability to pursue its policy objectives in the Middle East and its war on terrorism. “This paper lays out a comprehensive strategy for diplomatic engagement with Iran. The paper’s core argument is that successful resolution of the Iranian nuclear issues requires a “grand bargain” between the United States and Iran—that is, an overarching framework in which outstanding bilateral differences are resolved as a package.”

According to this paper, there will need to be an American security guarantee to the Islamic Republic. Once this has been accomplished, the United States would gain meaningful limits on Iran's nuclear activities, terminate its support for terrorism, and gain Iran's cooperation in stabilizing Iraq.

This report is part of a series about Iran-related issues.

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Full Text:

http://tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/leverett_diplomatic.pdf [pdf format, 34 pages]

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

IRAN POLICY FORUM

USIP and PIPA Give Advance Briefing on Unprecedented In-Depth Poll of Iranians

On January 16, 2007, the United States Institute of Peace inaugurated its Iran Policy Forum, a group of government and non-governmental experts that will meet regularly to discuss current issues relating to Iran.

During this meeting, USIP and the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) conducted a briefing on new data from their survey of Iranian public opinion. This survey, fielded in conjunction with Search for Common Ground and an Iranian research agency, breaks much new ground and covers a wide array of international policy issues. Public opinion polling in Iran that is fully available to international audiences is rare. This survey is based on a nationally representative sample of 1,000 persons obtained through in-depth, in-person interviews, and the methods and questionnaire are fully documented. During this meeting, PIPA presented top-line results of this unique contribution to ongoing policy debates about Iran.

In coming months, USIP and PIPA will be authoring further analyses detailing the national regional findings of this survey on vital issues such as Iran's nuclear program, attitudes toward the U.S. and international institutions such as the UN and the IAEA, among others.

Power point slides: http://www.usip.org/iran/iran_presentation.pdf

Survey methods: http://www.usip.org/iran/survey_methods.pdf

For information released by PIPA and Search for Common Ground, see

<http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/>

LEASHING THE DOGS OF WAR: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN A DIVIDED WORLD Chester A. Crocker, Fen Osler Hampson, and Pamela Aall **United States Institute of Peace Press, January 2007**

Recognizing the importance of responding to an ever-changing international relations climate, the gifted team of Chester A. Crocker, Fen Osler Hampson, and Pamela Aall has created this latest volume to address



the sources of contemporary conflict and the array of possible responses to it. Forty-three of the most influential and innovative analysts of international affairs present multiple perspectives on how best to prevent, manage, or resolve conflicts around the world.

Reflecting the greater work of the Institute, the six volumes make significant contributions to expanding our knowledge and understanding of international relations and conflict resolution: individually and collectively, they provide some of the best and latest practices, research, and thinking in the field and are highly relevant to foreign affairs practitioners as well as to professors and students. From the classroom to the negotiating table, they are being used far and wide and have received ringing endorsements and praise.

http://www.usip.org/newsmedia/crocker_hampson_all/index.html

Introduction: http://bookstore.usip.org/resrcs/frontm/192922396X_intro.pdf

REMEMBERING GEORGE KENNAN: LESSONS FOR TODAY?

Melvyn P. Leffler

U.S. Institute of Peace. December 2006. 07AD248

George F. Kennan, known as the father of containment, was a Foreign Service officer in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow when he wrote the “Long Telegram” in February 1946. Some of the key points of his 1946 telegram and the Walgreen Lectures of 1950 were:

- The emphasis of a Soviet threat;
- The need for reconstruction of Western Europe and rebuilding of western Germany and Japan;
- Containment was a prelude to rollback;
- The U.S. need to negotiate and compromise; and
- The U.S. could not transform the world.

“Leffler reviews Kennan’s legacy and ponders the implications of his thinking for the contemporary era.”

Full Text:

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr180.pdf> [pdf format, 16 pages]

ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

NO EASY EXIT FROM IRAQ

Crook, Clive

***National Journal*, posted online January 12, 2007 AA07025**

Summary: The author presents an analysis of the current situation in Iraq, opining that “The president’s plan to send a ‘surge’ of troops into Iraq seems a clear instance of too little, too late.” He also warns against a precipitate retreat, which “would make things worse, and maybe much worse.” He believes that the best course of action “would be a much bigger commitment of extra forces, of the kind that Sen. John McCain has advocated from the beginning, together with an undertaking that they would remain until security had been re-established.” Recognizing that this is politically unsustainable, he suggests that the “least-bad feasible option” is to follow the recommendations of the Iraq Study Group, “minus the indication of a prompt withdrawal, whether or not preceded by one last push.” He criticizes

“the egregious intelligence failure over Iraqi weapons of mass destruction” but also acknowledges that he and other supporters of the war made serious mistakes, including underestimating the ferocity of the sectarian animosity in Iraq. He concludes, “the direct and indirect costs of the war — including, not least, the costs to America’s reputation and security — have greatly exceeded the benefits. And the world is a far more dangerous place as a result.”

Currently available online at <http://nationaljournal.com/crook.htm>. [PUBS;RH]

THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT: MEANS OF REJUVENATION

Krepon, Michael

***Arms Control Today*, vol. 36, no. 10, December 2006, pp. 18-22 AA07013**

Summary: Krepon, co-founder of the Washington-based Henry L. Stimson Center, says that the forum in Geneva that has negotiated treaties setting norms against nuclear weapons testing and prohibitions against chemical and biological weapons “has fallen on hard times.” Ambassadors assigned to the Conference on Disarmament “now moonlight” on other diplomatic assignments in Switzerland, whereas they once worked on tight deadlines “to hammer out key provisions governing on-site inspections and schedules of prohibited substances.” Unfortunately, Krepon says, the CD has outgrown its mission. Even though the CD continues to be deadlocked by outmoded consensus rules, he says there is still a role for coalitions of the willing -- made up of government and non-government experts -- to meet periodically in Geneva to lay out the groundwork for agreements (not necessarily treaties) on issues such as fissile materials or security in space. Informal meetings might usefully pursue interim steps, the author adds. Doing this and offering workshops to promote better understanding of important technical arms control issues and challenges is one way for the forum to achieve at least some progress in the absence of broader consensus. With some adaptation, he says the once distinguished CD could again have “a useful future.”

Available online at: http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2006_12/Krepon.asp [IS;JSP]

WHAT MAKES A MUSLIM RADICAL?

Esposito, John; Mogahed, Dalia

***Foreign Policy*, Web Exclusive, Posted November, 2006 AA06448**

Summary: Esposito, professor of religion and international affairs at Georgetown University’s Walsh School of Foreign Service, and Mogahed, executive director for Muslim studies for the Gallup Organization, present some of the findings from a Gallup World Poll of more than 9,000 interviews in nine Muslim countries. The results counter many common perceptions and show that “Muslim radicals have more in common with their moderate brethren than is often assumed.” For instance, radicals are no more likely to attend religious services regularly than are moderates, and radicals are actually better educated and wealthier than moderates. The poll also showed that both moderates and radicals admire the West, especially its technology, democratic system, and freedom of speech. “Although almost all Muslims believe the West should show more respect for Islam, radicals are more likely to feel that the West threatens and attempts to control their way of life.” Moderates would like to build ties with the West through economic development. Policymakers could use this information to develop strategies “to prevent the moderate mainstream from sliding away.”

Available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=3637&print=1

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