



Defense Issues, NATO Response to Terrorism

February 2009



President Obama and Vice President Biden will renew America's security and standing in the world through a new era of American leadership. The Obama-Biden foreign policy will end the war in Iraq responsibly, finish the fight against the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan, secure nuclear weapons and loose nuclear materials from terrorists, and renew American diplomacy to support strong alliances and to seek a lasting peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/agenda/foreign_policy/

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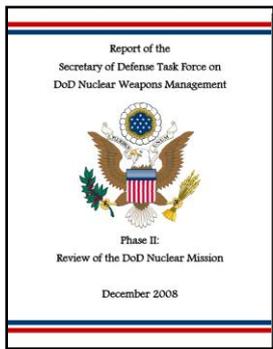
U.S. and Georgia Sign Charter on Strategic Partnership On January 9, the U.S. and Georgia signed the U.S.-Georgia Charter on Strategic Partnership. The bilateral charter outlines our enhanced cooperation to help Georgia advance security, democratic, and market economic reforms to strengthen Georgia, bolster our partnership, and deepen Georgia's Euro-Atlantic integration. At the signing ceremony, Secretary Rice said, "Georgia is a very important partner of the United States, a valued partner. Our relationships rest, of course, on shared values of democracy, on security, on economic prosperity."

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/January/20090109145908dmslahrellek0.7679407.html?CP.rss=true>

DEFENSE TASK FORCE ON FUTURE NUCLEAR DETERRENCE: DoD Press Briefing with the Secretary's Task Force on Nuclear Weapons Management. U.S. Department of Defense. Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). Transcript. DOD, January 8, 2009

Presenter: James Schlesinger, Former Secretary of Defense, Chair; General Michael Carns, U.S. Air Force (Retired); Admiral Edmund Giambastiani, U.S. Navy (Retired); Jacques Gansler; Franklin Miller; Christopher Williams

<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/January/20090109154015eafas0.8806269.html>



REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TASK FORCE ON DOD NUCLEAR WEAPONS MANAGEMENT. Phase II: Review of the DoD Nuclear Mission. December 2008

In Phase II, the Task Force found that the lack of interest in and attention to the nuclear mission and nuclear deterrence, as discussed in the Phase I report, go well beyond the Air Force. This lack of interest and attention have been widespread throughout DoD and contributed to the decline of attention in the Air Force. This report details policy, organizational, and procedural issues that must be

addressed across DoD in order to retain disciplined and effective nuclear forces.

Implementation of the recommendations contained herein can help ensure a credible nuclear deterrent for the United States and our friends and allies, now and into the foreseeable future. A list of Phase II recommendations appears in Appendix B.

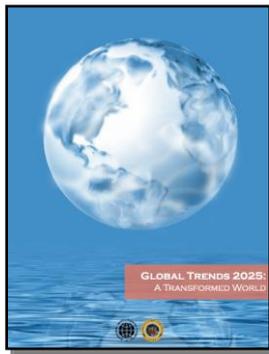
<http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/PhaseIIReportFinal.pdf>

HARD LESSONS: THE IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION EXPERIENCE. ProPublica, The New York Times, Office of the Special General for Iraq Reconstruction. Web posted December 14, 2008. 09AD295

An unpublished, federal history of the American-led reconstruction of Iraq depicts an effort crippled before the invasion by Pentagon planners who were hostile to the idea of rebuilding a foreign country, and then molded into a \$100 billion failure by bureaucratic turf wars, spiraling violence and ignorance of the basic elements of Iraqi society and infrastructure. The draft was provided to reporters at The New York Times and ProPublica by two people outside the Inspector General's office who have read the draft.

http://graphics8.nytimes.com/packages/images/world/20081213_RECONSTRUCTION_DOC/original.pdf [PDF format, 508 pages].

<http://projects.nytimes.com/reconstruction#p=1> [HTML Interactive format, various paging].



GLOBAL TRENDS 2025: A TRANSFORMED WORLD. National Intelligence Council, November 2008

The National Intelligence Council's 2025 Project: Global Trends 2025 is the fourth unclassified report prepared by the National Intelligence Council (NIC) in recent years that takes a long-term view of the future. It offers a fresh look at how key global trends might develop over the next 15 years to influence world events. As with the earlier NIC efforts—such as Mapping The Global Future 2020—the project's primary goal is to provide US policymakers with a view of how the world developments could evolve, identifying opportunities and potentially negative developments that might warrant policy action. We also hope this paper stimulates a broader discussion of value to educational and policy institutions at home and abroad.

http://www.dni.gov/nic/NIC_2025_project.html

NONPROLIFERATION: U.S. AGENCIES HAVE TAKEN SOME STEPS, BUT MORE EFFORT IS NEEDED TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND THE PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE. Christoff, Joseph. GAO no. GAO-09-43, November 2008, 57 pp. AA09014

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is a multinational effort to prevent the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction as well as related delivery systems and material to and from states and non-state actors of proliferation concern. PSI is not a formal organization and participation is voluntary. U.S. government PSI activities included multilateral planning meetings, exercises and outreach efforts including workshops and conferences. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) notes that the State Department sponsored the fifth PSI anniversary conference in May 2008 which was attended by 86 nations. GAO says the Defense Department has established clear PSI policies and procedures and has established a support office to improve the department's participation in related exercises. Although PSI activities are increasingly focused on law enforcement issues, it says State and agencies such as the FBI and the Coast Guard have only some PSI structure in place, and, only the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency has written guidance establishing its roles and responsibilities. It recommends fixing this. It also says the State and Defense Departments should take steps to increase cooperation and coordination between the United States and certain PSI nations.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0943.pdf>

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)



UGANDA: CURRENT CONDITIONS AND THE CRISIS IN NORTH UGANDA. Ted Dagne and Hannah Reeves. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Updated December 17, 2007 08AD408

In February 2006, Uganda held its first multi-party election in almost 26 years. President Yoweri Museveni and his party, the National Revolutionary Movement, won a decisive victory, but support for this administration has declined.

In October 2007, President Museveni met with President Bush, administrative officials, and members of Congress to discuss a wide range of issues; such as, U.S.-Uganda relations, the crisis in Somalia and Darfur, trade, and HIV/AIDS. This report summarizes these discussions.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33701_20071207.pdf

THE U.S.-AUSTRALIA TREATY ON DEFENSE TRADE COOPERATION. Bruce Vaughn. Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress. December 12, 2007. 08AD362

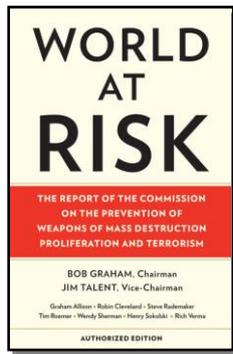
In September 2007, the U.S. and Australia signed a treaty on Defense Trade Cooperation. This treaty will facilitate defense trade and cooperation and will strengthen ties between two close allies who have fought together most recently in Iraq and Afghanistan. Australia has also worked closely with the U.S. in its efforts to contain militant, anti-Western Islamists. This treaty must be ratified by the U. S. Senate to come into force.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22772_20071212.pdf [pdf format, 6 pages]

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS: THE ANNAPOLIS CONFERENCE. Carol Migdalovitz. Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress. December 7, 2007. 08AD338

The Bush Administration “convened an international conference in Annapolis, MD [Maryland] to officially revive the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and Palestinian Authority (PA) President Mahmud Abbas reached a ‘Joint Understanding,’ in which they agreed to launch continuous bilateral negotiations in an effort to conclude a peace treaty by the end of 2008. . .Both leaders are operating under significant domestic political constraints and they continue to disagree on many issues. Thus, their negotiations will be challenging.”

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22768_20071207.pdf [pdf format, 6 pages]

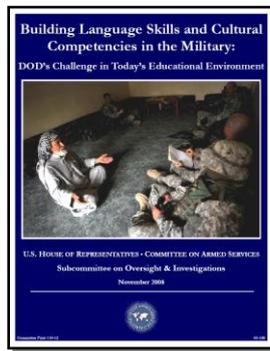


WORLD AT RISK: THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM. Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism. Bob Graham et al. December 2, 2008. 09AD227

The report calls on the President-elect and the next Congress to immediately initiate several concrete actions, unilaterally and with the international community, to address the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that pose the greatest peril: nuclear and biological weapons.

The Commission centered its findings on several areas where it determined the risks to the United States are increasing: the crossroads of terrorism and proliferation in the poorly governed parts of Pakistan, the prevention of biological and nuclear terrorism, and the potential erosion of international nuclear security, treaties and norms as we enter a nuclear energy renaissance.

<http://documents.scribd.com/docs/2avb51ejt0uadzxm2wpt.pdf> [PDF format, 161 pages].



BUILDING LANGUAGE SKILLS AND CULTURAL COMPETENCIES IN THE MILITARY: DOD'S CHALLENGE IN TODAY'S EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives. November 2008. 09AD234

Subcommittee Chairman Vic Snyder (D-AR) states, “American military forces need foreign language and cultural skills to operate more effectively. In today’s and tomorrow’s national security environment, the demand for these skill sets may be even greater,

given the range of missions our military personnel can be called on to perform.

Language and cultural skills can save lives and even prevent conflict. If you are the service member patrolling the streets, this is not some academic exercise. It, literally, can be the difference between life and death.”

<http://armedservices.house.gov/pdfs/Reports/LanguageCultureReportNov08.pdf>

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR STEPHEN HADLEY AT THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES. Transcript. THE WHITE HOUSE, Office of the Press Secretary, January 7, 2009

(...) Over the past eight years, President Bush’s foreign policy has been guided by three firm convictions. The President believes that liberty is God’s gift to every man, woman, and child ... that effective democratic states are the critical building blocks of a peaceful and prosperous international order ... and that America is called to lead this community of democracies.

Ultimately, people will make the best decisions for themselves and for their societies if given the political freedom to do so. But to exercise that freedom, they must also be free from violence and injustice – and be offered the means to overcome ignorance, want, and disease. Democratic states with effective institutions are best able to meet these needs and are our best partners in building a more peaceful and prosperous world. But these nations need American

leadership. We are a wealthy and powerful nation with the capacity to make the world safer and better. And that imposes on us a moral obligation to do so. As President Bush often says, "To whom much is given, much is required."

These core convictions have helped President Bush steer his foreign policy through four popularly perceived but ultimately false choices.

http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2009_01/alia/a9010703.htm

FACT SHEET: PRESIDENT BUSH HAS KEPT AMERICA SAFE; PRESIDENT BUSH FUNDAMENTALLY RESHAPED OUR STRATEGY TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. The White House.

On December 17, 2008, President Bush visited the Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania and discussed efforts to protect the security and liberty of the American people. Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, President Bush took the fight to the enemy to defeat the terrorists and protect America. The President deployed all elements of national power to combat terrorism, which had previously been considered primarily a "law enforcement" issue. He transformed our military and strengthened our national security institutions to wage the War on Terror and secure our homeland. The President also made missile defense operational and advanced counterproliferation efforts to help prevent our enemies from threatening us, and our allies, with weapons of mass destruction.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/nationalsecurity/>

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON AGREEMENTS WITH IRAQ. Office of Press Secretary, White House. November 30, 2008. 09AD230

Iraq's Council of Representatives approved two agreements with the United States, a Strategic Framework Agreement and a Security Agreement, often called a Status of Forces Agreement or SOFA. The Strategic Framework Agreement sets the foundation for a long-term bilateral relationship between our two countries, and the Security Agreement addresses our presence, activities, and withdrawal from Iraq.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/11/20081127-1.html>

[HTML format, various paging].

http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/iraq/SE_SFA.pdf

[PDF format, 8 pages, Strategic Framework Agreement].

http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/iraq/SE_SOFA.pdf [24 pages, Security Agreement].

THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

STRENGTHENING OUR JAPANESE ALLIANCE. By DAN BLUMENTHAL. AEI Article published in *The Daily Standard*. January 8, 2009

The time has come to stop talking about the need for a favorable balance of power in Asia, and to begin to act.

President-elect Obama should permit the sale of F-22s to Japan. This would revitalize America's relationship with its key Asian ally, create high paying American jobs, reduce the costs of recapitalizing the U.S. air fleet, and improve America's strategic position in Asia.

http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.all,pubID.29160/pub_detail.asp

THE MUMBAI ATTACKS AND JIHADIST ORGANIZATIONS. AEI Newsletter, January 2009

The terrorist attacks on Mumbai in November 2008, in which Islamist militants killed almost two hundred people, underscore the vulnerability of democratic countries around the world to these sorts of assaults. The work of AEI scholars shows that the Mumbai attacks are yet another front in the global war on terrorism.

The organization widely suspected to be responsible for the Mumbai attacks, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), has a narrower field of operation than the global al Qaeda network--it is a Pakistan-based Islamist group focused primarily on asserting Muslim control over Kashmir and the rest of South Asia--but it is no less a threat to international security. "LeT has both direct and indirect connections with al Qaeda," AEI visiting fellow Hassan Mneimneh says. "Both are part of the 'jihadist international,' providing mutual aid and support. LeT operatives navigate freely in and out of al Qaeda, and vice-versa."

http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.29106/pub_detail.asp

IS U.S. DETENTION POLICY IN IRAQ WORKING? By Jeffrey Azarva. AEI Article published in *The Middle East Quarterly* (Winter 2009) January 1, 2009

Of all the issues up for negotiation between Baghdad and Washington, few dramatize the tension between the need for stability and the need to bolster Iraqi sovereignty more than detainee operations. Coalition detention, once a liability to the war effort, has today become a potential strategic advantage. The revolution inside coalition internment facilities, long considered a sideshow to the broader mission in Iraq, has not only helped to solidify the gains of the surge but has also provided a paradigm for projecting the soft-power side of counterinsurgency. If detention has made significant strides, though, few things seem to grate against the concept of a sovereign Iraqi state more than the internment of Iraqi citizens by a foreign force.

It should be of little surprise that both sides staked out a firm negotiating position in this regard. While the United States pressed to retain the authority to detain at will, the Iraqi government, emboldened by recent military success and eager to tout its national credentials, vowed to assert greater autonomy over detention. If the proposed security deal is any indication, the Iraqis will appear to have gotten their way. But while compromise has been hard to come by, reality should still dictate a middle-of-the-road accommodation, not a

wholesale transition to Iraqi authority in 2009. What this would mean exactly is unclear, but at a maximum, the contours of such a deal should allow the Iraqis to intern and hold onto only some of those the coalition judges to be an imperative threat to security. Any greater concession on the part of the United States in the near term will be both premature and damaging to the U.S. and Iraqi security effort.

http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.29134/pub_detail.asp

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION



ARMS CONTROL TODAY, December 2008

In Focus: CTBT: Now More Than Ever, by Daryl G. Kimball

President-elect Barack Obama's November victory represents a clear mandate for change on a number of national security issues. One of the most decisive ways in which Obama can restore U.S. nonproliferation leadership and spur action toward a nuclear-weapons-free world is to win Senate support for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) within the next two years.

<http://www.armscontrol.org/epublish/1/122>

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES (ACUS)

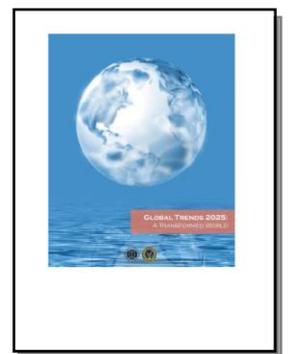
COUNTERTERRORISM PLAN FOR OBAMA. David L. Phillips, Atlantic Council senior fellow. Op-ed published at the *Boston Globe*, January 02, 2009

While the Obama administration must be steely-eyed in confronting terrorist threats, an effective counterterrorism strategy must go beyond confrontation and coercion. It must also be based on a deeper understanding of the disenfranchisement that gives rise to despair and the conditions that delude individuals into believing that sensational violence serves their cause.

<http://www.acus.org/highlights/counterterrorism-plan-obama>

GLOBAL TRENDS 2025: A TRANSFORMED WORLD. ACUS, November 20, 2008

The international system—as constructed following the Second World War—will be almost unrecognizable by 2025 owing to the rise of emerging powers, a globalizing economy, an historic transfer of relative wealth and economic power from West to East, and the growing influence of nonstate actors. By 2025, the international system will be a global multipolar one with gaps in national power continuing to narrow between developed and developing countries. Concurrent with the shift in power among nation-states, the relative power of various nonstate actors—including businesses, tribes, religious organizations, and criminal networks—is increasing. The players are changing, but so too are the scope and breadth of transnational issues important for continued global prosperity. Potentially slowing global economic growth; aging populations in the developed world; growing energy, food, and water constraints; and



worries about climate change will limit and diminish what will still be an historically unprecedented age of prosperity.

http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/3/Global-Trends-2025.pdf

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE NATURAL GAS BATTLE. Clifford G. Gaddy, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy, Global Economy and Development; Diane Rehm Show. January 07, 2009

Following a dispute between Russia and Ukraine, Gazprom halted natural gas shipments through Ukraine, prompting shortages across Europe and growing calls of alarm. In an interview on the Diane Rehm Show, Clifford Gaddy discusses the essence of this dispute and the risks for Russia's reputation. "Something like this could have been predicted, undoubtedly. I think, Nicholas Burns is right in pointing out the political context of this, and the objections Russia has to Ukraine being a member of NATO. And I think it's really about NATO and not about the EU. You have to realize that Russia's, and I really should talk about Putin rather than Russia, Putin's obsession is to make Russia as independent as possible in its policy making. And it cannot be dependent on, especially, the West. (...)Russia's real concern, I think, is about the pipelines through Ukraine and the prospect that the Russian flow of its main source of wealth, and therefore influence in the world, goes through a NATO member. That's unacceptable, and I believe that the Russians will, to the last breath, try to avoid that outcome, and that's really what I think this is about."-he says.

http://www.brookings.edu/interviews/2009/0107_russia_natural_gas_gaddy.aspx

PLAYING FOR KEEPS IN AFGHANISTAN. Michael E. O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy. Article published in the USA Today. Brookings Institution, January 07, 2009

What happens when the world's best counterinsurgency force meets a witch's brew of terrorists, multiple insurgencies and hardened narco-traffickers deep in the interior of Eurasia? In Afghanistan in 2009, we are about to find out, with huge consequences for that country and the region, as well as American security.

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2009/0107_afghanistan_ohanlon.aspx

A TIME FOR DIPLOMATIC RENEWAL: TOWARD A NEW U.S. STRATEGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST. Brookings Institution. December 2008. 09AD253

Some of the suggested initiatives will take considerable time to ripen and bear fruit, like rebuilding Palestinian capabilities, promoting political development in Arab countries, increasing energy security; whereas it may be possible or necessary to realize others relatively early on, like assembling a new diplomatic offer to Iran backed by the threat of harsher sanctions, drawing down troops in Iraq, promoting Israeli-Syrian peace.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/12_middle_east_haass/12_middle_east_haass.pdf [PDF format, 26 pages].

TERRORISM IN INDIA AND THE GLOBAL JIHAD. Brookings Institute. November 30, 2008. 09AD231

The attacks on multiple targets in downtown Mumbai in late November 2008 is only the latest in a long series of horrific terrorist operations in India. Terrorism in India is a complex phenomenon with numerous perpetrators. The most dangerous terrorist menace comes from groups with intimate connections to the global jihadist network centered around Usama bin Laden and al Qaeda and its allies in the Pakistani jihadist culture, according to the author. http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/1130_india_terrorism_riedel.aspx [HTML format, various paging].

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

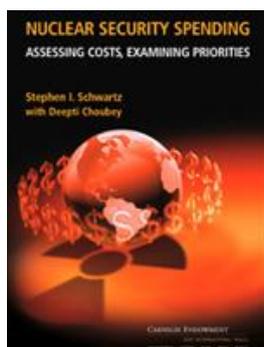
FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT

This month, the new U.S. President will be confronted with the longest list of severe challenges any president has faced in decades. Prioritizing among them will be even more important than usual. In its new series, "Foreign Policy for the Next President", the Carnegie Endowment's experts endeavor to do just that. They separate good ideas from dead ends and go beyond widely agreed goals to how to achieve them.

In this series...

- Sharing the Burden in the Middle East
- Thinking Strategically About Russia
- Syrian–Israeli Peace: A Possible Key to Regional Change
- Stabilizing Afghanistan: Threats and Challenges
- Nuclear Renaissance: Is It Coming? Should It?
- Russian–American Security Relations After Georgia
- Abolishing Nuclear Weapons: Why the U.S. Should Lead
- Iran: Is Productive Engagement Possible?
- Iran Says “No”—Now What?
- Engaging Pakistan—Getting the Balance Right
- Asia—Shaping the Future
- Is a League of Democracies a Good Idea?
- Sunset for the Two-State Solution?
- Breaking the Suicide Pact: U.S.–China Cooperation on Climate Change

<http://carnegieendowment.org/topic/index.cfm?fa=viewTopic&topic=3000154>



NUCLEAR SECURITY SPENDING: ASSESSING COSTS, EXAMINING PRIORITIES. Stephen I. Schwartz, Deepti Choubey. Carnegie Endowment Report, January 2008

The United States spent over \$52 billion on nuclear weapons and related programs in fiscal year 2008, but only 10 percent of that went toward preventing a nuclear attack and slowing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and technology. That is the main finding of Nuclear Security Spending: Assessing Costs, Examining Priorities, a new study that uses publicly available documents and extensive interviews with

government officials and experts to calculate the comprehensive U.S. nuclear security "budget." The United States has never tracked nuclear weapon-related spending comprehensively, hindering effective oversight and public understanding of the government's nuclear priorities.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=22601&prog=zgp&proj=znpp>

CRISIS IN GAZA. Paul Salem, Marina Ottaway, Amr Hamzawy, Nathan Brown. Event. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Wednesday, December 31, 2008

The continuing violence in Gaza between Israel and Hamas is reverberating across the entire region, generating increased scrutiny on the Egyptian government's role in the crisis, and opening new opportunities for mediation by moderate states like Turkey. Carnegie experts in the Middle East and DC explain the various regional perspectives on the conflict, its current impact on neighboring nations, and its possible outcome.

<http://carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=1237>

Event Transcript: http://carnegieendowment.org/files/transcript_gaza_crisis.pdf

CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY



REMODELING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR ENERGY SECURITY: INITIAL FINDINGS FROM THE BIG ENERGY MAP. Sharon Burke, Christine Parthemore. Working Paper. Center for a New American Security, 12/04/2008

In a speech on November 18, 2008, President-Elect Barack Obama defined the nation's energy posture as an economic, strategic, and environmental vulnerability and reaffirmed campaign promises that his administration would place a high priority on improving the nation's energy security.

The President-Elect outlined the main elements of a strategy to stem the risks of climate change and shift the nation away from geostrategic energy supply vulnerability. In keeping with his campaign speeches, his vision centered on:

- Innovation – in basic research into alternative and renewable fuels, end-use technologies, and propagation and commercialization of science and technology.
- Job creation – “green jobs” can be an important part of the economic recovery and address the nation's energy and environmental challenges at the same time.
- International cooperation – especially in accomplishing climate change agreements.
- Partnership – focused on the private sector, states, and Congress.

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/CNAS_Working_Paper_EnergyMap_InitialFindings_Burke_Dec2008_1.pdf

COUNTERINSURGENCY FIELD MANUAL: AFGHANISTAN EDITION. John A. Nagl, Nathaniel C. Fick. Journal Article, Published in the *Foreign Policy Magazine*. Center for a New American Security, 01/12/2009

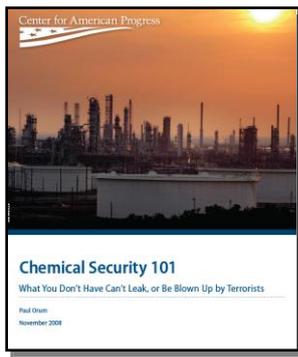
January 2009 - Two years ago, a controversial military manual rewrote U.S. strategy in Iraq. Now, the doctrine's simple, powerful—even radical—tenets must be applied to the far

different and neglected conflict in Afghanistan. Plus, David Petraeus talks to FP about how to win a losing war.

For the past five years, the fight in Afghanistan has been hobbled by strategic drift, conflicting tactics, and too few troops. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Michael Mullen, got it right when he bluntly told the U.S. Congress in 2007, “In Iraq, we do what we must.” Of America’s other war, he said, “In Afghanistan, we do what we can.” It is time this neglect is replaced with a more creative and aggressive strategy. U.S. Central Command, which oversees operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan, is now headed by Gen. David Petraeus, the architect of the U.S. military’s counterinsurgency strategy widely credited with pulling Iraq from the abyss. Many believe that, under Petraeus’s direction, Afghanistan can similarly pull back from the brink of failure.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/648>

CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS



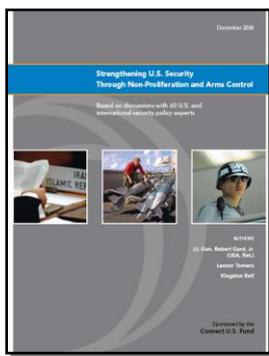
CHEMICAL SECURITY 101: WHAT YOU DON'T HAVE CAN'T LEAK, OR BE BLOWN UP BY TERRORIST. Center for American Progress. November 2008. 09AD205

Most of the U.S.’s 101 most dangerous chemical facilities could become less attractive terrorist targets by converting to alternative chemicals or processes. The study claims that doing so would improve the safety and security of more than 80 million Americans living within range of a worst-case toxic gas release from one of these facilities. Millions more living near railroads and highways

used for transporting hazardous chemicals would also be safer and more secure.

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2008/11/pdf/chemical_security.pdf
[PDF format, 57 pages].

CENTER FOR ARMS CONTROL AND NON-PROLIFERATION



STRENGTHENING U.S. SECURITY THROUGH NON-PROLIFERATION AND ARMS CONTROL: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION. Lt. Gen. Robert Gard, Jr.(USA, Ret.); Leonor Tomero; Kingston Reif. A Report. Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, December 2008.

In 2008, the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation sought input from 60 scientists, academics, members of Congress, senior congressional staffers, and representatives from advocacy groups, think tanks, and foundations to assess the priorities for the next Administration on nuclear arms control and non-proliferation. This report summarizes the consultations.

http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/policy/nonproliferation/articles/transition_08.pdf

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND BUDGETARY ASSESSMENTS



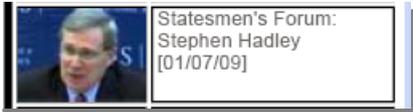
COST OF THE WARS IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, AND OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS THROUGH 2008 AND BEYOND. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments. Steven M. Kosiak. December 16, 2008. 09AD294

Steven Kosiak, Vice President for Budget Studies at CSBA offers a comprehensive picture of the direct budgetary costs of US military operations conducted since 2001. The report also discusses the means used to budget for and finance these operations, and includes projections of how much more these operations might cost over the coming decade.

http://www.csbaonline.org/4Publications/PubLibrary/R.20081215.Cost_of_the_Wars_i/R.20081215.Cost_of_the_Wars_i.pdf
[PDF format, 108 pages].

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)

STATESMEN'S FORUM: STEPHEN HADLEY. Event video and Transcript. CSIS, January 7, 2009



CSIS welcomed Stephen Hadley, U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, to talk on "Assessing the Foreign Policy of the Bush Administration." The speech was followed by a question & answer session

moderated by CSIS President and CEO John Hamre.

Transcript: http://www.csis.org/media/csis/events/090107_hadley.pdf

Video: http://media.csis.org/csistv/?090107_hadley



THE WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, Vol. 32. Issue 1 CSIS January 2008.

In it:

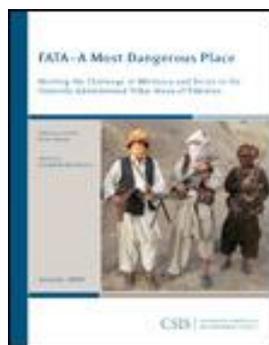
- No Way to Treat Our Friends: Recasting Recent U.S.-Georgian Relations. By Alexander Cooley and Lincoln A. Mitchell

http://www.twq.com/09winter/docs/09jan_CooleyMitchell.pdf

- Where East Meets West: European Gas and Ukrainian Reality. By Edward Chow and Jonathan Elkind

http://www.twq.com/09winter/docs/09jan_ChowElkind.pdf

<http://www.twq.com/>



FATA--A MOST DANGEROUS PLACE; Meeting the Challenge of Militancy and Terror in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan. Shuja Nawaz. A Report. CSIS, January 7, 2009

Increased militancy and violence in the border region between Afghanistan and Pakistan, known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), have brought this region into sharper focus, as U.S., Afghan, and Pakistani leaders attempt to find solutions to the problems

underlying the situation there. This most dangerous spot on the map may well be the source of another 9/11 type of attack on the Western world or its surrogates in the region. Should such an attack occur, it likely will be spawned in the militancy that grips FATA and contiguous areas in Afghanistan and Pakistan today. Failure to bring peace and to restore a modicum of stability to FATA will have widespread repercussions for the region and perhaps the world.

This report attempts to define the conditions that spawn militancy and violence among the Pashtun tribesmen that inhabit FATA and to suggest measures that can be taken in the short term (next 1-2 years) and the medium term (next 3-5 years). Specific recommendations are directed individually to the governments of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the United States, the Pakistani military, and the U.S. military and CENTCOM.

http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081218_nawaz_fata_web.pdf



THE FIGHTING IN GAZA: HOW DOES IT END? (AND, WILL IT?) Anthony H. Cordesman, CSIS Commentary. January 5, 2009

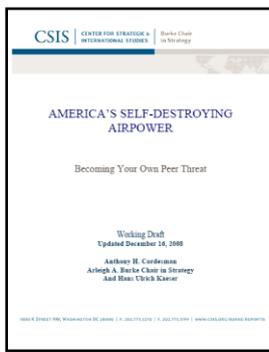
The fighting in Gaza is already a major human tragedy for the Palestinians. It compounds the impact of Hamas’s takeover of Gaza, a heritage of terrorism and rocket attacks on Israel, and Palestinian and Israeli internal political tensions that have made the search for peace largely a matter of hollow rhetoric. The key question is whether this tragedy, and the casualties and damage on both sides, can have any meaningful strategic outcome? It is whether it will simply be another

peak of violence in a continuing process of conflict or can actually move towards some form of stable result.

A Strategic Liability for the US

One thing is certain. The fighting has already become a strategic liability for the US. There is no good answer to what level of force is “proportionate” in this kind of asymmetric warfare. There is no equation that can decide how many rocket firings and acts of terrorism justify a given level of air strikes or use of conventional ground forces. The fact that the weak suffer more than the strong in war is a grim reality, as is the fact that no power is going to accept terrorism because its best military options produce civilian casualties.

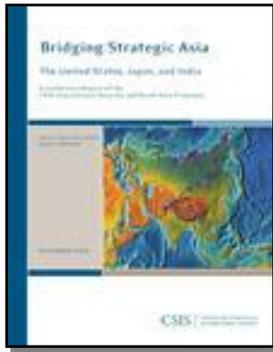
http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090105_cordesman_gaza-how_does_it_end.pdf



AMERICA'S SELF-DESTROYING AIR POWER: BECOMING YOUR OWN PEER THREAT. Anthony H. Cordesman and Hans Ulrich Kaeser. CSIS, December 19, 2008

A new Burke Chair report entitled America’s Self-Destroying Air Power – Becoming Your Own Peer Threat examines the impact of a crisis in aircraft procurement on tactical, strategic, and enabling capabilities of US air power. It draws on recent government and other reports to describe the problems in US aircraft procurement and their impact on US air power and the challenges the next administration

will face in force planning and budgeting. The report is available on the CSIS web site at: http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081219_aircraft_modernstudy.pdf



BRIDGING STRATEGIC ASIA; THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, AND INDIA. Derek J. Mitchell (ed.) CSIS, December 16, 2008

As relations among India, Japan, and the United States have evolved gradually over the past decade, the three countries, at both official and unofficial levels, have begun to consider common interests and potential cooperation on a range of international issues. Indeed, the policy communities in all three countries are just beginning to tear down the conceptual barriers that have divided South and East Asia in

their strategic mindsets.

In June 2007 and February 2008, the International Security Program and South Asia Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, in partnership with the Japan Institute of International Affairs, held private two-day meetings in Washington, D.C., and Tokyo, Japan, entitled "Bridging Strategic Asia: The United States, Japan, and India." The objective of the meetings was to continue the process of interaction among the three countries through dialogue on international security issues among a select group of younger U.S., Japanese, and Indian foreign policy and security specialists. A corollary purpose of the initiative was to build a network that may form the basis for continued interaction and dialogue among the three countries in the future. This report summarizes the discussions held at the meetings. http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/081216_mitchell_bridgstratasia_web.pdf

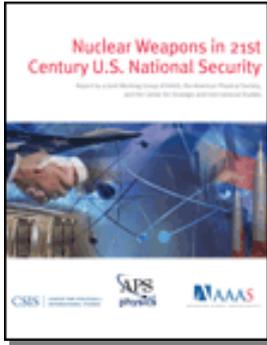


TRANSITIONING DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONAL INITIATIVES; An Assessment of Key 2001-2008 Defense Reforms. Kathleen Hicks. CSIS, December 9, 2008

The CSIS U.S. Defense and National Security Group and Defense-Industrial Initiatives Group examined eight years of defense reforms during the administration of George W. Bush and identified for the incoming administration (1) successful reforms to maintain, (2) partially successful reforms to improve, (3) and failed experiments to halt.

Presidential transitions often bring the promise of new opportunities and the threat of reversing key advances. With this in mind, the CSIS U.S. Defense and National Security Group and the Defense-Industrial Initiatives Group conducted a study aimed at informing the next Secretary of Defense's transition decisions. The CSIS study team focused on the little understood organizational and process changes that the Bush administration has implemented in an attempt to improve the Defense Department's internal operations in the categories of strategic direction, force development, force employment, force management, and corporate support. The study team found that the attempted Bush administration defense reforms ran the gamut from qualified success to qualified failure.

http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/081209_hicks_transdeforg_web.pdf

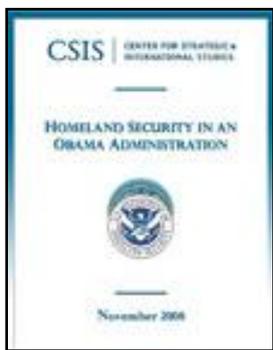


NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN 21ST CENTURY U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY. Report by a Joint Working Group of AAAS, the American Physical Society, and the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Author: John C. Browne, Los Alamos National Laboratory; Clark Murdock, CSIS; et al. Publisher: AAAS Publication Services, December 1, 2008

The purpose of this report is to inform the next administration's decision-making on U.S. nuclear strategy, policy, posture, and related proliferation and arms control issues. Any decision that the United States makes with respect to its own nuclear stockpile and infrastructure must also address how these decisions (and perceptions of those decisions) may affect U.S. efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation and pursue lower global inventories of nuclear weapons. To address 21st century nuclear threats, and growing challenges to sustaining the U.S. nuclear deterrent, the next administration should build a package of nuclear initiatives that can attract broad support both at home and abroad. This study seeks to identify the components of a new centrist way forward to end the post-Cold War drift on U.S. nuclear strategy, policy, and capabilities.
http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081208_nuclear_weapons_report.pdf

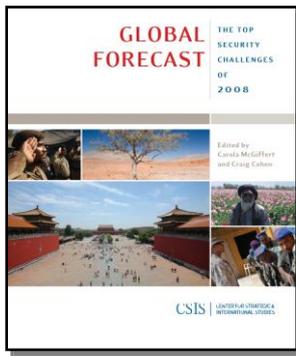
THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEAST ASIA: TOWARD A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCED COOPERATION. Center for Strategic and International Studies. December 8, 2008. 09AD265

The conference report includes presentations from seven Southeast Asian countries, as well as senior U.S. government officials, diplomats and nongovernment specialists in Southeast Asian Affairs. The topics covered are the United State's role in Southeast Asia, trends in ASEAN affairs, shifting external power dynamics in Southeast Asia, and the status of U.S. alliances and emerging partnerships in the region.
http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081208_mitchell_usandseasia-web.pdf
[PDF format, 33 pages].



SPECIAL BRIEF: HOMELAND SECURITY IN AN OBAMA ADMINISTRATION. David Heyman and Ethan Wais. CSIS, November 28, 2008

With all the pageantry of Presidential conventions, the intensity of the financial crisis and bailing out of Wall Street, the off-again-on-again debates about Iraq and the surge, the discussions on health care, taxes, and energy policy, one critical issue was absent from the national dialogue in the campaigns this year: homeland security. Given the paucity of discussion on homeland security during the recent presidential campaign, important questions about the future direction of homeland security in America remain unanswered. The Center for Strategic and International Studies is pleased to release a special brief on Homeland Security in an Obama Administration, a forward-looking analysis of what to expect from the next president and his administration.
http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081203_hls_smart_brief.pdf



GLOBAL FORECAST: THE TOP SECURITY CHALLENGES OF 2008. Carola McGiffert and Craig Cohen, editors. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Web posted November 19, 2007. 08AD262

The essays in this volume were written by CSIS experts on their perceptions of U.S.’ security challenges in 2008. Some essays concern political, military, and economic challenges while others focus on regional or transnational matters. The experts agree that all the challenges addressed have the potential to become “full-scale”

crises and need to be “watched and managed carefully.”

http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/071114_intro_global_forecast.pdf

[pdf format, 63 pages]

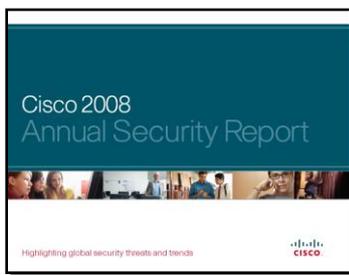
CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

A NEW ADMINISTRATION AND THE U.N. Stephen Schlesinger. Article. *World Policy Journal*. TCF, 1/1/2009

Among the innumerable issues the Obama administration in Washington will have to deal with—very rapidly—is the question of how to engage with the globe’s most important security organization, the United Nations. As a much-maligned body under the Bush Administration, the UN has only recently come back into the American public purview as the go-to outfit for security matters. Even Bush himself, following his Iraq imbroglio, regularly returned to the UN for help. Nonetheless, it seems that this is an appropriate time to take a fresh look at how new leadership in the White House might think about reconnecting with the UN in the coming years—both to help restore American leadership around the world and to reinvigorate this institution as the globe’s foremost peacemaking enterprise. Continue to PDF here. Print and online subscriptions to the *World Policy Journal* can be purchased here.

http://www.worldpolicy.org/journal/winter_2008-9/winter0809_schlesinger.pdf

CISCO



CISCO 2008 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT: HIGHLIGHTING GLOBAL SECURITY THREATS AND TRENDS. CISCO. December 15, 2008. 09AD287

The report warns that Internet-based attacks are becoming increasingly sophisticated and specialized as profit-driven criminals continue to hone their approach to stealing data from businesses, employees and consumers. The 2008 edition

identifies the year’s top security threats and offers recommendations for protecting networks against attacks that are propagating more rapidly, becoming increasingly difficult to detect, and exploiting technological and human vulnerabilities.

<http://cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/vpndevc/securityreview12-2.pdf>

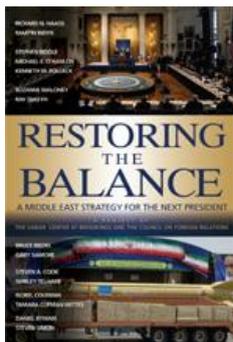
[PDF format, 52 pages].

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

FINDING A PLACE FOR THE 'SONS OF IRAQ'. Greg Bruno, Staff Writer. CFR, January 9, 2009

In August 2006, tribal sheikhs in Iraq's Anbar Province publicly turned against a chief U.S. threat: al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). Their decision to cut ties with AQI, dubbed the "Anbar Awakening" by Iraqi organizers, has been hailed a turning point in the U.S.-led war effort. Gen. David H. Petraeus, then the top U.S. commander in Iraq, told lawmakers in Washington the uprising reduced U.S. casualties, increased security, and even saved U.S. taxpayers money. Yet the future of the Awakening movement--and its associated security forces, the so-called Sons of Iraq (SOI) volunteers--continues to test Iraq's fractious political climate. Internal disputes within the predominantly Sunni groups have threatened the movement, some experts say. Sunni groups have also complained about low pay and a lack of opportunities for employment within Iraq's army and police forces. These concerns reached an apex in late 2008, when the U.S.-led military coalition began handing oversight for the Sons of Iraq--including responsibility for payment and job placement--to the Iraqi government. The first handover in Baghdad was reportedly smooth; over 51,000 Sons of Iraq members were paid on time by the Iraqi government, and job placement and training courses continue. But analysts question whether the peace will hold. CFR Senior Fellow Steven Simon, for one, writes in Foreign Affairs that while the Awakening strategy may bring short-term stability to Iraq, the long-term effect could be runaway "tribalism, warlordism, and sectarianism."

http://www.cfr.org/publication/16088/finding_a_place_for_the_sons_of_iraq.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackground%2F7



RESTORING THE BALANCE: A MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT. Richard N. Haass, Martin Indyk, et al. A CFR-Saban Center at Brookings Book, December 2008

The mounting challenges include sectarian conflict in Iraq, Iran's pursuit of nuclear capabilities, failing Palestinian and Lebanese governments, a dormant peace process, and the ongoing war against terror. Compounding these challenges is a growing hostility toward U.S. involvement in the Middle East. The old policy paradigms, whether President George W. Bush's model of regime change and democratization or President Bill Clinton's model of peacemaking and containment, will no longer suit the likely

circumstances confronting the next administration in the Middle East. In *Restoring the Balance: A Middle East Strategy for the Next President*, experts from the Council on Foreign Relations and the Saban Center at the Brookings Institution propose a new, nonpartisan strategy drawing on the lessons of past failures to address both the short-term and long-term challenges to U.S. interests.

DOWNLOAD: Executive Summaries (320K PDF); Chapter Two (Iraq) by Stephen Biddle, Michael E. O'Hanlon, and Kenneth M. Pollack (115K PDF); Chapter Four (Proliferation) by Bruce Riedel and Gary Samore (130K PDF)

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/17791/>

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES



WINNING KURDISH HEARTS AND MINDS: THE BATTLE SHIFTS TO THE AIRWAVES. Amberin Zaman. On Turkey series. GMF, January 12, 2009

The launching of TRT-6, the first Kurdish language television channel on January 1, marked a historic turning point in Turkey's official stance toward the Kurds.

However, many claim that the state-run station is merely a ploy by the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) to lure Kurdish votes in the run-up to the March elections. A key test of the new

Kurdish channel's success will be the extent to which it airs dissenting views. On the one hand, TRT-6 should avoid reducing its coverage to anti-PKK propaganda. On the other hand, it might for instance allow Kurds who advocate greater political autonomy for their kin to say so on screen. While much else needs to be done to woo Kurdish hearts and minds, if Turkey handles its TV card correctly it may just win the battle on the airwaves if not on the ground with the PKK.

http://www.gmfus.org//doc/Amberin_Analysis_Turkey_0109_Final.pdf

WHAT SHOULD OBAMA DO ABOUT MISSILE DEFENSE? Daniel Fata. GMF article published in *The Washington Times*, November 30, 2008

Moscow overplayed its hand when, the day after Sen. Barack Obama was elected president, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev threatened Europe by stating he would place Iskander missiles in Kaliningrad if Washington continued with its plans to deploy a European-based, ballistic missile defense system in Poland and the Czech Republic. This was a direct challenge to the United States and to NATO, and the world is watching for President-elect Obama's response.

The idea of deploying such a missile defense system in Europe to protect Allied and U.S. interests unfortunately has been anything but noncontroversial. While the debates regarding Iran, costs, capabilities and Russia have been spirited, it is clear current facts reinforce the need for the system that the U.S. has been advocating to Europe for nearly two years and that the Europeans concurred in April.

http://www.gmfus.org/publications/article.cfm?id=505&parent_type=P

HERITAGE FOUNDATION



33 MINUTES

In January of 2009, The Heritage Foundation will release a high-definition documentary that tells the story of the very real threat that hostile nations and rogue dictators now pose to every one of us.

The truth is brutal: in 33 minutes or less a missile launched at America would hit the U.S. target it was programmed to

destroy. We must cause people to stop and face this horrible reality. This site provides continually updated material related to the current state of American Missile Defense

capabilities, the threat posed by rogue nations, and what the next steps are to ensure US national security.

<http://www.heritage.org/33%2Dminutes/>

IRAN AND THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION: POLICY CHALLENGES. by The Honorable John R. Bolton. Heritage Lecture #1104. January 14, 2009

The topic that we're trying to address is the subject of Iran and looking ahead to the next Administration, so I want to try and focus on the issues that the next Administration is going to face. But I think that necessarily involves looking back a little bit at some of what's happened over the past several years and how we got to that point and to identify some of the things that I think the next President, whoever it turns out to be, has to address, and in a very urgent manner, because the threat posed by Iran's effort to acquire deliverable nuclear weapons capability is an urgent threat for which there's not much room for error.

http://www.heritage.org/Research/MiddleEast/upload/hl_1104.pdf



EUROPE SHOULD REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON RUSSIAN ENERGY AND DEVELOP COMPETITIVE ENERGY MARKETS. By Sally McNamara, Heritage Foundation WebMemo #2195. January 8, 2009

Just as Europe is in the midst of a particularly cold winter, Russia's quasi-governmental gas giant Gazprom has turned off the gas taps to Ukraine, a major transit corridor for Russian gas into Europe. Gas shortages are being reported in several countries, including Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, and the Czech Republic.

(...)

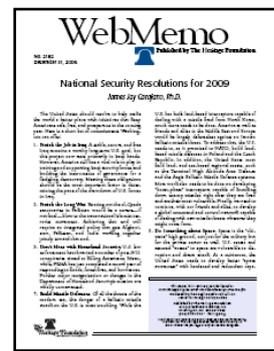
Although Russia has, until now, tended to be a reliable energy supplier to Western Europe, Europe cannot afford to stand idly by and hope that Moscow will play fair in the future. This is all the more pressing considering first, that Europe's energy dependence on Moscow is growing, and second, that Moscow has a head-start on Europe in negotiating pipeline deals that will tighten its grip on East-West transit routes.

http://www.heritage.org/Research/RussiaandEurasia/upload/wm_2195.pdf

NATIONAL SECURITY RESOLUTIONS FOR 2009. By James Jay Carafano, Ph.D. Heritage Foundation WebMemo #2182, December 31, 2008.

The United States should resolve to help make the world a better place with initiatives that keep Americans safe, free, and prosperous in the coming year. Here is a short list of commitments Washington can offer:

- Finish the Job in Iraq
- Finish the Long War
- Don't Mess with Homeland Security
- Build Missile Defenses
- Do Something about Space
- Worry about Iran
- Build Better Border Security
- Get Smart on Cybersecurity



- Stop Doing Stupid Security
- Don't Let the Military Go Hollow

http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/upload/wm_2182.pdf

HOOVER INSTITUTION



POLICY REVIEW No. 152, December 2008 & January 2009

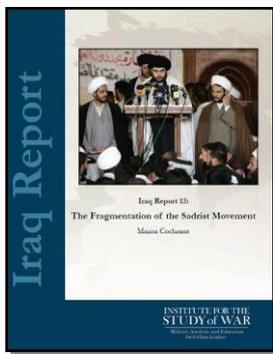
FEATURES:

The European Left and Ours. By Peter Berkowitz

eWMDs. By John J. Kelly and Lauri Almann

<http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/35560574.html>

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR



THE FRAGMENTATION OF THE SADRIST MOVEMENT. Iraq Report #12. Marisa Cochran. Institute for the Study of War, January 15, 2009

THE SADRIST MOVEMENT has steadily fragmented as a result of the Surge, competition among internal factions, and Prime Minister Maliki's consolidation of power.

Deliberate Coalition and Iraqi military operations, and Iraqi political maneuvers, have severed the political, military, and social strands of the Sadr Movement, which no longer co-exist in the same entity and

likely will not recombine in 2009.

While the political and military power of the movement has declined, its traditional constituency — the urban Shi'a poor and rural Shi'a tribes — remains a large and politically-valuable electorate.

<http://understandingwar.org/files/Iraq%20Report%2012.pdf>

GAZA CONFLICT: TIMELINE, KEY FATALITIES, AND UPDATES. Charlie Szrom. Institute for the Study of War, January 15, 2009

Charlie Szrom, of the American Enterprise Institute (www.aei.org), has compiled a documented timeline of the conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza. He has also provided a list of key Hamas leadership casualties. In addition, Szrom will be providing regular updates on the crises. Be sure to check back often for the latest updates.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/press-media/commentary/gaza-conflict-operation-cast-lead-timeline-and-key-fatalities>

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)

ENGAGING SYRIA? LESSONS FROM THE FRENCH EXPERIENCE. Middle East Briefing N°27. International Crisis Group, 15 January 2009

How is one to engage Damascus? As the incoming U.S. administration examines the future of its relationship with Syria, seemingly persuaded that an improvement in bilateral ties and an Israeli-Syrian agreement could fundamentally modify the regional landscape, France's recent experience offers useful lessons. Determined to engage in dialogue – but also ready to break off if the other side was uncooperative – and creative in approach, while fixing it within a clearly defined framework of objectives, President Sarkozy also knew how to seize on unexpected opportunities when they presented themselves.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5866&l=1>

MACEDONIA'S NAME: BREAKING THE DEADLOCK. Europe Briefing N°52. International Crisis Group, 12 January 2009

Macedonia is a relative success story in a region scarred by unresolved statehood and territory issues. International engagement has, since the 2001 conflict with an ethnic Albanian insurgency, brought progress in integrating Albanians into political life. This has been underpinned by the promise of European Union (EU) and NATO integration, goals that unite ethnic Macedonians and Albanians. But the main NATO/EU strategy for stabilising Macedonia and the region via enlargement was derailed in 2008 by the dispute with Greece over the country's name. Athens claims that, by calling itself "Macedonia", it appropriates part of the Hellenic heritage and implies a claim against Greece's northern province. At summits it blocked Macedonian membership in NATO and EU accession talks until the issue is settled. Mystifying to outsiders, the dispute touches existential nerves, especially in Macedonia, and has serious regional implications. The parties need to rebuild trust; member states need to press both to compromise, especially Greece to respect its commitment not to block Skopje in international organisations.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5862&l=1>

ENDING THE WAR IN GAZA. Middle East Briefing N°26. International Crisis Group, 5 January 2009

A war neither Israel nor Hamas truly wanted turned into a war both are willing to wage. The six-month ceasefire that expired on 19 December was far from ideal. Israel suffered through periodic rocket fire and the knowledge that its foe was amassing lethal firepower. Hamas endured a punishing economic blockade, undermining its hopes of ruling Gaza. A sensible compromise, entailing an end to rocket launches and an opening of the crossings should have been available. But without bilateral engagement, effective third party mediation or mutual trust, it inexorably came to this: a brutal military operation in which both feel they have something to gain.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5838&l=1>

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)



FROM SPUTNIK TO MINERVA: EDUCATION AND AMERICAN NATIONAL SECURITY. By Sean Kay. Defense Horizons Number 65, January 2009, NDU

This paper examines how external challenges have prompted national investments in education to enhance American national security. Rather than focusing primarily on traditional professional military education, this analysis examines how education has been used as a tool of American power. Four major moments of transformation in the international system are surveyed

to illustrate a link between strategic educational capacity, defined as the application of attained knowledge and skills, and national power. The study then assesses how education is used as a power asset in the contemporary security environment. Today, an important educational capacity is emerging in the new Minerva program in the Department of Defense and other transformational educational concepts with security applications. Education is gaining an increasing interest among American decisionmakers as a strategic component of American power and an essential asset for successful military operations in the new global security environment.

http://www.ndu.edu/ctnsp/defense_horizons/DefenseHorizon65.pdf



JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, Issue 52. 1st Quarter 2009. NDU

Focus on Land Warfare

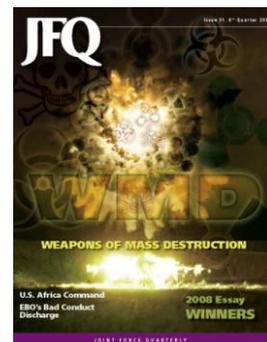
http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/i52.htm

JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, Issue 51. 4th Quarter 2008. NDU

Featuring:

Weapons of Mass Destruction

http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/i51.htm#ff



CHALLENGES TO PERSIAN GULF SECURITY: HOW SHOULD THE UNITED STATES RESPOND? by Judith S. Yaphe. Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University. Strategic Forum No. 237. November 2008

The United States faces three challenges in the Gulf. The toughest challenge by far is whether to engage Iran and, if so, how. The risks of doing so are not trivial, but there is also common ground to be claimed, especially on achieving a stable Iraq. The second delicate issue is what posture to take on reform within the Gulf states. Internal pressures for reform are growing, yet a heavy-handed approach can trigger local cynicism of U.S. motives and charges of double standards. The third challenge is how to build cooperation



between the Gulf states and Iraq. Strengthening borders and redeveloping economic and security linkages can be an important down payment on better relations, but lingering suspicions will be hard to overcome.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF237/SF237.pdf>

NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE (NTI)

THE TIPPING POINT? ORG INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REPORT 2008. Oxford Research Group. Paul Rogers. November 2008. 09AD202

The report examines international security trends in relation to Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the al-Qaida movement, East-West relations after the Russian intervention in Georgia, and the probable security impact of the international economic downturn. The analysis is in the context of the U.S. Presidential Election result. The global economic downturn is the biggest single threat to security across the world. On present trends many hundreds of millions of people among the poorest communities across the world will suffer most. This is likely to lead to the rise of radical and violent social movements, which will be controlled by force, further increasing the violence.

<http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/publications/books/pdf/thetippingpoint.pdf>
[PDF format, 12 pages].

PEW

EUROPEAN WORRIES ABOUT RELIANCE ON RUSSIAN ENERGY WERE ALREADY HIGH. By Erin Carriere-Kretschmer, Senior Research Associate, Pew Global Attitudes Project and Katie Holzwart, Research Analyst, Pew Global Attitudes Project, January 15, 2009

As Russian and Ukrainian leaders squabbled over gas supplies in late 2008 and early 2009, Eastern Europeans farther down the pipeline went without heat. European Commissioner Jose Manuel Barroso called the dispute "most unacceptable and incredible," although it was clearly not unprecedented. In 2006, just as today, a price and payment dispute between Russia and Ukraine led to gas supplies being cut-off to Ukraine. Both Eastern and Western Europeans are vulnerable to these disputes because they rely heavily on Russian gas supplies, most of which are pumped through Ukraine. In fact, many Eastern European countries now rely on Russia for a majority of their gas supplies while about a quarter of Western European supplies are Russian exports.

Not surprisingly, the Pew Global Attitudes poll found that majorities in a number of Western and Eastern European nations were concerned about their country's reliance on Russian energy. Moreover, worries about Russian energy dependence became more common between 2007 and 2008.

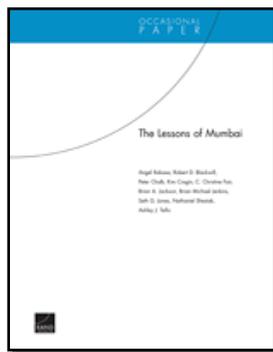
<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1083/europeans--worries-about-reliance-on-russian-energy-were-already-high>

MODEST BACKING FOR ISRAEL IN GAZA CRISIS; NO DESIRE FOR GREATER U.S. ROLE; No Desire for Greater U.S. Role in Resolving Conflict. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, January 13, 2009

Americans have a mixed view of the war in the Gaza Strip, and see it in much the same way as they viewed Israel's conflict with Hezbollah in 2006. While continuing to express strong general support for Israel, the public offers limited approval of Israel's decision to take military action in Gaza. However, Hamas is largely seen as primarily responsible for the outbreak of violence.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1076/modest-backing-for-israel-in-gaza-crisis-no-desire-for-greater-us-role>

RAND



MUMBAI TERRORIST ATTACKS SHOW RISE OF STRATEGIC TERRORIST CULTURE. By: Angel Rabasa, Robert D. Blackwill, et. al. RAND, January 16, 2009

The Mumbai terrorist attacks in India suggest the possibility of an escalating terrorist campaign in South Asia and the rise of a strategic terrorist culture, according to a study issued today by the RAND Corporation.

The RAND study identifies the operational and tactical features of the attack, evaluates the response of Indian security forces, and analyzes the implications for India, Pakistan and the United States.

“India will continue to face a serious jihadist threat from Pakistan-based terrorist groups, and neither Indian nor U.S. policy is likely to reduce that threat in the near future,” said Angel Rabasa, lead author of the study and a senior political scientist with RAND, a nonprofit research organization. “Other extremist groups in Pakistan likely will find inspiration in the Mumbai attacks, and we can expect more attacks with high body counts and symbolic targets.”

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP249/

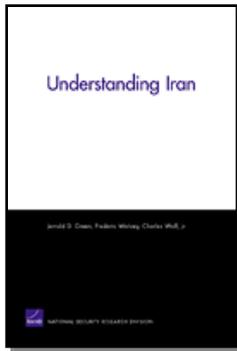


A STRATEGIC PLANNING APPROACH: DEFINING ALTERNATIVE COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGIES AS AN ILLUSTRATION. By: Lynn E. Davis, Melanie W. Sisson. Occasional Paper. RAND, January 12, 2008

While the United States government has historically undertaken strategic reviews and produced numerous strategy documents, these have provided only very general directions for U.S. policymakers. This paper defines an approach to strategic planning and illustrates its application using the example of the critical national security topic of counterterrorism. The strategic planning approach involves four steps: (1) defining and operationalizing a strategic goal; (2) defining the full range of different “means,” or policy tools, making them as specific and distinct as possible; (3) defining alternative strategies to achieve the strategic goal, each comprised of a set of prioritized means; and (4) facilitating the choice of a strategy by policymakers. In the example of counterterrorism, these strategies are defined based on different assessments of the primary requirement for al Qaeda being

able successfully to attack the U.S. homeland. Choosing one of these strategies could increase the effectiveness of U.S government policies, make it possible to better allocate limited government resources, and provide a compelling foundation for seeking public and congressional support for particular programs.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2009/RAND_OP242.pdf



UNDERSTANDING IRAN. By: Jerrold D. Green, Frederic Wehrey, Charles Wolf, Jr. RAND, January 8, 2009

Iran remains among the most poorly understood countries in the world and, for most Americans, terra incognita. A small community of American analysts in the government, academia, and the country's think tanks is, of course, working on Iran, but the overwhelming majority of them have never been to Iran or have visited only briefly. The consequences of this unfamiliarity have been distinctly negative for American policy, pushing most analyses toward a highly reductionist view. This monograph, the result of a workshop and the authors' own experience and analysis, is a concise, accessible handbook on the Islamic Republic for U.S. policymakers. As an aid to understanding current-day Iran, it synthesizes the existing analyses on the Islamic Republic and, most important, draws from non-American experts who can offer a different interpretive lens for viewing the seemingly opaque Iranian system. It offers a set of short analytic observations about the processes, institutions, networks, and actors that define Iran's politics, strategy, economic policy, and diplomacy. From these, it provides a guide for negotiating with Iran, about which the National Security Council's 2006 National Security Strategy warned, "We may face no greater challenge from a single country than from Iran."

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG771.pdf



UNFOLDING THE FUTURE OF THE LONG WAR: MOTIVATIONS, PROSPECTS, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE U.S. ARMY. By: Christopher G. Pernin, Brian Nichiporuk, et. al. RAND monograph, January 6, 2009

The United States is currently engaged in a military effort that has been characterized as the "long war." The long war has been described by some as an epic struggle against adversaries bent on forming a unified Islamic world to supplant western dominance, while others describe it more narrowly as an extension of the war on terror. But while policymakers, military leaders, and scholars have offered numerous definitions of the long war, no consensus has been reached about this term or its implications for the United States. To understand the impacts that this long war will have on the U.S. Army and on U.S. forces in general, it is necessary to understand more precisely what the long war is and how it might unfold over the coming years. To address this need, this study explores the concept of the long war and identifies potential ways in which it might unfold as well as the implications for the Army and the U.S. military more generally.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG738.pdf

PACIFIC CURRENTS: THE RESPONSES OF U.S. ALLIES AND SECURITY PARTNERS IN EAST ASIA TO CHINA'S RISE. RAND Corporation. Evan S. Medeiros et al. Web posted November 24, 2008. 09AD228

China's economic, military, and diplomatic power has been on the rise, and many worry that it is nudging aside U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region. The authors examine six specific U.S. allies and partners: Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand. They examine the responses in each nation to China's rise and assessed the implications for U.S. regional security interests. The six nations see China primarily as a source of economic opportunity, but many have concerns about China's regional goals. They want China to be engaged regionally in productive ways but do not want to allow it to become dominant. They find U.S. security commitments reassuring, bolstering their ability to engage China with confidence.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG736.pdf [PDF format, 309 pages].

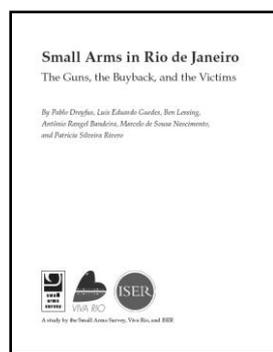
RASMUSSEN REPORTS

AMERICANS CLOSELY DIVIDED OVER ISRAEL'S GAZA ATTACKS. Rasmussen Reports

Forty-four percent (44%) say Israel should have taken military action against the Palestinians, but 41% say it should have tried to find a diplomatic solution to the problems there. Fifteen percent (15%) are undecided.

http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public_content/politics/general_politics/americans_closely_divided_over_israel_s_gaza_attacks

SMALL ARMS SURVEY



SMALL ARMS IN RIO DE JANEIRO: THE GUNS, THE BUYBACK, AND THE VICTIMS. A Report. By Pablo Dreyfus, Luis Eduardo Guedes, et.al. Small Arms Survey, December 2008

Do voluntary small arms collections reduce violence? Do they work in isolation, or do they have to be combined with other control measures? The first chapter of this publication attempts to answer these questions by analyzing the impact in the state of Rio de Janeiro of a national small arms buyback campaign that took place from July 2004 to October 2005. The study, by Dreyfus, De Sousa Nascimento, and Guedes, concludes that in Rio de Janeiro, small arms voluntary collection campaigns do indeed reduce armed violence, as long as they are not implemented in isolation; they must be combined with other preventative measures. These conclusions are controversial in many countries, but are no longer disputed in Brazil, a country where approximately 100 people die each day as a result of small arms.

http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/sas/publications/spe_reports_pdf/2008_sr9_RIO_SR9.pdf

STANLEY FOUNDATION



THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT AND FOREIGN POLICY IN THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION. 49th Strategy for Peace Conference. Stanley Foundation Policy Dialogue Brief, January 2009

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) framework offers conceptual, legal, and practical answers to the prevention and mitigation of mass atrocities. Having said that, it is too often misunderstood, and its practical implementation remains vague. In an effort to contribute to the continuing debates around prevention of mass atrocities such as

genocide, the Stanley Foundation convened a dialogue among leading US, intergovernmental organization, and civil society experts and officials to explore R2P-related issues, including new civilian and military capabilities required to implement the overall framework. This Policy Dialogue Brief summarizes the discussions and provides policy recommendations, including calls for rigorous and pragmatic R2P research, communication campaigns, and bureaucratic implementation that are integral to restoring a positive image of the United States in the 21st century.

http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pdb/R2P_SPC_PDB109.pdf



THE US AND RISING POWERS. Michael Schiffer. Stanley Foundation, January 2009

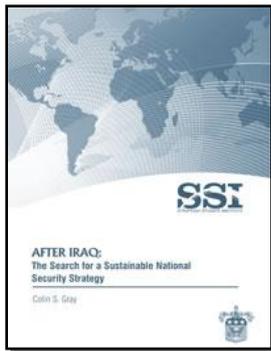
The United States and rising powers is the subject of this article from the 2009 Great Decisions briefing book. The article examines how the US-dominated post-Cold War era is waning and new countries are increasing their influence in economic, political, and even military matters.

On trade issues, the so-called BRIC countries of Brazil, Russia, India, and China are an increasingly powerful voice within the World Trade Organization. And energy-rich countries have all benefited from high global prices that show no signs of declining in the long term. These rising countries are also becoming increasingly assertive on the world stage, whether it's Russian influence over European energy supplies or Brazil pushing its demands and those of other developing countries like South Africa and India in the Doha round of trade talks. The United Nations Security Council and the G-8, two bastions of post-World War II power, are also not immune to rising demands from the rapidly developing world. Schiffer encourages readers to consider how the United States will engage these rising powers as they seek a greater global voice.

The briefing book is part of the Great Decisions program from the Foreign Policy Association. In addition to rising powers, Great Decisions 2009 features articles on Afghanistan/Pakistan, energy and the global economy, the Arctic, Egypt in the 21st century, global food supply, Cuba after Castro, and universal human rights. (Order your copy of the 2009 Great Decisions briefing book at www.greatdecisions.org.)

http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources/US_Rising_Powers_Great_Decisions_Chapter.pdf

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE



AFTER IRAQ: THE SEARCH FOR A SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY. Authored by Dr. Colin S. Gray. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. January 13, 2009

A sustainable national security strategy is feasible only when directed by a sustainable national security policy. In the absence of policy guidance, strategy will be meaningless. The only policy that meets both the mandates of American culture and the challenges of the outside world is one that seeks to lead the necessary mission of guarding and advancing world order. The author considers and rejects a policy that would encourage the emergence of a multipolar structure to global politics. He argues that multipolarity not only would fail to maintain order, it would also promote conflict among the inevitably rival great powers. In addition, he suggests Americans culturally are not comfortable with balance-of-power politics and certainly would not choose to promote the return of such a system. Various “pieces of the puzzle” most relevant to national security strategy are located; leading assumptions held by American policymakers and strategists are identified; alternative national security policies are considered; and necessary components of a sustainable national security strategy are specified. The author concludes that America has much less choice over its policy and strategy than the public debate suggests.

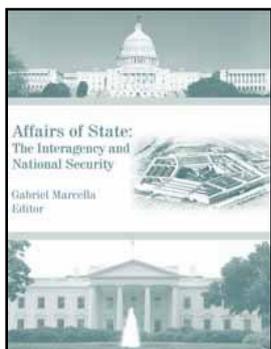
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=902>



REGIONAL SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF THE IRAQ WAR. Authored by Dr. W. Andrew Terrill. . Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. January 6, 2009

The Iraq war has been one of the dominant factors influencing U.S. strategic thinking in the Middle East and globally since 2003. Yet the problems of this highly dynamic and fluid war have sometimes forced U.S. policymakers to address near-term issues that cannot be safely postponed at the expense of long-term strategic thought. Such a technique, while understandable, cannot continue indefinitely as an approach to policy. Long-term planning remains vital for advancing regionwide U.S. and Iraqi interests following a U.S. drawdown from Iraq. Such planning must include dealing with current and potential “spillover” from the Iraq war.

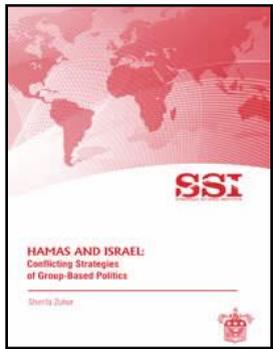
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=901>



AFFAIRS OF STATE: THE INTERAGENCY AND NATIONAL SECURITY. Edited by Dr. Gabriel Marcella. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, January 02, 2009

The United States has a large and complex interagency process to deal with national security on a global basis. It is imperative that civilian and military professionals understand that process. The chapters in this volume deal with various dimensions and institutions, from the National Security Council, the Department of State, and

other agencies. It also contains case studies of interagency coordination and integration.
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=896>



HAMAS AND ISRAEL: CONFLICTING STRATEGIES OF GROUP-BASED POLITICS. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. Sherifa Zuhur. December 2008. 09AD344

Efforts to separate HAMAS from its popular support and network of social and charitable organizations have not been effective in destroying the organization, nor in eradicating the will to resist among a fairly large segment of the Palestinian population. According to the author, it is important to consider this Islamist movement in the context of a region-wide phenomenon of similar movements with local goals, which can be persuaded to relinquish violence or which could become more violent. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict bears similarities to a long-standing civil conflict, even as it has sparked inter-Palestinian hostilities in its most recent phase.
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB894.pdf> [PDF format, 107 pages].

JORDANIAN NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE FUTURE OF MIDDLE EAST STABILITY. W. Andrew Terrill. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. Web posted December 28, 2007. 08AD375

This study looks at the mutually-supportive relationship between the U.S. and Jordan. It highlights Jordan's value as a U.S. ally and considers ways this alliance might help contain and minimize problems in the region. The author also notes the importance of Jordanian political reform while pointing out the threats against Jordan such as terrorist activity, sectarian warfare, and the possibility of a Palestinian civil war between Hamas and Fatah.
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB838.pdf> [pdf format, 107 pages]

EAST ASIAN SECURITY: TWO VIEWS. Gilbert Rozman and Chu Shulong. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. Web posted November 23, 2007. 08AD287

These two papers suggest that a new framework for Northeast Asian security must first deal with the region's great power relations. The authors suggest that to realize the goals set by the Joint Agreement in the Six-Party Talks, the U.S. faces the following challenges:

- The Sino-U.S. rivalry;
- The Russo-U.S. rivalry
- The Sino-Russian partnership;
- The North Korean belligerence;
- The South Korean balancing; and
- Sino-Japanese rivalry.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB800.pdf> [pdf format, 64 pages]

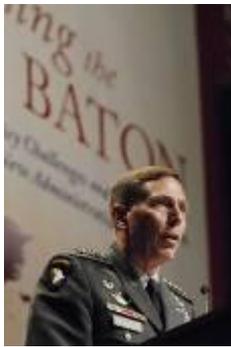
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN. United Nations Security Council. Web posted December 23, 2008. 09AD323

The report focuses on grave violations perpetrated against children in Afghanistan and identifies parties to the conflict, both State and non-State actors, who commit grave abuses against children. In particular, the report highlights the fact that children have been recruited and utilized by State and non-State armed groups and that non-State armed groups such as the Taliban continue to train and use children as suicide bombers. The report sheds light on the detention of children accused of association with armed groups by the Government of Afghanistan, and international military forces in violation of Afghan law and international best practice.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2008/695 [PDF format, 18 pages].

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE



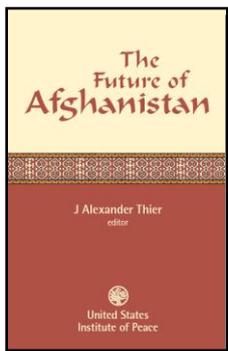
PASSING THE BATON: Foreign Policy Challenges and Opportunities Facing the New Administration. USIP Online Archive

Passing the Baton was a one-day conference examining critical foreign policy challenges and opportunities facing the new administration as it transitions to power. The event convened nearly 1900 participants and a high-level, bipartisan group of current and former U.S. foreign policy officials and practitioners. The conference took place on January 8th at the Washington DC Convention Center.

Some of the most notable of the day's speakers were General David Petraeus, World Bank President Robert Zoellick, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Michael Mullen, USAID Administrator Henrietta Fore, former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, former Secretary of Defense William Perry, General Tony Zinni, former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Former Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General Lakhdar Brahimi, Chairman of the Institute for State Effectiveness Ashraf Ghani, Special European Union Representative for Afghanistan Francesc Vendrell and Congressman Tom Perriello (D-VA).

For more information, including summaries of the event, audio, video, and transcripts:

<http://www.usip.org/baton2009/>



THE FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN. Essays. Ed.: J Alexander Thier. USIP, January 8, 2009

US policy toward Afghanistan will require a fundamental change in order to achieve long-term stability in that country, according to *The Future of Afghanistan*, a new U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) collection of essays written by some of the world's top South Asia analysts. "A focused, coherent, and long-term approach to Afghan and regional stability is necessary to get Afghanistan out of its vicious cycle of insecurity, insurgency, impunity, and corruption" says the Institute's J Alexander

Thier, who edited the volume. The new USIP volume identifies weaknesses of early approaches, outlines a vision for success going forward.

<http://www.usip.org/peaceops/afghanistan/foa.pdf>



CONFLICT-SENSITIVE APPROACH TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT. Merriam Mashatt, Daniel Long, and James Crum. Special Report, U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP). Web posted December 28, 2007. 08AD344

“Stabilization must be achieved before development initiatives can take root.” Generally, the goal of postwar stability is two-fold: (1) to ensure that the threat is reduced; and (2) to make certain that the reason for the original conflict does not reoccur. USIP developed a model, based on a series of consultations, using a life-cycle approach

to integrate economic considerations with conflict assessment. The authors then developed best-practices for conflict-sensitive approaches for each phase of an infrastructure life-cycle. This report summarizes their discussions and the five life-cycle phases. It then offers recommendations.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr197.pdf> [pdf format, 20 pages]



KEEPING AN EYE ON AN UNRULY NEIGHBOR: CHINESE VIEWS OF ECONOMIC REFORM AND STABILITY IN NORTH KOREA. Bonnie Glaser, Scott Snyder, and John S. Park. Joint Working Paper, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP). November 22, 2007. 08AD334

“This report is based on discussions with Chinese specialists on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) during a CSIS-USIP delegation visit” in June 2007. “Topics discussed included trends in

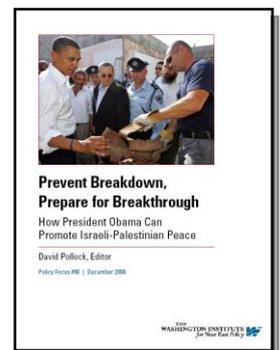
North Korea’s economy and prospects for reform; current trends in Sino-DPRK economic relations; China’s policy toward North Korea in the wake of the nuclear test; Chinese debates on North Korea; Chinese assessments of North Korea’s political stability; and potential Chinese responses to instability.”

http://www.usip.org/pubs/working_papers/wp6_china_northkorea.pdf [pdf format, 28 pages]

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY

PREVENT BREAKDOWN, PREPARE FOR BREAKTHROUGH: HOW PRESIDENT OBAMA CAN PROMOTE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE. David Pollock, Editor. Policy Focus #90. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, December 2008

The new Obama administration should follow three clear guidelines in Arab-Israeli diplomacy, says a new Washington Institute report released today. First, prevent collapse. This means not overreaching for a full agreement right away, but launching an effective U.S. peacemaking role -- active, yet patient and



incremental. Second, outflank Hamas. This means maintaining the perfectly valid preconditions for any outreach to it, while enhancing the authority and effectiveness of the Palestinian Authority under President Mahmoud Abbas. Third, look for regional keys to unlock the bilateral impasse. This means working to adapt (not simply adopt) the Arab Peace Initiative -- and working with other regional governments (including Syria and Saudi Arabia, as well as Egypt and Jordan) to seek common ground and concrete contributions to peace, while ending their incitement and their support for rejectionist groups.
<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=305>

ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

IRAN'S POSTMODERN BEAST IN GAZA. Kaplan, Robert. *Atlantic Monthly* online, January 5, 2009 AA09017

Summary: According to Kaplan, Gaza, where the mullahs of Teheran hold considerable power, now constitutes the western edge of Iran's "new empire." Hamas, even if it loses against the Israelis, he says, will be able to achieve a moral victory of sorts. And, if Mahmoud Abbas's Fatah movement tries to replace Hamas in power, it will be tagged as "an Israeli stooge" in the eyes of Palestinians.
<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200901u/gaza>

NETS OF TERROR: TERRORIST ACTIVITY ON THE INTERNET. Piper, Paul. *Searcher*, vol. 16, no. 10, November/December 2008, pp. 28-38 AA08454

Summary: The author, a reference librarian at Western Washington University, provides a detailed overview of the presence and activity of terrorist groups on the Internet. He notes that rogue groups are drawn to the Internet because it is easy and inexpensive to communicate and disseminate information instantaneously and in an uncensored fashion worldwide. Terrorist groups use the Internet for a variety of purposes, chiefly for public announcements, data mining, recruitment, fundraising, information sharing, logistics and training. Terrorist websites, chat rooms, bulletin boards and forums are very unstable, with continually changing URLs, due to the cat-and-mouse game with authorities and private watchdog groups. The author describes and gives the website URLs of the many organizations keeping track of terrorist groups, as well as a complete listing of terrorist groups by country, with the most recently known web URLs. He believes that the terrorist presence on the Internet is still in a beginning phase, aimed mostly at staking out territory, but may eventually lead to cyberterrorism.
<http://www.infotoday.com/searcher/nov08/Piper.shtml>

GEORGIA WITHOUT THE SPIN. King, Charles. *Foreign Policy* online, posted November 20, 2008 AA08453

Summary: The author, faculty chair at Georgetown's Walsh School of Foreign Service, takes a hard look at the August 2008 Georgia crisis, coming away with strong criticism for the brinkmanship style of Georgian President Mikhail Saakashvili. While granting no allowances for Russia's actions, the author argues that new revelations about Georgian actions in the lead-up to the conflict complicate the narrative championed by many policymakers in Washington -- a view of Georgia as blameless victim that Saakashvili showcased in a sophisticated media campaign during the conflict and combined with U.S. and European

statements of support to escalate tensions with Moscow before the crisis. Recent polls show rising anxiety among Georgian citizens and eroding support for Saakashvili's policy course. "None of the sides remains blameless," writes the author, "but in light of this new information, it is now clear that for U.S. President-elect Barack Obama, constraining Georgia will be a task no less important than containing Russia." Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4559

COOLING DOWN THE NEW COLD WAR: HOW PRESIDENT OBAMA SHOULD MANAGE RUSSIA. Idov, Michael. *New Republic* online, December 9, 2009 AA08451

Summary: The author offers advice to the incoming Obama administration on likely flashpoints in relations with Moscow, which since the November elections has been stepping up provocative acts, such as an uptick in Anti-American propaganda, threats to deploy new short-range missiles, naval tours in Latin America and overtures to regimes hostile to Washington. The author welcomes NATO's decision to defer membership consideration for Ukraine and Georgia. He recommends that the Obama administration take a go-slow approach to this initiative and allow Russia to take a stronger role in nuclear negotiations with Iran, but that Washington join with Norway and Canada to strongly resist Moscow's attempted claims in the Arctic. Obama's charisma could also serve as a force multiplier for soft power, and the author urges him to consider a tour in Russia, which could go a long way toward repairing America's image and repudiate the Kremlin's hostile rhetoric.

<http://www.tnr.com/politics/story.html?id=a6ddceef-c50d-4b27-bbd1-1b2b65b53aa6>

TENNIS SHOES AND STOLEN TOILETS: RUSSIA'S MILITARY 'RENAISSANCE'. Johnson, Reuben F. *Weekly Standard* Vol. 14, no. 10, November 24, 2008 AA08452

Summary: While Russia has announced several grandiose plans to restore its military in recent years, economic realities — specifically its overdependence on energy exports — assure that these lavish promises are unlikely to materialize. While President Medvedev has announced increases in military spending, these sums are dwarfed by defense spending in the United States and Europe and will be largely absorbed in maintaining its existing assets. Russia's success in its August 2008 conflict in Georgia was the result of superior numbers, says the author, who relates anecdotes of Russian troops wearing sneakers into battle and their awe at the sight of Georgia's U.S.-built military facilities. The wasteful naval maneuvers in Venezuela and a recent accident aboard a next-generation nuclear submarine also reflect the massive economic, political, intelligence and administrative chasms that Russian defense policymakers will need to bridge in the coming years.

<http://www.weeklystandard.com/Content/Public/Articles/000/000/015/821gzfgw.asp>

TO WIN THE 'WAR ON TERROR,' WE MUST FIRST WIN THE 'WAR OF IDEAS': HERE'S HOW. Amr, Hady; Singer, P. W. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* no. 618, July 2008, pp. 212-222 AA08450

Summary: The authors, both fellows at the Brookings Institution, offer instructions for the next president to undertake initiatives in public diplomacy to reach Muslim states. They feel that these initiatives should be of the highest national security importance and receive commensurate resources. The authors note that American efforts at communicating with Muslim-majority nations since 9/11 have been unsuccessful because they lacked energy, focus and an integrated strategy. To improve the deteriorating image of the United States in

the Muslim world, the authors suggest ten public diplomacy initiatives, including establishing American Centers across the region, bolstering cultural exchange programs, and involving the whole federal bureaucracy in public diplomacy.

<http://ann.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/618/1/212>

**AFRICOM STANDS UP. Pham, J. Peter. *World Defense Review*, October 2, 2008
AA08414**

Summary: The author, Director of the Nelson Institute for International and Public Affairs at James Madison University, says the new sixth U.S. regional military command, which became fully operational October 1, 2008, is defined by the goal of empowering Africans and other partners to deal with the man-made and natural challenges facing Africa, fighting terrorism and protecting access to strategic resources on the continent. He says the civilian experts and military officers that staff AFRICOM know well that diplomatic outreach, political persuasion and economic programs are the key to the success of U.S. policy in Africa. Will the command succeed in its mission over time? The author says only time will tell “but given the strategic interests at stake, both for the United States and for its African partners, it is an effort certainly worth undertaking.”

<http://worlddefensereview.com/pham100208.shtml>

THE DEFENSE INHERITANCE: CHALLENGES AND CHOICES FOR THE NEXT PENTAGON TEAM. Fournoy, Michele; Brimley, Shawn. *Washington Quarterly* vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2008, pp. 59-76 AA08411

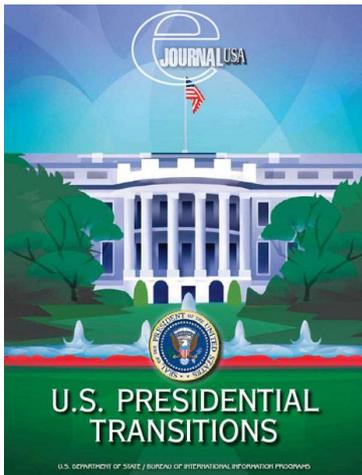
Summary: The authors, both with the Center for a New American Security, note that when Barack Obama is inaugurated in January, he will face “the most daunting defense inheritance in generations” — wars in Iraq and Afghanistan; the search for bin Laden; the increasing power of China, Russia, India, and Pakistan; changes in the nature of war, as shown by the Israeli experience in Lebanon; cyberspace warfare; instability on the world’s oceans; and broader systemic problems such as climate change and increased competition for resources, including food. This dire situation is compounded by American budgetary woes made worse by the economic crisis, the spiraling costs of entitlements, and the exploding costs of the two wars. The Pentagon will be forced to make tough choices regarding personnel and weapons programs. The authors note that the Defense Department “cannot afford to continue hemorrhaging taxpayer dollars because of its broken acquisition system.” Other problems facing the new administration include countering weapons of mass destruction, reducing the U.S. nuclear posture, reexamining the U.S. global military posture, sustaining the all-volunteer force, fixing dysfunctional management processes, and improving interagency cooperation. Currently available online at

http://www.twq.com/08autumn/docs/08autumn_fournoy.pdf

**A FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUDGET FOR THE FUTURE: FIXING THE CRISIS IN DIPLOMATIC READINESS. American Academy of Diplomacy, October 2008, 75 pp.
AA08390**

This report, a collaborative effort of 48 retired ambassadors and other foreign affairs experts, concludes that the U.S. faces critical foreign challenges with inadequate staff and resources as well as “authority shortfalls” relating to some economic and security assistance programs.

The study reviews four categories of activity: core diplomacy, public diplomacy, economic assistance, and reconstruction/stabilization. It devotes 13 pages to public diplomacy activities, which it limits narrowly to exchanges, international information programs, and field operations carried out by the Department of State. For these activities, the report recommends increasing U.S. direct-hire staff by 487, locally employed staff by 369, and overall staff and program funding increases totaling \$610.4 million by Fiscal Year 2014. In an Appendix, the report devotes a page to international broadcasting and two pages to a skeptical look at public diplomacy activities of the Department of Defense.
http://www.stimson.org/budgeting/Publications/Long_Final_10_22_08.pdf



**U.S. PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONS. eJournal USA
Volume 14, Number 1. U.S. Department of State, January
2009**

We often read or hear about turmoil before, during, or after elections around the world. An important characteristic of democracy in the United States, however, is the regularly recurring peaceful transfer of power from one president to the next. Americans know when the next presidential election will take place – the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years. And power will be transferred to the newly elected (or re-elected) president on January 20 of the following year.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa.html#transition>

**More about American foreign policy and security issues:
<http://fpolicy.america.gov/fpolicy.html>**

Defense Issues, NATO Response to Terrorism

February 2009

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