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Security & Defense

Foreign Policy • NATO • Response to Terrorism

April 2010



President Obama announces an agreement he sealed during a phone call to Russian President Dmitry Medvedev that will reduce U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons by 30 percent.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/03/26/president-obama-announces-new-start-treaty>



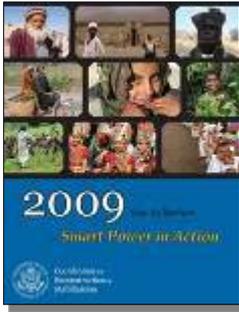
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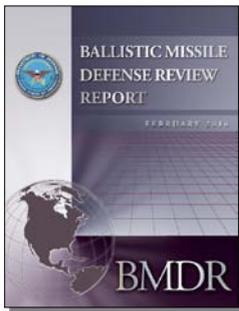
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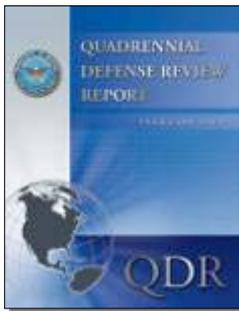
In a continuously changing global environment, failing and post-conflict states pose one of the greatest national and international security challenges of our time. Struggling states have become breeding grounds for terrorist activity, violent crime, trafficking, and humanitarian catastrophes, which all possess the significant potential to spread and destabilize entire regions of the globe. In the past, the global community, the U.S. government included, addressed these reconstruction and stability issues in an ad hoc fashion. In recognition of this inefficiency, the U.S. government identified the urgent need for a set of formalized, collaborative, and institutionalized foreign policy tools which could adequately address the diverse stabilization needs of the global community by culling together the government’s wide-range of expertise. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/137690.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].



BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE REVIEW-BMDR. Department of Defense, February 2010.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Review (BMDR) is a review conducted pursuant to guidance from the President and the Secretary of Defense, while also addressing the legislative requirement to assess U.S. ballistic missile defense policy and strategy. The BMDR evaluates the threats posed by ballistic missiles and develops a missile defense posture to address current and future challenges.

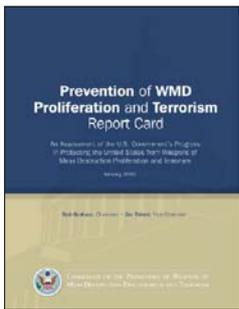
http://www.defense.gov/bmdr/docs/BMDR%20as%20of%2026JAN10%200630_for%20web.pdf



QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW REPORT. Department of Defense, Feb. 1, 2010

The 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review advances two clear objectives. First, to further rebalance the capabilities of America’s Armed Forces to prevail in today’s wars, while building the capabilities needed to deal with future threats. Second, to further reform the Department’s institutions and processes to better support the urgent needs of the warfighter; buy weapons that are usable, affordable, and truly needed; and ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and responsibly.

http://cisac.stanford.edu/publications/quadrennial_defense_review_report/



PREVENTION OF WMD PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM REPORT CARD. Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism. Bob Graham and Jim Talent. January 26, 2010.

The report card indicating that the U.S. government is not taking the necessary steps to protect the country from the threats posed by WMD and terrorism. Of 17 grades, the report card includes three failing “F” grades on rapid and effective response to bioterrorism; Congressional oversight of homeland security and intelligence; and national security workforce recruitment. Fortunately, all three grades could be substantially improved by committed leadership in Congress and the Administration. <http://www.preventwmd.gov/static/docs/report-card.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages].

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)

THE FUTURE OF U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY. U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. March 10, 2010.

These are testimonies before U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations hearing, The Future of U.S. Public Diplomacy.

<http://foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2010/LiebermanTestimony100310p.pdf>
Statement by Evelyn S. Lieberman [PDF format, 5 pages].

<http://foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2010/HughesTestimony100310p.pdf>
Written Testimony of Ambassador Karen Hughes [PDF format, 4 pages].

<http://foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2010/GlassmanTestimony100310p.pdf>
Testimony by James K. Glassman [PDF format, 20 pages].

<http://foreign.senate.gov/testimony/2010/McHaleTestimony100310p.pdf>
Statement by Judith McHale [PDF format, 6 pages].

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS: PROLIFERATION AND SECURITY ISSUES.



Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Paul K. Kerr and Mary Beth Nikitin. February 23, 2010.

Pakistan's nuclear arsenal consists of approximately 60 nuclear warheads, although it could be larger. Islamabad is producing fissile material, adding to related production facilities, and deploying additional delivery vehicles. These steps will enable Pakistan to undertake both quantitative and qualitative improvements to its nuclear arsenal. Whether and to what extent Pakistan's current expansion of its nuclear weapons-related facilities is a response to the 2008 U.S.-India nuclear cooperation agreement is unclear. [PDF format, 23 pages].

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34248_20100223.pdf

AL QAEDA AND AFFILIATES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, GLOBAL PRESENCE, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. John Rollins. February 5, 2010.

Al Qaeda (AQ) has evolved into a significantly different terrorist organization than the one that perpetrated the September 11, 2001, attacks. At the time, Al Qaeda was composed mostly of a core cadre of veterans of the Afghan insurgency against the Soviets, with a centralized leadership structure, made up mostly of Egyptians. The focus of the report is on the history of Al Qaeda, actions and capabilities of the organization and non-aligned entities, and an analysis of select regional Al Qaeda affiliates. [PDF format, 32 pages].

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41070_20100205.pdf

THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION



ARMS CONTROL TODAY. March 2010

Features

Taking Stock of the NPT: An Interview With U.S. Special Representative Susan Burk, Interviewed by Peter Crail, Daniel Horner, and Daryl G. Kimball

Life at 40: Prospects for the NPT and the 2010 Review Conference
Patricia Lewis

South Korean Reprocessing: An Unnecessary Threat to the Nonproliferation Regime, Frank N. von Hippel

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ARMS CONTROL TODAY. January/February 2010

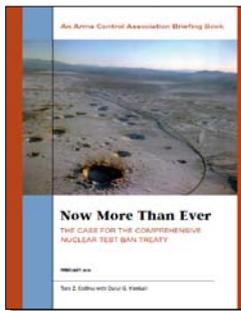
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Seeking Biosecurity Without Verification: The New U.S. Strategy on Biothreats, by Jonathan B. Tucker

Making the Nuclear Security Summit Matter: An Agenda for Action
Kenneth N. Luongo

Safeguards Noncompliance: A Challenge for the IAEA and the UN Security Council, by Pierre Goldschmidt

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NOW MORE THAN EVER: THE CASE FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY. Tom Z. Collina, Daryl G. Kimball. Arms Control Association, February 2010

The nonpartisan research and policy advocacy organization Arms Control Association (ACA) released a new report detailing the case for U.S. ratification of the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and announced a new web site (<http://www.projectforthectbt.org/>) featuring information and resources on nuclear testing and the CTBT.

"Our new report underscores the fact that there is no technical or military reason to resume U.S. nuclear weapons testing and advances in test ban monitoring make the treaty effectively verifiable," said Daryl G. Kimball, ACA's executive director and Project for the CTBT coordinator.

http://www.armscontrol.org/system/files/ACA_CTBT_Briefing_Book.pdf

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES (ACUS)

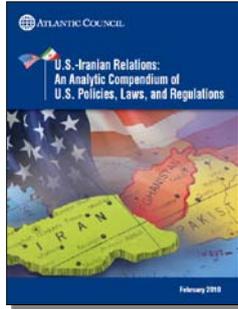


NATO'S NUCLEAR POLICY IN 2010. Annette Heuser and Walter Slocombe. ACUS. March 12, 2010.

Internal divisions within the Alliance will complicate decision-making on nuclear issues. The United States and the United Kingdom, the two states with nuclear weapons officially available to the Alliance, have adopted a policy of combining "Global Zero" as a long-term goal, progress in arms control and a diminished role for nuclear weapons, with maintaining a strong strategic nuclear deterrent in the interim. France, the other NATO nuclear state, remains committed to the independence of its deterrent.

Several NATO allies, including Germany, seek to distance themselves from nuclear weapons by, among other measures, ending the current nuclear sharing arrangements. In contrast, some of NATO's new members perceive Russian territorial aggression as a continued threat and view proposed reductions in the Alliance's nuclear presence, nuclear missions or nuclear reliance as a weakening of the overall NATO security commitment and a danger to their own security.

<http://www.acus.org/publication/natos-nuclear-policy-2010>



U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS: AN ANALYTIC COMPENDIUM OF U.S. POLICIES, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS. Atlantic Council. Web posted on March 9, 2010.

This Compendium contains the text of major regulations, laws, and other documents governing U.S. interactions with Iran. Also provided are the text of U.N. Security Council Resolutions, agreements between Iran and several other countries on various issues, and other documents that represent major policy decisions in U.S. relations with Iran. The publication was launched at an Atlantic Council panel discussion on U.S.-Iran relations. [PDF format, 166 pages].

http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/US-IranRelations.pdf

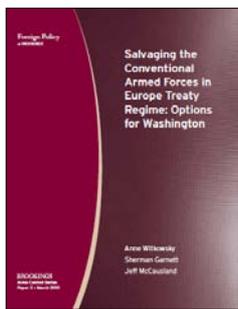
BAKER INSTITUTE

GETTING TO THE TERRITORIAL ENDGAME OF AN ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN PEACE SETTLEMENT. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. Edward P. Djerejian. February 2010.

The author says that the guidelines will be needed for introducing a United States oversight function for Israeli settlement activities. The purpose will be to assess gradual progress, including planning the sequence of settlement evacuation/relocation and providing ways and means to assist the parties concerning agreements and disagreements. [PDF format, 108 pages].

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/BI-pub-IPTerritorialEndgame-020210.pdf>

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION



SALVAGING THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY REGIME: OPTIONS FOR WASHINGTON. Anne Witkovsky Deputy Coordinator for Homeland Security and Multilateral Affairs, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State et al. The Brookings Institution, March 2010.

Russia's "suspension" of the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) since December 2007, and its recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states following the Georgia-Russia conflict in August 2008 cast a long shadow over the future of the CFE Treaty. These actions make longstanding efforts to transition to the follow-on Adapted CFE Treaty difficult at best. Some in Washington and Europe feel that new efforts are required to shake loose the logjam. For others, the treaty has less and less relevance to the evolving European security environment, and little should be done to save it. This paper examines a set of issues crucial for understanding if and how the treaty matters, possible U.S. options to address the current dilemma, and the likely consequences if the treaty should fail to survive the current challenges.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03_armed_forces_europe_treaty/03_armed_forces_europe_treaty.pdf

U.S.-PAKISTAN STRATEGIC DIALOGUE IN DOHA, QATAR. Michael E. O'Hanlon. The Brookings Institution *Foreign Policy Trip Reports* | Number 5. February 26, 2010.

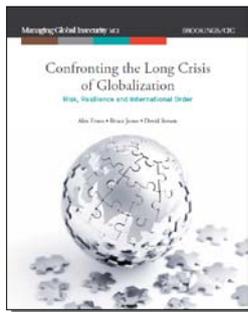
On February 15-16, 2010, Brookings organized a conference on U.S.-Pakistan strategic relations in Doha, supported by the Near East and South Asia Center at National Defense University, as well as the Government of Qatar. The Pakistani participants for the meeting included a range of journalists, academics, retired military officers, and former diplomats (see attached list for the full list of participants). The American group included a range of scholars with varying degrees of direct government policymaking experience on South Asia issues, from a variety of think tanks and political persuasions; one Afghan was also present. Discussions were held under Chatham House rules. While the Pakistanis had many criticisms and complaints about American policy, the overall tenor of the meeting suggested a growing amount of common purpose between the two countries. Several participants on both sides noted that this was one of the most productive U.S.-Pakistan meetings they had ever participated in. Organizer/participant O'Hanlon gives a summary of the conference.

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0226_doha_ohanlon/0226_doha_ohanlon.pdf

THE UNITED STATES AND TAIWAN'S DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION. Brookings Institution. Alexander Chieh-cheng Huang. February 16, 2010.

The author describes the long-term nature of the U.S.-ROC security relationship. Huang describes how the relationship, which has weathered strategic changes over the past 70 years and up to the present, plays important roles both in Taiwan's defense transformation and in U.S. strategy in East Asia. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/02_taiwan_defense_huang.aspx



CONFRONTING THE LONG CRISIS OF GLOBALIZATION: RISK, RESILIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER. Brookings Institution. Alex Evans et al. January 26, 2010.

The nature of risks to global security has changed dramatically since the fall of the Berlin Wall, but our mechanisms for preventing, responding and adapting to them have lagged far behind. While there have been limited efforts to develop more effective international responses, these have been piecemeal and have produced only modest increases in global resilience, according to the report. [PDF format, 50 pages].

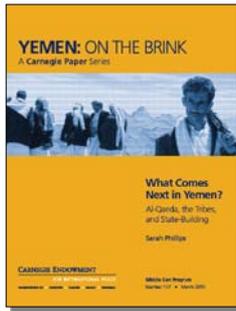
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/01_globalization_evans_jones_steven/01_globalization_evans_jones_steven.pdf

NEGOTIATIONS AND RECONCILIATION WITH THE TALIBAN: THE KEY POLICY ISSUES AND DILEMMAS. Brookings Institution. Vanda Felbab-Brown. January 28, 2010.

Thursday's London conference on Afghanistan where the Afghan government, Britain, and Japan have presented their plans for reconciliation with the Taliban has reignited a months-long debate about whether or not to negotiate with the salafi insurgents. But although passions run strong on both sides of the debate, in its abstract form, negotiate: yes or no, the discussion is of little policy usefulness, according to the report. The real question about negotiating with the Taliban is what shape and content any such negotiation and reconciliation should have and what are the costs and benefits of such an approach. [PDF format, 6 pages].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/articles/2010/0128_taliban_felbabbrown/0128_taliban_felbabbrown.pdf

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE



YEMEN: ON THE BRINK. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Sarah Phillips. March 11, 2010.

Western policy makers are scrambling to respond decisively to Yemen's instability after the failed Christmas Day attack on a U.S. passenger jet was tied to al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. But there are limits to how much foreign intervention can accomplish Yemen's political system needs to become less centralized and more inclusive.

[PDF format, 26 pages].

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

EGYPT FROM SEMI-AUTHORITARIANISM TO ONE-DIMENSIONALITY. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Marina Ottaway. February 25, 2010.

Egypt is entering a densely packed election cycle—for the Shura Council and the People's Assembly, respectively, in June and November 2010, and for the presidency in September 2011. Unfortunately, it is a foregone conclusion that none of the elections will have an impact on the distribution of power in the country, according to the report. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=35629>

CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY



PROMOTING THE DIALOGUE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MARITIME SERVICES. Center for New American Security. Christine Parthemore. March 11, 2010.

Climate change carries broad implications for U.S. interests. Scientists forecast, and in some regions are already observing, an increasingly accessible Arctic, sea level rise, melting glaciers and ice sheets, changing patterns of natural disasters and alterations to ocean conditions. These physical changes hold consequences for national security. They could affect military installations, generate new challenges for continued U.S. access to the global commons and contribute to economic and political

instability abroad, with implications for U.S. maritime missions in particular. The author synthesizes how the maritime services are thinking about climate change and assesses potential policy implications. [PDF format, 18 pages].

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Promoting_Dialogue_ClimateChange_MaritimeServices_Parthemore_Mar2010_code408_workingpaper_0.pdf



VISION MEETS REALITY: 2010 QDR AND 2011 DEFENSE BUDGET. Center for a New American Security. Travis Sharp. February 2010.

The brief provides an analysis of the FY 2011 defense budget request, places it in the context of the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and historical budgetary trends, and outlines the uncertain budgetary future that looms ahead. [PDF format, 8 pages].

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/2011DefenseBudget_Sharp_Feb2010_code904_policybrf_0.pdf



THE BURDEN: AMERICA'S HARD CHOICES IN POST-ELECTION IRAQ. Thomas Ricks. Policy Brief. Center for a New American Security, 02/24/2010

In this policy brief, CNAS Senior Fellow Tom Ricks argues that U.S. and Iraqi policymakers should go back to the drawing board and find a solution that prevents Iraq from unraveling, and recommends the Obama Administration signal to Iraqi leaders that the United States is open to re-negotiating the Status of Forces Agreement.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4158>



ARSENAL'S END? AMERICAN POWER AND THE GLOBAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY. Ethan B. Kapstein. Report. Center for a New American Security, Date: 02/19/2010

Using the F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter program as a case study, this report analyzes how globalization has affected the American defense industry and its consequences for U.S. national security.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4127>



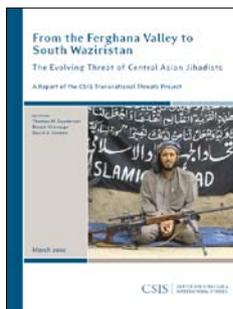
KEEPING THE EDGE: REVITALIZING AMERICA'S MILITARY OFFICER CORPS. Dr. John A. Nagl et al. Center for a New American Security, 02/04/2010

This report provides an analysis of the nature of U.S. military officership in a new strategic environment and provides recommendations for how the United States can keep its edge in the officer corps amidst an ever-increasing array of challenges. It is based on a series of working group meetings and collaborations with military officers and outside experts to gain a variety of perspectives on the nature of officership in a new strategic environment. As a whole, the report highlights the necessity to

provide a broader range of educational and professional experiences to military officers – essential components of training agile minds how to think rather than what to think – and cultivating new skill sets that are more relevant to 21st-century challenges.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4077>

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)



FROM THE FERGHANA VALLEY TO SOUTH WAZIRISTAN- The Evolving Threat of Central Asian Jihadists. By Thomas M. Sanderson, Daniel Kimmage, and David A. Gordon. CSIS, Mar 25, 2010

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are active fronts in the wider conflict against violent extremism centered on Afghanistan and Pakistan. Although these states are less prominent in discussions about U.S. security interests in the region than nuclear-armed Pakistan, their stability is an important and unacknowledged component of the AfPak equation.

U.S. policymakers should not wait for militancy in Kyrgyzstan,

Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to become entrenched before taking action. This report reviews the progress and prospects of militancy in these states, examines its interrelation with events in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and offers specific recommendations for a preemptive regional strategy to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda–style jihadism in the region.

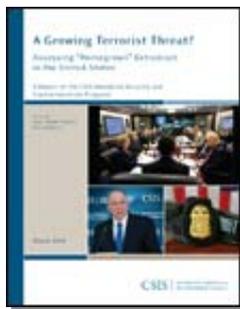
http://csis.org/files/publication/100324_Sanderson_FerghanaValley_WEB_0.pdf



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COUNTERTERRORISM: REDEFINING THE THREAT AND THE REQUIREMENT. Center for Strategic and International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman and Arleigh A. Burke. Web posted March 17, 2010.

The paper provides an overview of the developments in formal and informal international cooperation since 2001, and analyzes the strengths and weakness of that progress to date. [PDF format, 72 pages].

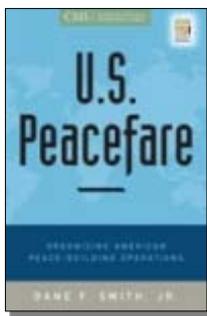
http://csis.org/files/publication/100316_New_Reports_International_Cooperation_Counterterrorism.pdf



A GROWING TERRORIST THREAT?: ASSESSING "HOMEGROWN" EXTREMISM IN THE UNITED STATES. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Rick "Ozzie" Nelson and Ben Bodurian. March 8, 2010.

The report discusses five events that occurred during the fall of 2009 which thrust concerns over "homegrown" terrorism or extremist violence perpetrated by U.S. legal residents and citizens into public view. [PDF format, 21 pages].

http://csis.org/files/publication/100304_Nelson_GrowingTerroristThreat_Web.pdf



U.S. PEACEFARE. Dane F. Smith Jr. CSIS Book. Feb 28, 2010

Dane Smith's book provides the first comprehensive survey of the range of U.S. agencies involved in peace building. At the same time, it addresses the fundamental concern over the increased power of the military—at the expense of civilian agencies—in stabilization and reconstruction operations. Important decisions are now being made on the future direction of U.S. foreign policy. A central task in arriving at these decisions will be determination of the proper role of both civilian and defense agencies in peace building."

<http://csis.org/publication/us-peacefare>



THE AFGHAN TEST BED IN "MARJA." Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. February 18, 2010.

According to the author, the fighting in Marja is important. It challenges the Taliban on its home ground and will provide visible evidence that it cannot hold an area it has dominated for years and one whose drugs play an important role in its financing. The Marja offensive will test the President's new strategy, and show whether a population centered strategy can work.

At the same time, this means that "winning" involves far more than tactical victory, and that the aftermath of the fighting will be much more important than the immediate outcome of the battle. PDF format, 9 pages

http://csis.org/files/publication/100218_afghan_test_bed_marja.pdf

CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

THE SNAPSHOT: PUBLIC WARMS TO AFGHANISTAN EFFORT. Ruy Teixeira, The Century Foundation, 3/22/2010

President Barack Obama's decision to send 30,000 more troops to Afghanistan but start withdrawing forces in 2011 was controversial when announced late last year. But the public appears to be warming to this effort. Prior to the announcement back in November, just 36 percent thought the military effort in Afghanistan was going very or fairly well and 57 percent

thought the effort was not going too well or not at all well. This month, a new Pew poll shows these figures almost reversed: Fifty-two percent now think the effort is going very or fairly well, while those with a negative judgment are down to 35 percent.

<http://www.tcf.org/list.asp?type=NC&pubid=2602>

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST: PROSPECTS FOR CONSENSUS AND CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. Dmitri Trenin, The Century Foundation, 3/2/2010

In "Russia's Policy in the Middle East," Dmitri Trenin maps the complicated relationship between Russia and the Middle East, and how Russia's renewed involvement in the region will have far-reaching effects on American foreign policy. Russia, by the mid-2000s, had recovered from its domestic crisis, and so did its global ambitions. While Moscow's principal interests still lie mostly toward the west, the Middle East is back on Moscow's radar screen and Russia's withdrawal from the region has been reversed. The Middle East is important to Moscow for several reasons-- its physical proximity; the Muslim factor, as continuing religious and political turbulence within the Muslim world brings radical ideas and militants from the Middle East into Russia and impacts Russia's policy in the Caucasus, the central Russian republics of Tatarstan and Bashkortostan, and post-Soviet Central Asia; large emigration from Russia to Israel, where 20 percent of the population are former Soviet Jews; the energy riches of the region; and Russian attention to the current U.S. focus on the region, and American military involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan.

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

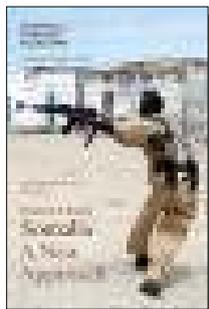
COMBATING TERRORISM CENTER AT WEST POINT, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

THE FAILURE OF JIHAD IN SAUDI ARABIA. Thomas Hegghammer. Combating Terrorism Center at West Point, February 25, 2010

This paper traces and assesses al-Qa'ida's efforts to launch an insurgency in Saudi Arabia from the mid-1990s until today. It examines the background of Usama bin Ladin's 1996 declaration of jihad, al-Qa'ida's activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 1996 to 2002, and the causes and evolution of the campaign waged by the group "al-Qa'ida on the Arabian Peninsula" (AQAP) from 2003 to 2006.

http://ctc.usma.edu/CTC_OP_Hegghammer_Final.pdf

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS



SOMALIA - A NEW APPROACH. Bronwyn E. Bruton. Council on Foreign Relations Press, March 2010

Even among failed states—those countries unable to exercise authority over their territory and provide the most basic services to their people—Somalia stands apart. A country of some nine million, it has lacked a central government since the fall of Mohamed Siad Barre's regime in 1991. Poverty and insecurity are endemic. Less than 40 percent of Somalis are literate, more than one in ten children dies before turning five, and a person born in Somalia today cannot assume with any confidence that he or she will reach the age of fifty. Failed states provide fertile ground for terrorism, drug trafficking, and a host of other ills that threaten to spill beyond their borders. Somalia is thus a problem not just for Somalis but for the United States and the world.

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/21421>

U.S.-ISRAEL: UNSETTLED RELATIONSHIP. Council on Foreign Relations. Elliott Abrams et al. March 18, 2010.

CFR experts assess the causes for the U.S.-Israeli divisions over the settlements issue, citing everything from diplomatic bungling to Obama administration aims to destabilize the Israeli coalition. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/21671/usisrael.html>

HOW TO READ BRAZIL'S STANCE ON IRAN. Council on Foreign Relations. Matias Spektor. March 4, 2010.

Brazil's rebuff of U.S. efforts to toughen sanctions against Iran derives from its wariness of U.S. power politics, writes CFR Visiting Fellow Matias Spektor, but it's too soon to dismiss Brazil's role.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21576/how_to_read_brazils_stance_on_iran.htm

[HTML format, various paging].

THE WEAKENING OF TURKEY'S MILITARY. Council on Foreign Relations. Steven A. Cook. CFR. March 1, 2010.

The government's expanding investigation into an alleged Turkish military plot to seize power exposes the military's declining influence as democracy gains in the country, writes CFR's Steven Cook. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21548/weakening_of_turkeys_military.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief

**THE FUTURE OF NATO. James M. Goldgeier, Whitney Shepardson Senior Fellow for Transatlantic Relations. CFR Council Special Report No. 51. February 2010**

NATO has been a cornerstone of security in Europe--and of U.S. foreign policy--for six decades. But its ability to continue playing such a central role is unclear. James M. Goldgeier takes a sober look at what the alliance and its members must do to maintain NATO's relevance in the face of today's strategic environment.

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/21044/>

AL-QAEDA'S FINANCIAL PRESSURES. Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. February 1, 2010.

Financial pressures have weakened al-Qaeda's tactical abilities, but analysts say affiliated networks are finding new ways to raise and spend money, complicating efforts to squeeze a savvy foe. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21347/alqaedas_financial_pressures.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder

DELOITTE**COMPASS 2010: GLOBAL AEROSPACE & DEFENSE SECTOR OUTLOOK. Deloitte. February 10, 2010.**

There are positive signs for the global aerospace and defense (A&D) industry in 2010 according to the report. Orders for new commercial aircraft are projected to rebound in 2010 to over 800 units, reversing the steep decline experienced in 2009. Likewise, orders for business jets are showing signs of improvement, and new requirements for innovative technologies are expected to drive demand for defense companies. [PDF format, 8 pages].

<http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom->

[SlovakRepublic/Local%20Assets/Documents/industries/sk_en_Deloitte_Compas_2010.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-SlovakRepublic/Local%20Assets/Documents/industries/sk_en_Deloitte_Compas_2010.pdf)

HERITAGE FOUNDATION



PRESIDENT OBAMA MUST NOT REMOVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS FROM EUROPE. The Heritage Foundation. Sally McNamara and Baker Spring. March 4, 2010.

In April 2009, President Barack Obama laid out the centerpiece of his foreign policy vision for his Administration: the global eradication of nuclear weapons. The authors believe, at this time, however, a withdrawal of America's nuclear arsenal from Europe would send the message that transatlantic security is no longer indivisible. The destabilization brought to the European continent from a premature removal of American nuclear

weapons, or an unacceptable degradation of its force, would be a major setback for global security and stability.

http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2010/pdf/wm2824.pdf [PDF format, 2 pages].

IRAN, DEMOCRACY, AND TRADE KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL CLINTON VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA. The Heritage Foundation. Ray Walser. March 1, 2010.

Secretary Clinton's Latin America trip is an opportunity to talk with Brazil about the Iranian nuclear threat, according to the author. [PDF format, 2 pages].

http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2010/pdf/wm2820.pdf

RUSSIAN ANTI-AMERICANISM: A PRIORITY TARGET FOR U.S. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY. The Heritage Foundation. Ariel Cohen and Helle C. Dale. February 24, 2010.

The Kremlin is using anti-Americanism as a strategic tool for pursuing domestic and foreign policy goals, according to the authors. Through media controlled or owned by the state, the Russian government is deliberately spreading poisonous anti-U.S. propaganda at home and abroad, blaming many of Russia's problems on the West, particularly the United States. To counter Russian information warfare and to consolidate democracy and freedom in Eastern and Central Europe, the U.S. needs to reinvigorate its public diplomacy efforts, using both traditional TV and radio broadcasting and new media to reach the peoples of the former Soviet satellites and post-Soviet states. [PDF format, 10 pages].

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/bg2373.pdf

AFTER THE CHRISTMAS DAY BOMBER: STAYING ON OFFENSE IN THE WAR ON TERROR. Mitch McConnell. Heritage Foundation, February 22, 2010

Abstract: America's elected leaders have no greater duty than that of protecting the American people from harm, and anyone who believes that the urgency of this responsibility has somehow faded or diminished since September 11, 2001, is horribly mistaken. We are very much at war, but there are all too many signs that the current Administration has a blind spot when it comes to prosecuting this war. Its handling of the Christmas Day bomber may have been the most egregious example, but it was no isolated case. Too often, the Administration's approach has been to announce a new policy or change an existing one not based on a careful study of the facts, but as a way to distance itself from the past policies, even those that worked, putting symbolism over security.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Lecture/After-the-Christmas-Day-Bomber-Staying-on-Offense-in-the-War-on-Terror>

ARMS CONTROL: THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS.**Published on February 12, 2010 by the Heritage Foundation**

Over the past year, the Obama Administration has made several arms control missteps, including pursuing overly ambitious policies that have emboldened Russia and have left America's allies uneasy. The Heritage Foundation research outlines the dangers pursuant to the Administration's arms control policies while providing policy recommendations that will better defend America and its allies.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/02/Arms-Control-The-Heritage-Foundation-Recommendations>

THE STATUS OF THE U.S.-KOREA RELATIONSHIP IN 2010. Edwin Feulner, Ph.D. Heritage Foundation lecture, posted February 4, 2010.

South Korea is a stalwart U.S. ally that has long been overshadowed by Washington's repeated references to Japan as the "cornerstone" of U.S. security in Asia. Growing strains in the U.S.-Japanese alliance following the Democratic Party of Japan's accession to power highlight Tokyo's unwillingness and inability to play a major international security role. South Korea, on the other hand, has demonstrated the ability and willingness to engage on the world stage in support of such shared values as freedom and democracy. The Obama Administration therefore should affirm its commitment to defend South Korea against security threats, welcome its return to coalition efforts for rebuilding Afghanistan, and signal U.S. commitment to free trade by ratifying the South Korea- U.S. FTA.

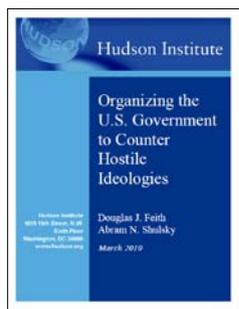
<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Lecture/The-Status-of-the-US-Korea-Relationship-in-2010>

**SUBMARINE ARMS RACE IN THE PACIFIC: THE CHINESE CHALLENGE TO U.S. UNDERSEA SUPREMACY. The Heritage Foundation. Mackenzie Eaglen and Jon Rodeback. February 2, 2010.**

Since the end of the Cold War, China has dramatically expanded its navy, especially its submarine fleet, adding dozens of attack submarines since 1995. During the same period, the U.S. attack submarine fleet has shrunk to 53, and is projected to fall to 41 in 2028. Australia, India, and other Pacific countries have taken note of the shifting balance and have responded with their own naval buildups, particularly of their submarine

fleets. Unless the U.S. stops and reverses the decline of its own fleet, U.S. military superiority in the Pacific will continue to wane, severely limiting the Navy's ability to operate in the region, to protect U.S. interests, and to support U.S. friends and allies, says the brief.

http://s3.amazonaws.com/thf_media/2010/pdf/bg_2367.pdf

HUDSON INSTITUTE**ORGANIZING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO COUNTER HOSTILE IDEOLOGIES. Douglas J. Feith, Abram N. Shulsky. Hudson Institute, March 2010**

There are *organizational* challenges to integrating efforts to counter extremist ideology into U.S. national security strategy. How can operations regarding information become a key tool of National security policy? How can the government ensure that such operations receive the necessary resources and high--level attention and are properly coordinated with other policy tools? Would these purposes be served by

the creation of a governmental agency like the old U.S. Information Agency? If so, what should its charter and activities be? What would be its relationship to the State Department?

What should be the role of other U.S. government departments and agencies – for example, the Defense Department and CIA?

http://www.hudson.org/files/publications/Organizing_the_USG_to_Counter_Hostile_Ideologies.pdf

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR



IRAQ ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS. Marisa Cochrane Sullivan, James Danly. Backgrounder #46. Institute for the Study of War, March 3, 2010

This backgrounder provides an update on the political landscape in Iraq on the eve of parliamentary elections. The paper begins with a brief overview of the electoral process. The second part of the backgrounder documents the Shi'a, Sunni, and Kurdish political landscapes. This paper concludes with some considerations on the post-election period of government formation.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/files/IraqEveofElections.pdf>

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)

MADAGASCAR: ENDING THE CRISIS. International Crisis Group. March 18, 2010.

To end Madagascar's crisis, which deepened with expiration of an Africa Union deadline on 16 March, the mediation should cease trying to implement a transitional power-sharing deal and instead aim for consensual writing of a constitution and early, internationally-supervised elections. The analyses the underlying causes and offers a new approach to unlock the negotiation stalemate.

Executive Summary and Recommendation in English [HTML format, various paging]:

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=6588&l=1>

RADICALISATION AND DIALOGUE IN PAPUA. International Crisis Group. March 11, 2010.

A substantive dialogue between the Indonesian government and Papuan leaders could help stem political radicalization in the country's easternmost province. The latest report from the International Crisis Group charts the radicalization of activists from the central highlands, the province's mountainous spine, and links a small group of them, the pro-independence National Committee for West Papua (Komite Nasional Papua Barat, KNPB), to some of the violence that erupted in Papua in 2009. The KNPB is not broadly representative and its tactics are decried by other activists, but its message – that peaceful methods have failed to produce results – resonates more widely. [PDF format, 40 pages].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/south_east_asia/188_radicalisation_and_dialogue_in_papua.pdf

THE THREAT FROM JAMAAT-UL MUJAHIDEEN BANGLADESH. ICG Asia Report N°187. 1 March 2010

Jamaat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), a terrorist organisation, remains active and dangerous despite the decimation of its ranks over the last five years. Its links to the Pakistan group Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) remain a particularly serious concern. Since its coordinated bombing attack across the country on 17 August 2005, police have arrested hundreds of JMB members; they have also executed every member of its original leadership, including its founder, Shaikh Abdur Rahman. Its last successful attack was in January 2006. The state has succeeded in tackling the Islamist extremist threat to the extent that organisations such as JMB are struggling to survive. But the arrest of 95 JMB operatives since October 2008 and

discoveries of huge caches of explosives demonstrate that JMB was able to regroup, recruit and raise funds. No one should take its demise for granted: the possibility of another attack remains, and the government should move quickly to create a planned police-led counter-terrorism force. It should also step up counter-terrorism cooperation, particularly with neighbouring India.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=6552&l=1>

ABKHAZIA: DEEPENING DEPENDENCE. International Crisis Group. February 26, 2010.

In the eighteen months since Russia recognized it as independent from Georgia, small but strategic Abkhazia has become increasingly dependent on its giant patron. The International Crisis Group gives a snapshot of the current situation, particularly the extent of Russian economic, political and cultural dominance in the Black Sea entity. [PDF format, 26 pages].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/caucasus/202_abkhazia__deepening_dependence.pdf

IRAQ'S UNCERTAIN FUTURE: ELECTIONS AND BEYOND. International Crisis Group. February 25, 2010.

The run-up to the Iraqi elections on March 7 has brought to light deep-seated problems that threaten the country's fragile recovery. [PDF format, 48 pages].

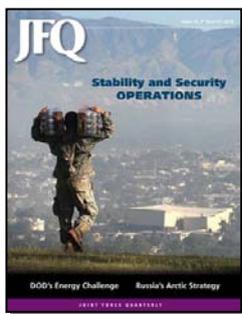
http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/middle_east__north_africa/iraq_iraq_gulf/94_iraq_s_uncertain_future__elections_and_beyond.pdf

THE IRAN NUCLEAR ISSUE: THE VIEW FROM BEIJING. International Crisis Group. February 17, 2010.

China lacks the West's urgency about the Iran nuclear issue, is yet to be convinced Tehran is near capability to highly enrich and weaponise uranium or a military confrontation is imminent, and insists more diplomacy is key to a peaceful solution. In addition to energy, its relationship with Tehran is shaped by broader foreign and domestic policy calculations. It likely will pursue a delay-and-weaken strategy on sanctions the West says are needed to produce serious negotiations, but if facing unanimous support for new sanctions in the Security Council, it can be expected to avoid a veto and focus on ensuring punitive measures will not harm its interests. [PDF format, 20 pages].

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/asia/north_east_asia/b100_the_iran_nuclear_issue__the_view_from_beijing.pdf

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)



JFQ 57 (2d Quarter, April 2010). NDU

Special Feature:

DOD's Energy Challenge as Strategic Opportunity,

By Amory B. Lovins

Battlefield Renewable Energy: A Key Joint Force Enabler,

By Roy H. Adams III, Martin F. Lindsey, and Anthony Marro

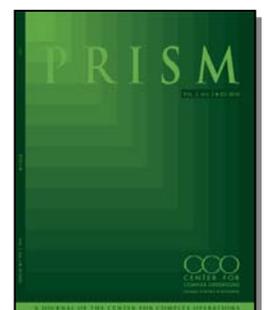
http://www.ndu.edu/press/jfq_pages/i57.htm

PRISM 1, no. 2. NDU, March 2010

Features:

Security Is More Than "20" Percent, By Ronald E. Neumann

Adjusting to Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations, by Robert Hoekstra and Charles E. Tucker, Jr.



Leaving the Civilians Behind: The "Soldier-diplomat" in Afghanistan and Iraq, by Edward Burke

Organized Crime in Iraq: Strategic Surprise and Lessons for Future Contingencies, by Phil Williams

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/prism/2/prism2.htm>

STRENGTHENING THE IAEA: HOW THE NUCLEAR WATCHDOG CAN REGAIN ITS BARK. Gregory L. Schultements. NDU *Strategic Forum*, No. 253. March 2010



The United States has a great interest in the success of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), given the important role it can play in reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism. Stalled investigations of Iran and Syria have put the credibility of the IAEA at stake. The agency detected neither Iran’s hidden uranium enrichment facility near Qom nor the reactor being constructed by Syria near al Kibar. These examples underscore the importance of strengthening the agency’s verification capability, by both increasing its authority and sharing more information. The IAEA can also help shape the global growth of nuclear power, ensuring the highest levels of safety and security, while discouraging the spread of sensitive technologies that can be misused to build nuclear weapons. The IAEA Board of Governors’ recent decision to establish a nuclear fuel bank in Russia is a step in the right direction. Success requires a new “Spirit of Vienna”—a willingness of delegates to work toward consensus on even difficult topics—surrounding the agency’s important role in nonproliferation. It also requires a conscious effort by the new Director General to remove the politics from IAEA business and return the agency to its technical mandate.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/Strforum/SF253/SF253.pdf>



U.S.-MEXICO HOMELAND DEFENSE: A COMPATIBLE INTERFACE. Victor E. Renuart, Jr., and Biff Baker. *Strategic Forum*, No. 254. February 2010

The United States and Mexico share a common history shaped by military incursions during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The bond between the American and Mexican people, however, has continued to grow closer over time despite occasional negative rhetoric from politicians in Washington, DC, and Mexico City. At local and state levels, relations solidified through the closely knit fabric of our border towns,

intermarriage between families on each side of the border, and the development of infrastructure (to include water, wastewater, and gas and electricity utilities) that serves communities to the north and south. At the national level, our relationship became closer due to economic growth resulting from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which now accounts for almost \$1 billion (U.S. dollars) in trade per day between the two countries.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/Strforum/SF254/SF254.pdf>

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION



AL-QAEDA CENTRAL AND THE INTERNET. New America Foundation. Daniel Kimmage. March 16, 2010.

Since the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States, Al-Qaeda has not succeeded in carrying out a similarly ambitious operation, although it has been effective at spreading its message globally over the Internet. But it now faces a triple communications challenge: staying prominent in an ever more competitive online environment, explaining how its current

entanglement in the Afghanistan-Pakistan nexus makes sense in the global jihadist narrative, and trying to change increasingly negative views of suicide bombing and al-Qaeda itself in the Arab-Muslim world. [PDF format, 19 pages].

<http://counterterrorism.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/kimmage2.pdf>

PEW

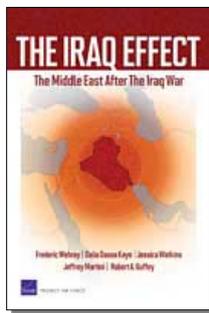
GUN CONTROL SPLITS AMERICA. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. March 23, 2010

The public is divided over whether state and local governments should be able to pass laws banning the sale and possession of handguns. The Supreme Court is expected to rule in the next few months on the constitutionality of a 28-year-old Chicago law prohibiting handgun ownership in that city.

Half of the public (50%) says that state and local governments should not be able to pass laws barring the sale or possession of handguns in their jurisdictions, while 45% say they should be able to pass such laws.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1535/poll-state-local-governments-laws-banning-sale-possession-handguns>

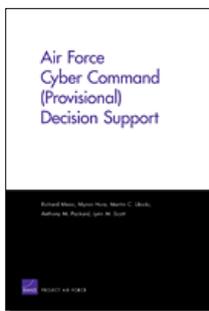
RAND



THE IRAQ EFFECT: THE MIDDLE EAST AFTER THE IRAQ WAR. Frederic Wehrey et al. RAND, March 2010.

The conflict in Iraq has reverberated across the Middle East, affecting the balance of power between neighboring states, their internal political dynamics, how their publics view American credibility, and the strategies and tactics of al-Qa'ida. No matter how the internal situation in Iraq evolves, its effects on the broader region will be felt for decades, presenting new challenges and opportunities for U.S. policy. A better understanding of how regional states and nonstate actors have responded to the Iraq conflict will better prepare the United States to manage the war's long-term consequences. To that end, the authors conducted extensive fieldwork in the region and canvassed local media sources to inform their analysis. Among their key findings: The war has facilitated the rise of Iranian power in the region, but Iran faces more limits than is commonly acknowledged; the war has eroded local confidence in U.S. credibility and created new opportunities for Chinese and Russian involvement; the war has entrenched and strengthened neighboring Arab regimes while diminishing the momentum for political reform; and the war has eroded al-Qa'ida's standing in the region, but the network and its affiliates are adapting with new tactics and strategies.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG892.pdf



AIR FORCE CYBER COMMAND (PROVISIONAL) DECISION SUPPORT. Richard Mesic et al. RAND, 2010.

Because cyberspace can affect core missions and capabilities, it seems obvious that the Air Force should take steps to establish an organization to address this medium. The details have been difficult to establish, however, because this medium is very different from air and space. The Air Force initially instituted a provisional major command and but has since instead replaced it with a numbered air force, the 24th Air Force, under Space Command. The authors have been involved in efforts to make the missions, tasks, and capabilities of such a command more concrete. Here, they offer observations

originally intended for the major command but that apply equally well to the efforts of 24th Air Force: the needs to articulate objectives clearly; establish strategies, missions, and tasks; and develop people capable of ensuring that USAF-specific needs are met. The Air Force must also consider that cyber-related responsibilities spread across the military and other government agencies. But to expand its mission to “fly and fight in cyberspace,” the Air Force should also advance the state of the art in creating effects using cyberspace.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG935.1.pdf

ENDING F-22A PRODUCTION: COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL BASE IMPLICATIONS OF ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS. RAND Corporation. Obaid Younossi et al. March 2, 2010.

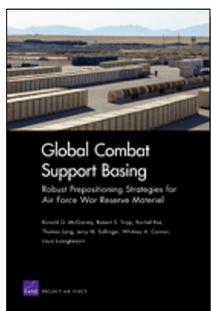
In April 2009, the Department of Defense decided to terminate production of the F-22A Raptor and close the production line after the last aircraft delivery. The report evaluates the implications of three shutdown options for the F-22A industrial capability: shutdown; shutdown and restart; and “warm” production, in which a small number of aircraft are produced until and if a decision is made to return to full-rate production. Issues such as the availability of skilled labor, processes, facilities, and tooling used by firms supporting F-22A production, are likely to affect some suppliers. [PDF format, 120 Pages]

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG797.pdf

SECURITY IN IRAQ: A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING EMERGING THREATS AS U.S. FORCES LEAVE. David C. Gompert, Terrence K. Kelly, Jessica Watkins. RAND, 2010.

U.S. withdrawal from Iraq could affect Iraq's internal security and stability, which could in turn affect U.S. strategic interests and the safety of U.S. troops and civilians in Iraq. U.S. policy-makers need a dynamic analytic framework with which to examine the shifting motivations and capabilities of the actors that affect Iraq's security. The framework recognizes dangers from extremists, mainstream political actors, and the politicization of the security forces. It asserts that security in Iraq depends on the major political actors using the political process instead of violence to achieve their goals, and professional, apolitical security forces. Extremist violence, while inevitable, cannot by itself threaten the state. To help achieve U.S. goals in Iraq, long-term U.S.-Iraq military cooperation should have three missions: building security force capability, enhancing its professional character, and building confidence between Iraqi state and Kurdish regional forces.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG911/>



GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT BASING; ROBUST PREPOSITIONING STRATEGIES FOR AIR FORCE WAR RESERVE MATERIEL. Ronald G. McGarvey et al. RAND, 2010.

The ability to rapidly deploy forces into austere locations is essential to the global power projection concept of operation. Much of the materiel used by such expeditionary forces does not deploy with the unit but is instead sourced from a global network of prepositioning storage locations, to reduce the transportation requirements associated with the movement of such materiel. Current storage concepts for prepositioned materiel are based on planning assumptions from the Cold War era: that deployment scenarios and their associated support requirements could be fairly well identified in advance and the necessary materiel prepositioned at anticipated deployment sites. This monograph identifies alternative approaches to storing combat support materiel that satisfy the requirements of deploying forces in an expeditionary environment that more closely resembles the current Department of

Defense planning guidance, while simultaneously reducing total system costs and increasing robustness in the event of disruptions such as loss of access to a storage site.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG902/>

TROUBLED PARTNERSHIP: U.S.-TURKISH RELATIONS IN AN ERA OF GLOBAL GEOPOLITICAL CHANGE. RAND Corporation. F. Stephen Larrabee. February 3, 2010.

A strong security partnership with Turkey has been an important element of U.S. policy for the last five decades. However, in the last few years, U.S.-Turkish relations have seriously deteriorated, and today they are badly in need of repair. The arrival of a new administration in Washington presents an important opportunity to put Washington's relations with Ankara on a firmer footing. Turkey plays a critical role in four areas of increasing strategic importance to the United States: the Balkans, Central Asia and the Caucasus, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf. In each of these areas, Ankara's cooperation is vital to achieving U.S. policy objectives. [PDF format, 164 pages].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND_MG899.pdf



THE IMPACT OF U.S. MILITARY DRAWDOWN IN IRAQ ON DISPLACED AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATIONS. RAND Corporation. Olga Oliker et al. January 13, 2010.

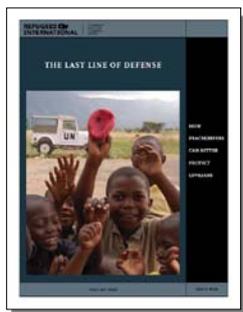
As the U.S. continues to draw down its forces and prepares to eventually end its substantial military involvement in Iraq, it must recognize that this drawdown will affect vulnerable and at-risk populations, some of whom have depended on U.S. forces for their security over the last six years.

How vulnerable groups are affected by the U.S. drawdown has significant implications for the evolution of Iraq and U.S. policy interests in Iraq and

the Middle East more broadly. The authors assess the risks and implications of drawdown and withdrawal for some of the Iraqis in greatest danger. [PDF format, 41 pages].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP272.pdf

REFUGEES INTERNATIONAL



THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE: HOW PEACEKEEPERS CAN BETTER PROTECT CIVILIANS. Refugees International. February 24, 2010.

When violent conflict breaks out, the United States and other United Nations member states often call for the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces to create stability and protect people from harm. The UN Security Council has explicitly instructed peacekeepers to protect civilians under “imminent threat of violence” in most UN peacekeeping mandates since 1999. But there is no clarity as to what “protection” means in practice.

Which circumstances require action and what level of force should be used? This has resulted in a lack of proper training, guidance and resources for peacekeepers to accomplish protection activities. [PDF format, 36 pages].

http://www.refugeesinternational.org/sites/default/files/10_LastLineDefense.pdf

STANLEY FOUNDATION



CONTROLLING AND SECURING NUCLEAR MATERIALS: MULTILATERAL APPROACHES. Policy Dialogue Brief. Stanley Foundation, March 2010

President Obama’s Prague speech in April 2009 laid out his administration’s goal of securing all vulnerable nuclear material worldwide within four years. Given the importance of securing and controlling vulnerable nuclear materials worldwide, the Stanley Foundation convened approximately 35 governmental and nongovernmental officials in Washington on December 2, 2009, to

examine practical steps toward meeting this goal. Participants included leading experts and diplomats from a number of countries (Brazil, Canada, China, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Pakistan, Russia, and the United States) in addition to ranking UN officials and nongovernmental analysts. The group agreed on the importance of making nuclear security a higher global priority and that global nuclear security challenges cannot be met without ongoing multilateral action. Participants also examined the role of the upcoming heads of state summit hosted by President Obama and that of the International Atomic Energy Agency in addressing the challenges.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources.cfm?id=418>



MAKING MULTILATERALISM WORK: HOW THE G-20 CAN HELP THE UNITED NATIONS. Bruce Jones. Policy Analysis Brief. Stanley Foundation, March 2010

The issue of relations between the United Nations and the G-20 is usually cast in terms of the G-20 stealing the United Nations’ thunder. But this misunderstands the nature of the G-20, the purposes and strengths of the United Nations, and the potential relationship between the two. Rather than viewing the G-20 as a threatened usurper of the United Nations, this analysis brief regards the universality of the United Nations as an

enduring political strength of the organization. It also assumes that the G-20 (like the G-8 before it) will have minimal operational or actionable roles and will depend on the formal institutions to implement most, if not all, of its major initiatives. Given their nature, then, there is a necessary relationship between the G-20 and similar bodies and formal, inclusive institutions. A better way to think about the relationship between the two entities is to ask if the G-20 helps the United Nations perform and reform.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources.cfm?id=416>



IMPLEMENTING THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT-- Conference Report. Stanley Foundation, March 2010

The world is moving from affirmation of the responsibility to protect toward full implementation of this important concept. The Stanley Foundation recently hosted a conference in Tarrytown, New York to discuss key issues and specific steps involved in this historic effort. The meeting brought together state representatives to the United Nations, senior Secretariat officials, and experts.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources.cfm?id=414>



THE CHALLENGES OF STATE FRAGILITY FOR US AND GLOBAL SECURITY IN AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD STRATEGY FOR PEACE--Conference Report. Stanley Foundation, February 2010

The Stanley Foundation used the occasion of its 50th Strategy for Peace Conference at Airlie House Conference Center in Warrenton, Virginia, to go beyond the well-worn debates over which

bureaucratic agencies or departments should have more funding or authority. Instead, participants addressed the major (often implicit) political/conceptual hurdles still blocking structural changes in US policies and toolkits toward the most fragile, weak, and failing states in the international system.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources.cfm?id=411>

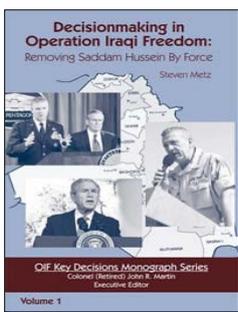
STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI)

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS, 2009. Paul Holtom et al. SIPRI, March 15, 2010.

Combat aircraft accounted for 27 per cent of the volume of international arms transfers during 2005–2009. Orders and deliveries of these potentially destabilizing weapon systems have led to arms race concerns in the following regions of tension: the Middle East, North Africa, South America, South Asia and South East Asia. ‘SIPRI data show that resource-rich states have purchased a considerable quantity of expensive combat aircraft’, states Dr Paul Holtom, Director of the SIPRI Arms Transfers Programme. ‘Neighbouring rivals have reacted to these acquisitions with orders of their own. One can question whether this is an appropriate allocation of resources in regions with high levels of poverty.’

http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=404#

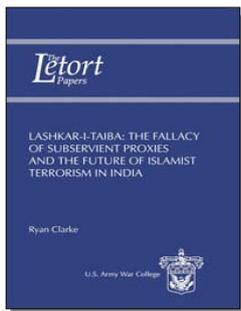
STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE



DECISIONMAKING IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM: REMOVING SADDAM HUSSEIN BY FORCE. Dr. Steven Metz. Edited by Professor John R. Martin. Strategic Studies Institute. March 22, 2010

The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) is pleased to initiate its latest monograph series, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM Key Decisions. SSI started this project in an effort to give leaders of the U.S. Armed Forces some important insights into how military advice was provided to the Nation’s civilian leadership during the many years—including the months before the invasion—of the war in Iraq. Dr. Metz starts this series with an impressive review of the decision to remove Saddam Hussein by force. The Strategic Studies Institute hopes that this and the succeeding monographs will generate debate on just how the United States made decisions—some of them disastrous—about Iraq. The resulting better understanding of the decisions should lead to strengthening of the processes—where appropriate—so that the military and civilian leadership forge better decisions in the future.

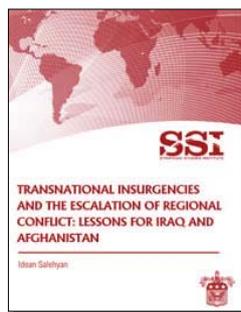
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=970>



LASHKAR-I-TAIBA: THE FALLACY OF SUBSERVIENT PROXIES AND THE FUTURE OF ISLAMIST TERRORISM IN INDIA. Dr. Ryan Clarke. Strategic Studies Institute. March 2010.

A discussion of the foundation of Lashkar-i-Taiba (LeT), the development of its modus operandi, and engages in an investigation of LeT’s activities in India, Pakistan, and the Kashmir region are discussed. Further, LeT’s fundraising methods are touched upon, and LeT’s relationships with regional state and nonstate actors such as Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and Dawood Ibrahim’s D-Company are analyzed. Also, the impact that these developments have on domestic Islamist terrorism in India are addressed. The author argues that although LeT has been a vital component of Islamabad’s regional strategy in the past, the organization has grown beyond the control of its former patron, is largely self-sufficient and operates independently of the political process, and has expanded its agenda well beyond Kashmir.

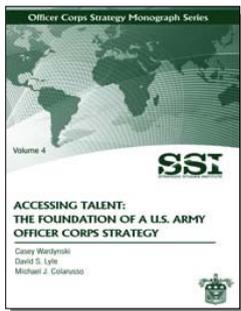
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=973>



TRANSNATIONAL INSURGENCIES AND THE ESCALATION OF REGIONAL CONFLICT LESSONS FOR IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN. Strategic Studies Institute. Idean Salehyan. March 4, 2010.

Many insurgents groups benefit from sanctuaries in neighboring countries where they are relatively safe from state security forces. These transnational insurgencies complicate traditional counterinsurgency operations in significant ways. Most importantly, transnational insurgencies have the potential to spark conflicts between neighboring countries. The report examines several transnational insurgencies that have been active since the end of the Cold War. [HTML format with a link].

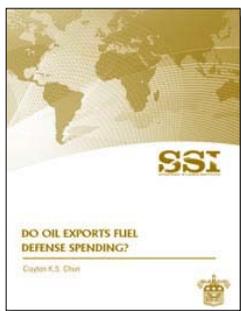
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=971>



ACCESSING TALENT: THE FOUNDATION OF A U.S. ARMY OFFICER CORPS STRATEGY. Colonel Casey Wardynski, et al. Strategic Studies Institute. February 19, 2010

Organizations often focus their recruiting efforts on high-payoff markets--how does the Army identify the right market in which to focus its officer accessions efforts? What role does education play in officer accessions? How does the Army identify and go about meeting its officer diversity requirements? Why is establishing the proper ratio between commissioning sources so important?

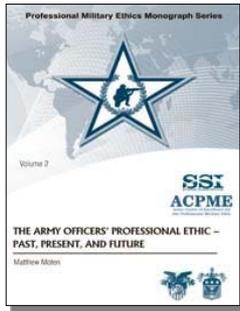
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=972>



DO OIL EXPORTS FUEL DEFENSE SPENDING? Dr. Clayton K S Chun. Strategic Studies Institute. February 17, 2010

Rising oil prices facilitate the acquisition of greater resources and perhaps economic development. But oil revenues can also drive a government to finance massive military equipment purchases like Saudi Arabia did in 1979. The nature of governments that rely on raw material extraction and long-term development of military programs may affect how their current and future spending occurs regardless of oil prices. How nations decide to use their national wealth helps explain some of the perennial problems facing oil and commodity exporting nations and provides insights into their relations with other countries.

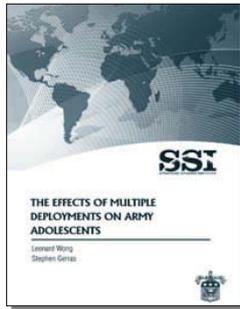
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=967>



THE ARMY OFFICERS' PROFESSIONAL ETHIC--PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. Colonel Matthew Moten.. SSI, February 01, 2010

Do you think the Army officer corps needs a clear statement of its professional ethic? Colonel Matthew Moten does, and he has written it in one page. Join the debate.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=966>



THE EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE DEPLOYMENTS ON ARMY ADOLESCENTS. Dr. Leonard Wong, Dr. Stephen Gerras. SSI. January 28, 2010

Multiple deployments have become a way of life for our Soldiers. In Army families, these frequent deployments increase the burden on children who must face the stress and strain of separation and anxiety. The authors take a much-needed, detailed look at the effects of multiple deployments on Army adolescents. The results of this study reinforce some of what we already know concerning deployments and children, but

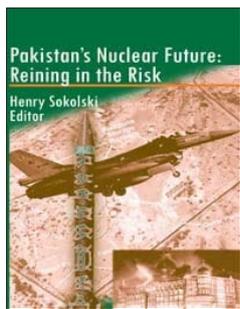
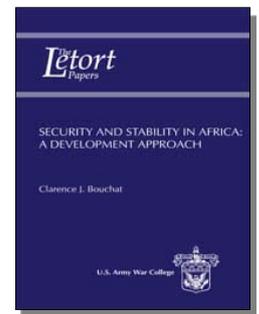
they also reveal some very interesting, counterintuitive findings that challenge the conventional wisdom concerning Army adolescents.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=962>

SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFRICA: A DEVELOPMENT APPROACH. Lieutenant Colonel Clarence J. Bouchat (USAF, Ret.). SSI. January 22, 2010

The security and stability of Africa has recently become an important national issue. However, to be effective this growing interest must be rooted in the desire to overcome centuries of ignorance and misunderstanding about the conditions and people of Africa.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=964>



PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR FUTURE: REINING IN THE RISK. Edited by Mr. Henry D. Sokolski. SSI. January 19, 2010

Unfortunately, a nuclear terrorist act is only one—and hardly the most probable—of several frightening security threats Pakistan now faces or poses. We know that traditional acts of terrorism and conventional military crises in Southwest Asia have nearly escalated into wars and, more recently, even threatened Indian and Pakistani nuclear use.

Certainly, the war jitters that attended the recent terrorist attacks against Mumbai highlighted the nexus between conventional terrorism and war.

For several weeks, the key worry in Washington was that India and Pakistan might not be able to avoid war. The intent of this book is to conduct a significant evaluation of these threats.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=963>

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE



HEALTH INITIATIVE AND COUNTER-INSURGENCY STRATEGY IN AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Institute of Peace. Leonard Rubenstein. March 5, 2010.

An initiative by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan to expand health services throughout the country, including rural communities, and supported by donors including USAID, has vastly expanded access to primary health care services, significantly reduced child mortality, and increased the capacity of the Afghan government to provide an essential service to its people.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%202012%20Health%20Initiatives%20and%20Counterinsurgency%20Strategy%20in%20Afghanistan.pdf>

ON THE ISSUES: DARFUR. U.S. Institute of Peace. Jon Temin and Chester Crocker. March 1, 2010.

The seven-year conflict in Darfur, Sudan has claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Darfuris and left millions homeless, amid clashes among various rebel groups, government forces and allied militias. In what could be a step towards ending that conflict, the Sudanese government and the Darfuri rebel group, Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), signed a cease-fire agreement on February 23, 2010.

<http://www.usip.org/resources/the-issues-darfur> [HTML format, various paging].

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY



THE MISSING LEVER: INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AGAINST IRAN. By Michael Eisenstadt. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy. POLICY Notes. Number 1 March 2010

Tehran feels compelled to mitigate external pressures generated by new sanctions and a strategic communication campaign while it manages the challenges posed by its domestic opposition. U.S. policymakers may doubt the efficacy of a policy that relies on less tangible sources of leverage such as information activities. Yet experience in Iran and elsewhere shows that such approaches can succeed.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/pubPDFs/PolicyNote01.pdf>

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE U.S. FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS LIST? By Patrick Clawson. PolicyWatch #1643. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, March 18, 2010

The United States maintains a range of "terrorist lists," of which the Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO) list is one of the better known. But in two recent court cases, the U.S. government has offered arguments that raise questions about the purpose of the list.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=3188>

YALE

CAN IRAN'S ACCELERATING NUCLEAR PROGRAM BE STOPPED? YaleGlobal. Leonard S. Spector. March 10, 2010.

Iran appears to have stepped up its efforts to produce a nuclear weapon amid new information about its level of technological expertise and its dealings with North Korea, according to nonproliferation expert Leonard S. Spector. Iran has been able to enrich uranium to the 19.75

percent level, a significant step toward producing weapons-grade uranium. That Iran wants to enrich all of its uranium supply to this level, beyond what it would likely need for medical isotopes, suggests the desire and wherewithal to build a nuclear weapon. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/can-iran%E2%80%99s-accelerating-nuclear-program-be-stopped>

TO DEAL WITH NEW CHALLENGES, SHOULD NATO GO GLOBAL? YaleGlobal. Richard Weitz. February 26, 2010.

NATO's top civilian leader, Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen envisions an expanded, global role for NATO. Today, threats to NATO's founding members, let alone the world, tend to be global in nature and frequently from non-state actors. Hence, overcoming such threats requires a globally connected security Alliance. Indeed, as Weitz argues, NATO's biggest challenge is proper coordination in Afghanistan. If the Alliance can't work effectively in that country, there's no point in it trying to become a global policeman. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/should-nato-go-global>

NORTHEAST INDIA: BOILING POT OF INTERNATIONAL RIVALRY – PART I-II. YaleGlobal. Bertil Lintner. February 19, 2010.

In Northeastern India, an icy and barren Tawang valley serves as the epicenter of a half a century old rivalry between India and China, writes journalist Bertil Lintner. The valley lies within the Indian state Arunachal Pradesh, or "Land of the Dawn", which is claimed by China as part of Southern Tibet. Both India and China dispute the territorial boundaries in this area and fought a war in the early 1960s over such claims. But there is more to this rivalry than a patch of land. The status of Tibet, which China has always considered part of its domain, underlines the conflict. China cannot be said truly to rule Tibet if the Dalai Lama, whom many consider to be the country's spiritual leader, resides in exile in India. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/northeast-india-boiling-pot-international-rivalry-part-i>

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/northeast-india-boiling-pot-international-rivalry-part-ii>

SOLVING AFGHANISTAN: ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM IS INDO-PAKISTAN RIVALRY. YaleGlobal. Harsh V. Pant. February 1, 2010.

The recent London Conference on Afghanistan showed the growing frustration of the world's major powers with the situation in that country and their desperate desire for a way out. Afghan president Hamid Karzai wants reconciliation with elements of the Taliban while the US proposes offering financial incentives to encourage talks. But the Taliban rejected reconciliation and is unwilling to negotiate. Key to getting the Taliban to the negotiating table is Pakistan's active support, according to professor Harsh V. Pant. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/solving-afghanistan-elephant-room-indo-pakistan-rivalry>

INDIA WANTS TO JOIN THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY AS A WEAPON STATE. YaleGlobal. David P. Fidler and Sumit Ganguly. January 27, 2010.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has suffered a lot of dents of late from its signatories: North Korea and Iran are just some examples. But the long standing refusal of India, Pakistan, and Israel – all possessors of nuclear weapons – to accede doesn't help either. However, India has recently made overtures that it wishes to join the NPT as a nuclear weapon state (NWS). [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/india-wants-join-non-proliferation-treaty>

ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

THE SANCTIONS ON IRAN ARE WORKING. Dubowitz, Mark. *Foreign Policy Online*, February 10, 2010

The author, executive director of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies and director of its Iran Energy Project, argues that Tehran is already feeling the heat of sanctions, and recent actions by the Obama administration and Congress will increase pressure on Iran's energy sector — “the lifeblood of the men who rule Iran.” The Treasury Department has targeted the four subsidiaries of Ghorb, a major engineering and construction firm, and the firm's commander, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Gen. Rostam Qasemi. The Treasury Department designations will discourage international firms from doing business with Ghorb and its affiliates, as has been the case with the more than 80 foreign financial firms that have terminated or reduced their dealings with Iran. Congress is also working on legislation that will target the regime's need to import some 30 to 40 percent of its gasoline by giving the president the authority to sanction foreign companies that sell refined petroleum products to Iran or that help Iran improve its domestic refinery capacity. The possibility of these sanctions has already caused three companies to halt their gasoline sales to Iran, most banks have cancelled lines of credit issued to finance these imports, and some insurance companies that underwrite this trade have announced that they will pull out if the legislation is passed.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/10/the_sanctions_on_iran_are_working?page=0,0

THE LONG ROAD TO ZERO. Ferguson, Charles. *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 89, no. 1, January/February 2010, pp. 86-94

The author notes that a clear bipartisan consensus has emerged in the Washington on the subject of nuclear security. At the same time, however, he poses an important question: In a world where the strongest conventional military power cannot envision giving up its nuclear weapons before all other nations have abandoned theirs, how will humanity ever rid itself of nuclear weapons? Ferguson, president of the Federation of American Scientists, writes of the importance of finding a way to obviate the prestige factor associated with possessing nuclear arms. He says that is what stands in the way of making progress towards President Obama's dream of nuclear weapons-free world. For more on reducing nuclear arsenals, see:

<http://www.america.gov/nuclear-free-world.html>

CRACKS IN THE JIHAD. Rid, Thomas. *Wilson Quarterly*, vol.34, no.1, 2010, pp. 40-47

The author, a visiting scholar at the Shalem Center in Jerusalem, believes that the global jihad is fragmenting and that's not good news for the West. Al-Qaeda and the Taliban are at odds, and even Internet jihadis are taking fewer cues from Osama bin Laden, yet it is becoming more difficult to defeat the global jihad. The Taliban is moderating its tone and throwing an “ideological bridge” to parts of the Kabul elite while former firebrand imams have started questioning the theological justifications of holy war. Today, Al-Qaeda's latest recruits look more like a self-appointed elite than representatives of the Muslim “masses,” Western-born but rootless, drawn to the identity-building certainties of radical Islam. Currently available online at http://wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=wq.essay&essay_id=587396

OBAMA'S WAR OVER TERROR. Baker, Peter. *New York Times Magazine*, January 17, 2010, pp. 30-39, 46-47)

The author, a White House correspondent for The Times, takes an inside look at the struggle to remake anti-terrorism policy. When President Obama was inaugurated in January 2009, he inherited two struggles: One with al-Qaeda and its ideological allies, and another that divided his own country over what it means to be an American. A series of events involving terrorist situations, most recently the Christmas Day incident in Detroit, has forced the president to

question each decision he has had to make, especially after criticism that his advisers, led by his top counterterrorism official John Brennan, who set up the National Counterterrorism Center under former President George W. Bush, were not giving him the best advice. Still, during his first year, the president has continued to adopt the bulk of the counterterrorism strategy he inherited from his predecessor. Currently available online at <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/17/magazine/17Terror-t.html>

FOREIGN POLICY IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY: A CONVERSATION WITH BRENT SCOWCROFT Garfinkle, Adam. *American Interest*, January/February 2010

In a “clear-and-plain-talk” interview with AI editor Adam Garfinkle, former National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft predicts that the U.S. is at the end of a period of growing defense and national-security budgets regardless of the state of the economy, partly due to growing sentiment that other public policy areas need more attention. Scowcroft notes that austerity “might make us think harder about priorities,” forcing us to make decisions that we have put off since 9/11 “because there was enough money to do everything.” He believes that the military will need to better match what they buy with what they need, noting that the services have traditionally favored technology, where they are strongest, rather than plan for the “messy, labor-intensive wars” that are more likely. Scowcroft likens our national-security budget to a bank -- no financial institution can pay off all its obligations at any given time, “likewise, the U.S. cannot fulfill all the claims on our security assets at once.” He believes that we need the State Department now more than ever, because it has to “deal with a world whose population is now more politicized than ever,” and that is one of the reasons terrorism has become intractable. Currently available online at <http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=733>

PLANET PAKISTAN. Hathaway, Robert. *Wilson Quarterly*, Winter 2010

Hathaway, director of the Woodrow Wilson Center’s Asia Program, writes that Pakistan’s troubles “are alarmingly plentiful and plain to see.” Pakistan is a country of many contradictions -- it is a conservative, patriarchal society, yet women have high-profile positions in politics, government and news media; it has been ruled by the army for long periods of time, yet has a lively civil society and an unfettered press. Hathaway writes that for half a century, the U.S.-Pakistani relationship has been one of repeated disappointments -- Pakistan believes America betrayed them by withdrawing from the region in the 1980s after the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan, and by ending assistance in 1990. However, notes Hathaway, arms supplied by the U.S. to help Pakistan defend against potential Soviet incursion were instead used against India. “Notwithstanding the unhappy past and confounding present,” says Hathaway, “the United States has an enormous strategic interest in seeing Pakistan succeed. If the world’s second-largest –Muslim--majority country can become a force for tolerance, pluralism, and modernity, this will carry immense benefits for the United States -- and not incidentally, for Pakistanis.” Currently available online at http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=wq.essay&essay_id=590894

THE LOGIC OF THE NUCLEAR ARSENAL. Lowther, Adam. *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, vol. 3, no. 4, Winter 2009, pp. 8-21

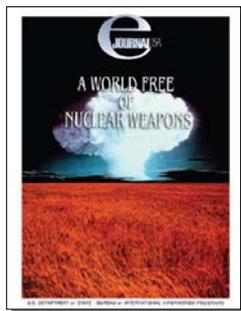
Lowther says that the nuclear weapons of the Cold War possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union served to prevent conventional conflict between the two countries. He speculates that Japan may become the next U.S. ally to develop a nuclear weapons capability, if the U.S. nuclear arsenal declines and its nuclear deterrence credibility diminishes. Lowther, a defense analyst with Maxwell Air Force Base’s Air Force Research Institute, maintains that the nuclear-weapons deterrent effect cannot be duplicated by conventional capabilities. Among existing nuclear powers, he points to Pakistan as presenting the greatest nuclear proliferation

risk. The author says diversity of thought on nuclear issues may be divided into two categories: the modernizers and the abolitionists. He maintains that collaboration between the two “is possible.” This article is available on the Internet at <http://www.au.af.mil/au/ssq/2009/Winter/lowther.pdf>
For more on reducing nuclear arsenals, see: <http://www.america.gov/nuclear-free-world.html>

THE IRAN-VENEZUELA AXIS OF SCAM. Morgenthau, Robert. *American Interest*, January/February 2010

Morgenthau, former District Attorney for New York, writes that a “dangerous strategic intimacy” is developing between two unlikely bedfellows -- Iran and Venezuela. He notes that this relationship has moved beyond the “courtship phase” of 2005-06 and into a financial, political and military alliance based on anti-Americanism and complementary national assets. Morgenthau writes that Iran now has an established banking presence in Venezuela, and is very likely using the Venezuelan banking system, which is not subject to any sanctions, to move money through the international financial system without detection. Venezuela has significant reserves of unmined uranium, and it is probable that Venezuela could be mining or processing uranium for Iran; in recent years, several Iranian-owned and controlled factories have been built in remote, interior parts of Venezuela, ideal locations for illicit production of weapons materiel. Morgenthau also notes that Iranian military advisors have been embedded with Venezuelan troops since 2006. He believes that the Iran-Venezuela axis has not attracted the attention of the U.S. government that it deserves, in part because their activities overlap the area of oversight of many different agencies, the result being that it is “no one’s job to see the whole picture ... we overlook creeping Iranian influence in the Western Hemisphere at our peril.” Currently available online at <http://www.the-american-interest.com/article.cfm?piece=762>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATIONS



A WORLD FREE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. February 2010.

Since the first atomic bombs exploded in 1945, some have tried to rid the world of nuclear weapons. President Obama has embraced this goal with new vigor. This issue of eJournal USA examines the challenges to achieving nuclear disarmament. It conveys the hopes of some thinkers, and explains the doubts of others.

<http://www.america.gov/media/pdf/ejs/0210.pdf#popup>

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<http://www.america.gov/relations/security.html>

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