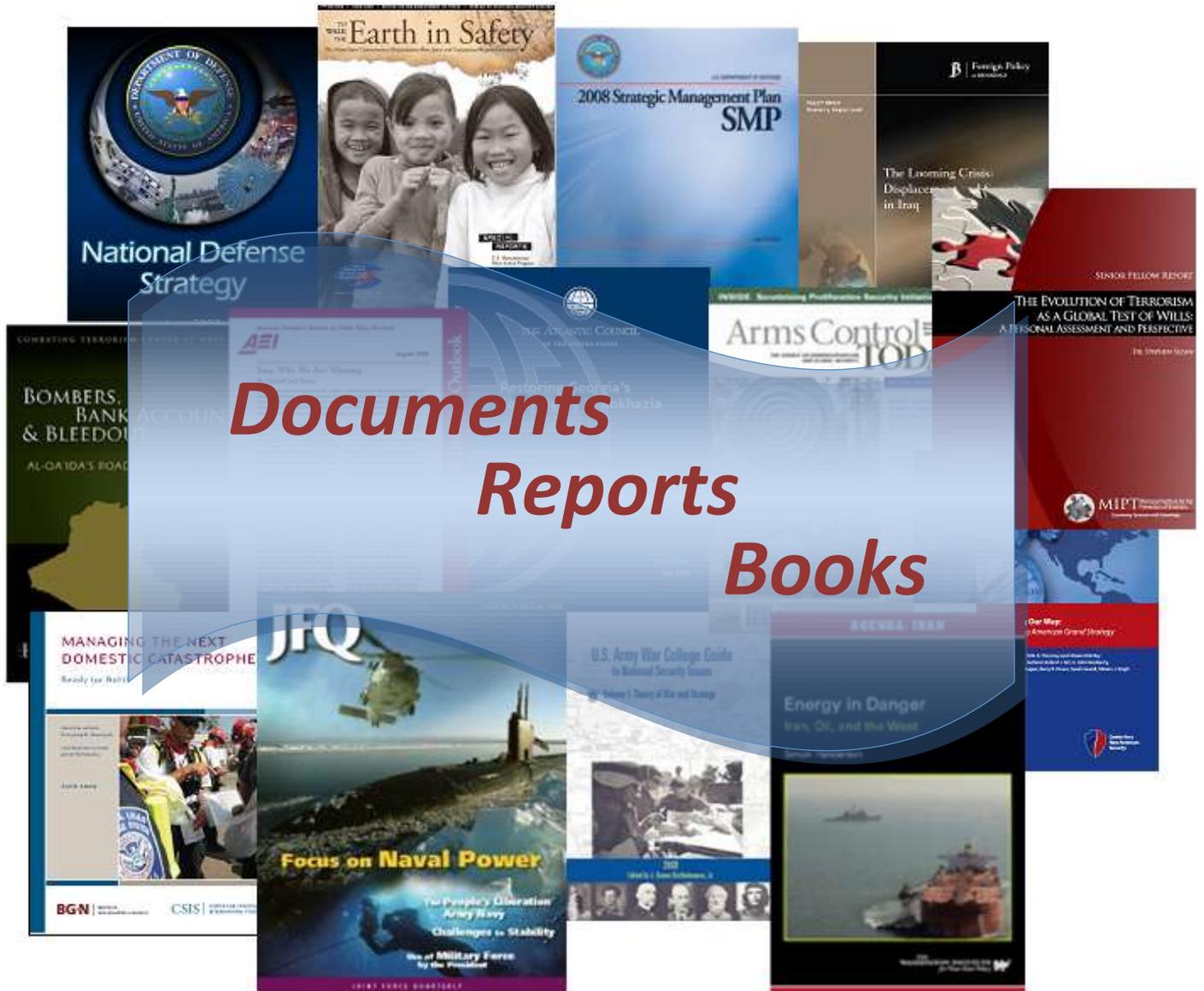




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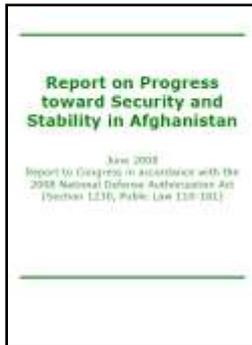
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### **REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN. [U.S. Department of Defense]. Web posted July 5, 2008. 08AD887**



The U.S. commitment to Afghanistan is unwavering. Success in Afghanistan is both crucial to global security and is a moral responsibility. Achieving that success will take time, effort, resources, and the sustained interest and commitment of the international community. Moreover, success will never be achieved through military means alone, but through a comprehensive approach that involves all elements of power: military, diplomatic, and economic. Above all, it will require a sustained effort to continue to develop the capacity of the Afghans themselves.

[http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/Report\\_on\\_Progress\\_toward\\_Security\\_and\\_Stability\\_in\\_Afghanistan\\_1230.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/Report_on_Progress_toward_Security_and_Stability_in_Afghanistan_1230.pdf) [PDF format, 73 pages].

### **NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY. Department of Defense. June 2008.**



The National Defense Strategy (NDS) serves as the Department's capstone document in this long-term effort. It flows from the NSS and informs the National Military Strategy. It also provides a framework for other DoD strategic guidance, specifically on campaign and contingency planning, force development, and intelligence. It reflects the results of the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and lessons learned from on-going operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. It addresses how the U.S. Armed Forces will fight and win America's wars and how we seek to work with and through partner nations to shape opportunities in the international environment to enhance security and avert conflict.

The NDS describes our overarching goals and strategy. It outlines how DoD will support the objectives outlined in the NSS, including the need to strengthen alliances and build new partnerships to defeat global terrorism and prevent attacks against us, our allies, and our friends; prevent our enemies from threatening us, our allies, and our friends with weapons of mass destruction (WMD); work with others to defuse regional conflicts, including conflict intervention; and transform national security institutions to face the challenges of the 21st century. The NDS acts on these objectives, evaluates the strategic environment, challenges, and risks we must consider in achieving them, and maps the way forward.

<http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/2008NationalDefenseStrategy.pdf>

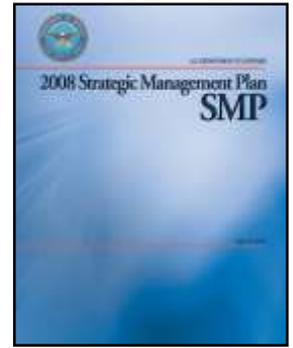
**2008 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN; SMP. Department of Defense, July 25, 2008**

This inaugural Strategic Management Plan provides an executive overview of the governance and management framework and processes used by the Deputy Secretary, serving as Chief Management Officer, to deliver effective and efficient support to the warfighter. Although this plan overlays a complex, many-layered execution system that has a 40+ year history informed by statute and tradition, its purpose is simple and direct:

- 1./Focus the Secretary’s senior leadership team on key priorities;
- 2./Ensure the Department’s governance processes allow senior leaders to make informed decisions regarding the steps that must be taken to achieve those priorities
- 3./Provide the transparency needed to measure whether priorities are met – and if not – to provide the information needed to quickly improve performance.

This Strategic Management Plan will be used by the Department’s senior civilian and military managers.

<http://www.defenselink.mil/dbt/products/SMP/FY08%20Strategic%20Management%20Plan.pdf>



**A LOOK AT TERRORIST BEHAVIOR: HOW THEY PREPARE, WHEN THEY STRIKE. National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Brent Smith. Web posted July 31, 2008. 08AD952**

There is very little information available on terrorists’ behavioral patterns. Research has shown that traditional criminals are spontaneous, but terrorists seem to go to great lengths preparing for their attacks and may commit other crimes while doing so. The study finds that most terrorists live close to their selected targets, and they engage in a great deal of preparation, some over the course of months or even years, that have the potential of coming to the attention of local law enforcement.

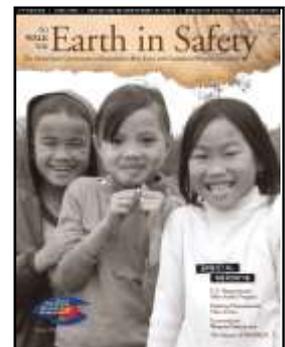
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/222900.pdf> [PDF format, 5 pages].



**TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY. Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State. June 2008. 08AD805**

The report describes efforts by the Department of State, Department of Defense, and U.S. Agency for International Development’s Leahy War Victims Fund to clear mines and explosive remnants of war, most of which are of non-U.S. origin. The programs also teach mine risk education and assist conflict survivors. The results of the efforts in the past year include the reduction in reported casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war worldwide to 5,751, down from about 26,000 just four years before.

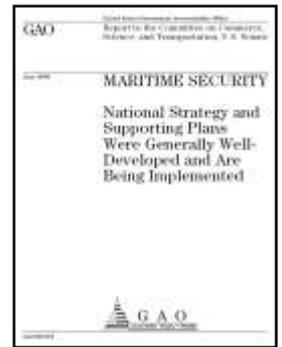
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105525.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages].



**MARITIME SECURITY. U.S. Government Accountability Office. June 2008. 08AD856**

The safety and economic security of the United States depends on the secure use of the world's seaports and waterways. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-13 (HSPD-13, also referred to as National Security Presidential Directive-41) directs the coordination of U.S. maritime security policy. The report discusses: the extent to which the strategy and its supporting plans contain desirable characteristics of an effective national strategy, and the reported status of the implementation of these plans.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08672.pdf> [PDF format, 36 pages].

**CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)****INTELLIGENCE REFORM AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY: POLICY ISSUES AND ORGANIZATIONAL ALTERNATIVES. Congressional Research Service, RL34595, Library of Congress. Alfred Cumming. August 12, 2008. 08AD969**

In 2006, Congress temporarily consolidated separate counterintelligence (CI) offices at the Department of Energy and the National Security Administration (NNSA) into a single CI office under DOE control. DOE had complained that the dual office structure was ineffective. At the same time, in 2006, DOE combined its separate Offices of Intelligence, and Counterintelligence into a new DOE office called the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence. The report analyzes both consolidations; the first authorized by Congress at DOE's request and the second initiated by DOE, and examines the impact of each on the effectiveness of the Department's CI program.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/intel/RL34595.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

**CUBA: U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND REMITTANCES. Congressional Research Service, RL31139, Library of Congress. Mark P. Sullivan. Web posted August 10, 2008. 08AD966**

Restrictions on travel to Cuba have been a key in United States efforts to isolate the communist government of Fidel Castro for much of the past 40 years. Over time, there have been numerous changes to the restrictions, and for five years, from 1977 until 1982, there were no restrictions on travel to Cuba. The House Appropriations Committee reported its version of the FY2009 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill on June 25, 2008, with provisions that would ease restrictions on family travel. It would allow for such travel once a year, instead of the current restriction of once every three years, to visit aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and first cousins in addition to

immediate family.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL31139\\_20080730.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL31139_20080730.pdf) [PDF format, 35 pages].

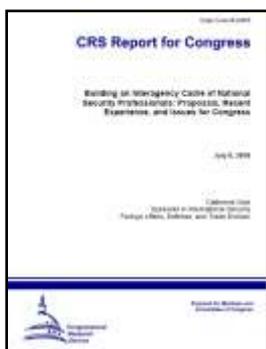
**SUITS AGAINST TERRORIST STATES BY VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.**

**Congressional Research Service, RL31258, Library of Congress. Jennifer K. Elsea. Web posted August 10, 2008. 08AD959**

In 1996 Congress amended the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA) to allow U.S. victims of terrorism to sue designated State sponsors of terrorism for their terrorist acts. The courts have handed down large judgments against the terrorist State defendants, generally in default, and successive Administrations have intervened to block the judicial attachment of frozen assets to satisfy judgments. The report provides background on the doctrine of State immunity and the FSIA.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL31258\\_20080731.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL31258_20080731.pdf) [PDF format, 80 pages].

**BUILDING AN INTERAGENCY CADRE OF NATIONAL SECURITY PROFESSIONALS: PROPOSALS, RECENT EXPERIENCE, AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, RL34565, Library of Congress. Catherine Dale. July 2008. 08AD926**



There is a growing consensus among many national security practitioners and scholars across the political spectrum broadly in favor of reforming the interagency system to encourage a more effective application of all elements of national power. The reform debates have included proposals to establish and foster an interagency cadre of national security specialists from all relevant departments and agencies. According to proponents, cadre members, through a long-term career development program that might include education, training, and exchange tours in other agencies, would gain a better understanding of the mandates, capabilities, and cultures of other

agencies.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34565\\_20080708.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34565_20080708.pdf) [PDF format, 30 pages].

**THE COST OF IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND OTHER GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR OPERATIONS SINCE 9/11. Congressional Research Service, RL33110, Library of Congress. Amy Belasco. Web posted June 29, 2008. 08AD867**

With enactment of the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R.2764/P.L. 110-161) on December 26, 2007, Congress has approved a total of about \$700 billion for military operations, base security, reconstruction, foreign aid, embassy costs, and veterans' health care for the three operations initiated since the 9/11 attacks: Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) Afghanistan and other counter terror operations; Operation Noble Eagle (ONE), providing enhanced security at military bases; and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). The \$700 billion total covers all war-related appropriations from FY2001 through part of FY2008. The report estimates that Iraq will receive about \$524 billion (75%), OEF about \$141 billion (20%), and enhanced base security about \$28 billion (4%), with about \$5 billion that cannot allocate (1%).

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33110.pdf> [PDF format, 64 pages].

**BORDER SECURITY: KEY AGENCIES AND THEIR MISSIONS. Congressional Research Service, RS21899, Library of Congress. Web posted June 22, 2008. 08AD871**



After the massive reorganization of federal agencies precipitated by the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), there are now four main federal agencies charged with securing the United States' borders: the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Bureau of Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the United States Coast Guard, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). The report serves as a primer on the key federal agencies charged with border security, briefly describing each agency's role in securing our nation's borders.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS21899\\_20080513.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS21899_20080513.pdf)

[PDF format, 6 pages].

**LONG-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE IN EUROPE. Steven A. Hildreth; Carl Ek. Congressional Research Service, RS34051, Library of Congress. Updated June 13, 2008**



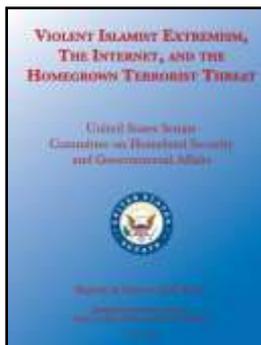
Successive administrations have urged the creation of an anti-missile system to protect against long-range ballistic missile threats from rogue states. The Bush Administration believes that North Korea and Iran are strategic threats, and questions whether they can be deterred by conventional means. The Administration's position on this issue remains unchanged after a recent reassessment that the Iranian nuclear weapons program was halted in 2003. The system would include 10 interceptors in Poland, a radar in the Czech Republic, and another radar deployed in a country closer to Iran, all to be completed by 2013 at a cost of about \$4 billion.

The proposed U.S. system has encountered resistance in some European countries and beyond. Critics in Poland and the Czech Republic assert that neither country currently faces a notable threat from Iran, but that if American GMD facilities were installed, both countries might be targeted by missiles from rogue states — and possibly from Russia. Some Europeans claim GMD is another manifestation of American unilateralism, and assert that the Bush Administration did not consult sufficiently with NATO allies or with Russia, which the Administration argues was not the case. Other European leaders, however, support the missile defense project. NATO has deliberated long-range missile defense, and has taken actions that have been interpreted as an endorsement of the U.S. GMD system.

In 2007, Congress examined the European GMD proposal and eliminated proposed funding for initial site construction for FY2008 pending formal agreement with Poland and the Czech Republic, independent studies on missile defense options for Europe, and DOD certification [...]

<http://italy.usembassy.gov/pdf/other/RL34051.pdf>

**VIOLENT ISLAMIST EXTREMISM, THE INTERNET, AND THE HOMETOWN TERRORIST THREAT. United States Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. May 8, 2008. 08AD704**



The U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, under the leadership of Chairman Joseph Lieberman (ID-CT), continued its investigation into the threat of domestic radicalization and homegrown terrorism inspired by violent Islamist ideology. This staff report examines how violent Islamist terrorist groups like al-Qaeda are using the Internet to enlist followers into the global violent Islamist terrorist movement and to increase support for the movement, ranging from ideological support, to fundraising, and ultimately to planning and executing terrorist attacks.

[http://hsgac.senate.gov/public/\\_files/IslamistReport.pdf](http://hsgac.senate.gov/public/_files/IslamistReport.pdf)

[PDF format, 24 pages].

## **THE WHITE HOUSE**

**PROTECTING AMERICA FROM TERRORISM (Bush highlights Global War on Terror at Veterans of Foreign Wars Convention.) THE WHITE HOUSE, Office of the Press Secretary. (New Orleans, Louisiana) August 20, 2008**

On August 20, 2008, President Bush spoke at the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Convention in Orlando, Florida. He thanked them for working closely and effectively with his Administration on behalf of America's veterans, and shared our Nation's many accomplishments so far in waging the War on Terror. The United States became a Nation at war on September 11, 2001. In this war, we are using all assets of national power to keep the pressure on the enemy and the American people safe from harm. The War on Terror will be won on the offense – and that is where America's fight against terrorism must remain.

[http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2008\\_08/alia/a8082005.htm](http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2008_08/alia/a8082005.htm)

## **THE U.S. AND NATO**

**WE NEED A STRONG NATO WITH A BIG VISION. Remarks by U.S. Ambassador to NATO Ambassador Kurt Volker at Norwegian Foreign Policy Institute, Oslo, Norway. August 21, 2008**

In his first trip abroad as U.S. Permanent Representative to NATO, Ambassador Volker traveled to Oslo, Norway and spoke at the Norwegian Foreign Policy Institute. In his remarks, Ambassador Volker discussed the situation in Georgia and the NATO position as outlined in the NATO statement of Foreign Ministers on August 19. Ambassador Volker also discussed the broader implications of this crisis on transatlantic relations and the role of NATO.

[http://nato.usmission.gov/ambassador/2008/Amb\\_Volker\\_082108.htm](http://nato.usmission.gov/ambassador/2008/Amb_Volker_082108.htm)

## THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

#### **THE END OF NUCLEAR DIPLOMACY. By Reuel Marc Gerecht. ON THE ISSUES. AEI Online. August 21, 2008**



Would an Obama or McCain administration have any idea how to contain a nuclear-armed, oil-rich theocracy willing to deploy terrorism and guerrilla warfare to ensure that "justice" is brought to the Middle East and Afghanistan? And how will Israel react as it contemplates its future near a hostile Iran? It is time to breathe new life and urgency into a united Western front against Tehran.

(...) American diplomats could talk for years to Saeed Jalili, the Iranian nuclear negotiator who is in the entourage of Ahmadinejad, and it would not disturb the universe in which Jalili lives and prays.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28502,filter.all/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28502,filter.all/pub_detail.asp)

#### **AHMADINEJAD VERSUS THE CLERGY. By Ali Alfoneh. AEI Online. MIDDLE EASTERN OUTLOOK No. 5, August 2008**

Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has taken advantage of Iranian millenarianism in a well-orchestrated power play to bypass the established clergy. While Ahmadinejad's populism is unlikely to ignite a messianic revolt against the clerical establishment, its manifestations--most notably leaks about the clergy's involvement in economic corruption--will weaken their authority and allow the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps to consolidate further control over the power structures of the Islamic Republic.

(...) The Iranian judiciary need not look far for those who claim contact with the Hidden Imam, for the Islamic Republic's own president has, on several occasions, done so. Ahmadinejad's belief may be as much political as religious.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.all/pubID.28494/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.all/pubID.28494/pub_detail.asp)



#### **IRAQ: WHY WE ARE WINNING. By Jack Keane. AEI Online. NATIONAL SECURITY OUTLOOK, August 2008**

In June, General Jack Keane spoke at an AEI conference, stating flatly that we are winning in Iraq and that the momentum is irreversible. He spoke in detail about the four factors that allowed him to make this claim: the defeat of al Qaeda, the capitulation of the mainstream Sunni insurgency, the marginalization of the Shia extremists, and the improvement in the performance of the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). Other reasons for his optimism include improvements in the political and economic situation in Iraq.

(...)Millions of Sunnis walked away from radical Islam, something that has not happened anywhere else in the Arab-Muslim world. It is a portent of better things to come. It is a major defeat for al Qaeda in the Arab world.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28434/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28434/pub_detail.asp)



**IT'S NOT A COLD WAR. By Frederick W. Kagan. AEI ARTICLES. Published in the *National Review Online*, August 20, 2008**

The most grotesque aspect of Russia's aggression in Georgia is the repeated Russian claim that Georgia poses a threat to Russia and its citizens. In language harking back to the Orwellian rhetoric of the Cold War, all Russian troops are "peacekeepers" and all Georgian forces are "diversionaries" and "terrorists." Russian troops are now openly occupying Georgian territory on the grounds that law and order in Georgia has collapsed. Of course it has. Russian tanks and airplanes crushed it underfoot. Moscow bemoans the absence of "legitimate political leadership" in Georgian territories like Gori even as its troops occupy Gori without the slightest shred of legitimacy in international law. And, yes, this is in contrast with American actions in Iraq, which took place on the legal basis of the U.N. resolutions that followed (and ended) the first Gulf War.

Washington has been unwilling even to send military equipment to an ally whose troops were fighting alongside of ours in Iraq just a few weeks ago.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28491,filter.all/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28491,filter.all/pub_detail.asp)

## ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION

***ARMS CONTROL TODAY*, July/August 2008**



Featuring:

New Presidents, New Agreements? Advancing U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Control; Alexei Arbatov and Rose Gottemoeller

Israel's Airstrike on Syria's Reactor: Implications for the Nonproliferation Regime; Leonard S. Spector and Avner Cohen

Before the Day After: Using Pre-Detonation Nuclear Forensics to Improve Fissile Material Security; Daniel H. Chivers, Bethany F. Lyles Goldblum, Brett H. Isselhardt, and Jonathan S. Snider

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

## THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES (ACUS)

**RESTORING GEORGIA'S SOVEREIGNTY IN ABKHAZIA. David L. Phillips. Policy Paper. The Atlantic Council of the United States, July 2008**

With Russia and Georgia on the brink of war, a new effort to find a solution to this dangerous situation is urgently needed, according to the new report. The report is based on a recent research mission to Sukhumi and Tbilisi where a joint Atlantic Council and Harriman Institute delegation met with leaders from both sides to the conflict and met with Russian officials. The report offers immediate steps to mitigate the current conflict and lay the ground for future negotiations. It also proposes a robust diplomatic initiative led by the United States and Europe that requires Russia's participation to achieve a comprehensive peace.



<http://www.acus.org/docs/Restoring%20Georgia's%20Sovereignty%20in%20Abkhazia.pdf>

## BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

**SECURING GEORGIA. Carlos Pascual, Vice President and Director, Foreign Policy; Steven Pifer, Visiting Fellow, Foreign Policy, Center on the United States and Europe. The Brookings Institution, August 18, 2008.**

Russian military operations against Georgia created the most serious crisis in that region since the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991. Moscow has defined Georgia's European aspirations as a threat to Russian interests. At stake is more than crisis in the Caucasus – but also whether Russia and the West can share a core base of values to combat terrorism, stop proliferation, and promote energy security. The United States cannot meet this test alone; it must mobilize the international community. The devastation in Georgia and South Ossetia make clear one point: this tragedy will not easily be put behind. Whatever Georgia's grievances, Tbilisi plainly miscalculated. It should have anticipated that sending its forces into South Ossetia would trigger a massive Russian response. Now Georgia faces the intense ire among the people it hoped to court.

Russia's response – striking by air and land into undisputed Georgian territory and deploying troops into another breakaway region, Abkhazia – violated international law and made clear this is not just about South Ossetia. Georgia's independent foreign policy has angered Moscow, which has sought for years to re-build influence in the post-Soviet space. And it has become personal. Russian Prime Minister Putin, in particular, despises Georgian President Saakashvili and wants to bring him down.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/0818\\_georgia\\_pascual.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/0818_georgia_pascual.aspx)

**AL-QAIDA AT 20: IS THE MOVEMENT DESTINED TO FAIL? Daniel L. Byman, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy, Saban Center for Middle East Policy. The Brookings Institution, August 12, 2008.**

Even as he gloats over al-Qaida's many successes in the past 20 years, Osama Bin Laden may feel a sense of foreboding. For even as al-Qaida has gone from an obscure organization with a few dozen adherents to a global brand with name recognition most corporations would envy, it faces challenges on almost every front.

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/0812\\_al\\_qaeda\\_byman.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/0812_al_qaeda_byman.aspx)

**STANDING DOWN AS IRAQ STANDS UP. Brookings Institute. Stephen Biddle et al. August 7, 2008. 08AD965**

The Iraq war has become one of the most polarizing issues in American politics. Most Democrats, including Senator Barack Obama (D-Ill.), want large, early troop cuts; most Republicans, including Senator John McCain (R-Ariz.), want U.S. troops to stay until Iraq's stability is guaranteed. A series of positive developments in the past year and a half offers hope that the desire of so many Americans to bring the troops home can be fulfilled without leaving Iraq in chaos. The right approach, in other words, can partly square Obama's goal of redeploying large numbers of U.S. forces sooner rather than later with McCain's goal of ensuring stability in Iraq.

[http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/09\\_iraq\\_ohanlon.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/09_iraq_ohanlon.aspx) [HTML various paging]

**THE LOOMING CRISIS: DISPLACEMENT AND SECURITY IN IRAQ. Brookings Institute. Elizabeth G. Ferris. August 2008. 08AD964**



Lost in discussions of the military surge, the pace of troop draw downs, and political benchmarks are millions of displaced Iraqi women, children, and men. Their plight is both a humanitarian tragedy and a strategic crisis that is not being addressed. The U.S. administration officials may acknowledge it as an important issue but lack a serious long-term plan to address the crisis. Present and future Iraqi displacement has the potential to change the Middle East landscape in unpredictably adverse ways. But if the U.S. government, the U.N. system, and the non-governmental world do not think strategically about Iraqi displacement, the implications for security in the region

could be equally far-reaching.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/08\\_iraq\\_ferris/08\\_iraq\\_ferris.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/08_iraq_ferris/08_iraq_ferris.pdf) [PDF format, 53 pages].

## CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

**ALL EYES ON THE NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP: WILL THE NON-PROLIFERATION MAINSTREAM SHIFT? By Sharon Squassoni. *Proliferation Analysis*, August 18, 2008**

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) will meet in Vienna in the coming weeks to discuss an exception for India from current guidelines for nuclear trade. The "clean exception" for India that has been proposed by the United States represents a major diversion from the nonproliferation mainstream rather than toward it. If NSG members adopt a clean exception, particularly in light of other discussions in the NSG on restricting enrichment and reprocessing, the nonproliferation mainstream may begin to look quite different.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=20394&prog=zgp&proj=znpp>

**THE NEW ARAB DIPLOMACY: NOT WITH THE U.S. AND NOT AGAINST THE U.S. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Marian Ottaway and Mohammed Herzallah. July 2008. 08AD925**

Arab countries are undertaking diplomatic initiatives that clearly contradict U.S. policy, because they no longer trust the U.S. capacity to contend with escalating regional crises. Even Arab countries traditionally aligned with the United States are no longer willing to follow Washington's lead on policies toward Iran, Lebanon, or Hamas, concludes the paper. The authors assess the diplomatic efforts of Arab regimes seeking to fill the power vacuum left by the absence of a strong regime in Iraq and U.S. policy.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp94\\_ottaway\\_regional\\_diplomacy\\_final1.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp94_ottaway_regional_diplomacy_final1.pdf) [PDF format, 24 pages].

**THE MIDDLE EAST: EVOLUTION OF A BROKEN REGIONAL ORDER. By Paul Salem. Carnegie Endowment. Carnegie Paper, July 2008**

There have been many attempts by the international community to impose order in the Middle East. The reality is that Arab states must themselves overcome divisive ideologies, prioritize common interests, and develop a cooperative political and security architecture if a new regional order is to come to fruition, argues Paul Salem, director of the Carnegie Middle East Center in Beirut.

In *The Middle East: Evolution of a Broken Regional Order*, Salem identifies patterns and trends in the dynamic history between the countries of the Middle East—through the collapse of Ottoman rule, European mandates, and the post-World War II developments in the region—that help to understand how Arab states, as well as Turkey and Iran, have shaped their policies, particularly after 9/11 and the U.S. invasion of Iraq. The paper introduces a series of country-by-country studies that will examine how key players in the Middle East—namely Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt—have responded.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cmec9\\_salem\\_broken\\_order\\_final.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cmec9_salem_broken_order_final.pdf)

## CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY

**STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP: FRAMEWORK FOR A 21ST CENTURY NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY. Anne-Marie Slaughter, Bruce W. Jentleson, et.al. Center for a New American Security, July 24, 2008**



This report is a collective effort to provide a framework for the next administration as it forges a new national security strategy in a world marked by enormous tumult and change.

**Synopsis:** The next president of the United States must forge a new national security strategy in a world marked by enormous tumult and change and at a time when America's international standing and strategic position are at an historic nadir. Many of our allies question our motives and methods; our enemies doubt American rhetoric and resolve. Now, more than at any time since the late 1940s, it is vital to

chart a new direction for America's global role.

<http://www.cnas.org/attachments/wysiwyg/4740/StrategicLeadership.pdf>

**FINDING OUR WAY: DEBATING AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY. Michèle Flournoy and Shawn Brimley. Center for a New American Security. June 2008**

In a critical election year, the debate over America's national security strategy has been overwhelmed by a persistent focus on essentially tactical issues such as: the number of troops in Iraq; whether or not America should engage in diplomacy with Iran; and the status of the search for Osama Bin Laden. Important as such issues are, they do not address the more critical and fundamental arguments over America's purpose and place in the world.

Edited by Michèle Flournoy and Shawn Brimley, and including contributions from Robert Art, G. John Ikenberry, Barry Posen, Frederick



Kagan, and Sarah Sewall, “Finding Our Way” provides a compelling and accessible snapshot of the current grand strategy debate. Readers will find essays advocating contrasting ideas on vital U.S. interests, key threats facing America, the utility of international partnerships and alliances, the use of military force, the implications of Iraq on American strategy, and the need to restore a positive view of American power. This volume is an ideal primer for scholars and students interested in the contemporary debate over American power and purpose in a changing world.

[http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/2277/FlournoyBrimley\\_Finding%20Our%20Way\\_June08.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/2277/FlournoyBrimley_Finding%20Our%20Way_June08.pdf)

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS: U.S. OVERSEAS MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY. Michael E. O'Hanlon. Center for a New American Security. June 2008**



The next American president will inherit an overseas military base realignment process begun in the first term of the George W. Bush administration. This realignment, guided by an effort known as the Global Posture Review (GPR), was perhaps former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's chief intellectual and policy accomplishment during his six-year tenure at the Pentagon. Unlike his likely warfighting legacy, particularly in regard to Iraq, the GPR is on generally sound conceptual foundations. But a successful outcome for the Global Posture Review, roughly halfway implemented as of early 2008, will depend on the next U.S. administration refining numerous

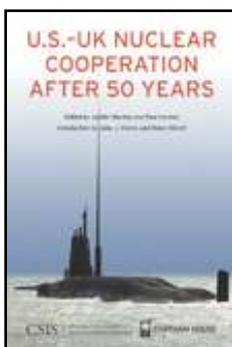
rough edges of the current plan and redefining the broader national security policy context in which any base realignment will inevitably be viewed.

[http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/2215/OHanlon\\_UnfinishedBusiness\\_June2008.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/2215/OHanlon_UnfinishedBusiness_June2008.pdf)

**CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)**

**U.S.-JAPAN STRATEGIC DIALOGUE: NEXT GENERATION VIEWS OF THE U.S.-JAPAN ALLIANCE. Pacific Forum, Center for Strategic and International Studies. August 5, 2008. 08AD943**

Despite a historic strengthening of the U.S.-Japan security alliance throughout the last decade, new strains are emerging in the relationship. A series of developments has triggered concerns in Tokyo about the U.S. commitment to Japan's defense. The U.S. readiness to move forward with relations with North Korea, despite a lack of progress in Japan-North Korea relations, has stirred fears of abandonment. For U.S. strategists, the U.S. commitment to Japan remains firmly rooted in common values, interests, and a long and enduring history. [http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/issuesinsights\\_v08n07.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/issuesinsights_v08n07.pdf) [PDF format, 49 pages].



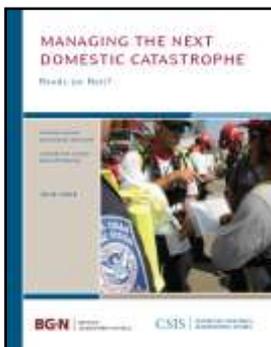
**U.S.-UK NUCLEAR COOPERATION AFTER 50 YEARS. Jenifer Mackby and Paul Cornish (eds.). Center for Strategic and International Studies, July 8, 2008**

As Britain and the United States commemorate five decades of the special nuclear relationship embodied in the 1958 Mutual Defense

Agreement (MDA), two leading research institutes—one on either side of the Atlantic—have collaborated to examine that history. The Center for Strategic and International Studies, in Washington, D.C., and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, enlisted senior officials, scientists, academics, and members of industry who have been involved in the implementation of the MDA over the years. The contributors were asked to recount how the U.S.-UK nuclear relationship flourished despite such obstacles as the halt in the scientific cooperation that had spurred the Manhattan Project; the Suez crisis; and sharp disagreements over scientific, political, and technical issues. They were also asked to look to the future of this unparalleled transatlantic relationship. Abstracts from 36 oral histories (taken with, among others, Des Browne, UK secretary of state for defence; James Schlesinger, former U.S. secretary of energy; and Harold Brown, former U.S. secretary of defense) add to the historical dimension of this work. The resulting collection of histories, analyses, and anecdotes provides valuable reading for an understanding of how the two nations were drawn together by a common threat during a turbulent era, as well as how they will face future challenges in a radically changed security environment.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/080814\\_macky\\_us-uk\\_nuclear\\_frontmatter.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/080814_macky_us-uk_nuclear_frontmatter.pdf)

**MANAGING THE NEXT DOMESTIC CATASTROPHE: READY (OR NOT)? Center for Strategic & International Studies. Christine E. Wormuth and Anne Witkowsky. June 2008. 08AD874**



America is not ready for the next catastrophe. Years have passed since the 9/11 attacks and the response to Hurricane Katrina, but there are still no government-wide plans to respond to a catastrophe. There is still considerable confusion over who will be in charge during a disaster. There are still almost no dedicated military forces on rapid alert to respond to a crisis here at home. Readyng America to face the threats of the post– September 11 era is an enormous task. The key for the next administration will be to take the building blocks of the national preparedness system that already exist and bring them together, fill in gaps, and provide the resources to make the system

work.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/080606\\_managingthenextdomesticcatastrophe.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/080606_managingthenextdomesticcatastrophe.pdf)  
[PDF format, 103 pages].

**ISRAELI WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. June 2, 2008. 08AD791**



Israel's nuclear capabilities and the efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction are some of its most secret and controversial developments. Many estimates of Israel's nuclear weapons trace back to rough estimates made a decade ago. No official Israeli data or credible outside reports data have emerged on the details of Israel's strategic doctrine, targeting plans, or systems for planning and executing nuclear strikes, or how these have changed in recent years. However, a great deal of speculation has emerged over how Israel might act in a war or crisis.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/080603\\_israel\\_syria\\_wmd.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/080603_israel_syria_wmd.pdf)

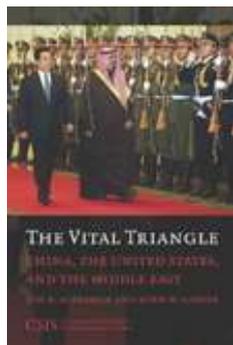
[PDF format, 32 pages].

**TRANSNATIONAL THREATS UPDATE. Center for Strategic & International Studies. June 2008. 08AD902**

The update includes the Intellectual Feud over al Qaeda, Venezuela Identified as Hezbollah Sponsor, Suspected Syrian Arms Dealer Extradited to the United States, Sydney Police Chief in International Drug Ring, and Pirates Continue Siege on Oilfields in Niger Delta, among others.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/tnt\\_06-08.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/tnt_06-08.pdf) [PDF format, 6 pages].

**THE VITAL TRIANGLE CHINA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE MIDDLE EAST. Jon B. Alterman and John W. Garver. Center for Strategic & International Studies, May 20, 2008**



This volume explores the complex interrelationships among China, the United States, and the Middle East—what the authors call the "vital triangle." There is surely much to be gained from continuing the conventional two-dimensional analysis—China and the United States, the United States and the Middle East, and China and the Middle East. Such scholarship has a long history and no doubt a long future. But it is the three-dimensional equation—which seeks to understand the effects of the China–Middle East relationship on the United States, the U.S.–Middle East relationship on China, and the Sino-American relationship on the Middle East—that draws the authors' attention. This approach captures

the true dynamics of change in world affairs and the spiraling up and down of national interests. Central to this analysis is a belief that if any one of the three sides of this triangular relationship is unhappy, it has the power to make the other two unhappy as well. The stakes and the intimacy of the interrelationship highlight not only the importance of reaching accommodation, but also the potential payoff of agreement on common purpose.

<http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080624-alterman-vitaltriangle.pdf>

## CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

**NATION-BUILDING AND COUNTERINSURGENCY AFTER IRAQ. James Dobbins. The Century Foundation, 8/11/2008**

Mothballed after the failed venture to create a sustainable South Vietnamese "nation" in the 1960s and '70s, terms such as "nation-building" and "counterinsurgency" have returned to the front burner of America's security debate with the U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The Century Foundation this spring sought out James Dobbins—one of America's foremost diplomats and negotiators in areas of crisis and now director of the International Security and Defense Policy Center at the RAND Corporation—to write a paper reconsidering "Nation-Building and Counterinsurgency after Iraq."

In his new paper, Dobbins argues that "nation-building" is now firmly back on the national and international agendas, and that the experience of activities led by the United States in Afghanistan and Iraq has revealed some serious weaknesses in Washington's nation-building approaches and the agencies that seek to implement them.

The new Dobbins paper traces American actions (and amnesia) from the early 1990s through Afghanistan and Iraq, and looks past the current situations to a future in which, he argues, nation-building missions will be unavoidable. He outlines for new U.S. administration a number of policy recommendations that will be important both to Americans and our international partners in a world replete with countries whose stability and survival depend on international support.

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

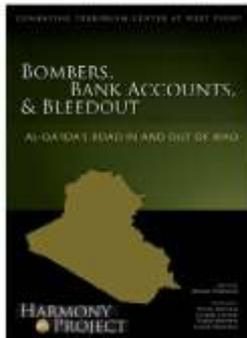
**AMERICA AND THE EMERGING IRAQI REALITY: NEW GOALS, NO ILLUSIONS. Century Foundation. Ellen Laipson. Web posted June 10, 2008. 08AD809**

The author argues that the United States needs to move quickly to reset its Iraq policy goals, arguing that U.S. strategic goals in the Middle East region require a change in Iraq policy regardless of how Iraq's internal political scenario plays out. According to the report, elections in both Iraq and the U.S. over the next eighteen months could significantly change the landscape for U.S. policy toward Iraq. A new U.S. administration could find itself dealing with different Iraqi political leaders than those collaborating with President Bush, possibly taking more stringent positions on the U.S. military presence in the country.

<http://www.tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/laipson.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

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

**BOMBERS, BANK ACCOUNTS, & BLEEDOUT. Combating Terrorism Center, West Point. Peter Bergen et al. August 2008. 08AD945**



The report analyzes alQa`ida in Iraq's (AQI) operations from spring 2006 to summer 2007 and is being issued with a trove of documents captured by coalition forces near Sinjar, Iraq. The documents include almost 600 AQI personnel records for foreign fighters crossing into Iraq, AQI contracts for suicide bombers, AQI contracts for fighters leaving Iraq, narratives written by alQa`ida's Syrian smugglers, and AQI financial records. The CTC also acquired demographic information on all Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in detention at Camp Bucca, Iraq. Saudi Arabia contributed the highest number of foreign fighters to alQa`ida's fight in Iraq between August 2006 and August 2007,

followed by Libya.

[http://www.ctc.usma.edu/harmony/pdf/Sinjar\\_2\\_July\\_23.pdf](http://www.ctc.usma.edu/harmony/pdf/Sinjar_2_July_23.pdf) [PDF format, 126 pages].

**COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**

**SECURING PAKISTAN'S TRIBAL BELT. Council on Foreign Relations. Daniel Markey. July 2008. 08AD888**

Pakistan is the world's second-most populous Muslim-majority country, with nearly 170 million people. Pakistan's nuclear arsenal and history of abetting proliferation put it in a position to dilute global efforts to stem the spread of nuclear materials and weapons. And it is

host to local extremist groups, the Taliban, and global terrorist organizations, most notably al-Qaeda.

The relationship between the United States and Pakistan has long been characterized by cooperation and recrimination alike. Pakistan is a strategic friend of the United States, but one that often appears unable or unwilling to address a number of vexing security concerns. [http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Pakistan\\_CSR36.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Pakistan_CSR36.pdf) [PDF format, 78 pages].

**DEALING WITH DAMASCUS: SEEKING A GREATER RETURN ON U.S.-SYRIA RELATIONS. Council on Foreign Relations. Mona Yacoubian and Scott Lasensky. June 2008. 08AD829**

Syria's unwillingness to make peace with Israel, close ties to Iran, political and military interference in Lebanon, and support for Hezbollah and Hamas, both of which appear on the U.S. State Department's list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations, have caused significant strain with the U.S. Syria itself is one of five countries on the State Department's list of State Sponsors of Terrorism. At the same time, the U.S. and Syria have a history of limited cooperation and there are occasions when U.S. and Syrian interests overlap. Yacoubian and Lasensky provide guidance for U.S. policy toward Syria on questions concerning Lebanon, Israel-Syria peace talks, and Iraq.

[http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Syria\\_CSR33.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Syria_CSR33.pdf) [PDF format, 60 pages].

## ELECTRONIC PRIVACY INFORMATION CENTER

**REAL ID IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW: FEW BENEFITS, STAGGERING COSTS. Electronic Privacy Information Center. May 2008. 08AD750**



Throughout its history, the United States has rejected the idea of a national identification system. The REAL ID Act mandates that State driver's licenses and ID cards follow federal technical standards and verification procedures issued by Homeland Security. REAL ID also enables tracking, surveillance, and profiling of the American public.

May 11, 2008 was the statutory deadline for implementation of the REAL ID system, but not one State is in compliance with the federal law creating a national identification system. The report details the many problems with the plan to implement this vast national identification system. The REAL ID system remains filled with threats to privacy, security and civil liberties that have not been resolved.

[http://epic.org/privacy/id-cards/epic\\_realid\\_0508.pdf](http://epic.org/privacy/id-cards/epic_realid_0508.pdf) [PDF format, 38 pages].

## HERITAGE FOUNDATION

### **WHO SERVES IN THE U.S. MILITARY? THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF ENLISTED TROOPS AND OFFICERS. By Shanea Watkins, Ph.D. and James Sherk. Center for Data Analysis Report #08-05. Heritage Foundation, August 21, 2008**



Who serves in the active-duty ranks of the U.S. all-volunteer military? Conventional wisdom holds that military service disproportionately attracts minorities and men and women from disadvantaged backgrounds. Many believe that troops enlist because they have few options, not because they want to serve their country. Others believe that the war in Iraq has forced the military to lower its recruiting standards.

Previous Heritage Foundation studies that examined the backgrounds of enlisted personnel refute this interpretation. This report expands on those studies by using an improved methodology to study the demographic characteristics of newly commissioned officers and personnel who enlisted in 2006 and 2007.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/CDA\\_08-05.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/CDA_08-05.pdf)

### **EUROPE'S CATALOGUE OF FAILURES IN GEORGIA. By Sally McNamara. Heritage Foundation WebMemo #2033, August 21, 2008**



When Russia invaded Georgia on August 8, Europe's frozen conflicts were quickly brought out of the deep freeze. In an immense demonstration of Russia's military and political power, Moscow crushed Georgian defenses in South Ossetia and moved quickly into Georgia proper. As the European Union's (EU) biggest political figure and current President of the European Council, French President Nicholas Sarkozy quickly assumed control, negotiating a six-point ceasefire after visiting both capitals. However, Russia continues to flout the cease-fire agreement and divisions have emerged among Europe's capitals as how to approach Russia in the wake of this crisis.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/wm2033.cfm>

### **RUSSIA-GEORGIA WAR HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR DIRECTED-ENERGY DEFENSES. By James Jay Carafano, Ph.D. WebMemo #2030 August 19, 2008**

For the second time in recent years, the United States has witnessed another wake-up call for the importance of fielding directed-energy weapons capable of shooting-down mortar and artillery fire, as well as intercepting short-range rockets and missiles. The Pentagon, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Congress need to place more emphasis on fielding working prototypes of these systems as quickly as possible.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/wm\\_2030.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/wm_2030.pdf)

**POLISH-U.S. MISSILE DEFENSE DEAL MAKES SENSE. By James Jay Carafano, Ph.D. WebMemo #2026 August 15, 2008**



It is widely reported in the world press that the United States and Poland have agreed on terms for deploying ballistic missile interceptors in the East European country. The interceptors would work in conjunction with radars that will be deployed in the Czech Republic (the result of another agreement announced earlier this year). Together, they will comprise a ground-based missile defense system that would be able to shoot-down a limited number of ballistic missiles launched from Iran at targets in Europe or North America. This latest agreement is in the best interest of all the members of NATO on both sides of the Atlantic. (In fact, NATO has already endorsed the concept.) Congress

should fully support deployment of the Western European ballistic missile defense shield.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/BallisticMissileDefense/upload/wm\\_2026.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/BallisticMissileDefense/upload/wm_2026.pdf)

**NORTH KOREA DENUCLEARIZATION REQUIRES RIGOROUS VERIFICATION SYSTEM. Heritage Foundation. Bruce Klingner. July 16, 2008. 08AD906**

The six-party talks nations agreed on July 12 to broad measures for verifying North Korea's pledge to abandon its nuclear weapons programs. North Korea did agree to verification measures that included "visits to facilities, review of documents, interviews with technical personnel and other measures." But there is no indication to date that Pyongyang has accepted any verification requirements other than at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities. The report suggests three conditions: insist North Korea fulfill its existing requirement, require more detailed follow-on joint statements, and implement a rigorous and intrusive verification mechanism.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/wm\\_1996.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/wm_1996.pdf)

[PDF format, 4 pages].

**WHY NATO MUST WIN IN AFGHANISTAN: A CENTRAL FRONT IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM. By Sally McNamara. Heritage Foundation. Backgrounder #2148, June 23, 2008**

Jonathan Evans, director general of Britain's security service MI5 describes al-Qaeda and its associated groups as, "the main national security threat that we face today." Through a series of attacks and attempted attacks, Islamist extremists have declared war on the values that underpin the liberal democracies of Britain, Europe, and the entire West. In an extraordinary public speech, Mr. Evans detailed a growing and evolving al-Qaeda threat to the United Kingdom, where at least 2,000 individuals have been identified as a threat to national security because of their support for terrorism. He went on to identify the increased threats posed by the "extension of the al-Qaeda brand" in both the Middle East and Europe.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/upload/bg\\_2148.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/upload/bg_2148.pdf)



## HUDSON INSTITUTE

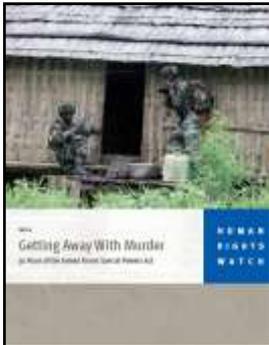
### **U.S. – RUSSIAN RELATIONS: IS CONFLICT INEVITABLE? Hudson Institute. June 26, 2007**

The purpose of the Hudson Study Group on U.S. – Russia relations was to identify some of the core issues in U.S. – Russia relations and to make recommendations on ways to prevent their further deterioration. The participants in this study group are Russian and American political writers and scholars with long experience in U.S. – Russian relations. They met on March 26-27, 2007 in Washington, D.C.

[http://www.hudson.org/files/publications/HudsonRussianGroupJun26\\_2007.pdf](http://www.hudson.org/files/publications/HudsonRussianGroupJun26_2007.pdf)

## HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

### **GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER: 50 Years of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. Human Rights Watch, August 2008**

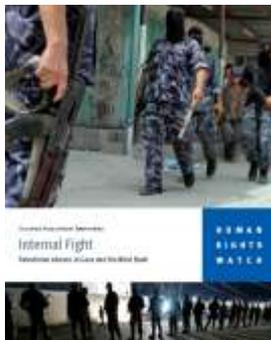


The AFSPA gives the armed forces wide powers to shoot to kill, arrest on flimsy pretext, conduct warrantless searches, and demolish structures in the name of “aiding civil power.” Equipped with these special powers, soldiers have raped, tortured, “disappeared,” and killed Indian citizens for five decades without fear of being held accountable. The Act violates provisions of international human rights law, including the right to life, the right to be protected from arbitrary arrest and detention, and the right to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. It also denies the victims of the abuses the right to a remedy. The best 61st Independence Day

present for the people of India would be a repeal of this draconian legislation.

<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/2008/india0808/india0808webwcover.pdf>

### **INTERNAL FIGHT: PALESTINIAN ABUSES IN GAZA AND THE WEST BANK. Human Rights Watch. July 2008. 08AD946**



The report documents human rights abuses over the past year by the competing Palestinian authorities in Gaza and the West Bank, Hamas and Fatah, respectively. Palestinians in both places have suffered serious abuses at the hands of their own security forces, in addition to persistent abuses by the occupying power, Israel. In both Gaza and the West Bank, the human rights abuses documented in the report amount to violations of Palestinian law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). Palestinian Authority

officials have repeatedly pledged to respect their standards. As a political party and armed group, Hamas has publicly committed itself on numerous occasions to respect international human rights norms.

<http://hrw.org/reports/2008/iopt0708/iopt0708webwcover.pdf> [PDF format, 115 pages].

## INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS, INC. (IFPA)

### **THE U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER RESPONSE PROCESS: How It Works and How It Could Work Better. Charles M. Perry; Marina Travayiakis. The Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. May 2008**



Current thinking with respect to disaster relief planning has become increasingly intertwined with and influenced by broader discussions on stability operations, with its emphasis on coordinated military and civilian support to nations in need across a wide spectrum of relief, recovery, and reconstruction activities. As a result, those charged with responsibility for preparing and managing disaster relief operations—and for absorbing lessons learned to improve the effectiveness of future operations—are increasingly taking a longer-term perspective that places as much emphasis on preventive measures that may be initiated before and after a disaster has occurred to reduce the damage and the costs of future incidents as it does on the provision of emergency relief in the midst of a disaster. This shift in perspective has in turn underscored the critical importance of coupling relatively short-term disaster relief efforts with humanitarian assistance programs aimed at building local capacities over time to cope with sudden disasters.

<http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/DisasterRelief.pdf>

## INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR

### **ORDER OF BATTLE, MULTI-NATIONAL FORCE – IRAQ, AUGUST 2008. Wesley Morgan, Researcher, Institute for the Study of War**

This document (in Adobe Acrobat format) describes the location and area of responsibility of all Multi-National Force-Iraq units, down to the battalion level updated as of August 2008. Many new units have assumed responsibilities in Iraq. ISW derives all information in the Order of Battle from open sources that are readily available and cited in the document.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/files/US%20Order%20of%20Battle%20-%20June%202006%20-%20August%202008.pdf>

### **SITUATION REPORT, RUSSO-GEORGIAN CONFLICT. Institute for the Study of War. Frederick W. Kagan. August 19, 2008. 08AD962**

On August 12, President Medvedev told Defense Minister Anatolii Serdiukov and Chief of the General Staff Nikolai Makarov that he has decided to terminate the operation compelling the Georgian forces to peace. Medvedev told Sarkozy, the French President, that “the final resolution of the situation is possible on two conditions: the return of Georgian forces to their starting positions and the signature of a legally binding document about the non-use of force.”

<http://www.understandingwar.org/backgrounder/situation-report-russo-georgian-conflict>  
[HTML format, various paging]

**THE FIGHT FOR MOSUL March 2003-March 2008. Institute for the Study of War. Eric Hammilton. June 4, 2008**



In 2007, Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) was steadily pushed into northern Iraq. By the spring of 2008, the network attempted to regroup in certain areas, particularly around the city of Mosul. Mosul has long been an important hub for the Sunni insurgency and Coalition commanders have identified it as a strategic center of gravity for AQI. Though AQI cells remain in central Iraq, the principal fight against the network is now taking place in Mosul, western Ninawa province, and further south in the Za'ab triangle. As the fight against AQI proceeds and the Government of Iraq attempts to establish security and governance in northern Iraq it is important to understand the

context in which this struggle will take place. Iraq Report #8 focuses on the fight for Mosul beginning with the context and history of the city and then detailing efforts to establish security in Mosul and Ninawa from the beginning of the Iraq War in 2003 through the shaping operations that preceded Operations' Lions' Roar and Mother of Two Springs in May 2008.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/report/the-fight-for-mosul>

## INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)

**RUSSIA VS GEORGIA: THE FALLOUT. Europe Report N°195. ICG, 22 August 2008**

The Russia-Georgia conflict has transformed the contemporary geopolitical world, with large consequences for peace and security in Europe and beyond. Moscow's initial moves into South Ossetia as large-scale violence broke out there on 7-8 August were in part a response to a disastrous miscalculation by a Georgian leadership that was impatient with gradual confidence building and a Russian-dominated negotiations process. But Russia's disproportionate counter-attack, with movement of large forces into Abkhazia and deep into Georgia, accompanied by the widespread destruction of economic infrastructure, damage to the economy and disruption of communications and movement between different regions of the country, constitutes a dramatic shift in Russian-Western relations. It has undermined regional stability and security; threatened energy corridors that are vital for Europe; made claims with respect to ethnic Russians and other minorities that could be used to destabilise other parts of the former Soviet Union, with Ukraine a potential target; and shown disregard for international law.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/caucasus/195\\_russia\\_vs\\_georgia\\_\\_\\_the\\_fallout.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/caucasus/195_russia_vs_georgia___the_fallout.pdf)

**TALIBAN PROPAGANDA: WINNING THE WAR OF WORDS? Asia Report N°158. ICG, 24 July 2008**

The Taliban has created a sophisticated communications apparatus that projects an increasingly confident movement. Using the full range of media, it is successfully tapping into strains of Afghan nationalism and exploiting policy failures by the Kabul government and its international backers. The result is weakening public support for nation-building, even though few actively support the Taliban. The Karzai government and its allies must make greater efforts, through word and deed, to address sources of alienation exploited in Taliban

propaganda, particularly by ending arbitrary detentions and curtailing civilian casualties from aerial bombing.

Analysing the Taliban's public statements has limits, since the insurgent group seeks to underscore successes – or imagined successes – and present itself as having the purest of aims, while disguising weaknesses and underplaying its brutality. However, the method still offers a window into what the movement considers effective in terms of recruitment and bolstering its legitimacy among both supporters and potential sympathisers.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/getfile.cfm?id=3536&tid=5589&type=pdf&l=1>

## INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON FISSILE MATERIALS (IPFM)

### **THE LEGACY OF REPROCESSING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. Martin Forwood. Research Report No. 5. International Panel on Fissile Materials, July 2008**



This report identifies the current state at Sellafield, the underperforming commercial operations that contribute to its legacy, the clean-up and decommissioning plans for the site, proposals for the management of the stockpiles of separated plutonium and uranium and nuclear wastes, and lastly the overall socio-economic and health impact of the Sellafield enterprise on the local communities.

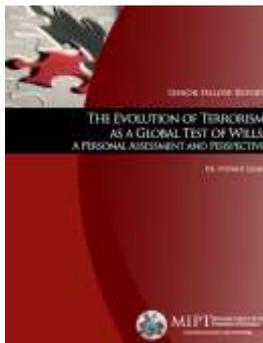
Despite the legacy and the loss-making commercial operations that contribute to it, reprocessing is allowed to continue with full Government backing even though the original rationale for the operation has evaporated. The future of Sellafield remains undecided,

for whilst the site is currently programmed to be decommissioned by 2120, Government support for the construction of a fleet of new nuclear power stations in the UK, and the industry's lobbying for new reprocessing and MOX production facilities could see the plans amended and the site's future extended.

[http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site\\_down/rr05.pdf](http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site_down/rr05.pdf)

## MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM (MIPT)

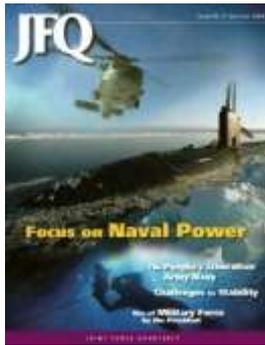
### **THE EVOLUTION OF TERRORISM AS A GLOBAL TEST OF WILLS: A PERSONAL ASSESSMENT AND PERSPECTIVE. Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism. Stephen Sloan. May 2008. 08AD795**



The report notes that the political leadership at all levels must convey to the public that terrorism is a protracted and often non-territorial form of violent conflict. It suggests that the necessary policies to resolve terrorism must be developed with the will to combat terrorism by both the public and governments. There needs to be recognition that there are real limits in regards to what the United States can do either unilaterally or multilaterally in countering the terrorists, who justify terrorism through their misinterpretation of the basic precepts of a great religion.

<http://www.terrorisminfo.mipt.org/pdf/Evolution-Of-Terrorism-Global-Test-Of-Wills.pdf> [PDF format, 29 pages].

## NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)



### **JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY. Issue 50 3rd Quarter 2008**

◀ This issue focuses on naval power  
[http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq\\_pages/i50.htm](http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/i50.htm)

### **JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY. Issue 49 2nd Quarter 2008**

This issue focuses on Air and Space Power ▶  
[http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq\\_pages/i49.htm](http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/i49.htm)



## PEW

### **GLOBAL UNEASE WITH MAJOR WORLD POWERS; Rising Environmental Concern in 47-Nation Survey. Pew Research Center. Released: 06.27.07**

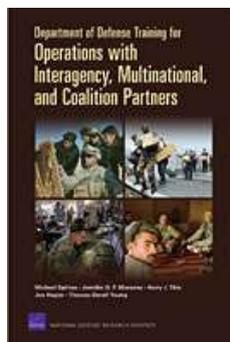
A 47-nation survey finds global public opinion increasingly wary of the world's dominant nations and disapproving of their leaders. Anti-Americanism is extensive, as it has been for the past five years. At the same time, the image of China has slipped significantly among the publics of other major nations. Opinion about Russia is mixed, but confidence in its president, Vladimir Putin, has declined sharply.

<http://pewglobal.org/reports/display.php?ReportID=256>



## RAND

### **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TRAINING FOR OPERATIONS WITH INTERAGENCY, MULTINATIONAL, AND COALITION PARTNERS. By: Michael Spirtas; Jennifer D. P.; et.al. RAND Monograph. August 2008**



The nature of recent challenges and the types of missions the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has undertaken highlight the need for DoD to consider ways to help the military prepare to work with other government agencies, international organizations, private and nongovernmental organizations, and foreign militaries. These challenges require DoD to combine military and nonmilitary means, such as intelligence, diplomacy, and developmental assistance, to advance U.S. national-security interests. Moreover, exhibiting cultural awareness and sensitivity vis-à-vis non-DoD partners is paramount to successful operational planning and execution. To build or bolster local governance,

to foster economic growth, and to respond to natural disasters, the United States must also use different types of tools, military and otherwise, simultaneously. It is no small task to synchronize these different tools so that they work in tandem, or at least minimize conflict between them. This report provides suggestions for how the U.S. military can help prepare its personnel to work successfully with interagency, multinational, and coalition partners. The authors found that almost all of the requirements for integrated-operations training can be

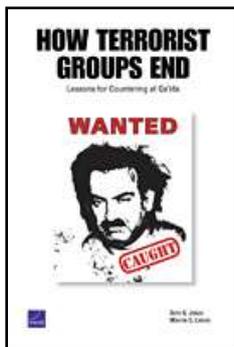
found in existing joint and service task lists. Current training programs aimed at headquarters staffs need to be revamped to focus on high-priority tasks that are amenable to training.  
<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG707/>

**FUTURE U.S. SECURITY RELATIONSHIPS WITH IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: U.S. Air Force Roles. By: David E. Thaler, Theodore W. Karasik, et.a.**



The United States is heavily invested — diplomatically, economically, and militarily — in Iraq and Afghanistan, and developments in these two nations will affect not only their own interests but those of their neighbors and the United States as well. The authors emphasize that the United States must clarify its long-term intentions to the governments and peoples in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the surrounding regions. They describe possible regional security structures and bilateral U.S. relationships with both countries. The authors recommend that the United States offer a wide range of security cooperation activities to future governments in Kabul and Baghdad that are willing to work with the United States but should also develop plans that hedge against less-favorable contingencies. Finally, arguing that the U.S. Air Force could remain heavily tasked in Iraq and Afghanistan even after major U.S. troop withdrawals, they recommend that the United States provide increased, sustained resources for development of the Iraqi and Afghan airpower, because the greater the emphasis on building these capabilities now, the faster indigenous air forces will be able to operate independently and the operational demands on the U.S. Air Force will diminish.  
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG681.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG681.pdf)

**HOW TERRORIST GROUPS END: IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNTERING AL QA'IDA. By: Seth G. Jones, Martin C. Libicki. RAND Monograph. July 2008**



All terrorist groups eventually end. But how do they end? The evidence since 1968 indicates that most groups have ended because (1) they joined the political process (43 percent) or (2) local police and intelligence agencies arrested or killed key members (40 percent). Military force has rarely been the primary reason for the end of terrorist groups, and few groups within this time frame have achieved victory. This has significant implications for dealing with al Qaeda and suggests fundamentally rethinking post-9/11 U.S. counterterrorism strategy: Policymakers need to understand where to prioritize their efforts with limited resources and attention. The authors report that religious terrorist groups take longer to eliminate than other groups and rarely achieve their objectives. The largest groups achieve their goals more often and last longer than the smallest ones do. Finally, groups from upper-income countries are more likely to be left-wing or nationalist and less likely to have religion as their motivation. The authors conclude that policing and intelligence, rather than military force, should form the backbone of U.S. efforts against al Qaeda. And U.S. policymakers should end the use of the phrase “war on terrorism” since there is no battlefield solution to defeating al Qaeda.  
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG741-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf)

**THE MALAY-MUSLIM INSURGENCY IN SOUTHERN THAILAND. RAND Corporation. Peter Chalk. June 2008. 08AD848**

Current unrest in the Malay-Muslim provinces of southern Thailand has captured growing national, regional, and international attention due to the heightened tempo and scale of rebel attacks. Of a particular note is that the conflict is no longer purely local in nature but has been systematically hijacked by outside extremists to avail wider transnational Islamist designs in Southeast Asia. However, while the scale and sophistication of violence have increased, the southern Thai conflict has not metastasized into a broader jihadist struggle. There has been neither a migration of violence north nor directed attacks against foreigners, tourist resorts, or overt symbols of U.S. cultural capitalism.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional\\_papers/2008/RAND\\_OP198.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2008/RAND_OP198.pdf)  
[PDF format, 39 pages]

**AFGHANISTAN: STATE AND SOCIETY, GREAT POWER POLITICS, AND THE WAY AHEAD. RAND Corporation. Web posted May 18, 2008. 08AD737**

The report compiles the papers presented at the conference held by the RAND Corporation and the Royal Danish Defence College on Afghanistan. The conference was attended by many politicians, scholars, academics, and representative of both governmental and nongovernmental institutions from more than 20 countries. The papers examine the problems that Afghanistan faces in the wake of the U.S.-led attack on al Qaeda training camps and the Taliban government and the challenges confronting the NATO International Security Assistance Force as it coordinates nation-building activities in Afghanistan. Some represent themes of the importance of historical precedents, coordination among relevant parties, and the development of an all-encompassing, long-term strategic approach.

[http://rand.org/pubs/conf\\_proceedings/2008/RAND\\_CF238.pdf](http://rand.org/pubs/conf_proceedings/2008/RAND_CF238.pdf) [PDF format, 108 pages].

## STANLEY FOUNDATION

**THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT. Edward C. Luck. Policy Analysis Brief. Stanley Foundation, August 2008**

The 2005 World Summit's adoption of the responsibility to protect was an historic step in the evolution of human rights and humanitarian law. Much attention is focused on one aspect—forceful intervention—that creates political firestorms. However, responsibility to protect is richer, deeper, and more varied than forceful intervention. Much of what was articulated in the World Summit Outcome Document is not politically contentious, but rather requires further conceptual development and capacity-building. This brief addresses the conceptual underpinnings of the responsibility to protect, the political importance of it, and the steps that need to be taken to make it operational.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pab/LuckPAB808.pdf>



**GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Alexander T. J. Lennon. Policy Dialogue Brief. Stanley Foundation, August 2008**

The Stanley Foundation recently convened a three-day workshop to provide an opportunity for a handful of Asian and European policymakers to meet with American analysts. This brief draws on this workshop, addressing future directions for US foreign policy and how best to align expectations between the United States and other major powers. In this spirit, both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific should pay strong attention to the workshop’s recommendation.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pdb/GreatExpectationsPDB808.pdf>

**US NUCLEAR WEAPONS, FORCE POSTURE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE. US Nuclear Policy Review Project. Policy Dialogue Brief. Stanley Foundation, August 2008**



There is a general agreement that the size of the US nuclear weapon stockpile, largely stagnant since the end of the Cold War, can continue downward and that the salience of nuclear weapons in US security policy should decrease—a sense reinforced by growing calls to work toward abolition. Yet, disputes exist about safe and confident ways of changing the US nuclear posture. Some suggest revamping the nuclear stockpile and infrastructure, while others worry that this will undermine global nonproliferation efforts and, thereby, US security. Alternatively, the United States could take more ambitious steps in reducing its nuclear weapons stockpile and infrastructure. Whatever

path the president chooses will require congressional support; the current administration learned that lesson as Congress defeated several of its nuclear initiatives. Support, however, depends on the emergence of broad consensus within the national security community about the role of nuclear weapons—consensus that has been elusive since the demise of the Soviet Union.

[http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pdb/Forced\\_Posture\\_PDB\\_808.pdf](http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pdb/Forced_Posture_PDB_808.pdf)

**STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI)**

**TRANSPARENCY IN TRANSFERS OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS: REPORTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS, 2003–2006, SIPRI Policy Paper No. 22, by Paul Holtom. July 15, 2008**

The UN General Assembly’s decision in 2003 to invite member states to provide information on transfers of small arms and light weapons (SALW) to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) has led to a notable increase in the level of transparency in transfers of SALW. This Policy Paper is the first study to document and analyse information on SALW transfers reported to UNROCA for 2003–2006. It finds that, while the level of reporting on light weapons to UNROCA was fairly steady for the years 2003–2006, a significant increase in submissions of background information followed the introduction of a standardized reporting form for 2006.

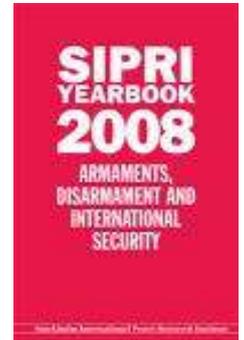
Despite this noteworthy increase, UNROCA still only captures a fraction of



international SALW transfers and transparency in transfers of SALW continues to lag behind that of other conventional weapons. The findings and recommendations of this Policy Paper throw light on the continuing debate over how the coverage of UNROCA can be expanded.  
[http://books.sipri.org/product\\_info?c\\_product\\_id=362](http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=362)

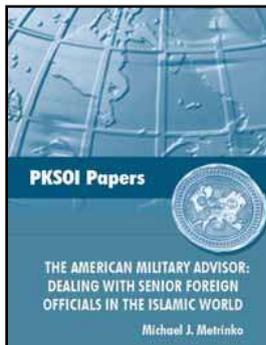
**SIPRI YEARBOOK 2008: ARMAMENTS, DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. Summary. SIPRI, June 2008.**

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent international institute for research into problems of peace and conflict, especially those of arms control and disarmament. SIPRI was established in 1966 to commemorate 150 years of unbroken peace in Sweden. This booklet summarizes the contents of the SIPRI Yearbook 2008 and gives samples of the data and information in its appendices and annexes.  
<http://yearbook2008.sipri.org/files/SIPRIYB08summary.pdf>



**STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE**

**THE AMERICAN MILITARY ADVISOR: DEALING WITH SENIOR FOREIGN OFFICIALS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD. By Michael J. Metrisko. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, August 08, 2008**



Although the role of the military advisor to senior foreign officials is honored in political history, it became almost a forgotten art when it was needed in Afghanistan and Iraq. Whatever the past, the American military services are now fully engaged in nation-building in the Iraqi and Afghan conflict zones, and the advisory responsibility seems certain to be needed elsewhere as well. Advisors have become an invaluable part of the nation-building process, and whether they are assigned to counsel and work with governors, generals, or Cabinet Ministers, their role has decided impact on America's overall political and military strategy. This guidebook draws on the experiences of diplomats and military officers who have served in such advisory roles, and whose work with senior foreign officials was carried out in conflict zones at critical times. Although the examples are drawn from life in the Islamic world, the precepts have widespread application, and the examples will be an important part of any advisor's--be he military or civilian--preparation for his mission.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB869.pdf>

**CHINA-RUSSIA SECURITY RELATIONS: STRATEGIC PARALLELISM WITHOUT PARTNERSHIP OR PASSION? By Dr. Richard Weitz. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. August 06, 2008**



This report maintains that, although Chinese-Russian relations have improved along several important dimensions, security cooperation between Beijing and Moscow has remained limited, episodic, and tenuous. Nevertheless, U.S. national security planners should prepare for possible major discontinuities in Sino-Russian relations. American officials should pursue a mixture of "shaping and hedging"

policies that aim to avert a hostile Chinese-Russian alignment while preparing the United States to better counter one, should it nevertheless arise.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB868.pdf>

**KEY STRATEGIC ISSUES LIST, JULY 2008. Edited by Dr. Antulio J. Echevarria, II. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. July 16, 2008**

The Key Strategic Issues List gives researchers, whether military professionals or civilian scholars, a ready reference of those issues of particular interest to the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense. Its focus is strategic, rather than operational or tactical. Every year, the KSIL helps guide research efforts to the mutual benefit of the defense community and individual researchers.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB860.pdf>



**CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN A POST-9/11 WORLD. By Dr. Leonard Wong. Colloquium Brief. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. July 15, 2008**



The civil-military relationship, and specifically the interaction between civilian leadership and uniformed military leaders, relies on the attitudes and actions of both civilians and the military. Although recently there has been tension in the relationship between civilian leadership and the uniformed (and retired) military, there is currently no crisis in the civil control aspects of the civil-military relationship. Many options are available to uniformed military leaders to express dissent other than resigning in protest—although these options are rarely discussed in open fora. With an impending change in administration, care should be taken by the arriving civilian and incumbent military leaders to nurture the civil-military leadership.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB873.pdf>

**WARS OF IDEAS AND THE WAR OF IDEAS. Antulio J. Echevarria. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. June 2008. 08AD824**

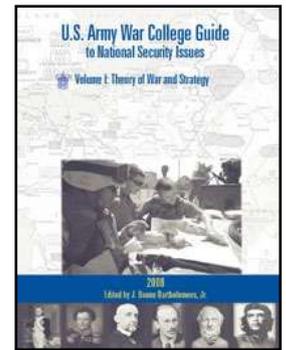
The author discusses several types of wars of ideas in an effort to achieve a better understanding of what wars of ideas are. The report notes that, since ideas are interpreted subjectively, it is not likely that opposing parties will “win” each other over by means of an idea campaign alone. Hence, physical events, whether intended or incidental, typically play determining roles in the ways wars of ideas unfold, and how or whether they end. Simply, a war of ideas is a clash of visions, concepts, and images, and especially the interpretation of them. Even though the physical violence might be minimal, they are genuine wars because they serve a political, socio-cultural, or economic purpose, and they involve hostile intentions or hostile acts.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB866.pdf> [PDF format, 63 pages].

**U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE GUIDE TO NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES, VOL. I: THEORY OF WAR AND STRATEGY. Edited by Colonel (Ret) J. Boone Bartholomees, Jr. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. June 2008**

Volume I of the U.S. Army War College Guide (USAWC) to National Security Issues corresponds roughly to one of the two core courses that the Department of National Security and Strategy (DNSS) teaches: “Theory of War and Strategy.”

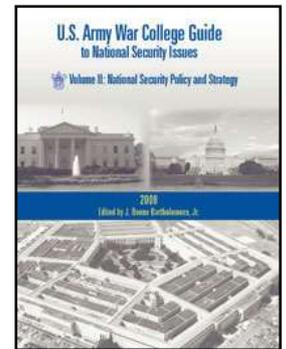
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB870.pdf>



**U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE GUIDE TO NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES, VOL. II: NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND STRATEGY. Edited by Colonel (Ret) J. Boone. Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College. June 2008**

Volume II of the U.S. Army War College Guide (USAWC) to National Security Issues corresponds roughly to one of the two core courses that the Department of National Security and Strategy (DNSS) teaches: “National Security Policy and Strategy.”

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB871.pdf>



## UNITED NATIONS

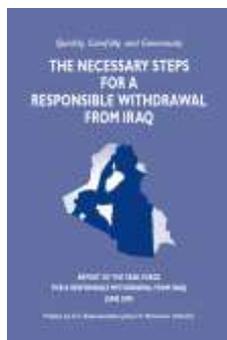
**DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE FOR THE ADOPTION OF A CONVENTION ON A CLUSTER MUNITIONS. United Nations. Web posted May 31, 2008. 08AD801**

In a meeting in Dublin, Ireland, more than half the world’s governments agreed to ban the production, use, stockpiling and export of all existing cluster munitions. Cluster munitions are designed to kill or maim every living thing in an area large as two football fields. The vast majority of victims of cluster bombs have been civilians. The new international treaty commits the signatory governments to stop using these weapons and to destroy their existing stockpiles within eight years.

[http://www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie/pdf/SecretariatsBlankRollingText28MayRev1\\_000.pdf](http://www.clustermunitionsdublin.ie/pdf/SecretariatsBlankRollingText28MayRev1_000.pdf) [PDF format, 18 pages].

## TASK FORCE FOR A RESPONSIBLE WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAQ

**QUICKLY, CAREFULLY, AND GENEROUSLY: THE NECESSARY STEPS FOR A RESPONSIBLE WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAQ. Report of the Task Force for a Responsible Withdrawal from Iraq. June 2008. 08AD868**



Iraq is a traumatized and politically fragmented country. Neighboring states may be tempted to intervene in Iraq’s internal conflicts to protect their own interests. The United States and the international community bear a responsibility to contribute to the alleviation of suffering and the advancement of stability and peace in Iraq. It was the consensus of the expert Advisory Group that there is little the United States can do to

achieve those goals as long as it maintains an open-ended military presence in Iraq. In the context of withdrawal, however, there are many measures the United States and international community can take to maximize the chances for progress. The United States can quickly carry out a full military withdrawal from Iraq, carefully pursue diplomatic remedies for the Iraq crisis, and generously give to help rebuild Iraq in the long run.

<http://www.comw.org/pda/fulltext/taskforceresponsiblewithdrawal.pdf>  
[PDF format, 34 pages].

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

### **MOVING BEYOND RELIEF: THE CHALLENGES OF SETTLING KENYA'S INTERNALLY DISPLACED. Sheila Mwiandi. USIPeace Briefing. August 2008**

Kenya's post-election violence has displaced more than 600,000 persons within the country since December 2007. Although violence-induced displacement is not a new phenomenon in Kenya, the magnitude, speed and intensity of this displacement were unprecedented. Clashes in the 1990s, also around general elections, displaced hundreds of thousands of Kenyans, many of whom remain displaced today. The new coalition government has made the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) a top priority, launching "Operation Return Home" in May.

[http://www.usip.org/pubs/usipeace\\_briefings/2008/0815\\_kenya.html](http://www.usip.org/pubs/usipeace_briefings/2008/0815_kenya.html)

### **IRAQ: POSITIVE CHANGE IN THE DETENTION SYSTEM. Elizabeth Detwiler. USIPeace Briefing. July 2008**

In the spring of 2004, the Abu Ghraib scandal marred detainee operations in Iraq. The photographs of American mistreatment of Iraqi detainees tarnished the U.S. image, undermined Washington's efforts in Iraq and enflamed the insurgency. Even today, one single common denominator is found among foreign insurgents captured by Coalition forces: each has seen a seven-minute al-Qaeda film showing U.S. servicemen and women committing acts of torture and abuse.

In an effort to reverse this legacy, Major General Douglas Stone, former deputy commanding officer for detainee operations from April 2007 to June 2008, undertook massive reforms of Multinational Forces — Iraq (MNF-I) detainment. Stone spoke at USIP on June 11, 2008, one week after his redeployment from Iraq. The following is a summary of his remarks. This USIPeace Briefing, summarizing remarks from a former commander for detainee operations in Iraq, discusses recent successes in improving the conditions of insurgent detainees in the country.

<http://63.104.169.51/articles/1011820.988/1.PDF>

### **KILLING FRIENDS, MAKING ENEMIES: THE IMPACT AND AVOIDANCE OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN. J Alexander Thier and Azita Ranjbar. USIPeace Briefing, July 2008**

The inadvertent killing of Afghans by U.S. and NATO forces undermines the international community's efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and has resulted in a decline in approval and support for international military forces in the country. While the U.S. is in its seventh year of intervention in Afghanistan, the insurgency continues to grow. From 2002 to 2006, insurgent-

initiated attacks increased by 400 percent and deaths resulting from these attacks jumped by 800 percent.

This USIPeace Briefing discusses the enormous problem of civilian casualties in Afghanistan; the “troops-in-contact” dilemma regarding air power; challenges in intelligence gathering; losses in the information war with Taliban forces; and policy recommendations to mitigate this trend.

<http://63.104.169.51/articles/1011769.987/1.PDF>

**INTEGRATED SECURITY ASSISTANCE: THE 1207 PROGRAM. U.S. Institute of Peace. Robert M. Perito. July 2008. 08AD901**



Section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of FY 2006 and FY 2007 authorized the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide up to \$200 million over two years in funds, services, and defense articles to the State Department (DOS) for security, reconstruction, and stabilization. The DOD transferred over \$99 million in Section 1207 assistance to the DOS to fund projects in Haiti (\$20m), Somalia (\$25m), Nepal (\$10m), Colombia (\$4m), trans-Sahara Africa (\$15m), Yemen (\$8.8m), and Southeast Asia (\$16.9m).

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr207.pdf>  
[PDF format, 16 pages].

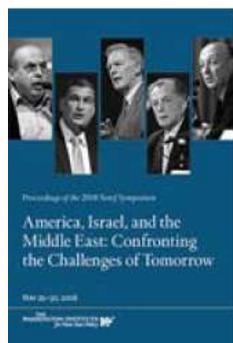
**MULLAHS, MONEY, AND MILITIAS. United States Institute of Peace. Barbara Slavin. June 2008. 08AD830**



Iran has been a significant player in the Middle East, influencing and being influenced by its neighbors. In the past five years, Iran’s regional power has expanded considerably more. Iran’s reach remains constrained by an open-ended U.S. military presence in the region, domestic weakness, and historic divisions between Arabs and Persians, Sunnis and Shiites, and among Shiites. According to the report, Iran neither wants nor is able to recreate the Persian Empire, nor is it about to become a second Soviet Union. Iran’s goals appear to be largely defensive. To achieve its goals, Iran exerts influence in three major ways: through ties with Shiite clerics, or mullahs, financial aid for humanitarian and political causes, and weapons and training supplied to militant groups.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr206.pdf> [PDF format, 24 pages]

**THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY**



**AMERICA, ISRAEL, AND THE MIDDLE EAST: CONFRONTING THE CHALLENGES OF TOMORROW. Conference Proceedings. Published: 2008 Soref Symposium**

For its twentieth Soref Symposium, which took place May 29-30, 2008, The Washington Institute convened an exceptional group of scholars, diplomats, experts, officials, and policy practitioners for an in-depth look at the past, present, and future of the U.S.-Israeli partnership. The

keynote address by Donald Kerr discussed emerging threats, challenges, and opportunities in the Middle East. Three panel discussions followed:

- \* America and Israel at Sixty: The Strategic Partnership at a Crossroads
- \* Prospects for the Bush Administration's Unfinished Business in the Middle East
- \* Israel: Challenges at Home and Abroad

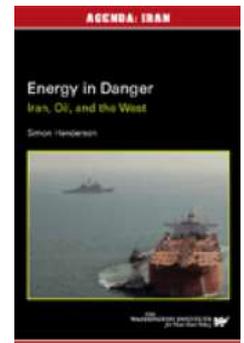
<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=295>

### **ENERGY IN DANGER: IRAN, OIL, AND THE WEST. Simon Henderson. Policy Focus #83. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, June 2008**

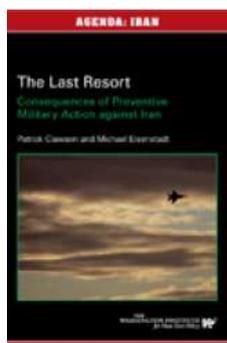
Every day, nearly 40 percent of the world's internationally traded oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz -- a narrow channel over which Iran holds distinct military advantages. Given that the global economy is predicted to become even more dependent on Middle Eastern energy supplies in the coming decades, Iran's potentially critical influence on the flow of these supplies must be addressed. How might Tehran exert this influence in the event of a confrontation? And what can the international community do to avoid such scenarios?

In this entry in The Washington Institute's "Agenda: Iran" series, Gulf expert Simon Henderson analyzes how the United States and its allies can loosen, or even bypass, the Strait of Hormuz chokepoint. Using detailed maps, he shows how existing and potential pipeline networks could be used as alternative routes for Gulf energy exports. He also discusses various means of pressuring Iran and its trading partners -- not just through current financial sanctions, but via new measures that exploit the regime's vulnerabilities in the energy sector. Such efforts must be accelerated if Washington hopes to keep the strait from becoming a serious clog in the world economy.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=291>



### **THE LAST RESORT: CONSEQUENCES OF PREVENTIVE MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN. Patrick Clawson and Michael Eisenstadt. Policy Focus #84. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, June 2008**



Accepted wisdom suggests that preventive military action against Iran's nuclear program would entail significant risks and uncertain prospects of success. Much of the public debate surrounding these risks and uncertainties has focused on strictly military-technical considerations. Although important, these issues do not address the key political and contextual questions underlying any discussion of prevention and deterrence. For example, how would Iran -- and the international community -- respond to military strikes? Would such action convince the regime to permanently abandon its nuclear activities, or would Tehran simply rebuild? And what effect would such action have on subsequent diplomatic or military efforts?

In this paper -- the fifth entry in The Washington Institute's "Agenda: Iran" series -- Patrick Clawson and Michael Eisenstadt scrutinize these and other questions in an effort to understand exactly what preventive action would entail if the diplomatic road reaches a dead end.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=292>

**TURKEY TURNS COLD TO EUROPEAN DEFENSE: IMPLICATIONS FOR WESTERN SECURITY. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy. Erdal Tatli. June 2, 2008. 08AD789**

In June 2007, Turkey decided to turn its back on the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) after a long series of negotiations with the European Union. Although the Cyprus issue has always complicated Turkey's involvement in ESDP, Turkey has been an important actor in Western security architecture for decades, and its withdrawal from the force has profound implications for the United States, Europe, and Western security institutions, including NATO.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/pdf.php?template=C05&CID=2894>  
[PDF format, 3 pages].

## ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

**HOW TO LEAVE A STABLE IRAQ. Biddle, Stephen; O'Hanlon, Michael; Pollack, Kenneth. *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 87, no. 5, September/October 2008 AA08267**

Summary: The prognosis for positive change in Iraq is much more encouraging these days, the authors say, and the U.S. may be able start cutting back its troop presence starting in 2010. Sunni insurgents and extremists and the Shiite militias have either suffered crippling military defeat or have stood down and agreed to cease-fires. The Iraqi security forces (ISF) have grown more capable, reliable and credible, as has the Iraqi National Police. Although tensions remain severe, Iraqi political life is changing for the better, and the Iraqi people are rejecting the militias. If no longer a "failed state," Iraq is certainly a fragile one. Immediate challenges, the authors say, remain in integrating the Sons of Iraq into the ISF, dealing with returning refugees and internally displaced people, improving the Iraqi central government's administrative capacity and the country's economic progress, and preventing Kurdish-Arabic upheaval in Kirkuk. Given the hopeful circumstances of today, all-out civil war or a wider regional war can be avoided, the authors say.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080901faessay87503/stephen-biddle-michael-e-o-hanlon-kenneth-m-pollack/how-to-leave-a-stable-iraq.html>

**MCCAIN'S CHOICE. Chollet, Derek; Goldgeier, James. *National Interest* no. 96, July/August 2008, pp. 68-72 AA08269**

Summary: While the future direction of American diplomacy hangs in the balance, neoconservatives and realists are battling on the Republican foreign policy agenda. Senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, Derek Chollet, and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, James Goldgeier, offer an inside look at the struggle for the foreign policy strategy of the Republican Party. Presidential candidate John McCain describes himself as a "realistic idealist" and would rely on U.S. leadership of a multilateral organization based on a community of values. Standing up for values should remain an important part of foreign policy, but a future McCain administration must also be willing to compromise in order to make progress in several areas around the globe. Currently available online at <http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=18692>

**MEDITERRANEAN FLYOVER: TELEGRAPHING AN ISRAELI PUNCH? Friedman, George. *Investors Insight*, August 7, 2008 AA08270**

Summary: According to Friedman, an analyst at Stratfor, Israel's widely publicized June military exercise using more than 100 aircraft in the eastern Mediterranean raises a number of questions about U.S. and Israeli intent about attacking Iran. Raising doubts about a number of possible explanations, Friedman speculates that the likeliest explanation is an obvious one that Iran's government itself asserted: The United States and Israel are waging psychological warfare for political reasons, suggesting to Iranians that their President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has led his country into a dangerous situation. Friedman writes, "We tend toward the view that this is psychological warfare for the simple reason that you don't launch a surprise attack of the kind necessary to take out Iran's nuclear program with a media blitz beforehand."

[http://www.investorsinsight.com/blogs/john\\_mauldins\\_outside\\_the\\_box/archive/2008/08/07/mediterranean-flyover-telegraphing-an-israeli-punch.aspx](http://www.investorsinsight.com/blogs/john_mauldins_outside_the_box/archive/2008/08/07/mediterranean-flyover-telegraphing-an-israeli-punch.aspx)

**THE ACCIDENTAL FOREIGN POLICY. Yglesias, Matthew. *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 301, no. 5, June 2008, pp. 28-30 AA08272**

Summary: Yglesias, Atlantic Monthly associate editor, focuses on the foreign policy views of 2008 U.S. presidential candidate Barack Obama, and on American public opinion of Obama's foreign policy views. Obama demonstrates a new approach to foreign policy by indicating a willingness to hold direct negotiations with leaders of rogue states, commit to eventual global nuclear disarmament, balance American military priorities toward Afghanistan, soften the embargo on Cuba and widen the focus of democracy promotion to include other development goals, with the objective of more effectively preventing terrorist recruitment. Currently available online at <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200806/yglesias-obama> [IS;VS]

**WINNING OR LOSING? Thomas, Dylan. *Economist*, July 17, 2008 AA08255**

Summary: Is the United States winning or losing the war against al-Qaeda? There is no clear-cut answer, says the author, which notes that "part of the problem lies in al-Qaeda's diffuse nature. Its core members may number only hundreds, but it has connections of all kinds to militant groups with thousands or even tens of thousands of fighters. Al-Qaeda is a terrorist organization, a militant network and a subculture of rebellion all at the same time." The Internet, Thomas says, helps bind together jihadist groups. But the most immediate global threat, he says, "comes from the ungoverned, undergoverned and ungovernable areas of the Muslim world." These include the Afghan-Pakistani border, parts of Iraq, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Yemen, Somalia, and parts of Indonesia and the Philippines.

[http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=11701218](http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=11701218)

**REVVING UP THE COOPERATIVE NONPROLIFERATION ENGINE. Lugar, Richard. *Nonproliferation Review*, vol. 15, no. 2, July 2008, pp. 349-352 AA08250**

Summary: Lugar, Republican Senator from Indiana and co-sponsor of legislation that created the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program which helped dismantle nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the former Soviet Union, says the scope of the program should

now be expanded. Lugar believes that the program should be expanded beyond strategic weapons and be used to address the threat from conventional systems. He also says the program should continue to expand geographically. Senator Richard Lugar says that breakthrough disarmament talks with North Korea could pave the way for CTR use, but right now the only U.S. program that can be used to help secure and dismantle North Korea's nuclear program is the State Department's Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund. He says the Nunn-Lugar program, as the CTR program is also known, should be given sufficient flexibility so that it, too, can aid in the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. Lugar writes that a number of nations such as Indonesia and Afghanistan are interested in setting up Nunn-Lugar programs.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a793982642~db=all~order=page>

**HOW TO SAVE KARZAI. Jones, Seth. *Foreign Policy* web exclusive, posted July 2008 AA08249**

Summary: The author, a political scientist at Rand and professor at Georgetown University, writes that Afghan president Hamid Karzai may not be a leader in the mold of George Washington, but “with Afghanistan growing more chaotic by the day, now is no time to throw Hamid Karzai under the bus.” Almost seven years after the coalition invasion of Afghanistan, the Taliban and other insurgents are gaining ground, there is endemic corruption in the government, the drug trade has never been higher, and most Afghans are without basic services. This bleak situation has led to calls for the U.S. and its allies to support someone else in the 2009 presidential election. This would be a mistake, says Jones -- Karzai, with all his faults, is still “the best Afghanistan’s political class has to offer.” As a Pashtun, he enjoys broad multiethnic support and is the country’s most popular leader. His greatest need is an effective and loyal police force, and he needs to act to reduce corruption. But he is concerned that a crackdown will worsen the insurgency. Pakistani support for insurgents must be addressed multilaterally, with political, military, and economic synchronization. “Giving up on Karzai will only weaken an already weak state. That is in no one’s interest, except perhaps the Taliban’s.”

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4392](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4392)

**EXECUTIVE POWER IN THE WAR ON TERROR. McGinnis, John O. *Policy Review*, no. 146, December 2007 / January 2008, pp. 63-75 AA08220**

Summary: The author, professor of law at Northwestern University, examines the U.S. government’s legal performance and use of executive power in the war on terror. The purpose of this examination is to provide future administrations with legal strategies and lessons learned from the Bush administration. The major lesson is to recognize that Congress should be relied upon more than the courts in the war on terror. Early in the current conflict, when public opinion was favorable, the administration should have secured from Congress framework legislation for detention, military tribunals, surveillance, and interrogation. Currently available online at

<http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/11893481.html>

**NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR NONPROLIFERATION. Pickering, Thomas. *Arms Control Today*, vol. 38, no. 5, June 2008, pp. 11-14 AA08235**

Summary: The author, former Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, says that the next administration needs to form a broad strategy on the issues associated with nonproliferation, disarmament, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. He advocates a careful blend of multilateral initiatives, bilateral agreements and unilateral actions. The former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations also emphasizes the importance of concluding a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty. Ambassador Pickering also proposes advancing an international nuclear fuel regime. “We should try to eliminate nuclear weapons altogether,” he says, starting with steps to strengthen U.S.-Russian bilateral arms control and to preserve the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and the 2002 Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty. Pickering, who served as ambassador to Moscow, also suggests that the two nations consider reducing and eliminating tactical nuclear weapons. He also says more serious thought should be given to the role of the U.N. Security Council with respect to proliferation.

[http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008\\_06/Pickering.asp](http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008_06/Pickering.asp)

**THE NEW ISRAEL AND THE OLD: WHY GENTILE AMERICANS BACK THE JEWISH STATE. Mead, Walter Russell. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 87, No. 4, July-August 2008 AA08234**

Summary: According to Mead, senior fellow for U.S. foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations, U.S. support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine dates back at least to the early 19th century. At that time, some Christian Zionists saw a return of Jews to Palestine as realization of a literal interpretation of biblical prophecy. Other Christians saw such a return as an example of God making a better world by saving the Jews from oppression. “Progressive Christian Zionism ... is rooted in guilt and a sense that Christians' past poor treatment of the Jews is now preventing Jews from accepting Christianity,” Mead writes. Christian Americans viewed Jews like themselves as chosen people destined to redeem the whole world by fulfilling obligations to God. They believed that Americans shared with ancient Israelites the experience of displacing native people from their lands in line with a divine plan. While support for Israel from political liberals and African-Americans has waned over 40 years, support has increased among American nationalists and evangelical Christians. The latter view Jewish control of Jerusalem as a sign for rebuilding the ancient Temple, one of the steps in the Bible’s prophecy of the return of Jesus and the end of the world.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080701faessay87402/walter-russell-mead/the-new-israel-and-the-old.html>

**THE SECURITY IMPACT OF NEUROSCIENCES. Huang, Jonathan; Kosal, Margaret. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* electronic newsletter, June 20, 2008 AA08233**

Summary: The authors explore research into human brain functions including neural imaging or neuron imaging, neuropharmacology and brain-machine interactions. Neuroscience applications could one day be used to change or enhance human capabilities; they might even be used in the future to access private thoughts. As a recent example of neuropharmacological use, the article cites the use of calmatives by the Russian military in 2002. An overdose of a fentanyl derivative was used to kill Chechen terrorists, but had the calamitous side effect of killing hundreds of civilian hostages at the same time. Other

neuropharmaceutical applications could be used to improve memory or treat individuals diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. The article also raises the possibility that thoughts might one day remotely operate a robot or unmanned vehicle in a hostile environment.

<http://thebulletin.org/web-edition/features/the-security-impact-of-the-neurosciences>

**NORTH KOREA: THE BEGINNING OF A CHINA-U.S. PARTNERSHIP? Glaser, Bonnie; Liang, Wang. *Washington Quarterly*, vol. 31, no. 3, Summer 2008, pp. 165-180 AA08218**

Summary: According to Christopher Hill, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, “This whole six-party process has done more to bring the U.S. and China together than any other process I’m aware of.” The authors agree that there is little question that U.S.-China cooperation regarding the North Korean nuclear problem has contributed to an improvement of relations between the two countries. Although there was early agreement that they shared the goal of achieving a denuclearized Korean peninsula through peaceful means, cooperation on this issue was not inevitable. The Americans were focusing on a multilateral approach while the Chinese saw it as a bilateral issue between the U.S. and North Korea. In February 2003, however, then-Secretary of State Colin Powell convinced the Chinese that President Bush was determined to resolve the crisis diplomatically but that this must be done multilaterally. China then began applying pressure and multiparty talks began in April. Several lessons about U.S.-China relations can be learned from the North Korea experience. Cooperation requires a sufficient overlap of interests; Beijing is still reluctant to get involved in international disputes unless they affect it directly. Substantial disagreements remain between China and the United States, especially concerning sanctions; security cooperation is still hindered by suspicions about each other’s long-term intentions.

<http://www.twq.com/08summer/index.cfm?id=309>

**THE STRATEGIC CENTRAL ASIAN ARENA. Giragosian, Richard. *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 1, February 2006, pp. 133-153 AA08217**

Summary: Central Asia has emerged as a pivotal arena of international security, with an enhanced strategic significance that has superseded the region's geographic isolation and geopolitical marginalization. Security in Central Asia is now a key factor in the broader calculus of Russian, Chinese, and American interests. Moreover, stability in both Central Asia and along its periphery further impacts a secondary set of states, including India, Iran and Japan. This paper examines the interests of the various powers in Central Asia and the quest for stability and security in the region.

[http://www.silkroadstudies.org/new/docs/CEF/Quarterly/February\\_2006.pdf](http://www.silkroadstudies.org/new/docs/CEF/Quarterly/February_2006.pdf)

**THE REBELLION WITHIN: AN AL-QAIDA MASTERMIND QUESTIONS TERRORISM.**

**Wright, Lawrence. *New Yorker*, June 2, 2008, pp. 9-16 AA08199**

Summary: The author profiles Sayyid Imam al-Sharif, known as “Dr. Fadl,” a one-time friend and mentor to Ayman al-Zawahiri and co-founder of Al-Jihad, an Egyptian terror cell that would become a key component of al-Qaida. Al-Sharif, formerly a key player in shaping religious justification for terrorist tactics, issued a 2007 manifesto repudiating al-Qaida’s

corruption of the concepts of jihad and takfir, their practice of targeting innocents, and their use of suicide attacks. It sparked new debate among extremists at a time when al-Qaida is facing diminishing popularity in former strongholds. Zawahiri's strong response to Dr. Fadl's criticism is telling, argues the author, as is the growing number of former extremists turning away from violent tactics; he notes that, while al-Qaida may remain a security threat, its ideological appeal is diminishing.

[http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2008/06/02/080602fa\\_fact\\_wright](http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2008/06/02/080602fa_fact_wright)

**IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES: THE NUCLEAR ISSUE. Cordesman, Anthony H. *Middle East Policy Journal*, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, pp. 19-29 AA08198**

Summary: Any form of dialogue can help prevent misunderstandings and tension, the author says, but a dialogue alone can't bridge basic fundamental strategic and ideological differences such as those that seem to plague the U.S. and Iran, especially on the nuclear issue. Cordesman, with the Center for Strategic Studies, says the next president will have to create an opening for any new relationship, but notes a new foreign policy team won't likely be in place until the summer of 2009. He examines the latest National Intelligence Estimate on Iran and says it will probably be four to seven years before Tehran might become a full-fledged nuclear power, leaving time yet to negotiate. But he also notes that the NIE doesn't mention what Iranian nuclear-weapons efforts Tehran has halted or whether all covert and dual-use programs are included. He also says Iran's nuclear enrichment efforts will continue to move it closer to weapons deployment "even if key elements of its weapons-design and production activity have been halted or suspended." Having examined reporting about Iran by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Cordesman says Tehran is still able to pursue serious research and development efforts. The two countries may eventually be able to make some incremental progress in breaching their differences but the key question is whether Tehran and Washington can proceed from dialogue to negotiations. The author suggests that the problem is not one of communication, but serious strategic differences.

[http://www.mepc.org/journal\\_vol15/1Cordesman.asp](http://www.mepc.org/journal_vol15/1Cordesman.asp)

**THE UNRAVELING: THE JIHADIST REVOLT AGAINST BIN LADEN. Bergen, Peter; Cruikshank, Paul. *New Republic*, June 11, 2008, pp. 9-16 AA08195**

Summary: The authors profile a growing number of former al-Qaida members and sympathizers who have publicly come out against the ideology and tactics advocated by Osama bin Laden and his organization, including former al-Qaida ally Noman Bentoman; Sheikh Salman Al Oudah, a world renowned theologian named by bin Laden as an influence; and Sayyid Imam Al Sharif, a former mentor of bin Laden's deputy and co-founder of al-Qaida's ideological wing, who has come to view the organization as "immoral." The authors note that this does not mean that these clerics and former militants have switched to liberal forms of Islam or fallen in love with the U.S., but their turnaround will have an impact in the Muslim world and may have positive implications for U.S. security concerns.

<http://www.tnr.com/politics/story.html?id=702bf6d5-a37a-4e3e-a491-fd72bf6a9da1>

**THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN POWER: HOW AMERICA CAN SURVIVE THE RISE OF THE REST. Zakaria, Fareed. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 87, No. 3, May-June 2008, pp. 18-43 AA08161**

Summary: According to Zakaria, editor of Newsweek International, the era of American dominance is over, but an era when America can still lead is possible. The U.S. need not become bankrupt as Great Britain, the former superpower, did a century earlier. The United States, in fact, can remain economically potent for decades to come, especially if it remains attractive to talented immigrants. The country has become politically dysfunctional, however. Bitter partisanship has prevented politicians in the middle from making the compromises needed to fix Social Security, Medicare, the tax system, subsidies, immigration policy and other national problems. Meanwhile, most of the rest of the world is challenging U.S. industrial, financial, social, and cultural power. Whether the United States can fix its political system in order to keep its economy and society competitive is unclear.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080501facomment87303/fareed-zakaria/the-future-of-american-power.html>

**THE PRICE OF THE SURGE. Simon, Steven. *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 87, no. 3, May/June 2008 AA08160**

Summary: In the long run, the Bush administration's troop surge may hurt rather than help chances for building a viable Iraqi state, says Simon, Senior Fellow for Middle Eastern Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. The surge may have produced a short-lived decrease in violence, but "it has done so by stoking the three forces that have traditionally threatened the stability of Middle Eastern states: tribalism, warlordism, and sectarianism," he writes. "States that have failed to control these forces have ultimately become ungovernable, and this is the fate for which the surge is preparing Iraq. By empowering the tribes and other networks without regulating their relationship to the state, the United States has enabled them to compete with one another for local control and what is mostly criminal revenue." According to Simon, the United States currently has no good option in Iraq. He recommends that the United States make clear its intention to withdraw and suggests that reconciliation among the factions may be possible if it is under UN auspices and led by a credible special envoy.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080501faessay87305/steven-simon/the-price-of-the-surge.html>

**THE AGE OF NONPOLARITY: WHAT WILL FOLLOW U.S. DOMINANCE? Haass, Richard N. *Foreign Affairs*, vol. 87, no. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 44-56 AA08141**

Summary: The age of hegemony is over, says Haass, president of the Council on Foreign Relations. The defining characteristic of today's international system is not unipolarity or multipolarity, but rather "nonpolarity" — dozens of state and non-state actors possessing various types of power. Traditional military and economic powerhouses are joined by regionally strong states, global and regional international organizations, multinational corporations, global media outlets, and transnational actors both beneficial (such as charitable foundations and religious institutions) and dangerous (terrorists and drug cartels). "America no longer has the luxury of a 'with-us-or-against-us' foreign policy," says the author, arguing that multilateralism will be key to future U.S. success as it addresses its energy consumption, continues to build strong international security partnerships against terrorism and nuclear

proliferation, confronts poverty and disease, and strengthens the global economy in the name of promoting stability. <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080501faessay87304/richard-n-haass/the-age-of-nonpolarity.html>.

**PUTIN'S PLAN. Gaddy, Clifford; Kuchins, Andrew. *Washington Quarterly* vol. 31, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 117-129 AA08140**

Summary: Gaddy, senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and Kuchins, director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies' Russia and Eurasia Program, write that the primary aim of Russia's electoral process has been to legitimize "Putin's Plan," ensuring a degree of continuity and stability after the end of Putin's presidency. Defined as the political course of President Putin, the concept has been around since 2000, although the term was introduced into the political vocabulary by the chairman of the United Russia party only in 2007. Rooted in a Western business theory studied by Putin when he was with the KGB, the principal idea is that true strategic planning has to take into account unforeseen changes by establishing "a hierarchical system of interrelated subplans that address different dimensions of the problems being faced." The strategic planner (CEO) is responsible for making needed adjustments but defines a course that appears stable and predictable to subordinates. According to Putin, Russian society needs unity and cohesion if it is to fulfill its destiny; that unity can best be guaranteed by the dominance of a single political party, United Russia. The growing economic power of Russia should be better reflected in the Bretton Woods institutions that manage the global economy. Long-term stability and predictability will continue to be vital to the Russian people, who "want their children to live better and their country to endure as a strong power" – the goals of Putin's Plan.

[http://www.twq.com/08spring/docs/08spring\\_gaddy.pdf](http://www.twq.com/08spring/docs/08spring_gaddy.pdf)

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