



# Defense Issues, NATO Response to Terrorism

October 2008

## NATO Ministers Endorse Greater Anti-Drug Role in Afghanistan

By Jacquelyn S. Porth, Staff Writer



NATO Defense Secretary Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, center front, stands with other NATO defense ministers during a group photo in Budapest, Thursday Oct. 9, 2008. The United States will push NATO allies Thursday to order their troops to target Afghanistan's heroin trade to stem the flow of drug money to the widening insurgency against the international military mission. (AP Photo/Bela Szandelszky)

**Oct. 10, 2008** – During an informal meeting of NATO defense ministers in Budapest, Hungary, October 9-10, the participants responded to a request from Afghan Defense Minister Abdul Rahim Wardak for aid to counter the corrupting influence of drugs in his country. The group agreed that ISAF, working with the Afghan Army, can take action against drug labs or drug traffickers “subject to the authorization of respective nations” that comprise NATO’s military force. Defense Secretary Robert Gates highlighted the problem in Afghanistan by pointing out that the Taliban is earning millions of dollars in drug trafficking profits, which he said “not only is corrosive to good governance” but also directly finances those who are killing Afghan, U.S. and coalition soldiers.

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/October/20081010150529sjhtrop0.9508936.html&distid=ucs>

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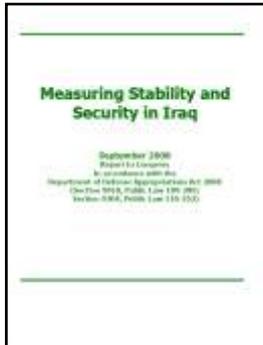
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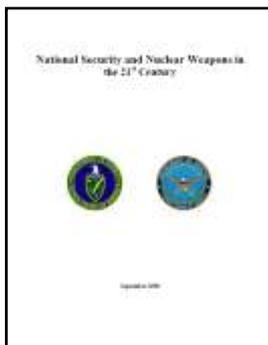


In summary, political, security, economic, and diplomatic trends in Iraq this past quarter continued to be positive; however, they remain fragile, reversible, and uneven. Progress towards durable security has been made even as Coalition forces have drawn down. Normalcy is increasingly returning to formerly violent parts of Iraq. The ISF continues to improve and is in the lead in maintaining security for the Iraqi people. Improved security has allowed for dialogue among Iraq's many groups and political entities. The reduced violence has provided time and space in which institutional development can occur. While security has improved dramatically, the

fundamental character of the conflict in Iraq remains unchanged—a communal struggle for power and resources. Concerns remain in the areas of political reconciliation, rule of law, and ministerial capacity. In order to achieve enduring stability and realize its full potential, the GoI must continue to build its legitimacy by clearly serving the Iraqi people while paying continued attention to the remaining challenges discussed above to help solidify and build on the progress achieved.

[http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/9010\\_Report\\_to\\_Congress\\_Sep\\_08.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/9010_Report_to_Congress_Sep_08.pdf)

### **NATIONAL SECURITY AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY. U.S. Department of Defense, September 2008.**



Maintaining a safe, secure, and reliable nuclear weapons stockpile and supporting infrastructure is of vital importance to U.S. interests. Currently, the U.S. is pursuing an alternative to the strategy of service life extensions for existing warheads. The long-term goal is to rely more on a revived infrastructure and less on the non-deployed stockpile to respond to unforeseen events. We seek replacement of existing warheads with Reliable

Replacement Warheads (RRW) of comparable capability that would have advanced safety and security features, be less sensitive to manufacturing tolerances or to aging of materials, and be certifiable

without nuclear testing. The desired size of a responsive nuclear infrastructure, measured in terms of the number of warheads it could produce or refurbish per year, would depend on a number of key variables, but once RRWs are deployed in significant numbers, many of the warheads now retained in the stockpile as a hedge against reliability problems could be retired. Until a truly responsive nuclear infrastructure is operational, however, the United States will need to retain an appropriate

inventory of non-deployed warheads to manage geopolitical, technical and operational risks.

<http://www.defenselink.mil/news/nuclearweaponspolicy.pdf>

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TASK FORCE ON DOD NUCLEAR WEAPONS MANAGEMENT-- Phase I: The Air Force's Nuclear Mission. U.S. Department of Defense, September 2008.**



Serious incidents in 2006 (a misshipment to Taiwan of intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM] components) and 2007 (an unauthorized weapons transfer) alerted the Department of Defense (DoD) to the Air Force's mishandling of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons-related materiel.

The ensuing investigations revealed a serious erosion of focus, expertise, mission readiness, resources, and discipline in the nuclear weapons enterprise within the Air Force.

In June 2008, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates appointed this Task Force on Nuclear Weapons Management to recommend necessary improvements and measures to enhance deterrence and international confidence in the U.S. nuclear deterrent. The Task Force was appointed as a subcommittee of the Defense Policy Board, which will review and consider the Task Force's advice. Secretary Gates asked the Task Force to report on needed Air Force measures in 60 days and Department of Defense measures in 120 days. This report is the first of those two.

[http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/Phase\\_I\\_Report\\_Sept\\_10.pdf](http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/Phase_I_Report_Sept_10.pdf)

**A LOOK AT TERRORIST BEHAVIOR: HOW THEY PREPARE, WHERE THEY STRIKE. By Brent Smith, Ph.D. NIJ Journal No 260. National Institute of Justice**



Timothy McVeigh, the Sept. 11 hijackers and Eric Rudolph all had something in common — they selected targets hundreds of miles from where they lived. McVeigh wandered the Midwest living as a transient before making his bomb in Herington, Kan., and driving 250 miles south to blast the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The Sept. 11 hijackers traveled hundreds of miles to their targets. And Rudolph drove nearly 300 miles from Murphy, N.C., to bomb an abortion clinic in Birmingham, Ala.

For local police departments searching for ways to stop terrorist acts before they occur, this does not bring much comfort. When looking at these attacks, officers might get the impression that there is not much they can do about terrorism other than improving physical security at high-risk targets.

But were these infamous terrorists typical?

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/222900.pdf>

## CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)

**LATIN AMERICA: TERRORISM ISSUES.** Congressional Research Service, RS21049, Library of Congress. Mark P. Sullivan. Web posted September 17, 2008. 08AD1083



Since the September 2001 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, U.S. attention to terrorism in Latin America has intensified, with an increase in bilateral and regional cooperation. In April 2008, the State Department highlighted threats in Colombia and the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Cuba has remained on the State Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism since 1982, which triggers a number of economic sanctions. In May 2008, the Department of State, pursuant to Arms Export Control Act, included Venezuela on the annual list of countries not cooperating on antiterrorism efforts. <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/terror/RS21049.pdf> [PDF format, 6 pages].

**NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND MISSILES: STATUS AND TRENDS.** Congressional Research Service, RL30699, Library of Congress. Paul K. Kerr. Web posted August 25, 2008. 08AD996



The United States has long recognized the dangers inherent in the spread of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons, and missiles. The report analyzes NBC weapons programs' potential threat around the globe. The total number of NBC weapons in the world is shrinking as the major powers scale back their inventories, but other countries and groups still try to acquire these weapons. The potential for secondary proliferation markets has grown, and concern about the ability of individuals to peddle nuclear technology has grown considerably. The will to acquire or to produce NBC weapons may decrease if diplomacy, arms control treaties, nonproliferation regimes, and security and assistance strategies are effective. [http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL30699\\_20080220.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL30699_20080220.pdf) [PDF format, 31 pages].

**ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, AND GEORGIA: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. INTERESTS.** Congressional Research Service, RL33453, Library of Congress. Jim Nichol. Web posted August 25, 2008. 08AD1000

The United States recognized the independence of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia when the former Soviet Union broke up at the end of 1991. The U.S. has been active in diplomatic efforts to end conflicts in the region, several of which remain unresolved. Some Members of Congress believe that the U.S. should provide greater attention to the region's increasing role as an east-west trade and security corridor linking the Black Sea and Caspian Sea regions, and to Armenia's inclusion in such links. Others urge caution in adopting policies that will heavily involve the U.S. in a region beset by ethnic and civil conflicts. <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33453.pdf> [PDF format, 42 pages].

**STABILITY IN RUSSIA'S CHECHNYA AND OTHER REGIONS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. Congressional Research Service, RL34613, Library of Congress. Jim Nichol. Web posted August 20, 2008. 08AD1001**

There reportedly have been increasingly frequent small-scale attacks against Russian government targets in the North Caucasus. Many ethnic Russian and other non-native civilians have been murdered or have disappeared, which has spurred the migration of most of the non-native population from the North Caucasus. The United States generally has supported the Russian government's efforts to combat terrorism in the North Caucasus. However, there are also concerns about the wide scope of human rights abuses committed by the Russian government in the North Caucasus.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34613.pdf> [PDF format, 16 pages].

**RUSSIAN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SECURITY ISSUES AND U.S. INTERESTS. Congressional Research Service, RL33407, Library of Congress. Stuart D. Goldman. Web posted August 20, 2008. 08AD982**

Dmitry Medvedev, Putin's chosen successor and long-time protege, was elected President of the Russian Federation on March 2, 2008 with about 70% of the vote. The economic upturn that began in 1999 is continuing. However, some major problems remain with 15% of the population lives below the poverty line and foreign investment is relatively low. Further, inflation, crime, corruption, capital flight, and unemployment remain high. Russian foreign policy has grown more self-confident, assertive and anti-western, fueled by its perceived status as an "energy superpower." Washington and Moscow have found some common ground on the Iranian and North Korean nuclear concerns, but tension increases on other issues such as NATO enlargement, Kosovo, and proposed U.S. missile defenses in Eastern Europe.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33407.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages].

**CONTRACTORS' SUPPORT OF U.S. OPERATIONS IN IRAQ. Report. U.S. Congressional Budget Office (CBO), August 2008**



Contractors play a substantial role in supporting the United States' current military, reconstruction, and diplomatic operations in Iraq, accounting for a significant portion of the manpower and spending for those activities.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), at the request of the Senate Committee on the Budget, has studied the use of contractors in the Iraq theater to support U.S. activities in Iraq. This paper, which covers the period from 2003 through 2007, provides an overview of the federal costs of employing contractors in Iraq and in nearby countries, the type of products and services they provide, the number of personnel

working on those contracts, comparisons of past and present use of contractors during U.S. military operations, and the use of contractors to provide security. CBO also examined the command-and-control structure between the U.S. government and contract employees and the legal issues surrounding contractor personnel working in Iraq.

<http://cbo.gov/ftpdocs/96xx/doc9688/08-12-IraqContractors.pdf>

**TERRORISM AND SECURITY ISSUES FACING THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR. Congressional Research Service, RL32189, Library of Congress. Claudia Copeland. Web posted August 15, 2008. 08AD1013**

Damage to or destruction of the nation's water supply and water quality infrastructure by terrorist attack or natural disaster could disrupt the delivery of vital human services in this country, threatening public health and the environment, or possibly causing loss of life. Since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States, federal dam operators and local water and wastewater utilities have been under heightened security conditions and are evaluating security plans and measures.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/terror/RL32189.pdf> [PDF format, 21 pages].

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

### **UNITED STATES COMMITTED TO NATO MEMBERSHIP FOR UKRAINE, GEORGIA; Southeast European countries urged to provide more support in Afghanistan. 08 October 2008**

Washington — The United States remains committed to NATO membership for Ukraine and Georgia, and it calls on southeastern European nations to send more troops to Afghanistan. At the Southeast European Defense Ministerial meeting in Ohrid, Macedonia, Defense Secretary Robert Gates said October 8 that the U.S. commitment made by President Bush at the 2008 Bucharest NATO Summit remains unchanged. Membership plans for Ukraine and Georgia will be discussed at the NATO foreign ministers meeting in December, as will membership for Macedonia.

Gates held a meeting with Ukraine Defense Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov at the conference in advance of the opening of the two-day NATO defense ministerial meeting in Budapest, Hungary, October 9.

"We reaffirmed the president's pledge in Bucharest of U.S. support for MAP for Ukraine," Gates said after their meeting. The Membership Action Plan (MAP) is the NATO process for gaining full membership in the security alliance.

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/October/20081008162915dmslahrellek0.464245.html&distid=ucs>

### **BUILDING A STRONGER TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNITY, AND A MODERN NATO. Ambassador Kurt Volker, U.S. Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Council. Remarks at the German Marshall Fund, Brussels, Belgium, September 29, 2008**

"The fact is that despite some improvements in building deployable capabilities, the overall level of investment in defense capability in Europe has fallen dramatically over time and needs to be reversed.

This itself, however, is a statement about the political will of NATO countries. In recent years, the will to devote resources to defense, and to support a strong and effective NATO, has been lacking.

This is what NATO Defense Ministers addressed recently in London, and what we will again discuss when we meet at the end of next week in Budapest."

[http://nato.usmission.gov/ambassador/2008/Amb\\_Volker\\_092908.htm](http://nato.usmission.gov/ambassador/2008/Amb_Volker_092908.htm)

### **NATO SUPPORTS GEORGIA'S INTEGRITY, UNITY AGAINST RUSSIAN ACTION; Czech Republic, United States also sign pact tied to missile-defense radar. By Jacquelyn S. Porth, DOS Staff Writer. 19 September 2008.**

Washington — NATO defense ministers concluded an informal meeting in London by expressing support for Georgia in the crisis that broke out with Russia in August while suggesting that a political solution will entail concessions by all sides.

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/September/20080919150709sjhtrop0.5804254.html?CP.rss=true>

## THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE



**WHAT DO STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS MEAN? By Ali Alfoneh. .AEI Online. MIDDLE EASTERN OUTLOOK No. 7, September 2008.**

In 2007, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) changed command. Major General Mohammad Ali Jafari became the new commander in chief, only the seventh in the organization's history. He immediately implemented a major restructuring to move the IRGC's primary focus from external defense to internal security. The changes are more cosmetic than actual, but they do signal a renewed crackdown

on reformism and civil society.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28666/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28666/pub_detail.asp)

**A WAKEUP CALL ON IRAN'S NUKES. By John R. Bolton. AEI ARTICLES. Published in *New York Daily News*, September 25, 2008**

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad spoke to the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday, just a few hours after President Bush. The contrast was palpable. Ahmadinejad expressed continued defiance of the UN Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, insisting that Iran would continue and even accelerate its nuclear program. Bush, by contrast, has overseen nearly six years of failure trying to stop Iran from doing exactly that.

Iran is now closer than ever to achieving its long-held strategic objective of obtaining deliverable nuclear weapons. Why has Iran succeeded and the United States failed in this struggle? What does it tell us about the options available to our next President, in this increasingly dangerous situation? Will Iran be a centerpiece of the first presidential debate?

[http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.foreign.pubID.28677/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/filter.foreign.pubID.28677/pub_detail.asp)

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

### **UNTYING NATO'S HANDS: WHY THE ALLIANCE NEEDS AN ENERGY POLICY.** **James Easaw , Published in *The New Atlanticist*, September 26, 2008**

Since Russia's August invasion and occupation of Georgia, the short and long term implications have been much debated. Is Russia reasserting itself in an attempt to become the global power that its predecessor the USSR was? What's going on inside Putin's head? Is Russia a "rational actor?" What should NATO do about Ukraine?

These are good theoretical questions but they miss the most fundamental of messages: Russia invaded Georgia because it could get away with it.

As Thucydides' wrote so long ago, "the strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must." NATO's freedom of action is held hostage by members whose constituencies cannot live without the energy supplies they receive from Russia and the Caucas. If NATO is to remain a credible Alliance it must develop an energy policy that unties its strategic hand.

[http://www.acus.org/new\\_atlanticist/untying-natos-hands-why-alliance-needs-energy-policy](http://www.acus.org/new_atlanticist/untying-natos-hands-why-alliance-needs-energy-policy)

## CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

### **SAUDI ARABIA'S "SOFT" COUNTERTERRORISM STRATEGY: PREVENTION, REHABILITATION, AND AFTERCARE. By Christopher Boucek. Carnegie Endowment. Carnegie Paper, September 2008**

The increasing use of unconventional, "soft" measures to combat violent extremism in Saudi Arabia is bearing positive results, leading others in the region, including the United States in Iraq, to adopt a similar approach. Understanding the successes of the Saudi strategy—composed of prevention, rehabilitation, and aftercare programs—will be important in the fight against radical Islamist extremism, says Christopher Boucek in a new Carnegie Paper. "In only a few years' time, Saudi Arabia's soft strategy to combat extremism and terrorism has generated some very promising results. It warrants greater evaluation, especially as other nations struggling with extremism look at what is being accomplished in the kingdom for lessons they can apply in their homeland. Throughout the Middle East, Europe, and Asia, similar programs are starting to emerge. That other nations emulate the Saudi program is ultimately based upon the recognition that the defeat of extremism cannot be achieved through hard security measures alone. That, in itself, is a major accomplishment."

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp97\\_boucek\\_saudi\\_final.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/cp97_boucek_saudi_final.pdf)

### **THE UNITED STATES AND LIBYA: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Michele Dunne. September 2008. 08AD1041**

The author, Michele Dunne, warns that, following recent diplomatic success in settling long-standing disputes, the United States risks falling into business-as-usual relations with Libya. The United States should set clear, strategic objectives aimed at helping the Libyan people and avoid merely putting more resources into the hands of regime insiders and crony capitalists.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/dunne\\_libya.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/dunne_libya.pdf) [PDF Format, 6 pages].



**IRAN SAYS “NO”—NOW WHAT? By George Perkovich. Carnegie Endowment Policy Brief No. 63. September 2008**



A new IAEA report says that Iran continues to defy UN Security Council resolutions and enrich uranium while refusing to answer IAEA questions regarding possible weaponization activities. If the United States is to induce Iran to halt enrichment activities, both the costs of defiance and the benefits of cooperation must be greater, warns George Perkovich in a new policy brief.

Perkovich argues that the United States should pursue a revised strategy showing Iran’s leaders that the more they advance enrichment capabilities, the less valuable cessation of those activities becomes for negotiating incentives packages.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb63\\_perkovich\\_iran\\_final.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb63_perkovich_iran_final.pdf)

**ENGAGING PAKISTAN—GETTING THE BALANCE RIGHT. By Ashley J. Tellis. Policy Brief No. 64 September 2008**

The next U.S. president must pursue a balanced strategy toward Pakistan that simultaneously strengthens the civilian government—the best hope for Pakistan’s long-term stability—without alienating the Pakistani army, warns a new policy brief by South Asia expert Ashley J. Tellis.

While strong U.S. support for Pakistan’s civilian government risks undermining military cooperation in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, recognizing the military as the preeminent center of power reinforces a status quo that allowed the Afghan–Pakistan border region to become a sanctuary for terrorist organizations. Managing this dilemma will be difficult but necessary for the success of U.S. engagement with Pakistan.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb64\\_tellis\\_pakistan\\_final.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/pb64_tellis_pakistan_final.pdf)

**THE SAKINAH CAMPAIGN AND INTERNET COUNTER-TERRORISM IN SAUDI ARABIA. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Web posted August 26, 2008. 08AD1002**



The role of the internet in propagating and perpetuating violent Islamist ideology is well known. The speed, anonymity, and connectivity of the web have contributed to its emergence as a powerful medium to facilitate propaganda, fundraising, and recruitment efforts. Saudi Arabia has quietly supported initiatives to combat internet radicalization. The Sakinah Campaign, named after the Arabic word for religiously inspired tranquility, operates as an independent, non-governmental organization, supported by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs. The Sakinah Campaign uses Islamic scholars to interact online with individuals looking for religious knowledge, with the aim of steering them away

from extremist sources.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/CTCSentinel\\_Vol1Iss9.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/CTCSentinel_Vol1Iss9.pdf) [PDF format, 28 pages].

## CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY



### **PEAK OIL: A SURVEY OF SECURITY CONCERNS. Neil King, Jr. CNAS Working Paper, September 23, 2008**

While the concept of “peak oil” – the notion that the world is running out of oil – remains controversial, it is certainly realistic to think ahead about the national security and foreign policy consequences of a world in which there is not enough oil supply to meet demand. In a September 2008 CNAS working paper, Wall Street Journal reporter Neil King, Jr., addresses this issue.

[http://www.cnas.org/attachments/wysiwyg/4740/CNAS\\_WorkingPaper\\_PeakOil\\_King\\_Sept2008.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/attachments/wysiwyg/4740/CNAS_WorkingPaper_PeakOil_King_Sept2008.pdf)

### **IRAN: ASSESSING U.S. STRATEGIC OPTIONS. James N. Miller, Christine Parthemore, Kurt M. Campbell (editors). CNAS. Updated September 2008**

Dealing with Iran and its nuclear program will be an urgent priority for the next president. In order to evaluate U.S. policy options, the Center for a New American Security (CNAS) convened a bipartisan group of experts on foreign policy and national security, retired military personnel, former diplomats and other government officials, and specialists on Iran and the region. Ambassador Dennis Ross presented a paper on diplomatic strategies for dealing with Iran, and Dr. Suzanne Maloney wrote on potential Iranian responses. Dr. Ashton Carter evaluated various U.S. military options, and Dr. Vali Nasr described likely Iranian reactions and other potential impacts. Ambassador Richard Haass considered the challenges of living with a nuclear Iran. Each of these papers represents an important contribution to a much-needed national discussion on U.S. policy toward Iran. Based on these papers and expert group discussion, as well as additional research and analysis, three CNAS authors (Dr. James Miller, Christine Parthemore, and Dr. Kurt Campbell) proposed that the next administration pursue “game-changing diplomacy” with Iran. While both Iran and the international community would be better off if Iran plays ball, game-changing diplomacy is designed to improve prospects for the United States and the international community irrespective of how Iran responds.



[http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/2296/MillerParthemoreCampbell\\_Iran%20Assessing%20US%20Strategy\\_Sept08.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/attachments/contentmanagers/2296/MillerParthemoreCampbell_Iran%20Assessing%20US%20Strategy_Sept08.pdf)

## CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)

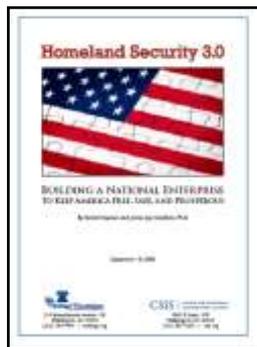
### **CONFIDENCE AND CONFUSION: NATIONAL IDENTITY AND SECURITY ALLIANCES IN NORTHEAST ASIA. Brad Glossermann and Scott Snyder. *Issues & Insights* Vol. 08 - No. 16 – CSIS, September 23, 2008**

Domestic political debates over national identity issues are increasingly affecting the U.S.-Japan and U.S.-ROK alliances. A new international security environment, evolving definitions and perceptions of threat, and changes in the structure of domestic politics in Japan and South Korea suggest the need for adjustments in the way the United States manages its alliance relationships in Northeast Asia.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/issuesinsights\\_v08n16.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/issuesinsights_v08n16.pdf) Domestic



**HOMELAND SECURITY 3.0; Building a National Enterprise to Keep America Free, Safe, and Prosperous. David Heyman and James Jay Carafano, Ph.D. CSIS. September 18, 2008**



(...) the most pressing needs for enhancing the protection of the country from transnational terrorist threats do not lie in further major reorganization of the DHS or revisiting its roles and missions. Rather Congress and the Administration should shift their focus to strengthening the effectiveness of the national homeland security enterprise as a whole. The terrorist threat is nimble and dynamic. It exploits the seams of our society, operating in the gaps between bureaucratic notions of foreign and domestic, state and federal, civil and military. To counter this threat, we must build a national homeland security enterprise that is as agile and seamless as those who seek to

harm us. The objective of this report is to highlight the most critical tasks for building such an enterprise.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080918\\_homeland\\_sec\\_3dot0.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080918_homeland_sec_3dot0.pdf)

**LOSING THE AFGHAN-PAKISTAN WAR? THE RISING THREAT. Anthony Cordesman. CSIS, September 18, 2008**

The situation in Afghanistan has been deteriorating for nearly half a decade, and is now reaching a crisis level. Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen have acknowledged that it is now



an Afghan-Pakistan conflict, and one lacking in both military and civilian resources. It is also a war that is becoming increasingly more deadly for civilians, aid workers, and US and NATO forces. Resurgent Taliban, Haqqani, and HIG forces have turned much of Afghanistan into “no-go” zones for aid workers and civilians. These forces, benefiting from a rise in poppy cultivation and safe havens in the FATA regions of Pakistan, are steadily expanding their capabilities and geographic reach.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080917\\_afghanthreat.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080917_afghanthreat.pdf)

**HOW SOON IS SAFE? IRAQI FORCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONDITIONS-BASED US WITHDRAWALS. Anthony Cordesman. CSIS, September 16, 2008**



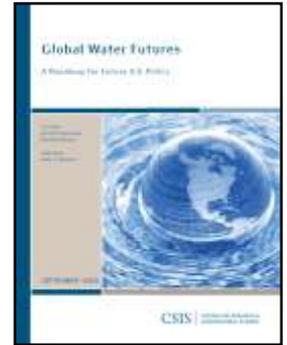
The US and Iraq now face a transition period that may well be as challenging as defeating the insurgency and Al Qa’ida in Iraq. No one can be certain whether setting a timeframe for US withdrawals that ends in 2011 will lead to instability in Iraq, or that such a timeline will not force the US to hand over responsibility to Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) before they are able to do the job. There are still grave problems in the quality and unity of the ISF, which are compounded by Iraq’s sectarian and political divisions and slow programs towards political accommodation. There is nothing wrong with setting broad goals for

withdrawing US forces from Iraq. The US wants to leave Iraq as soon as this is feasible, and Iraqi politics and public opinion see the US as an occupation force. Iraq's Kurds are the only group in Iraq that showed a consistent desire for the US to stay.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080916\\_isf\\_report.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080916_isf_report.pdf)

**GLOBAL WATER FUTURES; A ROADMAP FOR FUTURE U.S. POLICY. Erik R. Peterson and Rachel Posner. CSIS, September 15, 2008**

U.S. policies on the range of pressing international water-related issues—humanitarian relief, human health, economic development, environmental stewardship, and stability and security—are fragmented, underresourced, and insufficiently coordinated. In particular, both the U.S. government’s current organizational structure and the resources it now commits to water-related policies are inadequate for meeting the global water challenge in its current form. And when it comes to addressing future trends involving water, the government’s structure falls far short of what will be required to respond to the mounting complexities—and policy challenges—associated with the dynamic interactions among water, agriculture, the environment, and energy.



To examine ideas on how to reform the structure and procedures of government to address the global water crisis, a working group of individuals representing diverse institutions and perspectives was organized by the CSIS Global Strategy Institute. This report and its recommendations were inspired by the working group and build on many of the valuable comments and reactions that were part of the group’s deliberations.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080915\\_peterson\\_globalwater-web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080915_peterson_globalwater-web.pdf)

**JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY RELATIONS: ALLIANCE UNDER STRAIN. Brad Glosserman. Issues & Insights, Vol. 08. No. 13. CSIS September 10, 2008**

The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) and the Pacific Forum CSIS were delighted in 2008 to once again co-host the 14th annual Japan-U.S. San Francisco Security Seminar on March 28-29, 2008 in the city where the alliance was established. We had much to discuss. The U.S.-Japan security alliance continues to evolve. Changes in Japan, the U.S., and within the alliance, don’t occur within a vacuum. They are a response to, and are affected by, changes in Asia and elsewhere. Political, economic, and military developments are reshaping relationships within the region; Northeast Asia, in particular, is being buffeted by these forces. Officials in both governments are working on ways to deal with those changes. Their ability to focus on the future is another departure from the past and another indicator of recent successes: problems that once threatened to cause crises have been deftly handled by alliance managers.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/issuesinsights\\_v08n13\\_japanese.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/issuesinsights_v08n13_japanese.pdf)

**SECURITY CHALLENGES AND THREATS IN THE GULF: A NET ASSESSMENT. Anthony Cordesman CSIS, September 8, 2008**



The next President and Congress will have to deal with all of the security issues that affect the Gulf, not just the Iraq War and Iranian proliferation. The attached briefing provides a summary overview of the issues that the US and its allies need to address, with supporting graphics and maps.

The presentation shows that the policy challenges go far beyond the US. Both Gulf and US policymakers need to reassess the priorities in dealing with the threats to the Gulf.

Regardless of the outcome of the war in Iraq, the US, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, and other US allies with interests in the Gulf will need to adapt their forces to deal with the real-world threats in the region. They need to make more effective efforts at cooperation, creating forces that are focused on real-world needs for deterrence and defense, and that examine the full range of threats and not merely the most obvious military and security issues.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090808\\_gulfstrategyanalysis.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/090808_gulfstrategyanalysis.pdf)

### **A RESOLUTE STRATEGY ON GEORGIA. Robert E. Hamilton. CSIS, September 4, 2008**

As Russia's occupation of Georgia drags on, it has become increasingly attractive to some analysts to blame Georgia for the conflict, to assert that continued U.S. security assistance to Georgia risks an irreparable fracture in the U.S.-Russia relationship that would threaten progress on issues of greater importance, and to maintain that in any case, the Russian attack has proven that Georgia is militarily indefensible. These analysts go on to conclude that continued U.S. and European military assistance to Georgia could easily be undone by Russia whenever it chooses and hence aid should be limited to humanitarian and economic reconstruction projects. However, such a strategy risks encouraging Russian leaders to continue their occupation of Georgia, undertake further military intimidation of its neighbors, and challenge the United States and its NATO allies more directly. The lessons of U.S. and NATO strategy of firmness and negotiation in the 1970s have relevance today.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080903\\_geo\\_rus\\_article.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/080903_geo_rus_article.pdf)

## **CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)**

### **COUNTER-TERRORISM AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: WAXING FATIGUE, WANING COMMITMENT? The Century Foundation & Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, 9/5/2008**

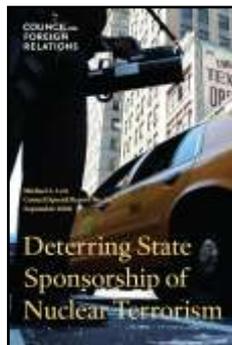
Terrorism officials from dozens of countries came to the United Nations in New York for a two-day meeting of the General Assembly ( 4-5 September 2008) to review their governments' implementation of the U.N. Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted in 2006. The meeting provided an opportunity for The Century Foundation and the Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation to organize a luncheon roundtable to allow candid discussion among those officials, U.N. representatives, U.S. representatives, and terrorism experts on "Counter-Terrorism and the International Community: Waxing Fatigue, Waning Commitment?" on Friday, September 5.

The discussion explored the political priority of counterterrorism as an international issue seven eventful years after the World Trade Center attacks, the readiness of governments to work together – bilaterally or multilaterally – to deal with violent networks, and the obstacles to effective action both in the United Nations and among individual governments.

<http://www.tcf.org/list.asp?type=EV&pubid=235>

## COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

### **DETECTING STATE SPONSORSHIP OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM. Michael A. Levi. CSR No. 39, September 2008**



The basis of nuclear doctrine during the Cold War was deterrence. Nuclear powers were deterred from attacking each other by the fear of retaliation. Today, much of the concern over possible nuclear attack comes in the context of rogue states and terrorism. And since only states are known to possess nuclear weapons, an important question is how to deter them from letting terrorists acquire a device, whether through an authorized transfer or a security breach.

Michael A. Levi analyzes this aspect of deterrence in the post–Cold War world, as well as what to do if deterrence breaks down. He suggests how to discourage states from giving weapons or nuclear materials to terrorists and how to encourage states to bolster security against any accidental transfer. The report also discusses the role of nuclear attribution—the science of identifying the origin of nuclear materials—in deterring transfers, an essential link in assigning responsibility to governments for transfers of nuclear materials.

[http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Nuclear\\_Deterrence\\_CSR39.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Nuclear_Deterrence_CSR39.pdf)

### **CHINA, SPACE WEAPONS, AND U.S. SECURITY. Council on Foreign Relations. Bruce W. MacDonald. September 2008. 08AD1080**

China's successful test of an anti-satellite weapon in 2007, followed by the U.S. destruction earlier this year of an out-of-control U.S. satellite, demonstrated that space may soon no longer remain a relative sanctuary from military conflict. The author illuminates the strategic landscape of this new military space competition and highlights the dangers and opportunities the United States confronts in the space arena.

[http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/China\\_Space\\_CSR38.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/China_Space_CSR38.pdf)  
[PDF format, 71 pages].



### **NORTH KOREA AFTER KIM. Jayshree Bajoria, Staff Writer. Backgrounder. Council on Foreign Relations, September 24, 2008**

The absence of North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il (Chosun Ilbo) from the country's sixtieth anniversary celebrations in September 2008 sparked questions about his health and intense speculation about the future of the country without him. North Korea, a nuclear-armed country under communist rule, is one of the most closed-off societies in the world. A new CFR Council Special Report (PDF) says there is a genuine possibility that North Korea might intentionally transfer nuclear weapons or materials to a terrorist group, and thus merits Cold War-style methods of deterrence from the United States. While some experts believe the country might see some reform in the period after Kim, others see little hope for change, especially in the so far unsuccessful effort to rid North Korea of its nuclear weapons.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/17322/north\\_korea\\_after\\_kim.html?breadcrumb=%2F](http://www.cfr.org/publication/17322/north_korea_after_kim.html?breadcrumb=%2F)

## FOREIGN POLICY IN FOCUS (FPIF)

### **THE COST OF BOOTS ON THE GROUND IN IRAQ. John Basil Utley. FPIF, September 30, 2008**

It takes half a million dollars per year to maintain each sergeant in combat in Iraq. Thanks to a Senate committee inquiry, an authoritative government study finally details the costs of keeping boots on the ground. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), in its report *Contractors' Support of U.S. Operations in Iraq (see page 11)*, compared the costs of maintaining a Blackwater professional armed guard versus the U.S. military providing such services itself. Both came in at about \$500,000 per person per year.

<http://www.fpif.org/fpiftext/5565>

## GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

### **TRANSATLANTIC TRENDS—KEY FINDINGS 2008. German Marshall Fund of the United States, September 2008**



This is an annual public opinion survey that gauges transatlantic relations, reveals that a plurality of Americans and Europeans desire a closer transatlantic relationship, and possess common values on a wide spectrum of issues that could lead to cooperation on international problems.

"Based on common values and shared interests, the survey shows that Americans and Europeans are ready for closer relations," said Craig Kennedy, president of the German Marshall Fund of the United States.

"Whether it's the result of world events, a new U.S. administration on the horizon, or insecurity on several fronts, a new American president

will have the opportunity to not only improve the United States' standing in the world, but perhaps also to ask more of European leaders."

[http://www.transatlantictrends.org/trends/doc/2008\\_English\\_Key.pdf](http://www.transatlantictrends.org/trends/doc/2008_English_Key.pdf)

### **THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA: WHAT HAPPENED AND WHAT NOW? Leaders Debate Georgian War and Russian Relations. German Marshall Fund of The United States, September 1, 2008. Brussels, Belgium**

On September 1, the German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF) held a debate entitled "The war in Georgia and relations with Russia: What happened and what now?" in Brussels, Belgium just before an emergency European Summit began. This debate was intended to give the European audience an opportunity to ask questions of leading people on the issue. The five panelists were: Radoslaw Sikorski, Polish Foreign Minister; Matthew, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs; Temuri Yakobashvili, Georgian Minister for Reintegration; Vladimir Chizov, Russian Ambassador to the European Union; and Eckart Von Klaeden, Foreign Policy Spokesman of the CDU/CSU in the German Bundestag. The debate was moderated by Ronald Asmus, Executive Director of the Transatlantic Center and Strategic Planning at GMF.

Audio of the entire event is available for download:

[http://web.gmfus.org/mp3s/GMFBXLGeorgia\\_09022008.mp3](http://web.gmfus.org/mp3s/GMFBXLGeorgia_09022008.mp3)

## HERITAGE FOUNDATION

### **THE NEED FOR MISSILE DEFENSE. By Peter Brookes. The Heritage Foundation, October 6, 2008**

Despite Iran's runaway nuclear program, North Korea's atomic assistance to Syria, and robust ballistic missile production and testing by Russia and China, a missile defense system for protecting the homeland and U.S. interests overseas remains a controversial idea in some corners. It should not be. The security challenge arising from the proliferation of ballistic missiles and the dangerous payloads they might carry, including weapons of mass destruction



(wmd) like nuclear arms, is a threat that -- in fact -- may be growing. While the Bush administration has taken significant steps to develop sea- and land-based missile defense systems, the next White House and Congress should continue supporting missile defense programs to enhance our national security.

<http://www.heritage.org/Press/Commentary/ed100608a.cfm>

### **PROTECTION AMERICA IN THE NEW MISSILE AGE. Heritage Foundation presents a 33 Minutes Documentary VIDEO**

<http://www.heritage.org/33-minutes/index.htm>

### **THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN AMERICAN POLITICS: A COMPARISON OF THREE REVOLUTIONS. Charles R. Kesler, Ph.D. First Principles #18. Heritage Foundation. September 30, 2008**

Partly as a consequence of President Bush's democracy initiative in Iraq and the greater Middle East—the "forward strategy of freedom," as he calls it—the ideas of natural rights on which our government is based have achieved a prominence that they have not enjoyed in American politics at least since the civil rights movement. This President probably has done more to revive the language of natural rights democracy—the 18th century vernacular of American politics—than any Republican President since Abraham Lincoln.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/Thought/upload/fp\\_18.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Thought/upload/fp_18.pdf)



### **PUTIN'S NAVY, CHÁVEZ'S AMBITION, AND THE CARIBBEAN ADVENTURE. Ray Walser and Mackenzie Eaglen. Heritage Foundation. WebMemo #2082. September 26, 2008**

Almost half a century after the Cuban missile crisis, the Russian navy is coming to the Americas. While the mood in Washington is far from panicked, neither is it mirthful. There is

a sense of discomfort and dissatisfaction with the voyage of the Russian flotilla and concern about where U.S.-Russian and hemispheric relations are headed.

In the coming weeks, media attention will focus on the passage of the Russian squadron into Caribbean waters, where in November it will conduct joint exercises with the Venezuelan navy. Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez extols growing military ties with Russia as a means to escape from under the thumb of U.S. hegemony and to build a multi-polar world. Subsequently, one can count on Chávez to maximize the publicity value of the Russian fleet's presence in American waters and to continue flaunting his anti-American agenda and growing connections with Russia. Incidentally, state and municipal elections will take place on November 23 in Venezuela. For the Russians, the naval maneuvers appear to be a form of payback for U.S. support for the democratic nation of Georgia and for the presence of U.S. warships in the Black Sea.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/LatinAmerica/wm2082.cfm>

**THE DEFENSE TRADE COOPERATION TREATIES WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALIA ADVANCE THE AMERICAN INTEREST. Ted R. Bromund. Heritage Foundation. WebMemo #2090. September 29, 2008**



The Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC), chaired by Sen. Joe Biden (D-DE), announced last week that it was delaying consideration of bilateral defense trade cooperation treaties between the United States and the United Kingdom and between the U.S. and Australia. These treaties are important to advancing U.S. defense and security cooperation with two of its closest allies. They also offer important benefits to U.S. industry and the American military. The SFRC and the Bush Administration must work together to resolve the concerns that led to this delay, and the SFRC must give early consideration to both treaties.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/upload/wm\\_2090.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/upload/wm_2090.pdf)

**TAIWAN'S DEFENSE HOBBLLED BY U.S. ARMS "FREEZE." John J. Tkacik, Jr. WebMemo #2088. Heritage Foundation. September 27, 2008**

The word is sweeping Washington—or at least the Taiwan-watchers in Washington (including those in the Chinese embassy)—that the Bush Administration is continuing its “freeze” of eight major defense packages necessary to Taiwan’s security. President Bush’s failure to submit congressional notifications for the multibillion-dollar Taiwanese arms tranche raises the prospect that he is washing his hands of Taiwan’s security concerns. As Taiwan engages Beijing directly with new initiatives across the Taiwan Strait, its leaders now lack the single most important asset they need to negotiate successfully with Beijing: a strong military defense. The clock is winding down on the current U.S. congressional session, so it is looking increasingly likely that the decision to meet Taiwan’s defense needs will fall to the next Administration.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/wm2088.cfm>

**U.S. STRATEGY MUST ADDRESS AFGHAN-PAKISTAN TENSION. Lisa Curtis. Heritage Foundation. WebMemo #2087. September 26, 2008**

Heightening tensions between U.S. and Pakistani forces along the Afghan-Pakistani border threaten to play into al-Qaeda's agenda of fueling anti-American sentiment among the Pakistani population and causing confusion within the ranks of the Pakistani military about the primary threat to their country. Coalition military strategy must preserve the ability of military forces to defend themselves and defeat al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Additionally, this strategy must promote cooperation with Pakistan to jointly address transnational terrorist threats in the region. Finally, the U.S. must proactively support a comprehensive regional strategy that enhances cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/wm2087.cfm>

**EUROPE, MISSILE DEFENSE, AND THE FUTURE OF EXTENDED DETERRENCE. Baker Spring. Heritage Foundation WebMemo #2080. September 25, 2008**

During the Cold War, the U.S. supported the security of its allies by threatening a possible nuclear response to an attack on them by the Soviet Union. This policy, which was based on retaliatory threats, was referred to as "extended deterrence." Today, the policy of extended deterrence is no less important to overall U.S. security than during the Cold War.

The context, however, is quite different as a result of the rise of the multi-polar world. In this context, it is becoming increasingly clear that the means for applying the policy of extended deterrence is changing in two fundamental ways.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/BallisticMissileDefense/wm2080.cfm>

**UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING: THE U.S. MUST PRESS FOR REFORM. Brett D. Schaefer. Backgrounder #2182 Heritage Foundation. September 18, 2008**

One of the United Nations' primary responsibilities—and the one with which Americans most agree—is to help maintain international peace and security. Since the end of the Cold War, the U.N. Security Council has been far more active in establishing peacekeeping operations. This steep increase in missions was reversed temporarily by the debacles in Somalia, Rwanda, and Bosnia, and missteps in these missions led to a necessary re-evaluation of U.N. peacekeeping.

However, as troubling situations have arisen in recent years, many of them in Africa, the Security Council has found itself under pressure to respond and "do something." The response, for better or worse, has often been to establish yet another peace-keeping operation.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/InternationalOrganizations/bg2182.cfm>



**RUSSIA'S RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR SOUTH OSSETIA AND ABKHAZIA IS ILLEGITIMATE: THEY ARE NOT KOSOVO. By Sally McNamara. Heritage Foundation. WebMemo #2037. August 28, 2008**

Russia has signaled its intention to continue escalating the crisis in Georgia by unilaterally and illegally recognizing the independence of South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

After both failing to abide by the terms of the formal ceasefire negotiated by French President Nicholas Sarkozy and vetoing attempts to resolve the crisis in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said he "now felt obliged to recognize South Ossetia and Abkhazia as other countries had done with Kosovo."

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/upload/wm\\_2037.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/upload/wm_2037.pdf)

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

### **IRAN WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS; Assessing the Consequences for U.S. Policy. By Jacquelyn K. Davis, Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr. IFPA 2008**



We need only ponder the problems posed by an Iran without nuclear weapons to begin to assess the challenges of an Iran in possession of an operational nuclear weapons capability. This report looks forward and assesses the political, strategic, and practical implications of Iran's attainment of a nuclear weapons capability. It assumes that absent strong, unified, multilateral action to impose a strict sanctions regime, a United Nations Security Council (UNSC)-approved embargo, or other tightly enforced trade and financial restrictions, current policies will not be sufficient to prevent Iran from becoming a nuclear weapons

state.

In order to understand more precisely just how a nuclear Iran might manifest its power, this report examines the issue from the perspective of three heuristic models of Iran's proliferation: a defensive Iran, an aggressive Iran, and an unstable Iran. For each of these models, four issue areas are analyzed: the type of nuclear capability that Iran would likely field; the conditions under which Iran might resort to nuclear weapons use or threatened use; the extent to which Iran's military strategy and declaratory policy relating to nuclear weapons possession might embolden Iran and/or its proxies to pursue more aggressive policies in the region and vis à vis the United States; and Iran's potential to transfer nuclear materials to others in the region and/or the implications of a Iranian weapon for nuclear cascading. With the three models providing the framework for analysis, the study then provides a more in-depth assessment of the strategic, political, and operational planning implications of Iran's emergence as a nuclear weapons state.

[http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/Iran\\_with\\_Nuclear\\_Weapon.pdf](http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/Iran_with_Nuclear_Weapon.pdf)

## INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR

### **RECENT ATTACKS IN IRAQ: AL-QAEDA IN IRAQ OR SPECIAL GROUPS? By Claire Russo and Marisa Cochrane. Institute for the Study of War, Backgrounder #35. October 6, 2008**

Over the last month there has been an increase in coordinated, well-planned attacks. While Coalition Forces are still investigating the perpetrators of these attacks, others have been quick to credit al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). Although AQI is still present in Iraq, their networks have been largely disrupted by aggressive operations by Coalition Forces and Sons of Iraq (SoI). Since June 2007, the number of AQI attacks has decreased by eighty percent. Their recent activity has been limited to the use of female suicide bombers on soft targets. It is unlikely that AQI has regenerated its forces and capabilities in such a short period of time.

However, these attacks do coincide with the return of Special Groups from Iran. They are not only a more capable enemy but have frequently conducted these types of complex attacks over the last year. Like AQI, Special Groups have strong motivations to undercut security improvements in order to maintain their operational capability and their criminal financing networks. It is not yet known who is responsible for these recent attacks and it is important to consider all possibilities before passing judgment.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/backgrounder/recent-attacks-iraq>

**THE MALIKI GOVERNMENT CONFRONTS DIYALA. Claire Russo. Backgrounder #34. Institute for the Study of War. September 23, 2008**

With Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) negotiations taking place in Baghdad and the Provincial Elections on the horizon, Iraqi politicians, political parties and factions are jockeying for position and control in the central government and the electorate; perhaps none more so than Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki. The security operations over the last six months have improved Maliki's legitimacy and position in the Iraqi government. Political efforts in Baghdad by Maliki to consolidate power are often impeded by competing political factions and as a result, he is seeking to solidify and expand these gains by pursuing his political objectives through military action when necessary. Recent operations and events in Diyala demonstrate this trend.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/files/reports/Backgrounder%2034.pdf>

**THE ENDGAME IN IRAQ. By General Jack Keane (US, Ret.), Kimberly Kagan, and Frederick W. Kagan. (Published in *The Weekly Standard*). Institute for the Study of War, September 15, 2008)**

With Barack Obama's recent declaration that the surge in Iraq has succeeded, it should now be possible to move beyond that debate and squarely address the current situation in Iraq and the future. Reductions in violence permitting political change were the goal of the surge, but they are not the sole measure of success in Iraq.

The United States seeks a free, stable, independent Iraq, with a legitimately elected representative government that can govern and defend its territory, is at peace with its neighbors, and is an ally of the United States in the war on terror. The Iraqi leadership has made important strides toward developing a new and inclusive political system that addresses the concerns of all Iraq's ethnic and sectarian groups. But it has also taken steps in the wrong direction. An understandable desire to seize on the reduction in violence to justify overly hasty force reductions and premature transfer of authority to Iraqis puts the hard-won gains of 2007 and 2008 at risk. Thus, the president's announcement of new troop withdrawals has come before we even know when Iraq's provincial elections will occur.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/other-work/endgame-iraq-weekly-standard>

**SITUATION REPORT: THE RUSSIAN CRISIS UPDATE. Special Report - Frederick W. Kagan. Institute for the Study of War. 18<sup>th</sup> update, September 13, 2008**

<http://www.understandingwar.org/files/reports/Russian%20Crisis.pdf>

## **SPECIAL GROUPS REGENERATE. Marisa Cochrane. Iraq Report #11. Institute for the Study of War, September 2, 2008**



The greatest threat to stability in Iraq is violence by Iranian-backed militias, known as Special Groups. As Coalition and Iraqi Forces refocused their efforts on combating such groups, they launched a number of offensives in the spring of 2008 that left these Iranian-backed networks fractured and brittle. In the wake of these operations, much of the enemy leadership fled to Iran to reconsolidate and retrain. Now, as US Commanders plan for their return, past enemy behavior can help predict the options available to Special Groups.

This report offers a comprehensive look at this pattern as well as current trends in Iranian-backed enemy activity and the likely enemy response. Having consolidated their networks in Iran, it is highly likely that Special Groups will return to Iraq and rebuild their networks, adopting new tactics to escalate violence accordingly. U.S. Forces and their Iraqi counterparts must thwart such actions by continuing to dismantle Special Groups by targeting leaders, financiers, trainers, and facilitators; by preventing Special Groups and JAM from reestablishing their criminal rings; by continuing to improve the Iraqi Security Forces; and by accelerating reconstruction efforts to improve basic services and reduce popular support for the militia. Disorder and weak government allow Special Groups to operate effectively as a Hezbollah-like organization.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/files/reports/IraqReport11.pdf>

## **INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)**

### **CRISISWATCH N°62, 1 October 2008**



CrisisWatch summarises briefly developments during the previous month in some 70 situations of current or potential conflict, listed alphabetically by region, providing references and links to more detailed information sources (all references mentioned are hyperlinked in the electronic version of this bulletin); assesses whether the overall situation in each case has, during the previous month, significantly deteriorated, significantly improved, or on balance remained more or less unchanged; alerts readers to situations where, in the coming month, there is a particular risk of new or significantly escalated conflict, or a particular conflict resolution opportunity (noting that in some instances there may

in fact be both); and summarises Crisis Group's reports and briefing papers that have been published in the last month.

[http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/crisiswatch/cw\\_2008/cw62.pdf](http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/crisiswatch/cw_2008/cw62.pdf)

### **KOSOVO'S FRAGILE TRANSITION. Europe Report N°196. ICG 25 September 2008**

Kosovo has taken first state-building steps, but the international community has not met its commitments to provide adequate support. A rule-of-law mission (EULEX), the EU's biggest ever European security and defence policy (ESDP) operation, was agreed in February 2008 but has only started to deploy. The International Civilian Office (ICO), projected to supervise independence, is a shell. The UN still functions in part as an interim administration, negotiating arrangements for Kosovo Serbs with Belgrade. The Ahtisaari plan, on the basis of

which 47 states have recognised Kosovo, has been undermined by the international organisations meant to help implement it. The EU and U.S. are struggling to come to terms with Russia's attempts to portray its support for breakaway regions in Georgia as a mirror image of what they did in Kosovo. Most urgent now is for the EU to make EULEX fully operational before year's end and use its leverage with a Belgrade government that wants membership to begin to make pragmatic accommodations to Kosovo's new status.  
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/getfile.cfm?id=3615&tid=5695&type=pdf&l=1>

## INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON FISSILE MATERIALS (IPFM)

**GLOBAL FISSILE MATERIAL REPORT 2008: SCOPE AND VERIFICATION OF A FISSILE MATERIAL (CUTOFF) TREATY. 1 October 2008, 52nd IAEA General Conference, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria**

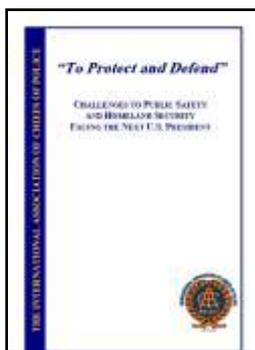
### Speakers:

R. Rajaraman, Co-Chair, International Panel on Fissile Materials and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Arend Meerburg, Former Ambassador of The Netherlands; Shirley Johnson, Former Senior IAEA Official, Tucker Creek Consulting; Alexander Glaser, Program on Science and Global Security, Princeton University, and International Panel on Fissile Materials; Frank von Hippel, Co-Chair, International Panel on Fissile Materials and Professor of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

[http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site\\_down/ipfmbriefing081001.pdf](http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site_down/ipfmbriefing081001.pdf)



## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE



**“TO PROTECT AND DEFEND”: CHALLENGES TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND HOMELAND SECURITY FACING THE NEXT PRESIDENT. National Association of Chiefs of Police. Web posted August 28, 2008. 08AD1050**

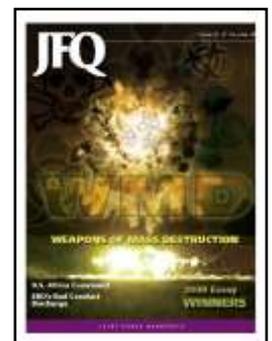
Because every 22.2 seconds, an American is a victim of a violent crime, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is calling on the next president of the United States to establish a National Commission on criminal justice and homeland security. The Commission would be charged with conducting a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system, and would be required to provide the nation with a strategic plan to guide public safety and homeland security efforts in the years ahead.

<http://www.theiacp.org/documents/protectdefend.pdf> [PDF format, 13 pages].

## NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)

**JOINT FORCES QUARTERLY, NO 51. 4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER 2008. October 2008**

[http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq\\_pages/i51.htm](http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/i51.htm)



**DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION À LA FRANÇAISE AND U.S. INTERESTS. By Leo G. Michel. Strategic Forum Forum No. 233. NDU, September 2008**



France has embarked on a transformation of its national security strategy, structures, capabilities, and relationships with Allies and other international partners. At its core, this transformation reflects a growing French consensus that globalization—especially the emergence of new, less predictable threats and vulnerabilities—has profoundly altered defense requirements since the last comprehensive review in the mid-1990s. But President Nicolas Sarkozy, faced with a large budget deficit, is determined to meet those requirements without near-term increases in defense spending.

The White Book on Defense and National Security, which Sarkozy commissioned in August 2007 and approved in June 2008, is designed to serve as the overall blueprint for the transformation process.<sup>1</sup> Supported by its analysis, Sarkozy has reiterated earlier high-profile policy shifts—his declared intent, for example, to see France “take its full place” in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—and ruled on some contentious investment and reform issues. Other pieces of the transformation puzzle, notably the new 5-year defense budget, depend on parliamentary approval.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF233/SF233.pdf>

**ENERGY SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA: CAN INTERDEPENDENCE BREED STABILITY? By Joseph McMillan. Strategic Forum Forum No. 232. NDU, September 2008**



South Asia is projected to play a major role in global energy markets over the next several decades, with India alone expected to become the world’s third largest importer of petroleum by 2030. Satisfying the region’s growing demands will require a heightened degree of energy inter-dependence among historically antagonistic states. Consequently, like it or not, regional leaders will face a tradeoff between traditional desires for energy self-sufficiency and the ambitious development targets that they have set for themselves.

Achieving such growth, therefore, requires that India, Pakistan, and the other countries of South Asia first address the persistent international disputes that hamper cross-border energy trade, establish effective control over presently ungoverned areas, reorient the missions of military forces to some extent, and develop a better understanding of the effects that energy interdependence will have on broader relations with neighbors.

From the U.S. point of view, understanding the multifaceted causal connections that exist among economic development, energy supplies, and security and stability, and how these dynamics are likely to affect South Asian states’ decision-making, may provide points of leverage with which policymakers can shape behavior on a wide range of issues affecting U.S. objectives in the region.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF232/SF232.pdf>

## PEW

### **SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT DECLINES EVEN AS OPTIMISM ABOUT IRAQ SURGES. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, September 24, 2008**

The public is feeling much better about how the war in Iraq is going these days, but at the same time has a sharply diminished appetite for U.S. efforts to deal with an array of global problems. Fewer people than at any point in this decade assign high priority to such foreign policy goals as preventing genocide, strengthening the United Nations, promoting and defending human rights, and reducing the global spread of AIDS and other infectious diseases.

Support for an assertive national security policy has also decreased. Fully 45% say that reducing U.S. overseas military commitments should be a top policy priority, up 10 points since 2004. Notably, even the goal of halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction - a widely shared objective for nearly two decades - is now viewed as less important.

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/965/support-for-global-engagement-declines>

## RAND

### **INTEGRATING INSTRUMENTS OF POWER AND INFLUENCE: Lessons Learned and Best Practices. Co-chairs: Robert E. Hunter (principal author), Edward Gnehm, and George Joulwan. RAND, October 2, 2008**



This report reflects a joint effort of the American Academy of Diplomacy and the RAND Corporation, growing out of a decade's worth of experience, principally gained by the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the European Union, in military interventions abroad and their aftermath. The project brought together senior practitioners from a wide variety of institutions and disciplines (including U.S., allied, coalition, and United Nations military leaders, U.S. and European diplomats, and representatives of private-sector and nongovernmental organizations) to determine what people who were actually involved in operations in Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, and

Afghanistan have learned about "getting the job done." This report is a compilation, a synthesis, and an analysis of lessons learned and best practices regarding the integration of civilian and military intervention across the full spectrum of activities from the time before military intervention takes place through to post-conflict nation-building. It provides guidance for the U.S. and international institutions regarding critical areas of foreign policy and national security in the 21st century.

[http://www.rand.org/news/press/2008/10/02/military\\_interventions.html](http://www.rand.org/news/press/2008/10/02/military_interventions.html)

**THE EFFECT OF PERSONNEL STABILITY ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE; Do Battalions with Stable Command Groups Achieve Higher Training Proficiency at the National Training Center? By: Jeffrey D. Peterson. Dissertation. RAND, October 2008**

In 2003, the Army began transitioning from an individual replacement system to a personnel management system called lifecycle manning, which is based on an assumed causal linkage in which personnel stability leads to higher unit cohesion, which leads, in turn, to increased unit effectiveness. This dissertation empirically tests that assumption by analyzing the direct relationship between personnel stability and unit effectiveness without incorporating cohesion. The analysis applies production function theory with the factor input of interest being increased personnel stability and a production output of unit effectiveness. Using new measures of personnel stability and training proficiency scores from previous RAND research, this research assesses whether battalions with stable leadership achieve higher levels of training proficiency. The analysis results do not show a prevalent or strong relationship between battalion leadership stability and battalion training proficiency. This unexpected result potentially calls into question whether the transition to lifecycle manning should continue in its current form, because there may be more flexibility in officer management than lifecycle manning policies permit.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs\\_dissertations/2008/RAND\\_RGSD234.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2008/RAND_RGSD234.pdf)

## SMALL ARMS SURVEY

**NO STANDING, FEW PROSPECTS: HOW PEACE IS FAILING SOUTH SUDANESE FEMALE COMBATANTS AND WAAFG. Small Arms Survey. Sudan Issue Brief. Number 13 September 2008**



Women and girls formed a significant contingent of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and other armed groups (OAGs)<sup>1</sup> during the first and second Sudanese civil wars (1956–2005). Some fought on the front lines, while others travelled with the armed groups, carrying ammunition and food, and providing sexual services and medical support. Their roles were complex and multifaceted, and while some women served willingly, others were forced into supportive activities against their will. Still others saw their association with male soldiers as the only viable means of livelihood in a country bereft of economic opportunities.

Today, the contributions and activities of South Sudanese female combatants and women associated with armed forces and groups (WAAFG) remain largely unrecognized and undocumented. Their post-conflict status is among the lowest of all groups in South Sudan, regardless of ethnic or tribal background. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005 neither identifies them as a specific group entitled to consideration, nor provides any special compensation for their many sacrifices. As of July 2008, promises of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration

(DDR) remain unfulfilled, and most women who were actively involved in the rebellion remain dependent on male soldiers and security service members.

[http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/sudan/Sudan\\_pdf/SIB-13-no-standing-few-prospects.pdf](http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/sudan/Sudan_pdf/SIB-13-no-standing-few-prospects.pdf)

## STANLEY FOUNDATION



### **INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS FOR AND LEVERS ON US NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY. Stanley Foundation US Nuclear Policy Review Project. Policy Dialogue Brief. September 2008**

American analysts disagree as to whether US nuclear posture affects Washington's ability to pursue its nonproliferation goals. Broadly speaking, one sector of the foreign policy community links nonproliferation to US progress toward fulfilling its Article VI commitments under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Another group of analysts believes that progress toward nuclear disarmament will have no effect and could even encourage proliferation. Compounding this disagreement is the lack of significant evidence supporting either view.

On July 31, 2008, the Stanley Foundation convened a workshop to examine the international implications of US nuclear weapons policy and to assess how much influence the United States has over the proliferation decisions of other nations.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pdb/IntlImplicPDB1008.pdf>

### **IMPROVING US NATIONAL SECURITY: OPTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING US FOREIGN OPERATIONS. Anne C. Richard and Paul Clayman. Stanley Foundation Project Brief, September 2008**



The need to renovate and reinvigorate US foreign operations has been highlighted by the leading presidential candidates, although none of them has laid out a well-developed plan to do so. This essay builds upon the nascent campaign debate to identify the top policy options for the next administration and evaluate how difficult the various proposals would be to implement.

Because US foreign assistance programs have been so prominent in the debate, the authors focus on two prominent options: the call for a new Cabinet-level agency for development and the recommendation to use the State Department's "F process" to improve interagency coordination. Based on their assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of each idea, the authors propose a "hybrid model" that combines the best aspects of both. It consolidates some development agencies without creating major new departments.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/other/RichardClaymanPB908.pdf>

### **NEW POWER DYNAMICS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: EXAMINING US RELATIONS WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA. Conference Report. Stanley Foundation, September 2008**

Southeast Asia is historically a crossroads for great power competition. To explore the region's "New Power Dynamics" at the dawn of the 21st century, and the US role in the region, in 2006 the Stanley Foundation convened a multiyear project to examine US relations with Southeast Asia in this new power dynamic. The project found regionalism—and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in particular—to be in a fluid state that has seen many new initiatives and fostered new regional frameworks. The greatest aspect of this

new momentum is in the economic sector, but there is also an increasing interest among Southeast Asian states in managing regional security affairs. Although the United States is viewed as lagging behind this regional momentum, the project found that there is considerable room for increased US participation in the near term, and US leadership and contributions to multilateral problem solving in the region.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/NPDinSEA908.pdf>

## STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI)

### **UKRAINIAN EXPORTS OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS, 2004-2007, by Paul Holtom. SIPRI, October 2008**

In this new SIPRI paper, Dr Paul Holtom analyses Ukraine's publicly declared exports of small arms and light weapons to Africa in 2004–2007, highlighting potential concerns regarding transfers to Chad, Kenya and Libya. The paper recognizes and commends the steps Ukraine has taken in recent years towards transparency and accountability in its arms exports and suggests how Ukraine could further clarify the intended end-users of its exported weapons and so allay concerns that the weapons may be diverted to rebel groups and conflict zones. The appendix gives a list of published Ukrainian SALW exports for 2004–2007, translated from Ukrainian.

The paper is the first of a series of background papers for a Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs-funded feasibility study on including small arms and light weapons in the SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, focusing on sub-Saharan Africa.

[http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/Ukraine\\_SALW\\_Report.pdf](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/Ukraine_SALW_Report.pdf)

### **THE PRIVATE MILITARY SERVICES INDUSTRY. By Dr. Sam Perlo-Freeman & Elisabeth Sköns. SIPRI Insight No. 1. September 2008**



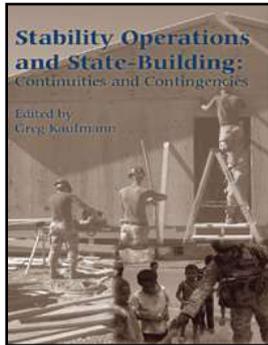
The trend towards increased outsourcing of military activities has led to a rapid expansion of the military services segment of the arms industry in recent decades. Military services as defined here include technical services such as information technology and equipment maintenance, operational support such as facilities management and logistics, and actual armed ‘security’ in conflict zones. Some of the demand for the latter comes not from ‘outsourcing’ as such, but from internal conflict situations where state capacity is weak or absent. This paper discusses the background to the growth of the military services industry and presents an overview of the different types of military service, the size of the market and the companies involved.

The continuing expansion of the private military services industry raises many issues. The view that outsourcing is economically efficient can be challenged on a number of grounds, not least when these services are provided in operationally deployed contexts. The involvement of private companies in assisting military operations in armed conflict situations such as Iraq also raises serious concerns about the democratic accountability of armed forces, the status of civilian contractors in military roles, and the political influence of companies that have a vested interest in the continuation of the conflict.

[http://books.sipri.org/product\\_info?c\\_product\\_id=361#](http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=361#)

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

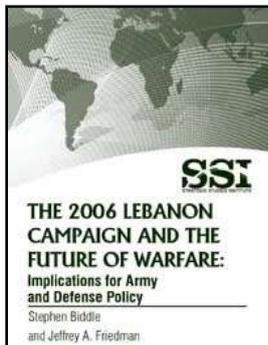
### **STABILITY OPERATIONS AND STATE BUILDING: CONTINUITIES AND CONTINGENCIES. Edited by Colonel Greg Kaufmann, U.S.A., Ret. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, September 30, 2008**



The Department of Defense published its Directive 3000.05, “Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) Operations,” in November 2005, to address this area of state building and stability operations. The process of arriving at this point, however, indicates that no consistent view of the state-building mission area exists as yet. The Strategic Studies Institute’s collaboration with Austin Peay State University allowed for academics, governmental and nongovernmental practitioners, and military personnel to step back and review the entire spectrum of state-building needs as theorized and practiced by modern societies.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB879.pdf>

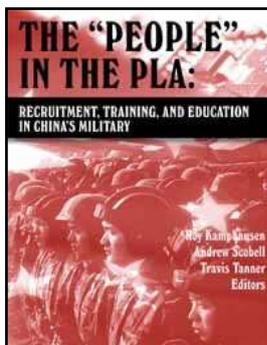
### **THE 2006 LEBANON CAMPAIGN AND THE FUTURE OF WARFARE: IMPLICATIONS FOR ARMY AND DEFENSE POLICY. Authored by Dr. Stephen D. Biddle, Mr. Jeffrey A. Friedman. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, September 25, 2008**



Many now see future warfare as a matter of nonstate actors employing irregular methods against Western states. This expectation has given rise to a range of sweeping proposals for transforming the U.S. military to meet such threats. In this context, Hezbollah’s 2006 campaign in southern Lebanon has been receiving increasing attention as a prominent recent example of a nonstate actor fighting a Westernized state. In particular, critics of irregular-warfare transformation often cite the 2006 case as evidence that non-state actors can nevertheless wage conventional warfare in state-like ways. This monograph assesses this claim via a detailed analysis of Hezbollah’s military behavior, coupled with deductive inference from observable Hezbollah behavior in the field to findings for their larger strategic intent for the campaign.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/PUB882.pdf>

### **THE "PEOPLE" IN THE PLA: RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND EDUCATION IN CHINA'S MILITARY. Edited by Mr. Roy Kamphausen, Dr. Andrew Scobell, Mr. Travis Tanner. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, September 17, 2008**

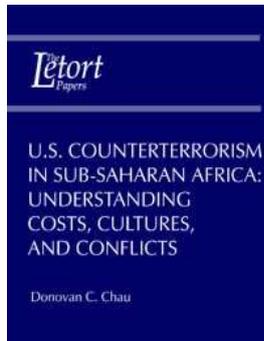


This volume represents the latest in the series published by the Strategic Studies Institute and describes the advances and reforms the PLA has made in its recruitment, officer and NCO training and education, and mobilization. As part of its larger reform effort to modernize and transform its military into a technologically sophisticated force, the PLA has implemented a number of measures aimed at training up a “new-type” officer for its modernized forces—one capable of operating effectively in a technologically advanced “informationalized” environment. This volume sheds light on such

important questions as how the PLA's personnel system is adapting to fulfill the requirements of a military force capable of "winning local wars under informationalized conditions" and how the PLA is cultivating a new generation of officers and what capabilities these new officers will likely possess.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/files/PUB858.pdf>

**U.S. COUNTERTERRORISM IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: UNDERSTANDING COSTS, CULTURES, AND CONFLICTS. Authored by Dr. Donovan C. Chau. Strategic Studies Institute. Monograph. U.S. Army War College, August 27, 2008**



Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has never been the centerpiece of U.S. foreign and defense policy. Yet the current struggle between the United States and its allies against terrorist groups and individuals motivated by Islamic extremism thrusts SSA forward as a front in the global conflict. The author asks, centrally, what is the most effective long-term approach to U.S. counterterrorism in SSA. By comparing views in Washington, DC, with perspectives from SSA, he assesses that a fundamental and dangerous misunderstanding of SSA may be leading U.S. policy astray. Recommending a new grand strategic approach to U.S. counterterrorism policy, he suggests urgently educating a future

generation of analysts, officers, and policymakers on SSA--whose interest must match their knowledge and understanding.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdf/files/PUB821.pdf>

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

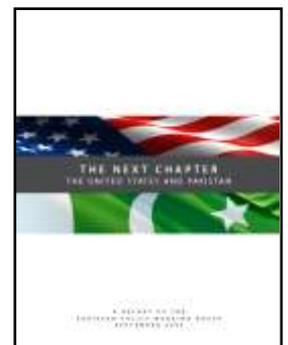
**THE NEXT CHAPTER: THE UNITED STATES AND PAKISTAN-- PAKISTAN POLICY WORKING GROUP REPORT. September 2008.**

On October 2, 2008, the USIP-cosponsored Pakistan Policy Working Group released a report with recommendations to the next administration as it develops its strategic options relating to Pakistan.

The recommendations are endorsed by Richard L. Armitage, former deputy secretary of state and Lee Hamilton, former U.S. representative and co-chair of the 9/11 Commission and the Iraq Study Group.

At the launch, working group member Marvin Weinbaum of the Middle East Institute commented on the genesis behind the project. While there is much news about Iran and North Korea as the preeminent challenges facing the U.S., he said, "As a group, we believe that Pakistan is the single greatest challenge facing the next president."

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr209.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].



**THE FUTURE OF THE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN IRAQ. By Julie Montgomery. USIPeace Briefing, September 2008**

The dramatic improvement in security in Iraq has changed the U.S. policy debate. The Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) are taking a bigger role, the Maliki government's capacity is improving and the U.S. is gradually stepping aside.

A major reduction in the U.S. role is on the horizon, yet critical questions remain. How much influence does the U.S. have on Iraqi internal affairs and on the Iraq it leaves behind? Are there buttons that Washington can push to accelerate political progress? Or is the best solution for the U.S. to get out of Iraq and focus on reallocating resources and shoring up its position worldwide?

<http://63.104.169.51/articles/1011883.996/1.PDF>

**RECONCILIATION STRATEGIES IN IRAQ. David Steele. September 2008. USIP Special Report No. 213**



This report, which is a shortened version of an unpublished working paper written for the United States Institute of Peace in May 2007, examines effective processes of relationship building and dispute resolution, drawing upon the author's three years of experience working with Iraqis. Informed by both Islamic and tribal customs, the report presents a series of steps for breaking out of a cycle of revenge. It also presents elements of an effective negotiation process with illustrations of successful dispute resolution facilitated by trained Iraqis.

David Steele is a program officer in the Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations at the United States Institute of Peace. He serves as senior reconciliation facilitator working to support Provincial Reconstruction Teams on the ground in Iraq.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr213.pdf>

**THWARTING AFGHANISTAN'S INSURGENCY: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH TOWARD PEACE AND RECONCILIATION. Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai. September 2008. USIP Special Report No. 212**



The analysis and conclusions drawn in this report are based on the author's wide range of discussions with ordinary Afghans (men and women), senior government officials, and members of the international community working in or on Afghanistan. Over the course of years, the author has traveled to many places inside Afghanistan and participated in numerous meetings and conferences centered on peace, stability, and reconstruction.

A senior fellow at the United States Institute of Peace in 2007–2008, Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai serves as an adviser to Afghan president Hamid Karzai and vice chair of the Disarmament and

Reintegration Commission. He served as the minister of telecommunications in Afghanistan's transitional government.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr212.pdf>

## THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY

**TERRORIST THREAT AND U.S. RESPONSE: A CHANGING LANDSCAPE. Matthew Levitt and Michael Jacobson (Eds.) *Policy Focus* #86. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, September 2008**



In December 2007, The Washington Institute's Stein Program on Counterterrorism and Intelligence initiated a series of lectures featuring senior U.S. counterterrorism officials. With the Bush administration's second term winding down, the series has given policymakers a chance to assess progress in the war on terror that the nation has made since the September 11 attacks, as well as the challenges that remain. It has also provided valuable insights for the next administration regarding the counterterrorism environment it will inherit and identified where U.S. leaders need to focus their priorities. In this *Policy Focus*, Institute senior fellows Matthew Levitt and

Michael Jacobson compile and analyze seven of these presentations.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=297>

## ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

### **THE NEXT PRESIDENT: MASTERING A DAUNTING AGENDA. Holbrooke, Richard. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 87, No. 5, September-October 2008, pp. 2-24 AA08316**

Summary: Holbrooke, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations from 1999 to 2001 and chief architect of the 1995 Dayton peace agreement, describes the many daunting challenges facing the next administration. To restore U.S. leadership in the world requires drastic change in the domestic U.S. economy and repair to the U.S. reputation around the world. Long-term economic reform requires different national policy on energy and climate change. Repairing the United States' reputation can begin immediately in the next administration by issuing a clear official ban on torture and closing the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay. He says Obama favors diplomacy as the best way for enhancing U.S. power and influence. Except for climate change, he says, McCain takes harder-line positions on international issues than the Bush administration. Currently available online at <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080901faessay87501/richard-holbrooke/the-next-president.html>

### **LIFTING THE BAMBOO CURTAIN. By Kaplan, Robert. *Atlantic Monthly* vol. 302, no. 2, September 2008 AA08317**

Summary: "Democracy will not deliver Burma from being a cobbled-together mini-empire of nationalities, even if it does open the door to compromise among them," says Kaplan, who notes one-third of Burma's population is composed of ethnic minorities living in the country's borderlands. Both China and India are competing for power and influence in resource-rich Burma. Kaplan interviewed four Americans, who declined to be identified, with deep ties to the country. Among their observations: War fatigue has set in and the ethnic tribes show little propensity to fight each other after the regime unravels; the regime's 400,000-man army is prone to mutiny and could easily be unraveled; and, the U.S. should be building friendly relationships with Burma's ethnic minorities. <http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200809/burma>

### **GETTING A PIECE OF THE PIE: LEBANESE WOMEN BECOME DEMINERS. Mills, Marie. *Journal of Mine Action*, vol. 11, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 17-19 AA08301**

Summary: After the conflict between Israel and Hizbollah ended in the summer of 2006, the Lebanese Army and the community of non-governmental organizations sought to address the huge problem of remaining unexploded ordnance in southern Lebanon. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency attracted a surprising number of women recruits for demining training. They formed the first all-women demining team in the Middle East in February 2007, modeled on female demining teams employed previously in Kosovo. Another NGO, DanChurchAid, helped establish a second female team. In Lebanon, the author says, it helped that women were not unaccustomed to tackling physically challenging work outside their homes. Mills said women with ordnance clearing skills should have equal access to employment. Those establishing teams for women should keep in mind that men and women may face different consequences if they are injured by explosive ordnance. And, organizers must consider whether women will be placed at risk if their employment takes them "outside accepted societal norms." This article is available on the Web at <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/11.2/focus/mills/mills.htm>

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