



Security & Defense

Foreign Policy • NATO • Response to Terrorism

June 2010

PREVIEWING

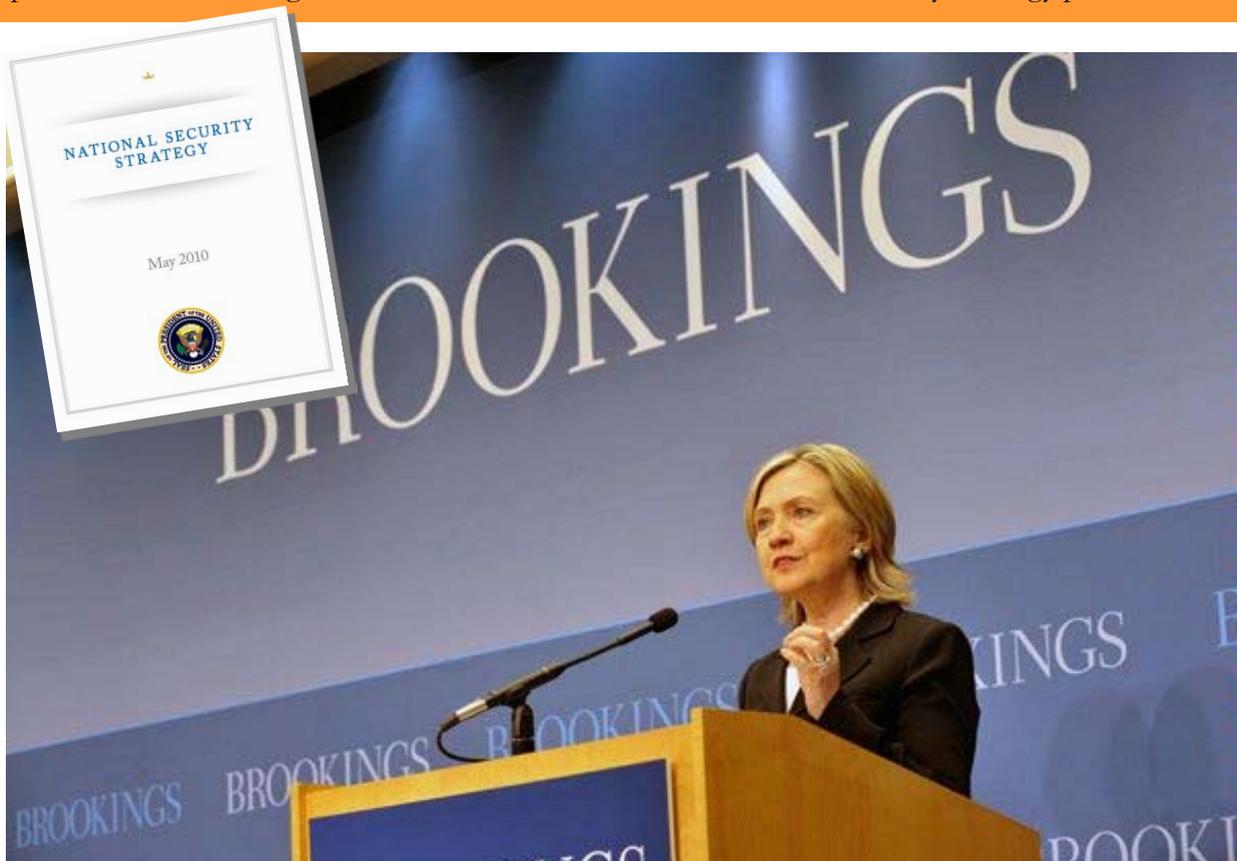
THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY A CONVERSATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HILLARY CLINTON

On May 27, the Managing Global Insecurity Project at Brookings hosted Secretary of State Hillary Clinton for a conversation on the Obama Administration's National Security Strategy (NSS). The Secretary outlined the major points of the NSS, including preventing nuclear proliferation, terrorism and al Qaeda, use of military force, development, and diplomacy.

<http://bit.ly/derewX>

National Security Strategy:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/national_security_strategy.pdf



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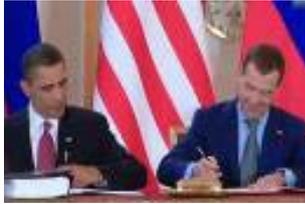
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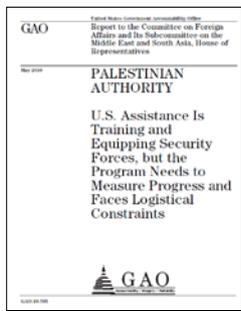


TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON MEASURES FOR THE FURTHER REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS

In Prague on April 8, the two largest nuclear powers in the world sent a clear signal that they will uphold commitments under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by signing the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/140035.pdf>

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1969-1976, VOLUME XIX, PART I, KOREA, 1969-1972. U.S. Department of State. May 4, 2010.

The volume documents U.S. satisfaction with the Republic of Korea's increasing confidence as an international actor, a result of the South's burgeoning economic prosperity and its (uneven) growth in political stability. The Nixon administration was not fully successful at allaying Seoul's misgivings about two of Nixon's most important foreign policy initiatives: the improvement in relations between the United States and China, and the U.S. departure from Vietnam. Park's fears about U.S. reliability added to tensions that resulted from economic competition, especially in the textile trade. [PDF format, 489 pages].
<http://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v19p1/media/pdf/frus1969-76v19p1.pdf>



PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: U.S. ASSISTANCE IS TRAINING AND EQUIPPING SECURITY FORCES, BUT THE PROGRAM NEEDS TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND FACES LOGISTICAL CONSTRAINTS. U.S. Government Accountability Office. May 11, 2010.

The report (1) describes the nature and extent of U.S. security assistance to the PA since 2007; (2) assesses State's efforts to measure the effectiveness of its security assistance; and (3) describes factors that may affect the implementation of U.S. security assistance programs. It analyzes documents; interviews officials and regional experts; and conducted fieldwork in Jerusalem, the West Bank, Israel, and Jordan.
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10505.pdf>

TERRORIST WATCHLIST SCREENING. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Eileen R. Larence. May 5, 2010.

Membership in a terrorist organization does not prohibit a person from possessing firearms or explosives under current federal law. However, for homeland security and other purposes, the FBI is notified when a firearm or explosives background check involves an individual on the terrorist watchlist. This statement addresses (1) how many checks have resulted in matches with the terrorist watchlist, (2) how the FBI uses information from these checks for counterterrorism purposes, and (3) pending legislation that would give the Attorney General authority to deny certain checks. GAO's testimony is based on products issued in January 2005 and May 2009 and selected updates in March and April 2010.
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10703t.pdf>

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM: ACTIONS NEEDED TO FACILITATE THE EFFICIENT DRAWDOWN OF U.S. FORCES AND EQUIPMENT FROM IRAQ. U.S. Government Accountability Office. April 19, 2010.

The drawdown from Iraq is a complex operation of significant magnitude. Established drawdown timelines dictate a reduction in forces to 50,000 troops by August 31, 2010, and a complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq by December 31, 2011. While DOD has made progress toward meeting these goals, a large amount of equipment, personnel, and bases remain to be drawn down. Moreover, escalating U.S. involvement in Afghanistan may increase the pressure on DOD to efficiently execute the drawdown.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10376.pdf> [PDF format, 52 pages].

NUCLEAR WEAPONS. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Web posted April 8, 2010.

In March 2009, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), a separately organized agency within the Department of Energy, completed construction of the National Ignition Facility (NIF). GAO recommends that NNSA take actions to improve its effectiveness in (1) using outside experts to advise on scientific and technical challenges, by ensuring, for example, that the new committee reports to NNSA and advises on ignition activities early, and (2) managing NIC's cost, schedule, and scope. [PDF format, 37 pages].

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10488.pdf>

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)

NO PATH TO GLORY: DETERRING HOMEGROWN TERRORISM. Testimony before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment. Brian Michael Jenkins. May 26, 2010.

This is a transcript of the testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment on May 26, 2010. [PDF format, 11 pages].

<http://bit.ly/bwTTfg>

FISCAL YEAR 2011 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY, CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, AND COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES. Testimony, Terrorism, Unconventional Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee, Committee on Armed Services. Kenneth A. Myers III. April 14, 2010.

Kenneth Myers, director of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and the U.S. Strategic Command Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (SCC-WMD), testified before a House Armed Services subcommittee regarding funding to support his agencies' mission and capabilities. Myers spoke about DTRA's and SCC-WMD's strategy and direction. [PDF format, 23 pages].

http://www.dtra.mil/documents/news/Myers_Testimony041410.pdf



IRAN SANCTIONS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Kenneth Katzman. April 9, 2010.

Numerous laws and regulations have been adopted or issued to try to curb Iran's support for militant groups and slow its weapons of mass destruction programs. The sanctions are intended to reduce the revenue available to Iran's government and to generate domestic pressure within Iran to adopt policies more acceptable to the international community. The wide range of U.S. sanctions restrict U.S.

trade with and investment in Iran, prohibit U.S. foreign aid to Iran, and require the United States to vote against international lending to Iran. [PDF format, 34 pages].

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS20871_20100409.pdf

JORDAN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jeremy M. Sharp. April 9, 2010.

The report provides an overview of Jordanian politics and current issues in U.S.-Jordanian relations. It provides a brief discussion of Jordan's government and economy and of its cooperation in promoting Arab-Israeli peace and other U.S. policy objectives in the Middle East. Several issues in U.S.-Jordanian relations are likely to figure in decisions by Congress and the Administration on future aid to and cooperation with Jordan.

http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL33546_20100409.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages].

MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION: SELECTED LEGAL ISSUES. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. R. Chuck Mason and Cynthia Brougher. April 8, 2010.

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides the freedom to individuals to exercise their religious beliefs without governmental interference, and simultaneously prohibits government actions that benefit followers of one faith over another. At times, when government actions would otherwise burden individuals' religious exercise, the government makes efforts to accommodate the religious practice. However, accommodation of religion to prevent violations of the Free Exercise Clause must be carefully considered in order to prevent violation of the Establishment Clause.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41171.pdf> [PDF format, 20 pages].

NORTH KOREA'S 2009 NUCLEAR TEST CONTAINMENT, MONITORING, IMPLICATIONS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jonathan Medalia. April 2, 2010.

On May 25, 2009, North Korea announced that it had conducted its second underground nuclear test. Unlike its first test, in 2006, there is no public record that the second one released radioactive materials indicative of a nuclear explosion. How could North Korea have contained these materials from the May 2009 event and what are the implications?

[PDF format, 37 pages].

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/nuke/R41160.pdf>

JUDICIAL ACTIVITY CONCERNING ENEMY COMBATANT DETAINEES: MAJOR COURT RULINGS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Jennifer K. Elsea and Michael John Garcia. April 1, 2010.

As part of the conflict with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, the U.S. has captured and detained numerous persons believed to have been part of or associated with enemy forces. Over the years, federal courts have considered a multitude of petitions by or on behalf of suspected belligerents challenging aspects of U.S. detention policy. Although the Supreme Court has issued definitive rulings concerning several legal issues raised in the conflict with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, many others remain unresolved, with some the subject of ongoing litigation. This report discusses major judicial opinions concerning suspected enemy belligerents detained in the conflict with Al Qaeda and the Taliban. [PDF format, 21 pages].

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R41156.pdf>

FEDERAL BUILDING AND FACILITY SECURITY. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Shawn Reese and Lorraine H. Tong. March 24, 2010.

The security of federal government buildings and facilities affects not only the daily operations of the federal government but also the health, well-being, and safety of federal employees and the public. Recent congressional action concerning the security of federal buildings includes P.L. 111-83 (FY2010 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security), which addressed the issue of the transfer of the Federal Protective Service from Immigration and Customs Enforcement to the National Protection and Programs Directorate.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/R41138.pdf>

FEDERAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE THREAT OF BIOTERRORISM: SELECTED ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Frank Gotton and Dana A. Shea. March 18, 2010.

Recent reports by congressional commissions and others, in combination with the inclusion of bioterrorism issues in President Obama's State of the Union address, have increased congressional attention to the threat of bioterrorism. Federal efforts to combat the threat of bioterrorism predate the anthrax attacks of 2001, but have significantly increased since then. Congress, through authorizing and appropriations legislation and its oversight activities, continues to influence the federal response to the bioterrorism threat.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/terror/R41123.pdf>

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT COMMENCEMENT, May 22, 2010

"... this is a different kind of war. There will be no simple moment of surrender to mark the journey's end -- no armistice, no banner headline. Though we have had more success in eliminating al Qaeda leaders in recent months than in recent years, they will continue to recruit, and plot, and exploit our open society. We see that in bombs that go off in Kabul and Karachi. We see it in attempts to blow up an airliner over Detroit or an SUV in Times Square, even as these failed attacks show that pressure on networks like al Qaeda is forcing them to rely on terrorists with less time and space to train. We see the potential duration of this struggle in al Qaeda's gross distortions of Islam, their disrespect for human life, and their attempt to prey upon fear and hatred and prejudice.

So the threat will not go away soon, but let's be clear: Al Qaeda and its affiliates are small men on the wrong side of history. They lead no nation. They lead no religion. We need not give in to fear every time a terrorist tries to scare us."

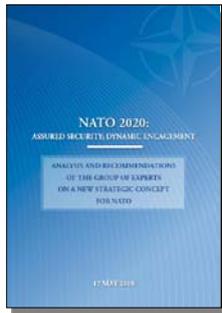
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-united-states-military-academy-west-point-commencement>

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT ON A NEW STRATEGY FOR AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN, March 27, 2009.

After a comprehensive review, the President announced a new strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan that will help defeat Al Qaeda.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/homeland-security>

THE U.S. AND NATO



NATO 2020: ASSURED SECURITY; DYNAMIC ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON A NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT FOR NATO. 17 MAY 2010

A group of experts led by former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has released a report with recommendations and proposals for NATO's new Strategic Concept. NATO's Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, will now use this report as the basis for his drafting of the actual Strategic Concept, to be adopted during NATO's next Summit.

<http://www.nato.int/strategic-concept/expertsreport.pdf>

THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN SECURITY PROJECT

ORDINARY MEASURES, EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS: AN ASSESSMENT OF FOILED PLOTS SINCE 9/11. American Security Project. Germain Difo. May 2010.

The report analyzes 32 attacks that were thwarted since 9/11 to determine which factors led to the plots' successful disruption. The report finds that in the majority of cases, traditional law enforcement techniques and methods developed prior to 9/11, direct and indirect action by concerned citizens, and international law enforcement cooperation contributed significantly to identifying terrorists and preventing attacks. It also finds that post-9/11 legislation and methods were instrumental in disrupting terror plots in only a relatively small number of cases.

<http://bit.ly/9t0I1q>

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION



ARMS CONTROL TODAY, May 2010

Features

New START: Good News for U.S. Security, by Steven Pifer

A New Nuclear Posture, by Morton H. Halperin

Obama's NPR: Transitional, Not Transformational, by Daryl G. Kimball and Greg Thielmann

A Flawed and Dangerous U.S. Missile Defense Plan, by George N. Lewis and Theodore A. Postol

<http://www.armscontrol.org/epublish/1/v40n4>



ARMS CONTROL TODAY, April 2010

Features

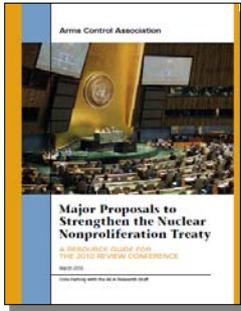
Renewing the Bargain, by Rüdiger Lüdeking

Seizing the Momentum, by Li Hong

Principles and Process, by Henrik Salander

Playing the Nuclear Game: Pakistan and the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, by Zia Mian and A.H. Nayyar

<http://www.armscontrol.org/epublish/1/v40n3>



MAJOR PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY: A RESOURCE GUIDE FOR THE 2010 REVIEW CONFERENCE. By Cole Harvey and ACA Research Staff, March 2010

This report lays out the debates surrounding this essential treaty on issues such as verification, disarmament, the nuclear fuel cycle, and others. It includes a detailed pictorial timeline of the NPT, as well key treaty-related documents. The report is a useful guide for anyone looking to deepen their understanding of this cornerstone of the international

nonproliferation regime.

<http://www.armscontrol.org/system/files/Proposals%20to%20Strengthen%20NPT.pdf>

NEW START VERIFICATION: UP TO THE CHALLENGE. ACA, May 17, 2010

The multilayered limits of the original Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and the elaborate verification measures flowing out of them were born of the difficult negotiations conducted in the waning days of the Soviet Union. The streamlined verification measures in the New START agreement, finalized in April 2010, are an appropriate response to the replacement treaty's specific limits, which are designed to address post-Cold War realities. Combining proof-tested measures from 15 years of START implementation with new approaches to contemporary challenges, New START verification provisions are well suited to fulfill their core function. These provisions promise to permit the same high confidence in compliance achieved when the original START was in force, but will do so with more focused and up-to-date methods, including innovative verification provisions for monitoring deployed warhead ceilings.

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

SENIOR DEFENSE OFFICIALS SUPPORT NEW START, May 13, 2010. ACA, Volume 1, Number 4

The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) signed by the United States and Russia on April 8, 2010 has garnered substantial support from current and former senior national security officials and the U.S. military. As the Senate prepares for formal hearings on New START to begin next week, the following are some of the most prominent recent statements of support.

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

NUCLEAR WEAPONS "MODERNIZATION" MYTHS AND REALITIES, May 12, 2010. ACA, Volume 1, Number 3

Eighteen years after the last U.S. nuclear test, it is abundantly clear that maintaining the reliability of existing U.S. nuclear warheads does not depend on a program of nuclear test explosions. Over the past decade the U.S. Life Extension Program has successfully refurbished major warhead types, and with sufficient resources can continue to do so indefinitely.

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

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES (ACUS)



NATO INITIATIVES FOR AN ERA OF GLOBAL COMPETITION. Atlantic Council. Franklin Kramer. April 2, 2010.

Franklin Kramer, Atlantic Council Vice Chair, recommends five initiatives for NATO designed to respond to global challenges in both the immediate and longer term.

http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/NATOGlobalCompetition_SAGIssueBrief.pdf

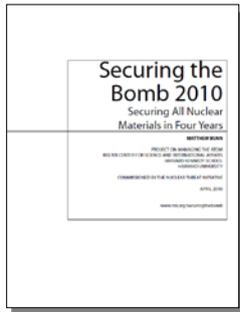
BAKER INSTITUTE

THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING CROSS-BORDER RELATIONSHIPS ALONG A VIOLENT U.S.-MEXICO BORDER FROM THE GROUND UP. James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. Joan Neuhaus Schaan. March 25, 2010.

Long-term, solid relationships are needed among U.S. and Mexican law enforcement agencies in order to help solve the violent situation along the border, says the author.

<http://www.bakerinstitute.org/publications/SEC-pub-TransborderPolicing-032910.pdf>

BELFER CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



SECURING THE BOMB 2010. Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. Matthew Bunn. April 12, 2010.

The report, commissioned by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, finds that, in order to meet the four-year objective President Obama set in Prague in April 2009, global leaders must shift global nuclear security effort into a faster and broader trajectory. [PDF format, 132 pages].

http://www.nti.org/e_research/Securing_The_Bomb_2010.pdf

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

THE DEEPER CRISIS BEHIND THE BLOODSHED ON THE GAZA FLOTILLA. Shibley Telhami, Saban Center for Middle East Policy. The Brookings Institution, June 02, 2010.

The Memorial Day bloodshed in the Mediterranean has readily visible consequences in the loss of innocent lives, the pervasive international anger with Israel, and the significant crisis in Israeli-Turkish relations. However, the tragedy also poses significant challenges to American diplomacy and raises questions that cannot be ignored.

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0602_gaza_telhami.aspx

THOUGHTS ON AN “INITIATIVE STRATEGY” FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF NORTH KOREA. Brookings Institution. Sanghee Lee. April 23, 2010.

The denuclearization of North Korea is of great interest to the international community and is a key premise of international policies toward North Korea and the discussion of reunification of the Republic of Korea. Unfortunately, efforts by the international community to resolve North Korea’s nuclear issue have not produced visible results and the nuclear issue is only one component of the larger problem of North Korea, according to the author.

http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/04_north_korea_lee.aspx



THE ECONOMICS OF INFLUENCING IRAN. Brookings Institution. Suzanne Maloney. March 22, 2010.

Influencing the Islamic Republic of Iran has proven to be a perennial conundrum for American presidents, says the author. The complexity of Iranian politics and the intractability of the problems posed by Tehran’s revolutionary theocracy may explain why, over the course of three decades, each U.S. administration has been forced to revise its initial approach to Iran in hopes of achieving better outcomes. The overall result has been an American tendency to oscillate between engagement and

pressure, with frustratingly limited results. [PDF format, 8 pages].

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/03_economic_pressure_iran_maloney/201003_economic_pressure_iran_maloney.pdf

OBAMA'S NEW NUCLEAR POLICIES: A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Brookings Institution. Michael E. O'Hanlon. April 7, 2010.

With the overlapping events of recent weeks on the nuclear front, the signing of the START Follow-On Treaty and the conclusion of the Nuclear Posture Review, the Obama administration has made a significant and positive mark in dealing with one of the greatest threats to the planet, says the author. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0407_nuclear_arms_ohanlon.aspx

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY: A VIEW FROM THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION. Brookings Institution. Assistant Secretary of State, Philip H. Gordon. March 17, 2010.

On March 17, the Center on the United States and Europe at Brookings (CUSE) hosts Assistant Secretary of State and former Brookings Senior Fellow Philip Gordon for the sixth annual Sakip Sabanci Lecture. In his lecture, Assistant Secretary Gordon offers the Obama administration's perspective on Turkey, its relations with the United States and the European Union and its role in the region and across the globe. [PDF format, 13 pages].

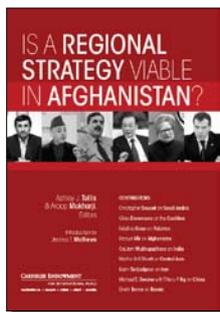
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/events/2010/0317_turkey/0317_turkey_gordon.pdf

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

ISRAELI RAID EXACERBATES REGIONAL TENSIONS AND THREATENS PEACE PROCESS. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Nathan J. Brown et al. May 31, 2010.

Carnegie experts respond to Israel's raid on a flotilla of humanitarian aid ships bound for Gaza, warning that it threatens to destabilize relations between key actors in the region.

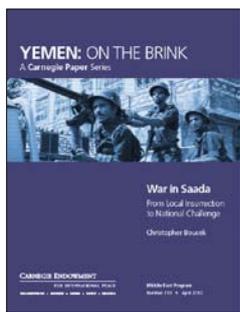
<http://bit.ly/cCKViu>



IS A REGIONAL STRATEGY VIABLE IN AFGHANISTAN. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Ashley J. Tellis and Aroop Mukharji. May 6, 2010.

President Obama made decisive changes to U.S. policy in Afghanistan—increasing forces on the ground, modifying the original goals, and placing a greater emphasis on the need for a regional approach. Leading experts analyze the interests of Afghanistan's neighbors, what they mean in practice, and what it could mean for U.S. policy. [PDF format, 138 pages].

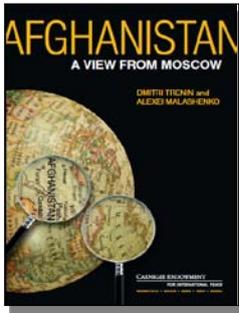
http://carnegieendowment.org/files/afghan_regional_approach.pdf



WAR IN SAADA: FROM LOCAL INSURRECTION TO NATIONAL CHALLENGE. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Christopher Boucek. May 5, 2010.

The Yemeni government is mired in an unwinnable and sporadic civil conflict in the northern governorate of Saada that has weakened the central government, accelerated the economic crisis, and threatens global stability by emboldening al-Qaeda. [PDF format, 26 pages].

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



AFGHANISTAN: A VIEW FROM MOSCOW. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dmitri Trenin and Alexei Malashenko. Apr.27, 2010

Despite its importance, Russia's perspective has been missing from many previous analyses of coalition policy in Afghanistan. Dmitri Trenin and Alexei Malashenko fill that gap with a report that takes a different look at the coalition's involvement in Afghanistan. They conclude that Moscow is an essential part of the Afghan equation that is often overlooked.

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

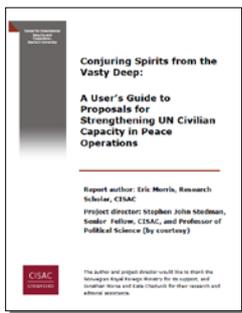
CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS

IMPLEMENTING THE REPEAL OF "DON'T ASK, DON'T TELL" IN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES. Center for American Progress. Lawrence J. Korb et al. Mar 23, 2010.

The report outlines why implementing the repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" can be accomplished quickly and would require few changes in military regulations and practices. The authors find that most existing regulations are already neutral with respect to sexual orientation and therefore don't need to be modified. Others will require minor changes through legislation or additional executive guidance. [PDF format, 56 pages].

http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/03/pdf/dadt_repeal.pdf

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY & COOPERATION

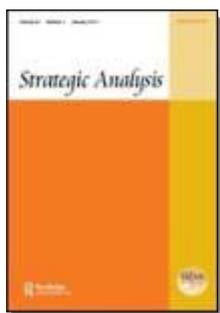


CONJURING SPIRITS FROM THE VASTY DEEP: A USER'S GUIDE TO PROPOSALS FOR STRENGTHENING UN CIVILIAN CAPACITY IN PEACE OPERATIONS. Report by Eric Morris - Research Scholar at CISAC. May 2010

This report examines the civilian capabilities that must be deployed early in a United Nations peace operation. All too often, analysts emphasize expansive civilian inputs into multi-dimensional peace operations at the expense of meaningful identification of which inputs are truly critical in the immediate aftermath of war. This report focuses on what we consider

to be a first-priority responsibility: the establishment or restoration of basic standards of security and protection for citizens of the host country. This specific focus will be placed within the wider debate over the ability of the United Nations to provide appropriate levels of skilled civilian personnel and financing in a timely manner.

<http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/22918/cisaccivilianpeacereport.pdf>



INDIA AND THE NPT. Leonard Weiss - CISAC Affiliate. Published by Strategic Analysis, Vol. 34 no. 2, March 2010

India's nuclear development has been accompanied by a dual track strategy of developing and building weapons while criticizing the non-proliferation regime as discriminatory and simultaneously making public statements and proposals in favor of nuclear disarmament. But with international progress likely on aspects of nuclear disarmament over the next few months, India will be in the spotlight at the forthcoming 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference to help move the disarmament and non-proliferation agenda forward. This article proposes that India meet this

challenge by announcing specific commitments on permanently ending nuclear testing and plutonium production for weapons by a set date.

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

CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY

CNAS EXPERTS COMMENT ON PRESIDENT OBAMA'S NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY, May 27, 2010

The Center for a New American Security's national security experts offered their comments following the release of the Obama Administration's new National Security Strategy.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4519>



AMERICA'S EXTENDED HAND: ASSESSING THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY. Kristin M. Lord, Marc Lynch. CNAS Report, 05/19/2010

This report analyzes the public engagement dimension of three key foreign policy areas – relations between the United States and the Muslim world, combating violent extremism and promoting democracy and human rights – and four countries of strategic importance, including Iran, China, Afghanistan and Pakistan. By focusing on these salient aspects of foreign policy, the authors – CNAS Vice President and Director of Studies Kristin

Lord and Non-Resident Senior Fellow Marc Lynch – identify strengths and weaknesses of the administration's efforts to date, and glean early lessons learned to ensure the administration's foreign policy goals are met.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4485>



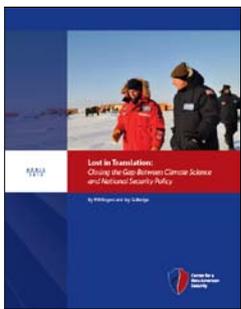
LEVERAGE: DESIGNING A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN FOR AFGHANISTAN. Andrew Exum. CNAS Report, 05/06/2010

This report notes that America's counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan has focused more on waging war at the operational and tactical levels at the expense of the strategic and political levels.

“In the end, by having so vocally and materially committed to the Karzai regime, the United States and its allies are tied to its successes and failures. The goal, then, should be to maximize the former and minimize the latter through focused application of U.S. leverage,” writes CNAS

Fellow and author Andrew Exum. “Designing a political campaign minimizes the role luck plays in whether the United States and its allies are successful.”

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4427>

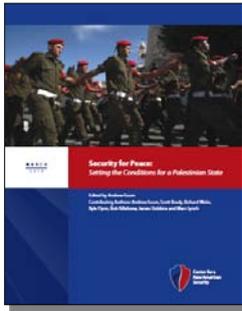


LOST IN TRANSLATION: CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN CLIMATE SCIENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY. Center for a New American Security. Will Rogers and Jay Gullledge. April 25, 2010.

National security policymakers point to climate change as a key trend that will shape the current and future global security environment, but do not always have the scientific information they need to plan and prepare for the security challenges it may cause. The report explores the gap between the science and policy communities and offers recommendations for how

they can work together to ensure the United States can effectively plan for the national security implications of climate change.

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Lost%20in%20Translation_Code406_Web_0.pdf



SECURITY FOR PEACE: SETTING THE CONDITIONS FOR A PALESTINIAN STATE. Center for a New American Security. Web posted April 20, 2010.

The report looks beyond the issues of the day and focuses on what an international peacekeeping force to defend a two-state solution in the Middle East might look like. Though no individual case study can replicate the challenges of the Middle East, the authors extract lessons learned from other peacekeeping operations - including military and political lessons - that could be applicable. [PDF format, 108 pages].

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/MEPP_Exum_March2010_code512_WEB%20report.pdf



PROMOTING THE DIALOGUE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND U.S. GROUND FORCES. Center for a New American Security. Christine Parthemore. April 7, 2010.

At a time when U.S. ground forces must wage two protracted wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, design overarching visions for future needs and plan and equip accordingly, analyzing how climate change might affect the Army, Marine Corps and National Guard might seem like an abstract exercise. Yet ensuring U.S. security has always required understanding and planning for the trends and threats America is likely to face in the

future. As such, serious consideration of how climate change will affect the future operating environment, related missions, equipment and capabilities is certainly warranted, according to the report.

http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Promoting_Dialogue_ClimateChange&GroundForces_Parthemore_April2010_code408_workingpaper.pdf

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)

THE AFGHAN WAR. Anthony H. Cordesman. CSIS Report, May 24, 2010

No one can visit Afghanistan without seeing both the threat and the progress. After eight years of failing to respond, the US, its allies, and the Afghan government are finally preparing for the kind of campaign that might win the war. The necessary resources are gradually being put in place.

<http://csis.org/publication/afghan-war-0>



EUROPEAN DEFENSE TRENDS: ANNOTATED BRIEF | BUDGETS, REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS, AND THE INDUSTRIAL BASE. By Guy Ben-Ari et al. CSIS, May 18, 2010

An in-depth understanding of the supply and demand sides of the European defense market and the regulatory framework that governs it is critical to assessing broader European defense policies and capabilities. This annotated briefing assesses defense budgets in 2001–2008 for 37 European countries (the demand side), developments in the regulatory framework governing European defense trade, and the financial health of

the European defense and security industrial base (the supply side). It then integrates the analysis from these three elements to generate a new way of looking at the European defense market. This briefing continues the CSIS research on European defense spending originally published in 2008. http://csis.org/files/publication/100518_European_Defense_Trends.pdf

The full report on which this briefing is based will incorporate new 2009 data and will be published in summer 2010. It will be available at <http://csis.org/program/european-defense-integration>

SHAPING AFGHAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES; WHAT IT WILL TAKE TO IMPLEMENT PRESIDENT OBAMA'S NEW STRATEGY. Anthony H. Cordesman, Adam Mausner and Jeffrey Carson. CSIS, Apr 20, 2010

The US and its allies cannot, however, win by rushing Afghan force development and generating force numbers at the cost of force quality. Nothing about current ISAF plans indicates that this is ISAF's intent, but the past is scarcely one that builds trust in US and allied political leadership at the national level. There is a grim history of false promises and reassurances -- and of official reporting by the US Department of Defense that has failed to honestly reflect the problems in the Afghan force development effort and the limits to real world level of progress that has been made.

<http://csis.org/publication/shaping-afghan-national-security-forces-0>

CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

DEALING WITH IRAN: TIME FOR A "MIDDLE WAY" BETWEEN CONFRONTATION AND CONCILIATION. Geneive Abdo, The Century Foundation, 4/15/2010

In February 2010, the insideIRAN project at The Century Foundation and the National Security Network convened the first meeting of what will be a twelve to eighteen-month Iran-U.S. Advisory Group, bringing together Iranian activists with close ties to Iran's opposition, including the Green Movement, with European and American current and retired officials and diplomats.

The advisory group's discussions highlighted a number of insights about Iran today that often are lost in public discussion; they also highlighted the role that communications technology can play in enabling civil society and the Green Movement to work effectively, and in preventing the Iranian government from using such technology to censor and control civil society.

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

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

IS IT TIME TO REEVALUATE THE GAZA BLOCKADE? By Max Fisher on June 03, 2010

Israel's blockade on the Palestinian territory of Gaza has come under new international scrutiny after nine activists, possibly including an American citizen, were killed by Israeli soldiers attempting to keep an aid flotilla from reaching Gaza. The incident has already drawn the involvement of the United Nations and possibly NATO, with some observers suggesting it could have serious consequences for the Middle East peace process. But should it change Israel's blockade policy? Or does it underscore the need to keep certain materials and people out?

<http://www.theatlanticwire.com/opinions/view/opinion/Is-It-Time-to-Reevaluate-the-Gaza-Blockade-3844>

PAKISTAN'S NEW GENERATION OF TERRORISTS. Council on Foreign Relations. Jayshree Bajoria. May 6, 2010.

Pakistan has emerged as a terrorist sanctuary for some of the world's most violent groups, including al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and homegrown militants, that threaten the stability of Pakistan as well as the region. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/15422/pakistans_new_generation_of_terrorists.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder

IRAN-U.S. FACEOFF AT UN. Council on Foreign Relations. Ray Takeyh and Bernard Gwertzman. May 4, 2010.

The dueling speeches at the UN suggest a continued impasse on Iran's nuclear program, says CFR's Ray Takeyh. And Iranian politics make that unlikely to change anytime soon.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/22047/iranus_faceoff_at_un.html

FIFTEEN NUCLEAR AGENDAS TO WATCH. Council on Foreign Relations. Toni Johnson. April 30, 2010.

The Review Conference of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty gets underway amid new concerns about Iran and North Korea and disputes between nuclear haves and have-nots.

Fifteen countries will play a special role in the debate. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://bit.ly/cetxo0>

ROUGH DIPLOMATIC WATERS ON KOREAN PENINSULA. Council on Foreign Relations. Scott A. Snyder. April 28, 2010.

Absent evidence of N. Korea's involvement, S. Korea's response to the recent sinking of one of its ships has been measured. But public anger about the incident will impact June elections and increase scrutiny of the defense ministry, says CFR Korea expert Scott Snyder. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/22003/rough_diplomatic_waters_on_korean_peninsula.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief

PROFILE: AL-QAEDA IN IRAQ (A.K.A. AL-QAEDA IN MESOPOTAMIA). Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. April 26, 2010.

The U.S. military officials have called al-Qaeda in Iraq 'public enemy No. 1,' but some experts question the militant group's capabilities and relevance. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/14811/profile.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder

FOR OBAMA, VEXING DETAINEE DECISIONS LOOM. Council on Foreign Relations. April 14, 2010.

The Obama administration, at first swift to move away from Bush-era detainee practices, has found itself struggling through a political and legal thicket about where and how to try those accused of war crimes, according to the author.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21895/for_obama_vexing_detainee_decisions_loom.html

A CHANCE TO BOOST NUCLEAR SECURITY. Council on Foreign Relations. Tanya Ogilvie-White. April 12, 2010.

The summit in Washington may produce commitment to a plan for securing nuclear materials, largely because of President Obama's willingness to commit the U.S. to nonproliferation and disarmament goals, says expert Tanya Ogilvie-White. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21864/chance_to_boost_nuclear_security.html

CHECHEN TERRORISM (RUSSIA, CHECHNYA, SEPARATIST). Council on Foreign Relations. Preeti Bhattacharji. April 8, 2010.

Chechnya has been plagued by two wars and an ongoing insurgency since the fall of the Soviet Union. In recent years, Chechen militants have escalated attacks in the North Caucasus and revived bombings in Moscow. [HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/9181/chechen_terrorism_russia_chechnya_separatist.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder

IRAQ: STRUGGLING THROUGH ‘HIGHEST RISK’ WINDOW. Council on Foreign Relations. Brett H. McGurk. April 7, 2010.

Until the last six or seven days, violence in Iraq had become cyclical and predictable over the past year, with large bombings taking place every ninety days. This past week has seen something altogether different in character, and potentially destabilizing. Targets have been Iraqi civilians, and the attacks have come with greater frequency and scope than seen in over a year. General Raymond Odierno, the commander of U.S. forces in Iraq, has called the ninety days after an election the "window of highest risk," and we are smack in the middle of that window now. The author says that the August timeline of withdraw should not be ironclad. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/21842/iraq.html>

STRENGTHENING THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION REGIME. Council on Foreign Relations. Paul Lettow. April 2010.

With a treaty review set for May, the report discusses ways to alleviate pressures on nuclear security, including tightening sanctions on Iran and strengthening the nonproliferation regime. [HTML format with links].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21807/strengthening_the_nuclear_nonproliferation_regime.html

STATE SPONSORS: CUBA. Council on Foreign Relations. March 23, 2010.

The U.S. State Department continues to list Cuba as a state sponsor of terror, though most experts say the country no longer poses a threat to U.S. national security.

[HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/9359/state_sponsors.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder

U.S.-ISRAEL: TIME FOR AN ‘HONEST’ TALK. Council on Foreign Relations. Bernard Gwetzman et al. March 22, 2010.

President Obama's scheduled meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu should stress that any rejection of a peace settlement will erode the U.S.-Israeli relationship, says Middle East diplomatic historian William B. Quandt. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.cfr.org/publication/21707/usisrael.html>

OBAMA’S MISSED OPPORTUNITY IN INDONESIA. Council on Foreign Relations. Joshua Kurlantzick. March 20, 2010.

President Obama must not let his postponed trip to Indonesia scuttle U.S. plans to forge a lasting strategic partnership with an emerging world power, writes CFR's Joshua Kurlantzick.

[HTML format, various paging].

http://www.cfr.org/publication/21664/obamas_missed_opportunity_in_indonesia.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES



NEW PLAYERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. Rajan Menon and S. Enders Wimbush. GMFUS, 6/2/2010

The number of new states seeking some combination of economic, energy, and security gains in the Mediterranean is increasing. Some have historical ties with the Mediterranean region and the Maghreb and are trying to build or rebuild economic and security ties. Others probably see the Mediterranean region through both short- and longer-term filters that reveal more immediate economic interests but that eventually converge with a larger strategic plan. Still others see purely economic benefits, and

a few see purely security benefits. The emerging strategic landscape in the Mediterranean is being constantly shaped by the entry of new players-China, India, Brazil-with strategies that reflect their special economic and security concerns and the re-entry of some old ones-e.g., Russia-with strategies that remind us of pre-Cold War objectives. The landscape is changing rapidly, the dynamics of the individual actors and of their possible combinations are fluid, and the trajectories of their strategies are far from clear. It is of course impossible to know everyone's motivation, but it is possible to identify a number of emerging issues and patterns of behavior with some confidence.

http://www.gmfus.org//doc/GMF_WimbushMenonPaper0528.pdf

URANIUM SWAP DECLARATION IMPROVED TURKEY'S HAND. Özgür Ünlühisarçıklı. Published in the *GlobalPost*, May 19, 2010

The joint declaration of the ministers of foreign affairs of Turkey, Iran and Brazil signed on Monday came as a surprise to the international community. But the United States' reaction to the uranium swap agreement, and the Turkish interpretation of this reaction, once more highlighted the gap between the U.S. and Turkey in their approaches to what is one of the most important issues on the transatlantic agenda.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/worldview/100519/opinion-uranium-swap-declaration-improved-turkeys-hand>

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

PROTECT AMERICA FROM WHAT? Peter Brookes. Heritage Foundation Web Memo, June 1, 2010

While Americans focus on the significant challenges at home, they must also not forget the growing national security challenges that our nation faces abroad. The world remains a dangerous place, populated with states and groups that hold—or could hold—America and its interests around the world at risk.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/06/Protect-America-from-What>

MANAGING ALLIANCES IN AN UPSIDE-DOWN WORLD. The Heritage Foundation. Walter Lohman. May 10, 2010.

America's network of alliances is critical to maintaining our role as the Asia-Pacific's indispensable, predominant power. Seemingly, all sides of the debate over U.S. Asia policy converge on this key point, and, to its credit, the Administration has logged its fair share of frequent flyer miles and speech text underscoring it. But what is the network's purpose, the report asks. [HTML format, various paging]. <http://bit.ly/buuzq4>

U.S. STRATEGY AGAINST MEXICAN DRUG CARTELS: FLAWED AND UNCERTAIN. The Heritage Foundation. Ray Walser. April 26, 2010.

Mexican drug cartels virtually rule large parts of Mexico, with violence and murder spilling across the U.S. border. In 2009, the death toll reached a high of more than 9,000. Ray Walser lays out the comprehensive plan that the U.S. should follow to stem the tide of drug violence—or pay even higher costs down the road. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/04/US-Strategy-Against-Mexican-Drug-Cartels-Flawed-and-Uncertain>

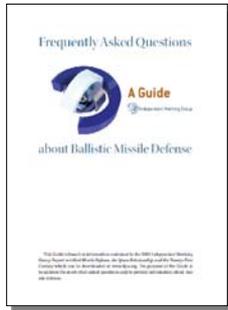
LEADERSHIP CHANGE IN NORTH KOREA – WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE U.S. The Heritage Foundation. Bruce Kingner. April 7, 2010.

North Korean dictator Kim Jong-il's faltering health has raised concerns about regime stability. Succession rumors have been swirling for years, with Kim's third son, Jong-eun, currently rumored to be Kim's favored choice. But regardless of whether leadership stays in the family or

is wrested away by a challenger, a new North Korean leader is likely to keep in place the same belligerent policies--toward South Korea, toward China and Japan, and toward the U.S. If succession does not go smoothly, and if the North Korean regime were to collapse, the ensuing chaos would require immediate action by the U.S. and its Asian allies to restore stability, provide humanitarian relief, and search for and prevent the distribution of WMDs, says the report. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/04/Leadership-Change-in-North-Korea-What-it-Means-for-the-US>

INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS, INC. (IFPA)



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE: A GUIDE BY THE INDEPENDENT WORKING GROUP, IFPA, 2010, 23 pp

This guide is based on information contained in the 2009 Independent Working Group Report entitled Missile Defense, the Space Relationship, and the Twenty-First Century. The purpose of the guide is to address the most often asked questions and to provide information about missile defense.

<http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/FAQ-bmd.pdf>

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

RETURNING HOME FROM IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF READJUSTMENT NEEDS OF VETERANS, SERVICE MEMBERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES. Institute of Medicine. March 31, 2010.

Nearly 1.9 million U.S. troops have been deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq since October 2001. Many service members and veterans face serious challenges in readjusting to normal life after returning home. The book presents findings on the most critical challenges, and lays out the blueprint for the second phase of the study to determine how best to meet the needs of returning troops and their families.

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12812

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR



CONSOLIDATING PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN. Kimberly Kagan, Carl Forsberg. Institute for the Study of War, June 1, 2010

Dozens of Private Security Companies (PSCs) operate in Kandahar city and province, frequently doubling as the militias of local powerbrokers. These armed groups also operate on a contractual basis to provide security for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and private, Afghan companies. Because PSCs are under the control of powerful individuals, rather than the Afghan National Security Forces, they compete with state security forces and interfere with a government

monopoly on the use of force. There is growing pressure from ISAF and within the Afghan government to reform and regulate these companies. An initiative underway to consolidate the security companies in southern Afghanistan is likely to exacerbate the problems caused by PSCs, rather than reducing their influence.

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

FACT SHEET: GOVERNMENT FORMATION IN IRAQ. Marisa Cochrane Sullivan. Institute for the Study of War, May 17, 2010

http://www.understandingwar.org/files/FactSheet_UpdateGovFormationIraq1.pdf

AFGHANISTAN - ORDER OF BATTLE. Institute for the Study of War, May 2010.

This Afghanistan ORBAT (in Adobe Acrobat format) describes the location and area of responsibility of all American units in Afghanistan, down to the battalion level, updated as of May 2010. ISW derives all information in the Order of Battle from open sources that are readily available and cited in the document.

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

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)**STEPS TOWARDS PEACE: PUTTING KASHMIRIS FIRST. ICG Asia Briefing N°106 3 Jun 2010.**

India and Pakistan have consistently subjected Kashmiri interests to their own national security agendas and silenced calls for greater autonomy. With the start of their composite dialogue – comprehensive negotiations to resolve all contentious bilateral issues, including Kashmir, launched in February 2004 – both appeared willing to allow more interaction across the Line of Control (LOC) but failed to engage Kashmiris in the process. As a result, they did not take full advantage of opportunities to enhance cross-LOC cooperation by identifying the most appropriate Kashmir-specific confidence-building measures (CBMs), and bureaucratic resistance in both capitals resulted in uneven implementation of even those that had been agreed.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/asia/south-asia/kashmir/B106-steps-towards-peace-putting-kashmiris-first.aspx>

SOUTH OSSETIA: THE BURDEN OF RECOGNITION. Europe Report N°205, 7 June 2010

All parties involved in the South Ossetia conflict should work to ensure freedom of movement and other basic cooperative mechanisms without status or other political preconditions, so as to reduce the risk of instability and meet basic local needs.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/europe/205%20South%20Ossetia%20-%20The%20Burden%20of%20Recognition.ashx>

A FORCE IN FRAGMENTS: RECONSTITUTING THE AFGHAN NATIONAL ARMY. International Crisis Group. May 12, 2010.

Although the Afghan National Army could help stabilise the country, many challenges remain, including lack of leadership, low literacy, and poor logistics capabilities.

<http://bit.ly/aKnMYA>

TIPPING POINT? PALESTINIANS AND THE SEARCH FOR A NEW STRATEGY. International Crisis Group. April 26, 2010.

After almost two decades of unsuccessful U.S.-sponsored negotiations, Palestinians are re-evaluating their approach to peace. [PDF format, 50 pages].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Israel%20Palestine/95%20Tipping%20Point%20-%20Palestinians%20and%20the%20Search%20for%20a%20New%20Strategy.ashx>

TURKEY AND THE MIDDLE EAST: AMBITIONS AND CONSTRAINTS. International Crisis Group. April 7, 2010.

Turkey's sometimes controversial new Middle East activism is an asset to the E.U. and U.S., and attractive in the region, but only if Ankara pursues its long-standing integration with the West, according to the report. In the past several years, Ankara has launched multiple initiatives aimed at stabilizing the Middle East by facilitating efforts to reduce conflicts and engaging in multilateral regional platforms. The report assesses the country's growing regional engagement within the broader frame of its foreign and trade policy.

http://www.crisisgroup.org/library/documents/europe/203_turkey_and_the_middle_east__ambitions_and_constraints.pdf

LIBYA/CHAD: BEYOND POLITICAL INFLUENCE. International Crisis Group. March 23, 2010.

Libya's peace diplomacy in Chad has met with some success, but lack of follow-up to implement the deals suggests Muammar Gaddafi is less interested in the country's long-term stabilisation than in asserting his regional influence. The report examines how Libya's foreign policy towards Chad has evolved from open imperialism to support in peace negotiations with Chad's armed rebellion and its neighbour Sudan. Libya has been the most important country for Chad since Gaddafi came to power in 1969, but its approach has had mixed results.

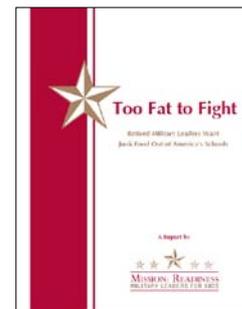
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=6561&l=1>

MISSION: READINESS MILITARY LEADERS FOR KIDS

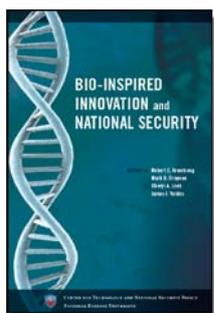
TOO FAT TO FIGHT: RETIRED MILITARY LEADERS WANT JUNK FOOD OUT OF AMERICA'S SCHOOLS. Mission: Readiness Military Leaders for Kids. April 2010.

More than 9 million young adults – 27 percent of all Americans age 17 to 24 – are too overweight to join the military, according to the report. Declaring that escalating rates of child obesity pose a serious threat to national security, retired military leaders joined Sen. Richard Lugar (R-IN) and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack in support of new child nutrition legislation to help reduce the obesity epidemic and expand the pool of healthy young adults available for military service.

http://cdn.missionreadiness.org/MR_Too_Fat_to_Fight-1.pdf



NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)



BIO-INSPIRED INNOVATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY. Robert E. Armstrong et al. Center for Technology and National Security Policy. National Defense University, May 2010.

Despite various treaties and protocols, offensive biological weapons use has continued to this day, with the anthrax attacks of 2001 being the most recent incident. Such activity has led to a strong defensive program, with medical science developing numerous countermeasures that have benefited both civilian and military populations. But that is the "old" biological warfare. Covert programs for the development of novel weapons will advance; likewise, the development of countermeasures will also continue. The present volume, however, does not address these issues. Rather, it reviews and analyzes current research and likely future developments in the life sciences and how they will significantly

influence the biological material available to warfighters—not as weapons systems, but as augmentation to currently available equipment. This is the “new” face of biological warfare.
<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/pdf/bio-inspired.pdf>



PRIORITIZING STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN SOUTH ASIA. Robert B. Oakley and T.X. Hammes. *Strategic Forum* 256. NDU, JUNE 2010

The focus on the war in Afghanistan has prevented the United States from developing a South Asia strategy rooted in the relative strategic importance of the nations in the region. India, a stable democracy enjoying rapid growth, clearly has the most potential as a strategic partner. Pakistan, as the home of al Qaeda leadership and over 60 nuclear weapons, is the greatest threat to regional stability and growth.

Yet Afghanistan absorbs the vast majority of U.S. effort in the region. The United States needs to develop a genuine regional strategy. This paper argues that making the economic growth and social reform essential to the stability of Pakistan a higher priority than the conflict in Afghanistan is a core requirement of such a strategy.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/StrForum/SF256.pdf>

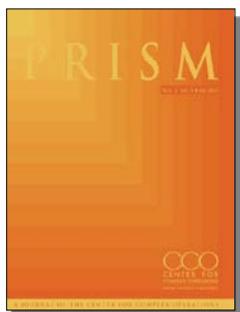


AFRICA'S IRREGULAR SECURITY THREATS: CHALLENGES FOR U.S. ENGAGEMENT. Andre Le Sage. *Strategic Forum*, No. 255. NDU May 2010

This paper provides an overview of Africa's irregular, nonstate threats, followed by an analysis of their strategic implications for regional peace and stability, as well as the national security interests of the United States. After reviewing the elements of the emerging international consensus on how best to address these threats, the conclusion highlights a number of new and innovative tools that can be used to build political will on the

continent to confront these security challenges. This paper is intended as a background analysis for those who are new to the African continent, as well as a source of detailed information on emerging threats that receive too little public or policy-level attention.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/StrForum/SF255.pdf>



PRISM 1, no. 3. NDU, June 2010.

PRISM is published by the National Defense University Press for the Center for Complex Operations. PRISM is a security studies journal chartered to inform members of U.S. Federal Agencies, allies, and other partners on complex and integrated national security operations; reconstruction and nation-building; relevant policy and strategy; lessons learned; and developments in training and education to transform America's security and development apparatus to meet tomorrow's challenges better while promoting freedom today.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/prism1-3.html>

NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION

AL-QAEDA'S ALLIES. New America Foundation. Anne Stenersen. April 19, 2010.

The paper examines the nature of the relationship between al-Qaeda and the Taliban after 2001, which is complex because neither the Taliban nor al-Qaeda is a homogenous actor. Rather, each is a network of like-minded groups and individuals that answer, to some degree or other, to a centralized leadership. [PDF format, 17 pages].

<http://counterterrorism.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/stenersen2.pdf>

INSIDE PAKISTAN'S NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. New America Foundation. Hassan Abbas. April 19, 2010.

Despite comparatively progressive forces taking control of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), after success in the February 2008 provincial elections, stability remains elusive and the law and order situation has gradually deteriorated, raising important questions about the correlation between politics in the province and the nature and extent of militancy there, according to the author.

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

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES: IN SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN AND WESTERN PAKISTAN, 2002-2009. New America Foundation. Alec D. Barker. April 5, 2010.

To properly assess options for improving security along the troubled Afghanistan-Pakistan border, it is crucial to empirically characterize what insecurity exists. The role, type, evolution, and migration of homemade bombs, known by the American military as improvised explosive devices or IEDs, have gone under examination in attempts to understand instability throughout the Pashtun regions of southern Afghanistan and the western Pakistani province of Balochistan.

<http://counterterrorism.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/barker3.pdf>

NUCLEARSECURITYPROJECT.ORG



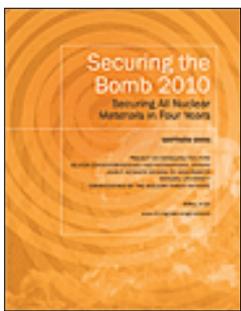
NUCLEAR TIPPING POINT

Nuclear Tipping Point is a new documentary film that focuses on conversations with four men intimately involved in American diplomacy and national security over the last four decades. Former Secretary of State George Shultz, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of Defense Bill Perry and former Senator Sam Nunn share the personal experiences that led them to write three Wall Street Journal op-eds in support of a world free of nuclear weapons

and the steps needed to get there.

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

NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE



SECURING THE BOMB 2010. Matthew Bunn. NTI, April 2010.

Securing the Bomb 2010 highlights impressive progress: the United States has helped remove all highly enriched uranium (HEU) from nearly 50 facilities around the world; security and accounting upgrades have been completed at 210 of the weapons-usable nuclear material buildings in Russia and Eurasia of an estimated total in the range of 250; 19 countries have removed all weapons-usable nuclear material from their soil – with four countries having done so between President Obama's Prague speech and early 2010. Still, the threat looms large. Terrorists are seeking nuclear weapons, and the materials needed to make them are still housed in hundreds of buildings and bunkers in dozens of countries – many in urgent need of better security. There have already been 18 documented cases of theft or loss of plutonium or highly enriched uranium, along with incidents that provide striking evidence of security weaknesses – including a 2010 break-in by unarmed peace activists at a Belgian base where U.S. nuclear weapons are reportedly stored and a 2007 armed attack on a South African site housing hundreds of kilograms of HEU.

www.nti.org/securingthebomb

PEW

HEALTH DIPLOMACY AND THE ENDURING RELEVANCE OF FOREIGN POLICY INTERESTS. PLoS Medicine. Harley Feldbaum and Joshua Michaud. April 20, 2010.

The public health community has seized upon the concept of health diplomacy to raise the profile of health in the practice of foreign policy. Diverse definitions of health diplomacy represent divergent perspectives on the use and political neutrality of health interventions. According to the report, foreign policy priorities often determine political priority and funding for global health issues. [HTML format with links].

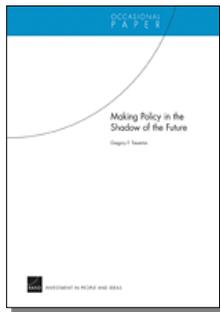
http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pmed.1000226?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+plosmedicine%2FNewArticles+%28PLOS+Medicine%3A+New+Articles%29

NUCLEAR REACTION, by Richard Auxier, Pew Research Center. Pew Global Attitudes Project, April 12, 2010

Leaders from 47 nations assembled in Washington, D.C. this week for meetings devoted to preventing nuclear material from reaching terrorists. Even at a time when U.S. prestige was at a low point, a 2007 Pew Research Center Global Attitudes survey found that in many countries the United States was cited as the entity that should be responsible for dealing with the spread of nuclear weapons. Indeed, the poll found people around the globe who are most concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons were also the most likely to say the U.S. should take responsibility for addressing nuclear proliferation.

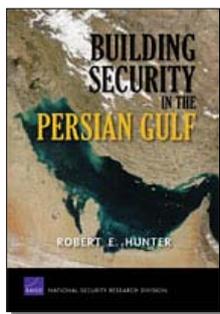
<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1561/nuclear-proliferation-summit-global-opinion-terrorism-threats>

RAND

**MAKING POLICY IN THE SHADOW OF THE FUTURE. Gregory Treverton, RAND, June 4, 2010**

Using a National Intelligence Council report on what the world will look like in 2025, this paper explores issues for which a long-term perspective might change U.S. policy now -- such as climate change, international relations, and nuclear abolition.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/OP298/

**BUILDING SECURITY IN THE PERSIAN GULF. Robert Hunter. RAND, June 2, 2010**

Following the war in Iraq, the United States, along with its allies and friends, faces the need to define a new, long-term strategy for the Persian Gulf region. The United States' continued, indeed permanent, engagement in the region has already been determined by its interests, but many elements must be considered and questions answered.

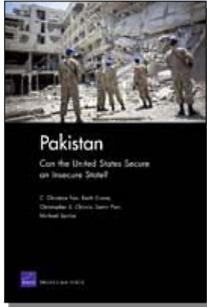
To answer these questions, the author analyzes the future of Iraq, the role of Iran, asymmetric threats (including terrorism), regional reassurance, the Arab-Israeli conflict, regional tensions, and the roles of other external actors. The work recommends criteria, parameters, potential models and partners, arms-control and confidence-building measures, and specific steps in diplomacy and military commitments for a new security structure for the Persian Gulf region that can meet U.S. interests at a reduced cost and gain the support of the American people.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG944/>

NO PATH TO GLORY: DETERRING HOMEGROWN TERRORISM. Brian Jenkins. RAND, May 26, 2010

Testimony presented before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing and Terrorism Risk Assessment.

<http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/CT348/>



PAKISTAN: CAN THE UNITED STATES SECURE AN INSECURE STATE? C. Christine Fair et al. RAND 2010

Describing Pakistan's likely future course, this book seeks to inform U.S. efforts to achieve an effective foreign policy strategy toward the country. The book forms an empirical analysis of developments in Pakistan and an assessment of the effectiveness of U.S. policy as of August 2009. Drawing on interviews of elites, polling data, and statistical data on Pakistan's armed forces, the book presents a political and political-military analysis. Primary data and analyses from Pakistanis and international economic organizations are used in the book's demographic and economic analyses. The book

assesses Pakistan's own policies, based on similar sources, on government documents, and on the authors' close reading of the assessments of several outside observers. The book also discusses U.S. policy regarding Pakistan, which was based on interviews with U.S. policymakers and on U.S. policy documents. The policy recommendations are based on an assessment of the findings in all these areas. The book concludes with a number of recommendations for the U.S. government and the U.S. Air Force concerning how the United States could forge a broad yet effective relationship with this complicated state.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG910/?ref=homepage&key=t_pakistan_destruction

**WOULD-BE WARRIORS: INCIDENTS OF JIHADIST TERRORIS
RADICALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001. RAND Corporation. Brian Michael Jenkins. May 5, 2010.**

Between September 11, 2001, and the end of 2009, 46 publicly reported cases of domestic radicalization and recruitment to jihadist terrorism occurred in the United States; 13 of those cases occurred in 2009. Most of the would-be jihadists were individuals who recruited themselves into the terrorist role. The prevention strategy requires both collecting domestic intelligence, always a delicate mission in a democracy, and maintaining community trust and cooperation, according to the report. [PDF format, 34 pages].

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2010/RAND_OP292.pdf

**BRIDGING THE GAP: DEVELOPING A TOOL TO SUPPORT LOCAL CIVILIAN
AND MILITARY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS. RAND Corporation. Melinda Moore et al. April 28, 2010.**

U.S. policymakers have stepped up systematic disaster preparedness efforts sharply since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Against a backdrop of natural disasters that occur each year in the United States and heightened concern about pandemic influenza, there is an emerging national consensus that the best path is an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness planning and that effective local planning is critical. Military installations and their civilian counterparts — local government and local health-care providers, especially the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs — can strengthen local-level disaster preparedness planning.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/2010/RAND_TR764.pdf

HOW INSURGENCIES END. RAND Corporation. Ben Connable and Martin C. Libicki. April 22, 2010.

The study tested conventional wisdom about how insurgencies end against the evidence from 89 insurgencies. It compares a quantitative and qualitative analysis of 89 insurgency case studies with lessons from insurgency and counterinsurgency (COIN) literature. While no two insurgencies are the same, the authors find that modern insurgencies last about ten years and that a government's chances of winning may increase slightly over time.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG965.pdf

EU CIVILIAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT: THE RECORD SO FAR. RAND Corporation. Christopher Chivvis. April 19, 2010.

The European Union has been deploying civilians in conflict and post conflict stabilization missions since 2003, and the scope of civilian missions is likely to increase in the future. The report offers a general overview and assessment of the EU's civilian operations to date, as well as a more in-depth look at the two missions in which the EU has worked alongside NATO: the EU police-training mission in Afghanistan and the integrated rule of law mission in Kosovo.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG945.pdf

SMALL ARMS SURVEY



FAULT LINES: TRACKING ARMED VIOLENCE IN YEMEN

A unified state for just 20 years, Yemen has endured decades of social and political turmoil. It is also afflicted by a number of interlocking armed conflicts. These range from separatist political clashes between state security forces and protesters to all-out civil war—drawing in Saudi Arabia—and terrorism, which has seen the United States, the United Kingdom, and others become involved. Meanwhile, under the international radar, simmering social conflicts—primarily over land and water—reportedly account for some 4,000 violent deaths every year. Armed violence is conditioned by the

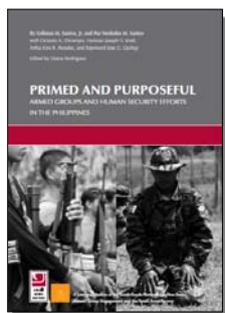
widespread availability and proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

<http://www.yemenviolence.org/pdfs/Yemen-Armed-Violence-IB1-Tracking-armed-violence-in-Yemen.pdf>

UNCERTAIN FUTURE: ARMED VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN SUDAN. By Claire Mc Evoy and Emile LeBrun. Sudan Working Paper 20. Small Arms Survey, April 2010.

The paper reviews the dynamics underpinning intra-Southern armed violence during the civil war era. This reflects the fact that Southern Sudan's history will continue to have a profound impact on its future (in)stability. This reality is often overlooked or ignored, in part because many of the Southern perpetrators of war-era violence are in power today, including at the highest levels of the Government of Southern Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

<http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/pdfs/HSBA-SWP-20-Armed-Violence-Southern-Sudan.pdf>



'PRIMED AND PURPOSEFUL': ARMED GROUPS AND HUMAN SECURITY EFFORTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. By Soliman M. Santos, Jr. et al. A joint publication of the South-South Network for Non-State Armed Group Engagement and the Small Arms Survey, April 2010.

Small arms are the weapons of choice for armed groups in the Philippines, but they are held and used by a much wider cross-section of society.

Leakage from government arsenals, porous borders, a thriving domestic craft industry, and a lax regulatory regime converge in the Philippines to swell levels of gun ownership and gun violence. Research by the Small

Arms Survey shows that the civilian small arms holdings in the Philippines rank among the 30

largest in the world. Tallies of shooting deaths of politicians and journalists reveal that the Philippines is among the most dangerous countries in the world to exercise those professions. http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/sas/publications/b_series_pdf/Philippines/SAS-Armed-Groups-Human-Security-Efforts-Philippines.pdf

STANLEY FOUNDATION



THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE G-8 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. Bonnie D. Jenkins. Stanley Foundation Policy Analysis Brief, June 2010

The G-8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP) is a vital international security and nonproliferation tool. It is the primary multilateral arrangement for financial commitments to implement and coordinate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threat reduction activities on a global scale.

Ambassador Bonnie Jenkins, US Department of State coordinator for Threat Reduction Programs, analyzes the current and future role of the GP in this policy analysis brief. Because the current ten-year, \$20 billion GP commitments expire in 2012, it is time to extend the GP so it can continue building upon its successful efforts to combat the spread of WMD, their delivery systems, and related technology. Canada has proposed extending the GP as a deliverable for its 2012 G-8 presidency, and the United States strongly supports that proposal.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources.cfm?id=423>

WIDER LESSONS FOR PEACEBUILDING: SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN LIBERIA. John Blaney, Jacques Paul Klein, and Sean McFate. Stanley Foundation Policy Analysis Brief, June 2010

In 2003, more than a decade of civil war had cost over 250,000 lives, earning Liberia The Economist's dubious distinction as "the world's worst place to live." Seven years later, increasing stability in the country reflects the substantial progress that can be achieved by determined national leadership, active international community engagement, and realistic approaches to post-conflict peacebuilding efforts. Central actors in the immediate post-conflict period reflect on lessons learned from the implementation of Liberian disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) programs. Rooted in the concepts of "human security" and building basic state institutions, their approaches reveal telling insights with potential resonance across the diverse spectrum of post-conflict experience.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pab/LiberiaPAB610.pdf>



NEXT GENERATION NUCLEAR SECURITY: MEETING THE GLOBAL CHALLENGE. Conference Report, Stanley Foundation, May 2010.

The Stanley Foundation, alongside its partners in the Fissile Materials Working Group (FMWG), hosted the nongovernmental summit Next Generation Nuclear Security: Meeting the Global Challenge on April 12, 2010. The event brought together 220 participants from US and foreign nongovernmental organizations, embassies, foundations, national labs, governments, the nuclear industry, US congressional staff, and

intergovernmental organizations and was an effort to engage international experts, the media, and the broader public on global approaches to securing nuclear material. Participants hailed from 38 countries, the EU and Caribbean Community, and the UN and IAEA. This gathering

laid the groundwork for a robust, integrated, global approach to securing vulnerable nuclear materials.

http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources/FMWG_Report_Back_-_FINAL.pdf

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI)



CHINA AND NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL: CURRENT POSITIONS AND FUTURE POLICIES. Bates Gill. SIPRI Insights on Peace and Security no. 2010/4

As the global nuclear arms control and non-proliferation agenda reaches a critical turning point, expectations will rise for China to take on a more proactive and constructive role. As an emerging global power, it will be more difficult for China to lay low or merely repeat longstanding declarations of principle. Moreover, the advent of more advanced conventional weapons, including missile defences and space-based

weapons, places further pressures on China to revisit its policies and practices on the role of nuclear weapons. Understanding Chinese positions on some of the most critical nuclear arms control issues will help narrow gaps in policy and perspective between China and key international partners.

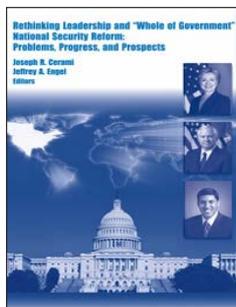
<http://books.sipri.org/files/insight/SIPRIInsight1004.pdf>

THE SIPRI TOP 100 ARMS-PRODUCING COMPANIES, 2008. Susan T. Jackson. SIPRI Fact Sheet, April 2010.

The Fact Sheet lists the world's 100 largest arms-producing companies—the SIPRI Top 100—including arms sales, total sales, total profit and total employment figures.

<http://books.sipri.org/files/FS/SIPRIFS1004.pdf>

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE



RETHINKING LEADERSHIP AND "WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT" NATIONAL SECURITY REFORM: PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, AND PROSPECTS. Edited by Dr. Joseph R. Cerami, Dr. Jeffrey A. Engel. SSI, June 2010.

The authors in this book share the viewpoint of many in the international and public affairs communities—that our theories, concepts, and practices for understanding America's role in the world and the U.S. ability to implement effective and ethical national security policies do not seem to be working very well. Is a new era of reform needed for this new age? Can

we offer concrete and theoretical suggestions to reform the U.S. national security system to meet 21st century threats? Do we also know how to develop the kind of effective and ethical leaders who can make such reforms work? These papers explore the need for whole of government, national security reform and, simultaneously, the need to include further emphasis on leadership and leader development, in particular, in such areas as economics, information sharing, and ethics.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=992>

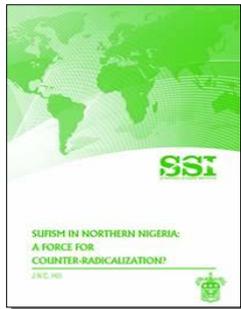
IMPLICATIONS OF A CHANGING NATO. LTC Phillip R. Cuccia. SSI Monograph, May 21, 2010.

NATO officials plan to unveil the new NATO Strategic Concept during the Alliance's summit in Portugal at the end of this year. This monograph focuses on the impact of what the Strategic Concept will have on the Alliance. This analysis



describes recent trends within NATO and their implications. The monograph provides senior military and political leaders with a discussion of the changing composition of the NATO nations and the impact of these changes on the nature of the Alliance. This monograph describes four possible scenarios of what NATO could look like in the future in order to give senior leaders thoughts to consider while instituting NATO policy.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=990>

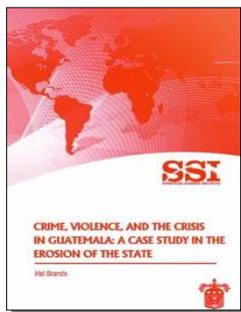


SUFISM IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: A FORCE FOR COUNTER-RADICALIZATION? Jonathan N. C. Hill. SSI Monograph, May 2010.

In light of the ongoing threats issued by al-Qaeda (AQ) against the United States and its allies, the need to prevent the radicalization of young Muslim men and women remains as pressing as ever, and perhaps nowhere is this task more urgent than in the countries of West Africa. The global expanse of the ongoing war on terror places these territories in the frontline. With large Muslim populations that have hitherto remained mostly impervious to the advances of Islamism, the challenge now

confronting the Nigerian government and the international community is ensuring that this remains the case. But in recent months, Islamist groups have been highly active in the region. The aim of this monograph is to assess the potential of Nigeria’s Sufi Brotherhoods to act, both individually and collectively, as a force for counter-radicalization, to prevent young people from joining Islamist groups.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=989>

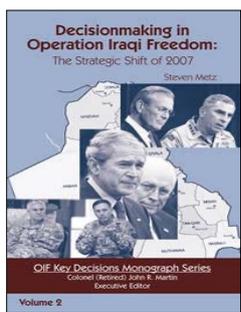


CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND THE CRISIS IN GUATEMALA: A CASE STUDY IN THE EROSION OF THE STATE. Hal Brands. SSI Monograph, May 2010.

Guatemala is currently experiencing a full-blown crisis of the democratic state. An unholy trinity of criminal elements—international drug traffickers, domestically based organized crime syndicates, and youth gangs—is effectively waging a form of irregular warfare against government institutions, with devastating consequences. The police, the judiciary, and entire local and departmental governments are rife with

criminal infiltrators; murder statistics have surpassed civil-war levels in recent years; criminal operatives brazenly assassinate government officials and troublesome members of the political class; and broad swaths of territory are now effectively under the control of criminal groups. Guatemala’s weak institutions have been unable to contain this violence, leading to growing civic disillusion and causing a marked erosion in the authority and legitimacy of the government.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=986>



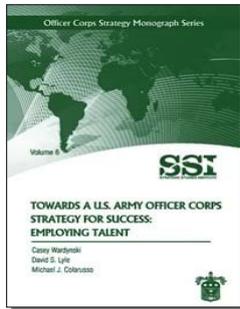
DECISIONMAKING IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM: THE STRATEGIC SHIFT OF 2007. Steven Metz. SSI Monograph, May 06, 2010.

In this second volume of the series, Dr. Metz looks carefully at the 2007 decision to surge forces into Iraq, a choice which is generally considered to have been effective in turning the tide of the war from potential disaster to possible—perhaps probable—strategic success. Although numerous strategic decisions remain to be made as the U.S. military executes its “responsible withdrawal” from Iraq, Dr. Metz has encapsulated much of

the entire war in these two monographs, describing both the start and what may eventually be seen as the beginning of the end of the war. In this volume, he provides readers with an

explanation of how a decision process that was fundamentally unchanged—with essentially the same people shaping and making the decision—could produce such a different result in 2007. As the current administration tries to replicate the surge in Afghanistan, this monograph is especially timely and shows the perils of attempting to achieve success in one strategic situation by copying actions successfully taken in another, but where different conditions applied.

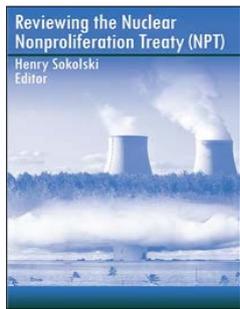
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=985>



TOWARDS A U.S. ARMY OFFICER CORPS STRATEGY FOR SUCCESS: EMPLOYING TALENT. Colonel Casey Wardynski, Major David S. Lyle, Lieutenant Colonel (Ret) Michael J. Colarusso. SSI Monograph, May 2010.

Efficient talent employment is at the core of the Army Officer Human Capital Model. However, the Army's current employment paradigm is unequal to the needs of a professional, volunteer Army facing the twin challenges of a competitive labor market and an increasingly complex global operating environment. It unduly prioritizes "fairness" when making assignments, has a narrowly defined pathway to senior leadership ranks, cannot see the talent it possesses, and suffers from severe principal-agent problems. Optimal employment theories, information age tools, and well-regulated market mechanisms can help the Army match individual officer talents against specific work requirements, reducing risk and achieving the depth and breadth of talent it needs, both now and in the future.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=988>



REVIEWING THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT). Ed. Henry D. Sokolski. SSI, May 2010.

As currently interpreted, it is difficult to see why the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) warrants much support as a nonproliferation convention. Most foreign ministries, including that of Iran and the United States, insist that Article IV of the NPT recognizes the "inalienable right" of all states to develop "peaceful nuclear energy." This includes money-losing activities, such as nuclear fuel reprocessing, which can bring countries to the very brink of acquiring nuclear weapons. If the NPT is intended to ensure that states share peaceful "benefits" of nuclear energy and to prevent the spread of nuclear bomb making technologies, it is difficult to see how it can accomplish either if the interpretation identified above is correct. Some argue, however, that the NPT clearly proscribes proliferation by requiring international nuclear safeguards against military diversions of fissile material. Unfortunately, these procedures, which are required of all non-nuclear weapons state members of the NPT under Article III, are rickety at best.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=987>

THINKING ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER IN POST-SADDAM IRAQ. Strategic Studies Institute. Norman Cigar. April 8, 2010.

Iraqis are debating the desirability of atomic power for their country. One can expect increasing Iraqi calls for a revival of the country's nuclear capability, at least in the civilian sector, which reflects a general consensus within key sectors of Iraqi public opinion as well as a growing regional trend. U.S. and international policymakers will have to consider Iraqi views as they shape policy to manage the process of an orderly, safe, and peaceful nuclear reintegration of Iraq in the civilian sector while guaranteeing safeguards against both accidents and any future diversion of a nuclear program for military purposes or terrorist exploitation.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=979>

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE



TURKEY'S NEW ENGAGEMENT IN IRAQ: EMBRACING IRAQI KURDISTAN. U.S. Institute of Peace. Henri J. Barkey. May 2010.

On the eve of the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq, relations among Turkey, Iraq, and the Kurdistan Regional Government have been dramatically transformed for the better. While this report examines the change in relations and what led to the improvements, it also argues that grounds remain for continued concern, as sustained attention is needed on the eve of the U.S. military's departure to prevent events from undermining the progress achieved to date. [PDF format, 20 pages].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR237_Turkey's%20New%20Engagement%20in%20Iraq.pdf



THE ROAD TO SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION IN AFGHANISTAN: FROM HERE TO THE DECEMBER 2010 REVIEW. U.S. Institute of Peace. William B. Taylor, Jr. and J. Alexander Thier. May 12, 2010.

According to the authors, the next seven months leading up to the December policy review will be crucial for Afghanistan's future; at that time the Obama administration, the citizens of Afghanistan, the United States and ISAF nations will make a judgment about progress towards stability there. Afghans and Americans need to set a course for success, and reach an agreement of what realistic, achievable progress means, and

how to accomplish it.

<http://bit.ly/9ujtwq>

THE AFGHAN PEACE JIRGA: ENSURING THAT WOMEN ARE AT THE PEACE TABLE. U.S. Institute of Peace. Palwasha Hassan. May 12, 2010.

The Afghan Peace Jirga will be convened with the purpose of ending the Taliban insurgency. It presents a great opportunity for Afghan women to be engaged in the peacebuilding process. The Afghan government and international actors must work together to ensure that women have their place at the table in order to achieve a lasting peace. The author offers recommendations for the government and international actors to bring this about.

<http://bit.ly/bPEf4N>

IS NIGERIA A HOTBED OF ISLAMIC EXTREMISM? U.S. Institute of Peace. Stephanie Schwartz. May 4, 2010.

Recent incidences of ethno-religious violence in northern Nigeria have alarmed the international community to the point where Nigeria is now perceived as a potential breeding ground for transnational terrorism and violent religious extremism. According to Nigeria expert John Paden, this characterization is false. If anything, Nigeria is a hotbed of Islamic moderation.

<http://bit.ly/cToUkH>

WHY YOUTH JOIN AL-QAEDA. U.S. Institute of Peace. John M. "Matt" Venhaus. May 2010.

Interviews and personal histories of 2,032 "foreign fighters" show that rather than be recruited, young men actively seek out al-Qaeda and its associated movements. Al-Qaeda is more than just an organization; it is an ideology and a popular brand that spins a heroic narrative with an idealized version of Islamic jihad, says the report.

<http://bit.ly/9Qr1hd>

NUCLEAR WEAPON-FREE ZONES AS A NEW DETERRENT. U.S. Institute of Peace. Janene Sawers. April 28, 2010.

Nuclear weapon-free states can establish a new regional security framework through the strengthening of existing and creation of new Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs). These zones operate under the assumption that more nuclear weapons make the world inherently less safe and demonstrate that countries do not need nuclear weapons to deter attack.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2024%20Nuclear%20Weapon-Free%20Zones%20as%20a%20New%20Deterrent.pdf>



THE HEALTH SECTOR AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN A TIME OF WAR. U.S. Institute of Peace. Anajalee Kohu et al. April 28, 2010.

The challenges of effectively addressing sexual and gender-based violence in war torn communities are daunting. There is a growing consensus that a multi-sectoral approach is essential, one in which the health sector can play a central role. The brief describes the pivotal role the health sector can play, obstacles to its exercising these needed functions, and steps that can be taken to contribute to developing support

for survivors as part of an integrated approach. [PDF, 4 pages].

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB25%20Health_Gender_Violence_War.pdf

WESTERN SAHARA: THE FAILURE OF “NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT PRECONDITIONS.” U.S. Institute of Peace. Anna Theofilopoulou. April 23, 2010.

The ongoing effort to use negotiations without preconditions to resolve the conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front over Western Sahara has not produced results, the report contends. Further, the author says that the April 6, 2010 report of the United Nations secretary-general to the U.N. Security Council admits that there has been no movement on the core substantive issues.

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2022%20Western%20Sahara%20the%20Failure%20of%20Negotiations%20w-out%20Preconditions.pdf>

PREVENTING MEDIA INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE IN IRAQ. U.S. Institute of Peace. Theo Dolan. April 7, 2010.

Iraqi media stakeholders have identified media incitement to violence as a crucial issue, especially during election periods. As a result, the Institute convened a conference on September 25-26, 2009 to explore the complex issue and to identify specific action points for mitigating inflammatory coverage in Iraq. The brief documents the findings of the conference. [PDF format, 5 pages].

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB%2016%20Preventing%20Media%20Incitement.pdf>

URBAN INSTITUTE



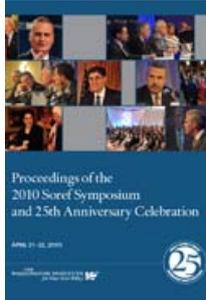
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STATE, INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, AND THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY IN AFGHANISTAN. Urban Institute. Jamie Boex and Charles Cadwell. Web posted April 26, 2010.

In the run-up and aftermath of President Hamid Karzai's election to a second term in office, increasing attention is being paid to the ineffectiveness and dysfunction of the public sector in Afghanistan. This Policy Brief describes the characteristics of the current intergovernmental system and the burden it places on the delivery of citizen-focused services.

Suggestions for steps that donors can take to address the paradox of having excessive central control in a state that is very weak are suggested at the conclusion.

<http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412080-afghanistan-international-strategy.pdf>

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY



PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2010 SOREF SYMPOSIUM AND 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. Washington Institute for Near East Policy, May 2010

This gala celebration centered on two keynote events: the Michael Stein Address on U.S. Middle East Policy delivered by Gen. (Ret.) James L. Jones, national security advisor to President Obama, and a panel discussion on Obama administration Middle East policy featuring New York Times foreign affairs columnist Thomas Friedman, Weekly Standard founder and editor William Kristol, Washington Institute Wexler-Fromer fellow Martin Kramer, and director of the Institute's Project on the Middle East Peace Process David Makovsky.

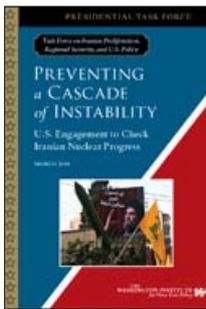
<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=329>



THE PERFECT HANDSHAKE WITH IRAN: PRUDENT MILITARY STRATEGY AND PRAGMATIC ENGAGEMENT POLICY. Patrick Clawson. Washington Institute for Near East Policy, April 2010.

On January 12, 2010, The Washington Institute hosted a daylong conference on Iran cosponsored with U.S. Central Command and the U.S. Army Directed Studies Office. Featuring talks by a dozen leading international experts, the event provided a uniquely candid forum for the attendees, many of whom serve as key Iran watchers in the U.S. government. The ensuing discussion was one of the best informed and most enlightening of its kind, focusing on the troubling fact that many of the most important and basic questions about the Iranian nuclear issue remain open. Indeed, early hopes that U.S. engagement would yield transformative results have now been tempered, and coordinating a common position at the international level is consuming much of the energy needed for concrete, vigorous action. In this new Strategic Report, Washington Institute deputy director Patrick Clawson presents an in-depth summary of this important set of discussions, focusing on how participants accounted for the ongoing impasse with Iran over its pursuit of nuclear weapons. The report offers insights on how the United States might navigate obstacles and make visible progress on this urgent issue, ideally by balancing continued diplomatic engagement with prudent preparations.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=326>



PREVENTING A CASCADE OF INSTABILITY: U.S. ENGAGEMENT TO CHECK IRANIAN NUCLEAR PROGRESS. Presidential Study Group Reports. Washington Institute for Near East Policy, March 2009.

The task force warns that without strong U.S. leadership, countries in the Middle East may accommodate Iran, attack it, or try to match its new capabilities. The way forward, the report argues, is for Washington to engage Tehran while at the same time increasing diplomatic leverage on the Iranian leadership, including incentives. This would involve closer consultation and coordination with allies, as well as reinforced security measures and tougher international sanctions. According to the report, now is the time for the United States to promote a policy of "resist and deter" rather than "acquiesce and deter" within the international community. Assertive action now to build U.S. leverage is more likely to prevent Iran's emergence as a military nuclear power. But time is short if diplomatic

engagement is to have a chance of success and military confrontation avoided. Iran continues to produce enriched uranium, of which it already has a sufficient amount -- if processed further -- for a bomb.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=308>

YALE GLOBAL

THE MIDDLE EAST AT THE CROSSROADS – PART I; GAZA PROTESTS TRIGGER REGIONAL REALIGNMENT. Fawaz A. Gerges. YaleGlobal , 8 June 2010

The attack by Israel's naval forces on a group of six vessels carrying 700 activists and aid for blockaded Gaza left nine civilians dead and unleashed a torrent of condemnation. This episode and other developments in the Middle East point to a new turning point. In the first of this two-part YaleGlobal series, Middle East scholar Fawaz Gerges examines how the latest development has brought out new polarization and provoked regional realignment. Attacks on activists willing to risk their lives for the Palestinian cause isolate Israel. The only route forward, Gerges argues, is swiftly addressing root causes of the crisis: lift the siege of Gaza, end internal Palestinian quarries and reach a Palestinian-Israeli peace settlement. The conflict has long galvanized Islamic extremism around the globe, Gerges explains, and it won't be solved without a unified Palestinian government capable of negotiating with Israel. Excuses, delays in postponing the only solution of a two-state arrangement, threaten security for all.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/middle-east-crossroads-part-i>

THE CHEONAN ATTACK: TORPEDOING CHANCE OF PEACE? Scott Snyder. YaleGlobal, 27 May 2010

North Korea – impoverished and isolated – depends on others for basic needs and lashes out with a series of provocations, most targeting economically vibrant South Korea. The most recent was the March 26 firing of a torpedo at the ROK Navy corvette Cheonan in disputed waters; 46 crew members died. For many years, South Korea aimed for good relations with a sunshine policy, explains Scott Snyder, director of the Center for US-Korea Policy at The Asia Foundation. But the senseless belligerence continues, North Korea emboldened by its possession of crude nuclear weapons. No longer willing to make payoffs in exchange for empty promises of peace negotiations, South Korea expects the UN Security Council to punish North Korea and asks China to consider how its support enables the reckless regime. Those longing for stability on the peninsula confront a choice: ignoring the provocations, thus encouraging further attacks, or demanding accountability.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/cheonan-attack-torpedoing-chance-peace>

DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE NARROWS IRAN'S NUCLEAR OPTIONS; MORE NATIONS ARE WARY ABOUT ADDING TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. Leonard S. Spector. YaleGlobal, 25 May 2010.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons allows non-nuclear nations to engage in scientific research on using nuclear power for peaceful purposes. States cannot engage in the transfer of nuclear material without safeguards, and non-nuclear states agree to accept safeguards and verification to prevent any diversion from peaceful uses toward weapon programs. The five-year NPT review conference is underway, and nonproliferation expert Leonard Spector details how Iran moves step by step to secure highly-enriched nuclear material. Brazil and Turkey crafted a deal with Iran on an exchange of low-enriched nuclear material for a smaller amount of fabricated fuel, ostensibly for medical purposes. But the deal, lacking safeguards, spurred other nations to prepare a draft proposal on sanctions – including Russia and China which have supported Iran's efforts in the past. Most nations see limited

value in nuclear weapons and are impatient about reducing totals and increasing safeguards and transparency on any deals.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/diplomatic-pressure-narrows-irans-nuclear-options>

NPT REVIEW FACES CHALLENGES AS IRAN KNOCKS ON DOOR. YaleGlobal. Leonard S. Spector. May 3, 2010.

Threatening to build, possess or use nuclear weapons does not do much to win friends or influence neighbors, as the old saying goes, particularly as more nations acquire the bomb. More than 180 nations convene at the UN this month, starting today, to continue regular five-yearly review and negotiations aimed at reducing these weapons. Progress is slow because decisions at the UN conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are made by consensus, explains nonproliferation expert Leonard S. Spector.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/npt-review-faces-challenges>

NORTH KOREA AND SYRIA: A WARNING IN THE DESERT. YaleGlobal. Gregory L. Schulte. April 28, 2010.

Six-Party Talks began in 2003, with China, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the U.S. teaming up to convince North Korea to abandon its nuclear-weapons ambition. Talks continued on and off with isolated North Korea, as it inched forward with its own nuclear development and clandestine export of nuclear material. One example of North Korea's nuclear proliferation emerged in 2007 when Israeli bombers destroyed a secretly built nuclear reactor in Syria. Since then, Syria has covered up any remaining traces. The author argues that the international community should not only step up its efforts to interdict North Korea's efforts to proliferate nuclear weapon technology, but also insist on the IAEA's investigation of its role in the construction of the Syrian reactor and draw the world's attention to its dangerous nuclear trafficking [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/north-korea-and-syria-warning-desert>

KYRGYZSTAN TURMOIL PUTS US BASE AND AFGHANISTAN WAR IN BALANCE. YaleGlobal. Dilip Hiro. April 12, 2010.

Landlocked, lacking resources that typically attract notice of distant powers, the Kyrgyz Republic holds a strategic position. Not far from war-torn Afghanistan, where Al Qaeda hatched plans for the 9/11 attacks, Kyrgyzstan remains a nation of interest. Russia gave the go-ahead to former Soviet republics to assist in the U.S.-led effort against Islamic extremism, explains author Dilip Hiro, but quickly resented what's become a long-term lease of the Manas air force base not far from Bishkek, the Kyrgyz capital. Hiro details the nation's on-and-off relationship with Russia. [HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/kyrgyzstan-turmoil-in-balance>

BRAZIL: POSTER BOY OF GLOBALIZATION CHARTS OWN COURSE. YaleGlobal. Kevin Casas-Zamora. April 9, 2010.

Leaving behind its history as an underdeveloped state dependent on U.S. foreign aid and security umbrella, South America's largest nation has ridden the wave of globalization to become a formidable economic and diplomatic power. In just two decades, Brazil cultivated a middle class by opening its economy and curbing inflation while installing social programs that radically reduced poverty. Timely internal changes prepared Brazil to become a major player in a global market just beginning to take off. The rise of Brazil means the U.S. can no longer take the country for granted in devising its global strategy, according to the author.

[HTML format, various paging].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/brazil-charts-own-course>

ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

THE NEW RULES OF WAR. Arquilla, John. *Foreign Policy*, no. 178, March-April 2010, pp. 60-67

The author, professor of defense analysis at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, believes that America's armed forces have failed to adapt sufficiently to changed conditions, finding out the hard way that their enemies often remain a step ahead. The U.S. military floundered for years in Iraq, then proved itself unable to grasp the point that old-school surges of ground troops do not offer enduring solutions to new-style conflicts with networked adversaries. In the U.S. case, senior officials remain convinced that their strategy of "shock and awe" and the Powell doctrine of "overwhelming force" have only been enhanced by the addition of greater numbers of smart weapons, remotely controlled aircraft, and near-instant global communications. The author disagrees; a decade and a half after Arquilla and his colleague David Ronfeldt coined the term "netwar" to describe the world's emerging form of network-based conflict, the U.S. is still playing catch-up. The evidence of the last ten years shows clearly that massive applications of force have done little more than kill the innocent and enrage their survivors. Networked organizations like al-Qaeda have proven how easy it is to dodge such heavy punches and persist to land sharp counterblows.

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/22/the_new_rules_of_war

WE ARE CONSIDERED INFIDELS: COVERING WAR IN IRAQ. Sebti, Bassam. *Global Journalist*, vol. 15, no. 4, Winter 2009, pp. 3-4

The author, a former reporter for the Washington Post, reflects on the role of Iraqi translators, fixers and reporters in war coverage. Western news organizations have come to rely a lot on their Iraqi staff, particularly in dangerous areas, simply because they speak the language and know the culture. Iraqi journalists, translators and fixers face grave dangers every day as insurgents and militias who once controlled vast areas of Iraq consider Iraqi journalists to be spies for the U.S. occupation forces or the government. However, working for a U.S. media outlet puts an Iraqi in double jeopardy as collaborators with the "infidels."

<http://www.globaljournalist.org/stories/2010/04/06/we-are-considered-infidels-covering-war-in-iraq/>

CHINA'S PERSPECTIVE ON A NUCLEAR-FREE WORLD. Zhang, Hui. *Washington Quarterly*, vol. 33, no. 2, April 2010, pp. 139-155

The author, a physicist and specialist in nuclear arms control and Chinese nuclear policy issues, points out that China has long supported complete nuclear disarmament, calling for a summit to discuss the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons on the day of its first nuclear test in 1964. China claims that it developed nuclear weapons "to guard itself against nuclear coercion and blackmail" and it has always maintained a no-first-use policy. China's nuclear modernization has been designed to improve quality rather than quantity, to maintain a reliable second-strike retaliatory capability. Chinese leaders have expressed their support for a nuclear-weapons-free world, but some Chinese experts question the U.S. and Russian commitments. "For Beijing, the first and most important bold step toward nuclear disarmament would be a global agreement on no-first-use of nuclear weapons." This would strengthen the nonproliferation regime and promote further reductions of nuclear weapons. On the road to disarmament, China supports four interim steps -- deep reductions in the U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals, the devaluation of the role of nuclear weapons through universal no-first-use policies, ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and the negotiation of a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT).

http://www.twq.com/10april/docs/10apr_Zhang.pdf

A NET OF KNOWLEDGE. *Asia Pacific Defense Forum*, vol. 34, no. 4, 4th Quarter 2009, 16-21

Reporting and rewards programs help catch elusive terrorists. In the community effort to capture known terrorist Mas Selamat Kastari, telecommunication companies in Singapore sent e-mails to 5.5 million subscribers with his photograph and description, plus a phone number to call to file a report. He was captured by Malaysian authorities in the village of Johor Bahru, across the border from Singapore. In the Philippines, the U.S. Counter-Terrorism Rewards Program, part of the larger anti-terrorism operation called the Rewards for Justice Program, has been very successful in getting leads on high-profile terrorist suspects. This U.S. State Department program pays for information leading to the arrest, capture and conviction of wanted terrorists, both in the United States and abroad; seeks information concerning finances, assets and plans of terrorist organizations; and relocates informants and their families. Since its inception in 1984, the Rewards for Justice Program has paid more than US \$77 million to more than fifty people who provided information about terrorists worldwide. Available online at <http://forum.apan-info.net/>

Rewards for Justice Program website: <http://www.rewardsforjustice.net>

THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY. Martinez, Andres. *Time Magazine*, March 22, 2010, pp. 40-42

Summary: The U.S. may have been weakened by economic troubles at home and draining military commitments overseas, but the author believes it will remain a world power for the foreseeable future. With only 5% of the world's population, the U.S. produces a quarter of the world's economic output. China continues to march toward Western notions of private property, and Beijing bets on America's future by stocking up on billions of dollars' worth of Treasury bills. The rise of a consumerist middle-class society in nations like China, Brazil and India creates a more stable world, not to mention new markets for American products and culture. The U.S. continues to have a huge cultural impact globally and remains an inclusive superpower. Other nations are thriving under the Pax Americana, and the rise of second-tier powers makes the continued projection of U.S. might more welcome in certain neighborhoods. South Korea, Japan and even Vietnam appreciate having the U.S. serve as a counterweight to China; Pakistan and India want to engage Washington to counterbalance each other. According to last year's Pew Global Attitudes Survey, half the 24 nations questioned held a more favorable view of the U.S. than they did of China or Russia. This article is available online at: http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1971133_1971110_1971104,00.html

THE CARTER SYNDROME. Mead, Walter Russell. *Foreign Policy*, January/February 2010, pp. 58-64

Summary: Throughout U.S. history, American presidents have adhered to four different philosophies in foreign policy, according to this analysis by a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. President Obama “has a split personality when it comes to foreign policy,” Meade writes, basing his beliefs on those of former presidents Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson. Jefferson believed in limited overseas entanglements, while Wilson wanted to spread democratic values in the interest of international stability. Meade reports that Jimmy Carter also wanted to believe that these two philosophies were compatible, but his presidency ended with “incoherence and reversals” in his foreign policy record. In his inaugural address, Obama said “the choice between our safety and our ideals” is a false choice. But one year in, Meade said Obama has made decisions that are rooted in such a tradeoff. Meade gives Obama credit for his aspirations to devise a new grand strategic course for U.S. foreign policy in the decades to come, but foresees a “difficult and uncertain journey” ahead for the 44th president. Currently available online at

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/12/18/the_carter_syndrome

NORTH KOREA'S RACE PROBLEM. Meyers, B.R. *Foreign Policy*, March/April 2010, pp. 100-101

Summary: After eight years examining North Korean mass propaganda, the author concludes that there is no place for any improvement in relations between the United States and North Korea. Posters in the North show “North Korean fighter planes and missiles destroying the U.S. Capitol while helpless American soldiers, mere spindly, insect-like creatures, are hoisted effortlessly on bayonets or squashed under missiles.” Math textbooks stress the North’s military power — “Three People's Army soldiers rubbed out thirty American bastards. What was the ratio of the soldiers who fought?” The official ideology is misperceived as communist, but actually belongs on the far right of the ideological spectrum. It is a “nationalist-tinged communism of the old Yugoslav variety,” but also “a race-based worldview utterly at odds with the teachings of Marx and Lenin.” This “race-centric ideology” holds that the Korean people are “too pure-blooded, and so too virtuous, to survive in this evil world without a great parental leader.” It is only in this ideological context of paranoid nationalism that the country's distinguishing characteristics make sense. If Kim Jong Il were to abandon his ideology of paranoid, race-based nationalism and normalize relations with Washington, his personality cult would lose all justification and the North would lose all reason to exist as a separate state.

Currently available online at

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/22/north_koreas_race_problem

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