



# Defense Issues, NATO Response to Terrorism

December 2008

## U.S. Intelligence Chief Outlines Successes Against Terrorism Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Indonesia and the Philippines are key partners

By Jacquelyn S. Porth, Staff Writer  
20 November 2008



Washington — Michael Hayden, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, spoke recently of the international community's successes against terrorism in key regions of the world and diminished worldwide support for al-Qaida.

*Pakistani soldiers who have been fighting militants in the tribal area on the Afghan-Pakistan border display confiscated ammunition.*

Hayden told the Washington-based Atlantic Council of the United States November 13 that the United States — in cooperation with partners such as Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and the Philippines — has greatly diminished the reach of several terrorist groups.

Al-Qaida in Iraq, for example, "is on the verge of strategic defeat," with the flow of money, weapons and foreign fighters into Iraq now "greatly diminished," Hayden said.

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/November/20081120150101sjhtrop0.7193567.html?CP.rss=true>

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## GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

### **NATIONAL RESOURCE DIRECTORY. Web-based. November 2008** **Department of Defense Launches National Resource Directory for Wounded Warriors, Families and Caregivers**



The Department of Defense today launched the National Resource Directory, a collaborative effort between the departments of Defense, Labor and Veterans Affairs.

The directory is a Web-based network of care coordinators, providers and support partners with resources for wounded, ill and injured service members, veterans, their families, families of the fallen and those who support them.

“The directory is the visible demonstration of our national will and commitment to make the journey from ‘survive to thrive’ a reality for those who have given so much. As new links are added each day by providers and partners, coverage from coast to coast will grow even greater ensuring that no part of that journey will ever be made alone,” said Lynda C. Davis, Ph.D., deputy under secretary of defense for military community and family policy.

The directory offers more than 10,000 medical and non-medical services and resources to help service members and veterans achieve personal and professional goals along their journey from recovery through rehabilitation to community reintegration.

<https://www.nationalresourcedirectory.org/nrd/public/DisplayPage.do?parentFolderId=6006>



### **C-TPAT: CUSTOMS-TRADE PARTNERSHIP AGAINST TERRORISM - C-TPAT Program Benefits Guide. Department of Homeland Security, 11/17/2008**

This brochure has been developed to generally explain the benefits of C-TPAT membership. Examination benefits are an important part of the C-TPAT Program. The program has indicated from its inception that C-TPAT importers are 4 to 6 times less likely to incur a security or compliance examination. To understand the scope of this benefit it is important to understand the extent to which CBP examination rates

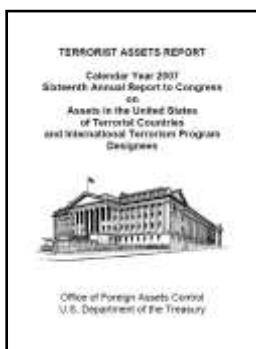
have increased since 2001. CBP has significantly increased its exam rates over the last several years due in large part to the increased use of Non Intrusive Inspections and other targeting tools.

[http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/trade/cargo\\_security/ctpat/ctpat\\_benefits.ctt/ctpat\\_benefits.pdf](http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/trade/cargo_security/ctpat/ctpat_benefits.ctt/ctpat_benefits.pdf)

**FACT SHEET: TREASURY STRENGTHENS PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IRAN. U.S. Department of Treasury. Web posted November 6, 2008. 09AD139**

On October 16, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which has members representing 32 jurisdictions and is the world's premier standard-setting body for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT), warned for the fourth time about the risks posed to the international financial system by continuing deficiencies in Iran's AML/CFT regime. The FATF called for all countries to strengthen preventive measures to protect their financial systems from this risk. Consistent with multilateral calls for action, the U.S. Treasury Department is revoking the "U-turn" general license today to protect U.S. financial institutions individually, and the U.S. financial system as a whole, from the significant terrorist financing and proliferation risks posed by Iran.

<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/hp1258.htm> [HTML format, various paging].



**TERRORIST ASSETS REPORT. Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury. Web posted October 13, 2008. 09AD048**

The blocked asset amounts described in the report represent amounts frozen under U.S. sanctions programs that block all property and interests in property of designated parties. The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (the TRIA) includes a provision making blocked assets of a terrorist party available to satisfy certain judgments against terrorist parties, including judgments based on claims for which

sovereign immunity of foreign states is waived by claims for personal injury or death.

<http://treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/reports/tar2007.pdf> [PDF format, 19 pages].

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

**NATO ENLARGEMENT: ALBANIA, CROATIA, AND POSSIBLE FUTURE CANDIDATES. Congressional Research Service, RL34701, Library of Congress. Vincent Morelli. Web posted November 2, 2008. 09AD105**

At the April 2-4, 2008, NATO summit in Bucharest, Romania, it considered the candidacies for membership of Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia. The allies agreed to extend invitations to Albania and Croatia. Although the alliance determined that Macedonia met the qualifications for NATO membership, Greece blocked the invitation due to an enduring dispute over Macedonia's name. After formal accession talks, on July 9, 2008, the foreign ministers of Albania and Croatia and the permanent representatives of the current 26 NATO allies signed accession protocols amending the North Atlantic Treaty to permit Albania and Croatia's membership in NATO. The Bush Administration supports granting MAPs to Georgia and Ukraine. Both the Senate and House passed resolutions in the 110th Congress urging NATO to enter into MAPs with Georgia and Ukraine (S.Res. 439 and H.Res. 997, respectively). Despite strong U.S. support, the allies decided after much debate not to offer MAPs to Georgia and Ukraine at Bucharest.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34701.pdf> [PDF format, 37 pages].



**TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR POLICY IMPLICATIONS. Congressional Research Service, RL34683, Library of Congress. Kerry Dumbaugh. Web posted October 19, 2008. 09AD066**

U.S.-Taiwan relations have undergone important changes, sparked in part by the increasing complexity of Taiwan's democratic political environment and the continued insistence of Beijing that the separately ruled Taiwan is a part of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Taiwan President Ma Ying-jeou, elected on March 22, 2008, in a surprisingly broad electoral victory, has moved quickly to repair Taiwan's relations with the PRC. The Taiwan government also is seeking to raise its international profile in other ways involving the United States.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34683\\_20080925.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34683_20080925.pdf) [PDF format, 30 pages].

**THE KURDS IN POST-SADDAM IRAQ. Congressional Research Service, RS22079, Library of Congress. Kenneth Katzman. Web posted October 19, 2008. 09AD068**

The Kurdish-inhabited region of northern Iraq is relatively peaceful and prospering economically, but the Iraqi Kurds' political autonomy and political strength in post Saddam Iraq is causing friction with Arab leaders in Iraq, Turkey, and Iran. However, an overall reduction in violence in Iraq, coupled with continued U.S. political influence over the Kurds, is likely to prevent a de-stabilizing escalation of the Iraqi Kurd-Arab disputes.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22079\\_20080925.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RS22079_20080925.pdf) [PDF format, 6 pages].



**THE GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, RL34574, Library of Congress. Dana A. Shea. Web posted October 19, 2008. 09AD076**

The U.S. government has implemented a series of programs to protect the nation against terrorist nuclear attack. Some of these programs predate September 11, 2001, while others were established since then. Most programs are within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; the Departments of Defense, Energy, and State; and agencies that became part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) upon its creation, and they are focused on detecting the illicit acquisition and shipment of nuclear and radiological materials and protecting and securing nuclear weapons. These disparate programs have historically been viewed as lacking coordination and centralized oversight. Congress, in its oversight capacity, has shown interest in the development and implementation of the global nuclear detection architecture and in the decision making process attendant to investments in it.

[http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34574\\_20080923.pdf](http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/RL34574_20080923.pdf) [PDF format, 25 pages].

## THE U.S. AND NATO

### **PRESIDENT BUSH GIVES U.S. GREEN LIGHT TO TWO NEW NATO MEMBERS**

On October 24, President Bush signed the accession protocols that pave the way for Albania and Croatia to become full members of NATO. Both countries were invited to join NATO at the April 2008 Summit in Bucharest, Romania. The Bucharest communiqué said Albania and Croatia “have demonstrated a solid commitment to the basic principles set out in the [1949] Washington Treaty, as well as their ability and readiness to protect freedom and ... shared values by contributing to the alliance’s collective defense and full range of missions.” The U.S. Senate ratified the accession protocols for Albania and Croatia in September. All 26 NATO members must ratify before they can join the Alliance.

<http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2008/October/20081024181025sjhtrop0.4566614.html&distid=ucs>

## THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

### AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY



### **A FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUDGET FOR THE FUTURE: FIXING THE CRISIS IN DIPLOMATIC READINESS. American Academy of Diplomacy. October 2008. 09AD036**

The report recommends that the State Department hire 4,735 more Foreign Service staffers and other key personnel between fiscal 2010 and 2014. New hires would be involved in core diplomatic efforts such as operating embassies and working with businesses and nongovernmental organizations abroad; engage in public diplomacy; administer economic assistance programs like those at USAID; and manage reconstruction and stabilization projects similar to ones in Iraq and Afghanistan. Those staffers would fill a 2008 shortfall of 2,400 employees, the authors say, and help State expand its activities while allowing more employees to receive much-needed training.

[http://www.academyofdiplomacy.org/publications/FAB\\_report\\_2008.pdf](http://www.academyofdiplomacy.org/publications/FAB_report_2008.pdf)

### AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

### **SECURING FREEDOM: THE U.S.-JAPANESE ALLIANCE IN A NEW ERA. By Michael Auslin, Christopher Griffin. Posted: Tuesday, November 18, 2008. PAPERS AND STUDIES, AEI Online, Publication Date: December 1, 2008**

For nearly five decades, the U.S.-Japanese alliance has underwritten peace and security in the Asia Pacific. The alliance has allowed for the forward basing of tens of thousands of American troops and cooperation between the two countries on a wide range of security issues. The alliance is being tested today by the economic and military rise of China, the continuing crisis in North Korea, and the struggle to maintain the tide of democratic reform in the Asia-Pacific region.

As Asia undergoes these changes, the United States and Japan must reorient their partnership to cooperate in supporting political and economic liberalization in the region. Washington

and Tokyo should seek to enhance and promote the prospect that democracy, free markets, and transparent security policies become the norm in Asia during the twenty-first century. In short, the U.S.-Japanese alliance should be the primary instrument of both countries in managing, hedging against, and taking advantage of the myriad changes in Asia.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28956,filter.all/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28956,filter.all/pub_detail.asp)

**21ST-CENTURY SULTANATE. By Leon Aron. AEI. From the Magazine *The American*, November 14, 2008.**



On May 7, 2008, Russia inaugurated a new president, Dmitry Medvedev, the third president the country has seen since the fall of communism. A new era in Russian history had begun.

Or had it? The very next day, Russia confirmed a new—er, old—prime minister, former president Vladimir Putin. And in so doing, Russia marked not the beginning of a new era, but the continuation of an

earlier, worrisome one.

Putin is by far the strongest former leader in Russian history. He maintains heavy influence over the inner circles of power and in the minds of the public—in a national survey, 60 percent of respondents agreed that “despite Medvedev’s election, the power will remain in the hands of Putin and his entourage.”

<http://www.american.com/archive/2008/november-december-magazine/21st-century-sultanate>



**THE GEORGIA WATERSHED. By Leon Aron. *RUSSIAN OUTLOOK*. AEI Online, Publication Date: November 12, 2008**

On August 8, following Georgia's reckless attack on the Russia-supported separatist enclave of South Ossetia, Russia invaded Georgia. For the first time in post-Soviet history, Russian troops crossed the internationally recognized border of a sovereign neighboring state. Yet there were several other lines that may have been crossed. This short war looks more and more like a culmination and an emblem of the troubling evolution in the Kremlin's values and priorities and, by

extension, its vision of the country's national interests. It may have heralded the onset of a distinct, and profoundly disconcerting, agenda both inside and outside the country. What has been said and done by the Russian authorities since last August strengthens this impression.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28922/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28922/pub_detail.asp)



**A "THIRD NEIGHBOR" STRATEGY FOR ASIA. By Michael Auslin. *ASIAN OUTLOOK* No. 3, October 2008. AEI Online. Publication Date: October 6, 2008**

As the United States loses ground in Asia, the struggle for influence is heating up, with small states caught between authoritarian and democratic nations alike. The pressure being put on these small states

provides a rare opportunity for the United States to play the role of an honest broker, working to reduce tensions and promote liberalism. By adopting a new "third neighbor" strategy, the next U.S. president could begin to rebuild America's position in Asia, interacting more effectively with emerging democracies, engaging older allies more fully, and helping friends pursue regional stability more successfully.



**CAN A NUCLEAR IRAN BE CONTAINED OR DETERRED? By Michael Rubin. *MIDDLE EASTERN OUTLOOK* No. 8, November 2008. AEI Online, November 5, 2008**

The development of an Iranian nuclear program continues apace. While Iran's true intentions are a mystery, the Bush administration's posture has been inconsistent and lackluster. The administration made little serious effort to upgrade facilities in the region or rally our allies. The absence of a clear strategy to deter Iran will give that nation a free hand in the region to pursue conventional aggression and, what is

worse, a nuclear attack.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28896/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.28896/pub_detail.asp)

## AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

**AN AGREEMENT REGARDING THE TEMPORARY U.S. PRESENCE IN IRAQ AND ITS ACTIVITIES AND WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAQ, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT. American Friends Service Committee. Web posted October 22, 2008. 09AD089**

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), an international peace and social justice organization, has posted the first public English translation of the latest status of forces agreement between the U.S and Iraqi administrations on its web site. If ratified in Iraq, the agreement would permit U.S. troops to remain the country once the United Nations mandate ends this year and may begin the process of establishing permanent U.S. military bases there. The Arabic-language version of this document appeared in a major daily newspaper, Al-Sabah Al-Jadeed.

<http://www.afsc.org/ht/a/GetDocumentAction/i/69064> [PDF format, 17 pages].

## ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION



**ARMS CONTROL TODAY, November 2008. Arms Control Association**

Focus: Jump-STARTing U.S.-Russian Disarmament. Featuring:

- The United States, Israel, and Iran: Defusing an “Existential” Threat By Chuck Freilich
- A New Paradigm: Shattering Obsolete Thinking on Arms Control and Nonproliferation By Christopher A. Ford
- Strategic Collapse: The Failure of the Bush Nuclear Doctrine By Joseph Cirincione

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

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

### **POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER RADOSLAW SIKORSKI TALKS TO COUNCIL. ACUS, November 19, 2008.**

Radoslaw Sikorski, the Polish Foreign Minister, spoke today at the Atlantic Council as part of the Council's Global Leadership Series. (...) Discussing NATO, Sikorski stated that "vision and resolve are badly needed on both sides of the Atlantic." He stressed not only that NATO's credibility is at stake in Afghanistan, but also that member states should restore the organization's role as a military alliance. In the face of recent Russian resurgence, Sikorski called for NATO to refocus its efforts on allied territory and said that providing security for member states should be the alliance's primary responsibility. He also said that the EU should use its economic weight as Russia's largest market to enact better regulation of Russian companies.

Sikorski congratulated President-elect Obama, urging him and his administration to continue plans for installing components of the European missile defense system in Poland. Poland is prepared to offer industrial monitoring and frequent inspection of the site as part of a package of confidence-building measures to address Russia's skepticism about the project. Transcript: [http://www.acus.org/event\\_blog/polish-foreign-minister-radoslaw-sikorski-talks-council/transcript](http://www.acus.org/event_blog/polish-foreign-minister-radoslaw-sikorski-talks-council/transcript)



### **ATLANTIC COUNCIL REPORT: POST-CONFLICT GEORGIA. ACUS, October 03, 2008**

Shortly after the release of the Atlantic Council's report, Restoring Georgia's Sovereignty in Abkhazia, Russia invaded Georgia and war broke out over the breakaway region of South Ossetia. The United States and its European partners were put to the test; Moscow's recognition of South Ossetia and Abkhazia not only challenged Georgia's sovereignty, but by demonstrating its willingness to use military action, Moscow also sent a message about Georgia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations as well as the viability of energy transport projects running from the Caspian, through Georgia, to western markets.

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/65/Post-Conflict%20Georgia.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/Post-Conflict%20Georgia.pdf)

## BIPARTISAN POLICY CENTER



### **MEETING THE CHALLENGE: U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRANIAN NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT. Bipartisan Policy Center. Web posted October 15, 2008. 09AD069**

The development of nuclear weapons capability by the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the most critical national security challenges facing the United States. The study includes a primer on the complex historical, political, social, economic, military, legal and technological issues that underlie and influence the current situation.

<http://www.bipartisanpolicy.org/ht/a/GetDocumentAction/i/8448>

[PDF format, 117 pages].

## BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

**SYRIA SEEKS CHANGE: ON ITS OWN TERMS. Bilal Y. Saab, Research Analyst, Foreign Policy, Saban Center for Middle East Policy. *Jane's Foreign Report*. Brookings Institution, November 17, 2008.**

### KEY POINTS

- Syria's success in breaking out of its US-imposed isolation is due to internal as well as external factors including power consolidation, diplomatic maneuvering, and US policy setbacks in Iraq and Lebanon.
- Its recent foreign policy adjustment notwithstanding, Syria has not made a paradigmatic shift in its foreign policy thinking or compromised in a significant way on any of the issues that affect the survival of its regime, including Lebanon, Iraq, relations with Iran, and peace with Israel.
- Despite the grim news currently surrounding US-Syrian relations, the most notable being the US raid into Syrian territory in October, the potential for improved relations between the two countries under the administration of US President-elect Barack Obama is possible.

[http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/1117\\_syria\\_saab.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/1117_syria_saab.aspx)

**THE 4 PERCENT DEFENSE SPENDING CHIMERA: Defense Budget, U.S. Department of Defense, Defense, U.S. Military, Congressional Oversight. Michael E. O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy. Published in *The Washington Times*, November 11, 2008**

As U.S. armed forces continue their heroic operations around the globe, with 140,000 troops in Iraq, 30,000 in Afghanistan, several tens of thousands more in the broader Middle East, and nearly 100,000 in both Europe and East Asia, worries have intensified about sustaining adequate defense funding in the future.

A number of analysts, and now chairman of the Joint Chiefs Adm. Michael Mullen, have proposed that the Defense Department be legislatively guaranteed 4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product to ensure ample resources for the military into the future. Should this be an early priority of an Obama administration?

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/1111\\_defense\\_ohanlon.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2008/1111_defense_ohanlon.aspx)



**STRATEGIC COUNTERTERRORISM. Brookings Institution. Daniel Benjamin. Web posted October 27, 2008. 09AD099**

Terrorism is a real and urgent threat to the American people and interests, according to the author. It is a threat that could become far more dangerous if terrorists acquire nuclear or biological weapons. An effective counterterrorism policy must go beyond uncompromising efforts to thwart those who seek to harm the U.S. today. To achieve a long-term objective, the policies need to embed counterterrorism in an overarching national security strategy designed to restore American

leadership and respect in the world.

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/10\\_terrorism\\_benjamin/10\\_terrorism\\_benjamin.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2008/10_terrorism_benjamin/10_terrorism_benjamin.pdf) [PDF format, 21 pages].



## CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE



### **RUSSIAN-AMERICAN SECURITY RELATIONS AFTER GEORGIA. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Rose Gottemoeller Web posted November 4, 2008. 09AD106**

The crisis in Georgia bluntly revealed the failure by the United States and Russia to create a closer working relationship after the Cold War. With both countries now in presidential transition, the potential for new misunderstandings and tensions grows even greater. Established and well-understood treaties and agreements, which have previously inspired at least predictability and confidence in the bilateral

relationship, could help establish a new book of rules both countries can embrace, explains Rose Gottemoeller.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/russia\\_us\\_security\\_relations\\_after\\_georgia.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/russia_us_security_relations_after_georgia.pdf) [PDF format, 8 pages].



### **ABOLISHING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: WHY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD LEAD. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. George Perkovich. Web posted October 24, 2008. 09AD081**

Efforts to re-invigorate a movement to abolish nuclear weapons are rising on the international agenda. For states without weapons, talk of nuclear disarmament is embraced as a welcome change, but viewed with skepticism. The author outlines four security areas where the long-term project of abolishing nuclear weapons would best serve U.S. interests: preventing proliferation, preventing nuclear terrorism,

reducing toward zero the threat of nuclear annihilation, and fostering new optimism for U.S. global leadership.

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/abolishing\\_nuclear\\_weapons.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/abolishing_nuclear_weapons.pdf) [PDF format, 8 pages].



### **ARE NEW NUCLEAR BARGAINS ATTAINABLE? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Deepti Choubey. Web posted October 10, 2008. 09AD042**

The United States and other countries with nuclear weapons take action toward further disarmament, in the hopes that countries without them will support additional efforts to prevent the further spread and use of nuclear weapons. But non-nuclear-weapon states take a different view. Citing the unfulfilled promises of nuclear-weapon states, they declare such a bargain to be unfair and a misreading of the political landscape.

A better understanding of the views of non-nuclear-weapon states would provide the next U.S. administration with a serious opportunity to lead the rebuilding of a dangerously damaged nonproliferation regime, explains Deepti Choubey.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/new\\_nuclear\\_bargains.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/new_nuclear_bargains.pdf) [PDF format, 26 pages].



**STABILIZING AFGHANISTAN: THREATS AND CHALLENGES. By William Maley. Policy Brief No. 68. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. October 2008.**

Stability in Afghanistan and the future of its government depend on the United States and its Afghan and other allies providing security for the Afghan people. Calls for an Iraq-style “troop surge” ignore the immediate need for a comprehensive political strategy to fix Afghanistan’s fragile security structure, dysfunctional system of government, and unstable borders, warns a new policy brief by

Afghanistan expert William Maley.

Since the ousting of the Taliban in 2001, serious flaws in the international community’s approach point to the need for a long-term vision. Poor governance, failure to secure adequate counterterrorism cooperation from Pakistan, and the limited presence of international troops beyond Kabul greatly undermined the Afghan public’s confidence in their country’s transition and Western promises.

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/stabilizing\\_afghanistan.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/stabilizing_afghanistan.pdf)

## CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY

**FROM PREPONDERANCE TO PARTNERSHIP: AMERICAN MARITIME POWER IN THE 21ST CENTURY. Frank Hoffman. Report. Center for a New American Security. November 2008**



One of the most important national security challenges facing the next president of the United States will be preserving America’s maritime power. The U.S. Navy has been cut in half since the 1980s, shrinking steadily from 594 to today’s 280 ships. The fleet size has been cut by 60 ships during the Bush administration alone, despite significantly increased Pentagon budgets.

While one can debate whether today’s Navy is sized properly, there is little doubt that U.S. maritime capabilities are critical to the execution of any national security strategy. The so-called American Century has

largely been coterminous with the U.S. Navy’s mastery of seapower. In a global economy that is increasingly interdependent and dependent on the security of the global highways of international trade, maritime security will remain a vital national interest.

[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Hoffman\\_FromPreponderanceToPartnership\\_November2008\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Hoffman_FromPreponderanceToPartnership_November2008_0.pdf)

## CENTER FOR ARMS CONTROL AND NON-PROLIFERATION

**NEW SYSTEMS BOOST IRAQI SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITY. Travis Sharp. Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation. Nov 19, 2008**

While the election of Barack Obama heralds an impending change in U.S. policy toward Iraq, defense officials in Washington and Baghdad continue to focus on transforming the Iraqi

military into a legitimate fighting force. Both the United States and Iraq seem to agree that no matter what President-elect Obama's new strategy looks like, bolstering the strength and effectiveness of the Iraqi Security Forces will play a key role in stabilizing Iraq in the wake of U.S. troop withdrawals.

[http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/policy/iraq/articles/111908\\_systems\\_boost\\_iraqi\\_surveillance/](http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/policy/iraq/articles/111908_systems_boost_iraqi_surveillance/)

## CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)



### **USCENTCOM AND THE FUTURE: ESTABLISHING THE RIGHT STRATEGIC PRIORITIES. Anthony H. Cordesman. CSIS, November 18, 2008**

The US must do more than find solutions to dealing with its withdrawal from Iraq, and finding ways to reverse the course of the Afghan conflict. It needs to rethink the overall structure of its military posture and strategy in the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia. This requires the US to address its diplomatic and aid efforts as part of a broad approach to the region, but it also requires a new focus for USCENTCOM and significant changes in the way the US approaches the entire area of operations.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/081119\\_uscentcompres.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/081119_uscentcompres.pdf)

### **THE NATO-RUSSIA RELATIONSHIP: DEFINING MOMENT OR DEJA VU? Julianne Smith. Publisher: CSIS/IFRI. Date of Publication: November 14, 2008**



In 1997, the NATO alliance and the Russian Federation turned history on its head and founded a forum for regular consultation on security issues. No longer adversaries, the two sides decided to trade in decades of escalating rhetoric, intimidation, and high-stakes maneuvers for dialogue and cooperation. Since then, the NATO-Russia relationship has traveled an incredibly tumultuous and unpredictable path, culminating in a complete rupture over the Russia-Georgia conflict in August 2008. (...) Today, the NATO-Russia relationship is deep in crisis. After war broke out between Russia and Georgia in South Ossetia, NATO suspended all joint activities with the Russians. Before long, both sides were accusing the other of returning to Cold War tactics and making long lists of policy grievances linked not just to the recent Russia-Georgia conflict but to their entire relationship over the better part of the last two decades.

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/081110\\_smith\\_natorussia\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/081110_smith_natorussia_web.pdf)

### **THE GEOPOLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF TRANSATLANTIC ENERGY DISUNITY. Alexandros Petersen. Commentary. CSIS, November 13, 2008**

Who would have thought that in the waning days of the Bush administration, the greatest source of friction within the transatlantic world would be energy security? Although divergent diplomatic styles abound within the broader West, substantive differences over energy geopolitics on the Eurasian landmass sit at the center of every question about the future of the transatlantic partnership: how to approach Russia, whether NATO, and what next for the European project.

Despite worries about its capacity to meet consumer demands, Russia's energy dominance of the European continent continues to grow. The intrinsic link between Moscow's energy and foreign policies means that not only are EU member states split between energy dependent and independent countries but between capitals willing to challenge Moscow's increasingly assertive global moves and those that calculate that an accommodating response is in their best interest. Meanwhile, the United States pursues a policy of promoting alternative routes to alternative energy sources in the Caspian region that only bears fruit when its transatlantic and Eurasian partners are on board.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081113\\_petersen\\_energy.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081113_petersen_energy.pdf)

**THE U.S.-JAPAN ALLIANCE; A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCED GLOBAL SECURITY. Hideki Wakabayashi; Contributor: Michael J. Green. CSIS, October 29, 2008**



This report offers a compelling vision and a concrete work plan for a new administration in the United States and—quite possibly—a new government in Japan as well. Building on his decades of experience working on U.S.-Japan relations as a Japanese labor union official, diplomat, and politician in the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), the author brings a unique perspective to the topic, reflected in the pragmatism of the recommendations and the broad bipartisan appeal of his overall approach. These are recommendations that one can imagine John McCain or Barack Obama—and Taro Aso or Ichiro Ozawa—picking up as a concrete guide for bilateral relations.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081021\\_wakabayashi\\_usjapan\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081021_wakabayashi_usjapan_web.pdf)

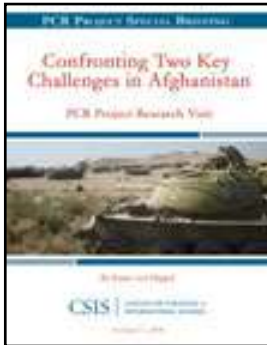
**RUSSIA AND EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY; DIVIDE AND DOMINATE. Keith C. Smith. CSIS, October 27, 2008**



Officials of the Putin/Medvedev administration routinely deny that Russia employs its energy resources for political purposes. But Russia's actions demonstrate again and again that the Kremlin leadership will use its enormous energy wealth to increase its political and economic influence in Europe and the wider world. The purpose of this report is to encourage greater European and American cooperation on issues of energy security, particularly as they relate to Russian suppliers, and to highlight Moscow's policies regarding the use of its energy potential to affect political and security events in Europe. The war in Georgia, whatever the arguments concerning who shot first, is part of a Kremlin strategy to discourage the building of gas pipelines from Caspian countries to Europe, in the process bypassing Russian territory and Russia's control of Central Asian supplies. Without a more aggressive competition policy, Europe will lose much of its ability to lead the Continent toward greater integration and cooperation.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081024\\_smith\\_russiaeuroenergy\\_web.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081024_smith_russiaeuroenergy_web.pdf)

## CONFRONTING TWO KEY CHALLENGES IN AFGHANISTAN: PCR PROJECT RESEARCH VISIT. Karin von Hippel. CSIS, October 17, 2008



Karin von Hippel just returned from a week-long, NATO-sponsored tour of Afghanistan with a small group of researchers from Europe and North America. The group visited Kabul, two provinces in the North (Mazar-e Sharif in Balkh and Kunduz), and two in the South (Kandahar and Uruzgan). They were briefed by dozens of military officials, a handful of international civilians, and a smaller number of Afghans (this was due to the trip overlapping with Eid-ul-Fitr as well as NATO concerns about security).

In the report, she analyzes two key challenges for Afghans and their coalition partners. Given the large number of excellent studies addressing many of the important governance, security and development challenges for Afghanistan, this report focuses on two key areas that have only recently been in the spotlight. The first is whether and how to talk to the Taliban, and the second concerns the lines of authority for the U.S. and coalition forces. Resolving these two issues would make a fundamental contribution to the overall goal of the mission, which is to build a safe, secure and effective Afghan state.

[http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081020\\_kvh\\_afghanistan.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/isis/pubs/081020_kvh_afghanistan.pdf)

## CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)



### FIRST STEPS TOWARD RESTORING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP: LEGALITY MATTERS. Century Foundation. Jeffrey Laurenti. Web posted November 8, 2008. 09AD134

The author, Laurenti, suggests that to reclaim American leadership and credibility in resolving the many deepening crises on America's international agenda, the next administration must move swiftly to reverse the U.S. rupture with international law and institutions of the past decade. The report argues that the collapse of America's global standing during this decade has real and measurable consequences in

shriveled U.S. capacity to influence events worldwide. The United States had honored international legal commitments without harm to America's core interests from the presidencies of Truman and Eisenhower to those of Ford and Carter.

[http://www.tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/Jeff\\_Agenda\\_Long.pdf](http://www.tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/Jeff_Agenda_Long.pdf)

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



### IRANIAN STRATEGY IN IRAQ: POLITICS AND "OTHER MEANS" Joseph Felter, Brian Fishman. Combating Terrorism Center at West Point. Occasional Paper Series, October 13, 2008

In this report, Colonel Joe Felter and Brian Fishman of the Combating Terrorism Center (CTC) at West Point have detailed the objectives, methods, and expansiveness of the Iranian attempts to affect policy and politics in Iraq. Having spent much of the summer 2008 in Iraq, they

have identified many of the documents, reports, and interviews that explain the Iranian strategy and provide both the historical context and the strategic motivation for Iranian actions. By using first hand reports from detainee interviews, Iraqi intelligence services, and coalition forces, they have a unique, empirically - based study that provides rich detail about Iranian action. They combine those reports with volumes of scholarly writing to provide the strategic and intellectual context for Iranian actions.

[http://ctc.usma.edu/Iran\\_Iraq/CTC\\_Iran\\_Iraq\\_Final.pdf](http://ctc.usma.edu/Iran_Iraq/CTC_Iran_Iraq_Final.pdf)

## COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

### **DEFENSE SPENDING DURING ECONOMIC CRISIS. Greg Bruno, Staff Writer. CFR Backgrounder, November 18, 2008**

President-elect Barack Obama made many promises on defense spending and strategy during his two-year run for the White House. But analysts say economic constraints and political pressure could make implementation difficult.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/17793/defense\\_spending\\_during\\_economic\\_crisis.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/17793/defense_spending_during_economic_crisis.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)

### **A TRIBAL STRATEGY FOR AFGHANISTAN. Greg Bruno, Staff Writer. CFR Backgrounder, November 7, 2008**

As military leaders in Washington revise their war strategy for Afghanistan, analysts say enlisting Afghan tribesmen could aid in security. Others warn that what helped stabilize Iraq may play very differently in the more complex tribal culture of Afghanistan.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/17686/tribal\\_strategy\\_for\\_afghanistan.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/17686/tribal_strategy_for_afghanistan.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)

### **INDIA-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS. Jayshree Bajoria, Staff Writer. CFR Backgrounder, October 23, 2008**

India's growing economic and political influence in Afghanistan has angered Pakistan, the traditional power there, and has experts worried that Afghanistan could become another battleground in the long-standing rivalry between South Asia's two giants.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/17474/indiaafghanistan\\_relations.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/17474/indiaafghanistan_relations.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)



### **CONGO: Securing Peace, Sustaining Progress. Anthony W. Gambino. Council Special Report No. 40. CFR, October 2008**

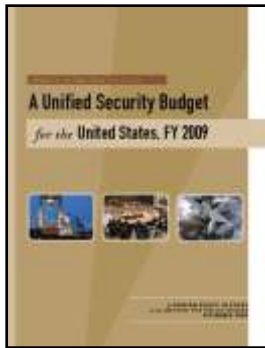
This report lays out a thoughtful agenda for U.S. policy toward the Democratic Republic of Congo, arguing that what happens there should matter to the United States--for humanitarian reasons as well as economic and strategic ones.

The country continues to face severe security and development problems. Anthony W. Gambino analyzes these problems and proposes steps the

United States can take to help. He details the country's social, economic, and security challenges, ranging from lawlessness and corruption to poverty and poor health. He then recommends two priorities for U.S. policy: combating insecurity in the east and promoting sustainable development.

[http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Congo\\_CSR40.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Congo_CSR40.pdf)

## FOREIGN POLICY IN FOCUS (FPIF)



**REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON A UNIFIED SECURITY BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES, FY 2009. Principal authors: Miriam Pemberton, Foreign Policy in Focus, Institute for Policy Studies; Lawrence Korb, Center for American Progress and Center for Defense Information. Fpif, September 2008.**

In this fifth annual edition of the “Unified Security Budget,” as with the previous four editions, a non-partisan task force of military, homeland security, and foreign policy experts laid out the facts of the imbalance between military and non-military spending. The ratio of

funding for military forces vs. non-military international engagement in the Bush administration’s proposed budget for the 2009 fiscal year has widened to 18:1 from 16:1 in the 2008 fiscal year, according to the report.

<http://www.ips-dc.org/getfile.php?id=273>

## GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES



**TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES UNDER BARACK OBAMA: YES THEY CAN. Amberin Zaman. German Marshall Fund of the United States. Analysis series On Turkey. November 17, 2008**

Strategically wedged between Europe, the Caucasus, and the Middle East, Turkey is a key actor in the biggest foreign policy challenges facing the new U.S. administration: the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran’s nuclear ambitions, and a newly belligerent Russia.

As the world celebrates the recent election of Barack Obama, politicians in Ankara ponder what this will mean for their country. Obama’s foreign policy vision suggests that Turkish fears are overblown, and that there exists a window of opportunity for reinforcing a strategic partnership with the United States in ways that can positively impact the region, if leaders on both sides show some imagination and avoid pitfalls that line the way.

[http://www.gmfus.org//doc/Amberin\\_Analysis\\_Turkey\\_US1108\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.gmfus.org//doc/Amberin_Analysis_Turkey_US1108_FINAL.pdf)

## HERITAGE FOUNDATION



### **BRITISH DEFENSE CUTS THREATEN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP. By Ted R. Bromund, Ph.D. Heritage Foundation Backgrounder #2210. 18 November 2008**

The Blair and Brown governments have reduced British defense spending as a share of GDP to its lowest point since 1933. The forces are being ordered to do more with less. The U.S. should expand joint development and production deals with Britain to assist British efforts to rebuild its forces and to ward off European efforts to ensnare Britain in an enhanced ESDP.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Europe/bg2210.cfm>



### **GETTING THE BIG IDEAS RIGHT: THE STRATEGIC CONCEPTS THAT HELPED ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN IRAQ. General David Petraeus. Heritage Lecture #1101 Delivered October 8, 2008. Web-posted: November 13, 2008**

“What I wanted to speak about today was, of course, Iraq and then perhaps the future and the daunting responsibilities in the Central Command area, which is quite a vast one, as you know, and has a number of the world's other problems in addition to Iraq and its neighbors. As was mentioned, I just finished about three weeks ago a

tour of a little over 19 months as the Commander of the Multi-National Force—Iraq, from February of 2007 to September 2008, having had two previous tours there, one as the Command-er of the 101st Airborne Division in the first year during the fight to Baghdad and then subsequently up in northern Iraq.”

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/MiddleEast/hl1101.cfm>



### **THE GLOBAL RESPONSE TO A TERROR-GENERATED ENERGY CRISIS. William W. Beach, James Jay Carafano, Ph.D., et.al. Center for Data Analysis Report #08-11. Heritage Foundation, 10 November 2008**

In June 2008, The Heritage Foundation invited energy scholars and policy experts to participate in a computer simulation and gaming exercise assessing the economic effects of a global petroleum energy crisis. This exercise suggests reliance on market forces and coordinated security activities did much to help restore the confidence of markets and consumers.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/cda\\_08-11.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/upload/cda_08-11.pdf)





**STAND BY INDONESIA IN ITS STRUGGLE FOR A JUST AND CIVILIZED HUMANITY. Walter Lohman. WebMemo #21269. Heritage Foundation, November 2008**

The executions of the 2002 Bali Bombers are a grim milestone in Indonesia's struggle against extremism and terrorism. The decision to impose capital punishment was not easily made. In a democratic country where terrorists cloak themselves in the religious values of the Islamic majority, all but the strongest politicians are tempted to accommodate extremism. But Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono—often criticized for indecisiveness—and the Indonesian justice system—frequently characterized as weak—held firm.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/wm\\_2126.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/wm_2126.pdf)

**CRISIS IN CONGO AND THE CHALLENGE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. Thomas M. Woods. WebMemo #2124. Heritage Foundation, 7 November 2008**

Conflict is nothing new to the war-weary provinces of eastern Congo. That is precisely why the U.N. Security Council decided in 1999 to establish the world's largest U.N. peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC). MONUC and its 17,000-strong force has been in existence since the stabilization of the DRC's "world war," which included armed forces from six countries and led to the deaths of 3–4 million Congolese civilians. Now, some nine years later and at a cost of more than \$1 billion per year, it would be difficult to cite MONUC's specific achievements. In fact, MONUC has disgraced itself more than once as a result of misconduct while failing to deal with the DRC's underlying security threats.

African leaders are heading to Nairobi to discuss Congo's troubles. Continued failure to address the root causes of the crisis in eastern Congo only ensures that many thousands of additional lives will be lost and peace and security will remain elusive.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/Africa/upload/wm\\_2124.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Africa/upload/wm_2124.pdf)

**APPROACHING THE "INVISIBLE RED LINE": WHY CONGRESS MUST ACT NOW TO RESTORE MILITARY READINESS. Mackenzie M. Eaglen. Backgrounder #2205. Heritage Foundation, 31 October 2008**

All branches of the military are experiencing reduced readiness levels after seven years of major combat operations overseas and increased homeland defense missions in the United States. Congress must prevent the U.S. military from crossing any "invisible red line" of dangerously reduced readiness by recognizing that a sustained commitment of resources and funding is required long after victory in Iraq and Afghanistan are achieved.

[http://www.heritage.org/Research/Features/NationalSecurity/upload/bg\\_2205.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Features/NationalSecurity/upload/bg_2205.pdf)

**NORTH KOREA NUCLEAR VERIFICATION: HAS THE U.S. BLINKED? Bruce Klingner. Heritage Foundation WebMemo #2120. October 31, 2008**

The Bush Administration announced on October 11 that it had removed North Korea from the state sponsors of terrorism list in return for Pyongyang's acceptance of a six-party talks verification protocol. Details of the verification agreement have not been disclosed pending formal approval at a heads of delegation meeting. The State Department claims that all verification criteria have been satisfied, including applicability to North Korea's uranium enrichment program and proliferation activities.

There are growing indications, however, that the verification measures are not as expansive as has been depicted. Furthermore, some verification measures are tenuously based on side letters or oral agreements with North Korea. As Japanese Prime Minister Taro Aso explained to reporters, "I think the United States has agreed on what it thinks is the understanding and North Korea has agreed on what it thinks is the deal [but] the two are a little different."  
[http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/wm\\_2120.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/wm_2120.pdf)

**THE NEW COLD WAR: REVIVING THE U.S. PRESENCE IN THE ARCTIC. Ariel Cohen, Ph.D., Lajos F. Szaszdi, Ph.D., and Jim Dolbow. Backgrounder #2202. Heritage Foundation, October 30, 2008**

The Arctic is quickly reemerging as a strategic area where vital U.S. interests are at stake. The geo-political and geo-economic importance of the Arctic region is rising rapidly, and its mineral wealth will likely transform the region into a booming economic frontier in the 21st century. The coasts and continental shelf of the Arctic Ocean are estimated to hold large deposits of oil, natural gas, and meth-ane hydrate (natural gas) clusters along with large quantities of valuable minerals.

In recent years, Russia has been particularly active in the Arctic, aggressively advancing its interests and claims by using international law and by projecting military might into the region. Despite the Arctic's strategic location and vast resources, the U.S. has largely ignored this region. The United States needs to develop a comprehensive policy for the Arctic, including diplomatic, naval, military, and economic policy components.  
[http://www.heritage.org/Research/EnergyandEnvironment/upload/bg\\_2202.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/EnergyandEnvironment/upload/bg_2202.pdf)

**PROTECTING AGAINST THE TERRORIST THREAT: CONTINUING THE FIGHT AND CONFRONTING THE CHALLENGES AHEAD. The Honorable Kenneth L. Wainstein. Heritage Lecture #1100, Delivered October 2, 2008. Web-posted October 23, 2008**

“While we are making progress against the terrorists, this war on terror is far from over. This war is not like World War II or any of this nation's previous wars; it will not end at some defined time with the passing of a sword or the signing of surrender on the deck of battleship.

This war is different because al-Qaeda is different. Al-Qaeda is not like a nation-state whose power is defined by its armies, its land, or its industry— tangible national assets that are subject to destruction or capture by traditional military conquest. Al-Qaeda's power is much more diffuse, much less tangible, and therefore much more difficult to destroy.  
[http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/upload/hl\\_1100.pdf](http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/upload/hl_1100.pdf)

## HUDSON INSTITUTE

### **SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE SOUTH STREAM PROJECT. Zeyno Baran, Senior Fellow and Director of Hudson's Center for Eurasian Policy, Hudson Institute. © European Parliament, 2008. October 23, 2008**

Commissioned by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the European Parliament, "Security Aspects of the South Stream Project" is a new report by Zeyno Baran, Senior Fellow and Director of Center for Eurasian Policy at Hudson Institute, on the political and economic implications of the South Stream pipeline project for European energy security. The opinions expressed are those of the author only and do not represent the European Parliament's official position.

<http://www.hudson.org/files/publications/Baran-South%20Stream%20for%20EP.pdf>

## INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR

### **STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT DRAFT - Unofficial Translation. November 19, 2008. Posted on Tuesday, November 18, 2008.**

The link below contains the translation of the Status of Forces Agreement that was recently approved by the Iraqi Cabinet after months of contentious negotiations. The agreement will be put up for a vote by the Iraqi National Assembly before November 25.

<http://www.mcclatchydc.com/homepage/story/56116.html>

## INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)

### **TURKEY AND IRAQI KURDS: CONFLICT OR COOPERATION? Middle East Report N°81. ICG, 13 November 2008**

Turkey's newly adroit management of its relationship with Iraqi Kurds has resulted in a tentative victory for pragmatism over ultra-nationalism, but many obstacles remain before relations can be normalised. Both Turkey and Iraq's Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) have made a breakthrough in challenging ultra-nationalism. They should continue to invest in a relationship that, though fragile and beset by uncertainties over Iraq's future, has become more pragmatic and potentially very fruitful. Political divisions as to how this should be achieved have yielded a measure of confusion, but the result has been a largely effective compromise, combining military pressure, politics, diplomacy and economic incentives.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5777&l=1>

### **CORRECTING COURSE: VICTIMS AND THE JUSTICE AND PEACE LAW IN COLOMBIA. Latin America Report N°29. ICG, 30 October 2008**

The more than 155,000 victims of Colombia's conflict registered to date with the attorney general's Justice and Peace Unit (JPU) – mostly those who suffered from the paramilitaries – are mainly onlookers to, not actors in, a lagging transitional justice process. Over three years after passage, implementation of the Justice and Peace Law (JPL) is stymied by the relative

disinterest in promoting victims' rights of the Uribe government and much of political and civil society. The problems are exacerbated by serious operational and financial bottlenecks in the judicial process and assistance and reparations to victims, as well as the persistence of armed conflict with Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) insurgents and the emergence of new illegal armed groups (NIAGs) and paramilitary successors.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5753&l=1>

**AZERBAIJAN: DEFENCE SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND REFORM. Europe Briefing N°50. ICG, 29 October 2008**

Azerbaijan wants to create a strong army to regain Nagorno-Karabakh and seven adjacent districts, either by improving its negotiating leverage with Armenia or going back to war. It has exponentially increased its military budget, though it has not so far gained clear superiority over Armenian forces. If the new military is to be not only stronger but also better governed, however, it needs deep reforms to make it less corrupt and personality driven, more transparent and better directed. So far there has been insufficient political will either to do the part that should involve increasing democratic and civilian control or to break the habit of treating the army as above all an instrument with which to protect elite interests.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5751&l=1>

**INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON FISSILE MATERIALS (IPFM)**

**GLOBAL FISSILE MATERIAL REPORT 2008. IPFM, October 2008**



The Global Fissile Material Report provides an annual review of worldwide stocks, production, and disposition of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium, the key ingredients in nuclear weapons, and assesses global efforts to secure and eliminate these materials. The control of these materials is crucial to nuclear disarmament, to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to ensuring that terrorists do not acquire nuclear weapons.

The special focus of the 2008 Global Fissile Material Report is the challenges of achieving a verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, a long sought after global ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons. A treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons is an essential requirement for constraining nuclear arms races and, in the longer term, achieving nuclear disarmament. The production of these materials is the most difficult step in making nuclear weapons.

<http://www.ipfmlibrary.org/gfmr08.pdf>

**MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE**

**FOREIGN-BORN VETERANS OF THE US ARMED FORCES. Migration Policy Institute. Web posted October 31, 2008. 09AD114**

As the United States prepares to commemorate Veterans Day on Nov. 11, the report gives an analysis of a sometimes overlooked group of U.S. armed forces veterans: those born in other

countries. There are over 644,000 foreign-born veterans of the U.S. armed forces, accounting for nearly 3 percent of all surviving U.S. veterans. This figure does not include those currently serving in the military. The analysis shows that most foreign-born U.S. veterans migrated from European or Latin American countries. The countries where the highest numbers of U.S. immigrant veterans were born were the Philippines, representing 12 percent of foreign-born veterans, and Mexico, birthplace to 11 percent.

[http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/FS22\\_Veterans\\_103008.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/FS22_Veterans_103008.pdf) [PDF format, 4 pages].

## NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)



### **LESSONS OF ABU GHRAIB: UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING PRISONER ABUSE IN MILITARY OPERATIONS.** **Paul T. Bartone. *Defense Horizons* No.64. National Defense University, November 2008**

The abuse of prisoners by U.S. Soldiers at Abu Ghraib had broad strategic consequences, leading many people around the world to question the legitimacy of U.S. goals and activities in Iraq. This paper draws on extensive unclassified reports from multiple investigations that followed Abu Ghraib, and applies key psychological as well as social-situational perspectives to develop a better grasp of the causative factors. From a psychological standpoint, most young adults are powerfully inclined to behave in accord with the social conventions and pressures around them. Especially in ambiguous circumstances, then, it is important that standards of behavior be clear and explicit throughout all phases of an operation and that leaders at all levels represent and reinforce those standards.

[http://www.ndu.edu/ctnsp/defense\\_horizons/DefenseHorizon64.pdf](http://www.ndu.edu/ctnsp/defense_horizons/DefenseHorizon64.pdf)



### **NATO'S UNCERTAIN FUTURE: IS DEMOGRAPHY DESTINY?** **Jeffrey Simon. *Strategic Forum* No.36. National Defense University, October 2008**

NATO has shifted from large conscript forces, which were useful for its territorial defense during the Cold War, toward smaller, all-volunteer military establishments to carry out expeditionary operations. This shift has had different political consequences in Europe and the United States and has resulted in increasingly diverging views of the role of the military and how it contributes to security and defense.

Demographically, the gap between U.S. and European NATO members' military age cohorts is widening, with the U.S. cohort increasing while the European numbers shrink. At the same time, diverging immigration patterns and shifting internal demographics could erode the common historic identity of the United States and Europe and affect the transatlantic relationship. A relatively young and growing U.S. population will contribute to its slightly enhanced global economic profile in 2050, while Europe's aging and shrinking productive population will be a factor in its diminishing presence.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF236/SF236.pdf>



**IRREGULAR WARFARE: NEW CHALLENGES FOR CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS. Patrick M. Cronin. . Strategic Forum No.34. National Defense University, October 2008**

Success in the highly political and ambiguous conflicts likely to dominate the global security environment in the coming decades will require a framework that balances the relationships between civilian and military leaders and makes the most effective use of their different strengths. These challenges are expected to require better integrated, whole-of-government approaches,

the cooperation of host governments and allies, and strategic patience.

Irregular warfare introduces new complications to what Eliot Cohen has called an “unequal dialogue” between civilian and military leaders in which civilian leaders hold the true power but must modulate their intervention into “military” affairs as a matter of prudence rather than principle. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have demonstrated that irregular warfare—which is profoundly political, intensely local, and protracted—breaks from the traditional understanding of how military and civilian leaders should contribute to the overall effort.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF234/SF234.pdf>



**THE ABSENCE OF EUROPE: IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY? Steven Philip Kramer. Strategic Forum No.35. National Defense University, October 2008**

Europe’s ability to work with (and influence) the United States is limited by its self-imposed weakness in international security, which is the logical consequence of the EU’s political structure and worldview. America may have no choice but to turn to Asia for support if it wishes to remain an international arbiter. Perhaps a different kind of relationship with a more activist China and India will be needed to

manage global instability. If so, the Euro-American age will have come to a close.

<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strforum/SF235/SF235.pdf>

## NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE (NTI)



**SECURING THE BOMB 2008. Matthew Bunn Project On Managing The Atom; Belfer Center For Science And International Affairs; Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University. Commissioned by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, November 2008**

Securing the Bomb 2008, commissioned by the Nuclear Threat Initiative, finds that the world still faces a "very real" risk that terrorists could get a nuclear bomb. The Obama Administration must make reducing that risk a top priority of U.S. security policy and diplomacy, according to the report, which is accompanied by a paper offering a

specific agenda for the presidential transition and the opening weeks of the new administration.

[http://www.nti.org/e\\_research/Securing\\_the\\_bomb08.pdf](http://www.nti.org/e_research/Securing_the_bomb08.pdf)

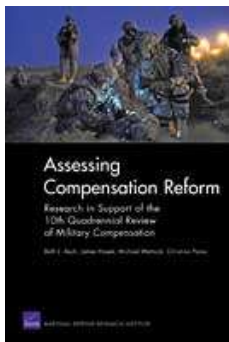
**CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS. Stephen I. Schwartz, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Studies. NTI Issue Brief, October 2008**

Congressional oversight of the U.S. nuclear weapons program—both the operation and maintenance of deployed forces by the Department of Defense and the production and maintenance of nuclear weapons by the Department of Energy—is generally confined to the annual authorization and appropriation bills, the means by which Congress allocates funding for such activities. Debate, when it occurs, usually focuses on numbers and types of weapons rather than on the broader questions of strategy and policy governing how such weapons would be used. Institutional issues, in particular the division of responsibility for nuclear weapons among many different committees and subcommittees, tend to force members to focus on their narrow areas of jurisdiction at the expense of the larger picture. Notwithstanding these impediments, Congress has recently taken action to cut funding for questionable programs and to demand a coherent strategy for the U.S. nuclear weapons program.

[http://www.nti.org/e\\_research/e3\\_congress\\_and\\_nuclear\\_weapons.html](http://www.nti.org/e_research/e3_congress_and_nuclear_weapons.html)

## RAND

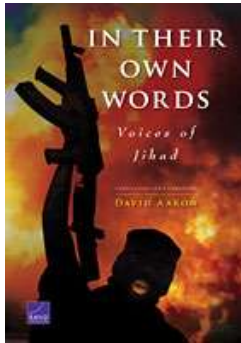
**ASSESSING COMPENSATION REFORM: RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF THE 10TH QUADRENNIAL REVIEW OF MILITARY COMPENSATION. Beth J. Asch, James Hosek, Michael Mattock, Christina Panis. Monograph. RAND Corporation, November 2008.**



Military compensation is a pillar of the all-volunteer force. It is a fundamental policy tool for attracting and retaining personnel, and its structure — and the incentives implied by its structure — can affect U.S. service members' willingness to join, exert effort, demonstrate their leadership potential, remain in the military, and, eventually, exit the military at an appropriate time. Military compensation is a composite of current pay and allowances, special and incentive pays, health benefits, disability benefits, retirement benefits, and other benefits. Its importance to the readiness and morale of the force is such that it is reviewed every four years to determine whether it is adequate to meet the U.S. military's objectives. To inform the 10th Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, this monograph presents an in-depth examination of the mix and structure of the U.S. military's current retirement-benefit system and several policy alternatives. The study included the development of a model that was estimated and used to run a series of simulations based on active-duty and reserve personnel data to track the careers and potential decisionmaking of military personnel across the services. The simulation results were then assessed in terms of their cost-effectiveness and ability to meet the services' expectations for accession, retention, and career mobility.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG764.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG764.pdf)

**IN THEIR OWN WORDS: VOICES OF JIHAD -- COMPILATION AND COMMENTARY. David Aaron. RAND Corporation, October 2008.**



This book presents the actual statements and writings of jihadis expressing their views on virtually every subject relevant to their cause. It is not about Islam as it is practiced in its many varieties in Muslim communities throughout the world, nor is it about Islamic fundamentalism or the various Islamist political movements. Rather, it is about a small group of Muslims who carry out and promote terrorism in the name of Islam. Because the jihadis' statements are often more appalling and more profoundly revealing than the accounts that have been written about jihadi terrorism, this book provides unfiltered access to a broad range of the stories, rationales, ideas, and arguments of jihadi terrorists and those who support them. Introductory and contextual material is also included, to provide the background and origins of what the jihadis are saying — to each other and to the world. It is hoped that this will provide greater insights into the motives, plans, and participants in jihadi terrorism, as well as the nature of the threat they pose. Not all of the quotations are from prominent jihadis. Some have been selected because they are representative, others because they are contradictory, and still others because they provide a unique insight into the jihadi mentality.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG602.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG602.pdf)

**RETHINKING THE RESERVES. Jacob Alex Klerman. Monograph. RAND Corporation, November 2008.**



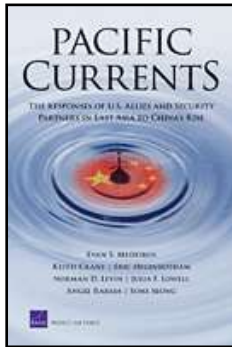
The United States is now engaged in a different type of war, not intensive combat operations but, instead, prolonged low-level operations to establish the context for a transition to stable local government in Afghanistan and Iraq. In these stability operations, the Department of Defense (DoD) has made unprecedented use of its Reserve Components (RC). Forces that had previously been viewed as a “Strategic Reserve” and called up less than once in a generation are now being used as an “Operational Reserve”, with an expectation of call-up as much as one year in six and, recently, even more frequently. The changed threat environment and utilization pattern suggest the utility of rethinking our conception of the RC.

To rethink the role of the Reserves and the implications of that rethinking for the size, nature, and compensation of the Reserves, this RAND monograph draws together analyses from several RAND projects — past and ongoing. Deliberately making no specific recommendations, it rethinks the Reserve Component of the armed forces, the level of commitment expected from its members, what roles are assigned to them, and their compensation.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG757.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG757.pdf)



**PACIFIC CURRENTS: THE RESPONSES OF U.S. ALLIES AND SECURITY PARTNERS IN EAST ASIA TO CHINA'S RISE. Evan S. Medeiros, Keith Crane, et.al. Monograph. RAND Corporation, November 2008.**

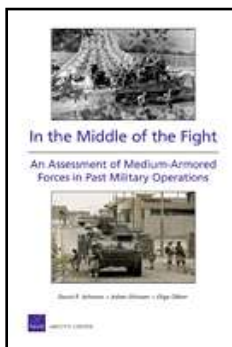


China's economic, military, and diplomatic power has been on the rise, and many worry that it is nudging aside U.S. influence in the Asia-Pacific region. To explore this issue, the authors examined six specific U.S. allies and partners — Australia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand. From extensive in-country interviews, trade and poll data, etc., they examined the responses in each nation to China's rise and assessed the implications for U.S. regional security interests. The six nations see China primarily as a source of economic opportunity, but many have concerns about China's regional goals. They want China to be engaged regionally in productive ways but do not want to allow it to

become dominant. They find U.S. security commitments reassuring, bolstering their ability to engage China with confidence. The six nations clearly want U.S. involvement in the region to continue — but sometimes only in certain ways, at certain times, and on particular issues. Thus, they are pulling China closer for the economic opportunities it offers and the United States closer for the general reassurance its long-standing power and influence provide.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG736.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG736.pdf)

**IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIGHT: AN ASSESSMENT OF MEDIUM-ARMORED FORCES IN PAST MILITARY OPERATIONS. David E. Johnson, Adam Grissom, Olga Oliker. Monograph. RAND Corporation, November 2008.**



This monograph presents a qualitative assessment of the performance of medium-armored forces in 13 past conflicts that span the range of military operations. The accompanying analysis is designed to help inform U.S. Army decisions about fielding medium-armored forces in the future. The case histories yielded three major insights. First, medium-armored forces fare poorly against competent, heavily armored opponents. This finding will prove relevant to the U.S. Army's medium-armored forces if their survivability and lethality do not live up to expectations or cannot be fully realized in battlefield conditions. Second, doctrinal and organizational steps can, in certain circumstances, mitigate

medium armor's liabilities. These steps include the implementation of high-quality combined-arms tactics down to the lowest echelons, the effective application of supporting firepower, and training for crews and junior leaders. Finally, the U.S. Army has lacked a forced-entry armor capability since the retirement of the M551 Sheridan. Neither the Stryker vehicle nor the Future Combat Systems (as currently envisioned) can fill that critical void. The authors conclude that it would be prudent for the U.S. Army to maintain a mix of heavy, medium-armored, and light forces that can be task organized and employed in conditions that best match their attributes. Medium-armored forces have much to offer in such a mix.

[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG709.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG709.pdf)

**AL-QAEDA AND ITS AFFILIATES: A GLOBAL TRIBE WAGING SEGMENTAL WARFARE. RAND Corporation. David Ronfeldt. Web posted October 10, 2008. 09AD041**

Al Qaeda and its affiliates are operating much like a global tribe waging segmental warfare, according to the paper. It describes the dynamics of classic tribes: what drives them, how they organize, how they fight. Al Qaeda fits the tribal paradigm. Al Qaeda and affiliates are using the information age to reiterate ancient patterns of tribalism on a global scale. Ronfeldt suggest that the tribal paradigm should be added to the network and other prevailing paradigms to help figure out the best policies and strategies for countering these violent actors.

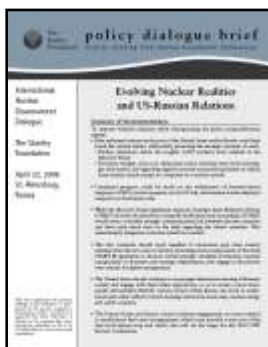
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/2008/RAND\\_RP1371.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/reprints/2008/RAND_RP1371.pdf) [PDF format, 23 pages].

## STANLEY FOUNDATION

**US NUCLEAR FORCES AND CONVENTIONAL FORCE ALTERNATIVES. Philip Coyle and Todd Fine. Working Paper. Stanley Foundation, November 2008**

To progress toward reducing its own nuclear weapons, the United States will likely need to take a number of differing approaches in order to move significantly downward from the approximately 2,000 actively deployed strategic warheads it's currently scheduled to maintain by 2012 under the Moscow Treaty. One of these approaches, as signaled by the last Nuclear Posture Review of 2001, is to further incorporate conventional weapons into strategic planning, offsetting or replacing the nuclear weapons previously assigned to those missions. But this is not an altogether easy task, and one that comes with its own set of challenges. At this year's Strategy for Peace Conference, the Stanley Foundation convened a roundtable to investigate these issues. In preparation for this "US Strategic Posture and Conventional Capabilities" discussion, participant Philip Coyle, a former assistant secretary of defense and director of the Pentagon's Operational Test and Evaluation office, coauthored this paper that explores many of the salient points for consideration and provides criteria for determining potential nuclear mission sets from which stockpile numbers should be based, leading to an evaluation of nuclear and conventional strategic policy.

[http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/working\\_papers/Coyle-Fine\\_working\\_paper.pdf](http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/working_papers/Coyle-Fine_working_paper.pdf)



**EVOLVING NUCLEAR REALITIES AND US-RUSSIAN RELATIONS. Policy Dialogue Brief. Stanley Foundation, November 2008**

On April 21-22, the Stanley Foundation cosponsored an international nuclear dialogue in St. Petersburg, Russia, in cooperation with several Russian organizations: Green Cross International, the Public Council of Rosatom, and the Russian Academy of Science.

Over two days, approximately 100 participants—the vast majority of whom were Russian—discussed nuclear issues of shared concern

between the two countries, including advancing nuclear weapons control and disarmament, strengthening the ongoing cleanup of the nuclear weapon legacies of the Cold War, encouraging nonproliferation and counterproliferation worldwide, and investigating the future of nuclear energy programs.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/pdb/EvolvNucRealitiesPDB1108.pdf>

**CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM: COMPARING ASIAN AND EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES. Conference Report. Stanley Foundation, November 2008.**

A key component of successful US foreign policy in the 21st century will be its ability to interact with the growing economic and security agendas and geopolitical weight of key regions throughout the world, especially Europe and East Asia. East Asia's dynamism in both economic and security affairs has become a common starting point for analysis of the future of this region, while Europe remains the most economically integrated part of the world. Intra-Asian trade and investment have increased at a marked pace and multilateral structures have similarly been proliferating in recent years. Meanwhile, the European Union has expanded its membership while maintaining overall normative and policy cohesion. But the current constellation of Asian institutions is decidedly fluid, and their ability to effectively manage new types of economic and security challenges remains unclear. Meanwhile, globalized commodity, labor, and capital markets are challenging the competitiveness of many EU nations, and nontraditional security challenges require a reengineering of existing patterns of national security and defense cooperation among European nations.

[http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/EffectiveML\\_Asia\\_EuropeRPT.pdf](http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/EffectiveML_Asia_EuropeRPT.pdf)

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

**CHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL NON-LETHAL WEAPONS: POLITICAL AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS. Ronald G. Sutherland. SIPRI Policy Paper No. 23. November 2008.**



Non-lethal weapons are intended to incapacitate personnel or materiel without injuring people. This Policy Paper describes and analyses biological and chemical substances that have the potential to be used as weapons or can improve the efficacy of other, more traditional, weapons. Potential loopholes in the international prohibitions against chemical and biological warfare are presented together with practical, politically feasible and technically useful policy options.

Chemical and biological substances may be used to incapacitate or influence human behaviour and can be used in both wars and other conflict situations, including for peacekeeping and some counterterrorism operations. The possible applications of science and technology for developing such agents are also expanding. This Policy Paper strikes the right balance between scientific detail and reader-friendliness to inform both the specialist and the generalist on this emergent and complex issue.

<http://books.sipri.org/files/PP/SIPRI23.pdf>



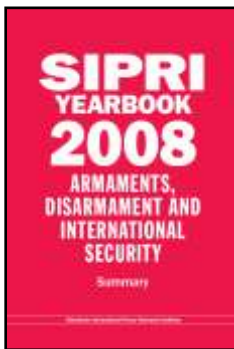
**SOUTH OSSETIA AND ABKHAZIA: PLACING THE CONFLICT IN CONTEXT. Ekaterina Stepanova. SIPRI Policy Brief, November 2008.**

Since early August 2008 much of the international political and media discourse on the six-day conflict in and around South Ossetia has been dominated by comparisons between Kosovo and South Ossetia and the

Russia–West ‘strategic rivalry’ framework. Serious analysis needs to go beyond these simplistic frameworks.

Attention must be paid to some of the less publicized but no less important local, regional and broader international developments related to the conflict. These include the role of the North Caucasian context in Russia’s decision to intervene in support of South Ossetia; the unexpected implications for the frozen conflicts in the Caucasus and the Black Sea region, where the preference for political solutions was strongly reaffirmed; and Turkey’s growing mediation role in the region. At the international level, special attention must be paid to the failure of the August conflict to escalate into a broader confrontation and the limited impact on the rest of the world of the Russia–Georgia tensions and related Russia–West disagreements.

<http://books.sipri.org/files/misc/SIPRIPB0811.pdf>



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

The SIPRI Yearbook was first published in 1969 and is now in its 39th edition. SIPRI Yearbook 2008 presents a combination of original data in areas such as world military expenditure, international arms transfers, arms production, nuclear forces, major armed conflicts and multilateral peace operations with state-of-the-art analysis of important aspects of arms control, peace and international security. The Yearbook is written by both SIPRI researchers and invited outside experts. This booklet

summarizes the contents of the SIPRI Yearbook 2008 and gives samples of the data and information in its appendices and annexes.

<http://yearbook2008.sipri.org/files/SIPRIYB08summary.pdf>

**STEMMING DESTABILIZING ARMS TRANSFERS: THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN UNION AIR SAFETY BANS. Hugh Griffiths and Mark Bromley. *SIPRI Insights on Peace and Security* no. 2008/3. October 2008**



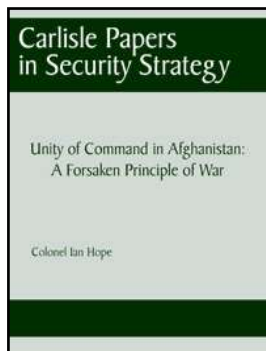
This paper examines the impact of EU air safety regulations on the activities of air cargo operators that are suspected of being involved in destabilizing arms transfers. Air safety regulations are an underutilized but potentially promising tool for stemming the flow of destabilizing arms transfers. Air cargo operators involved in destabilizing arms transfers habitually violate air safety standards, increasing the likelihood of their being targeted by EU controls.

Of the 172 air cargo carriers that have been listed in EC air safety regulations, barring them from entering EU airspace, or targeted as a result of EU technical inspection missions, 80 have been named in

United Nations Security Council or other arms trafficking-related reports. Fifty-three of these companies have subsequently been reported as officially decertified while a further four have had their operations restricted. EU air safety regulations have disrupted the activities of these companies to an extent unseen since the emergence of a non-governmental arms transport sector at the end of the cold war.

<http://books.sipri.org/files/insight/SIPRIInsight0803.pdf>

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

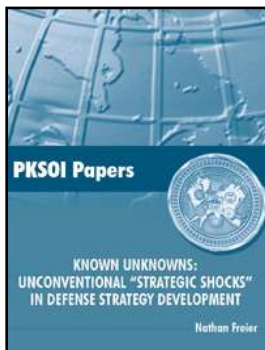


**UNITY OF COMMAND IN AFGHANISTAN: A FORSAKEN PRINCIPLE OF WAR. COL Ian Hope. Student (Carlisle) Papers. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, November 07, 2008**

This Carlisle Paper discusses the traditional importance of unity of command in American doctrine and practice from World War I until now, and how this principle has been forsaken in the evolution of military command for Afghanistan. It examines the unprecedented departure from the principle of unity of command in Afghanistan in 2006, when Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan passed control of the ground fight to the International Security Assistance Force, and operations became split between several unified or “supreme” commanders in charge of U.S. Central Command, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and U.S. Special Operations Command. It argues for a renewal of understanding of the importance of unity of command, and recommends that the United States revert to the application of this principle by amending the Unified Command Plan to invest one “supreme commander” with responsibility for the current Operation ENDURING FREEDOM Joint Operations Area.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB889.pdf>

**KNOWN UNKNOWN: UNCONVENTIONAL "STRATEGIC SHOCKS" IN DEFENSE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT. Nathan P. Freier. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, November 04, 2008**



The author provides the defense policy team a clear warning against excessive adherence to past defense and national security convention. Including the insights of a number of noted scholars on the subjects of “wild cards” and “strategic surprise,” he argues that future disruptive, unconventional shocks are inevitable. Through strategic impact and potential for disruption and violence, such shocks, in spite of their nonmilitary character, will demand the focused attention of defense leadership, as well as the decisive employment of defense capabilities in response. As a consequence, the author makes a solid case for continued commitment by the Department of Defense to prudent

strategic hedging against their potential occurrence.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB890.pdf>

**SLOWING MILITARY CHANGE. Dr. Zhivan Alach. Monograph. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, October 29, 2008**

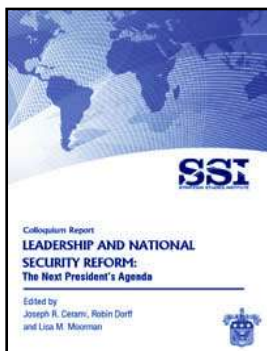


The author looks at the development of military technology in recent years. He examines three major platforms: fighter aircraft, tanks, and cruisers, examining the gaps between generations as well as the capability gains of each succeeding type. While development has slowed, at the same time capability increases have also slowed: it takes longer to get new equipment, and that new equipment is less of an improvement over its predecessor than its predecessor was over its

predecessor. Only in electronics and computer technology was that shown to be somewhat untrue, but even there military technology has lagged significantly behind commercial advances. This relative military stasis, in technology at least, has a range of causes: the end of the Cold War, bureaucratic changes, political cultures, scientific limits, cost inflation, a focus on new characteristics that cannot be so easily measured. The author also looks at the strategic environment to see whether that has evolved rapidly while technology has proven more dormant.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB878.pdf>

**LEADERSHIP AND NATIONAL SECURITY REFORM: THE NEXT PRESIDENT'S AGENDA. Edited by Dr. Joseph R. Cerami, Dr. Robert H. Dorff, Lisa Moorman. Colloquium Report. Strategic Studies Institute. U.S. Army War College, October 22, 2008**



On March 20, 2008, the Bush School of Texas A&M University hosted a conference on "Leadership and National Security Reform: The Next President's Agenda." The participants examined the contemporary international environment and American national security policy for the next presidential administration. How threats, policies, and strategies have changed since 2001 and how the U.S., European, and other international security systems have responded to changing requirements were explored. The conference included a debate on the political parties international affairs positions and focused on three major themes: (1) In the post-9/11 world, what are the threats and

challenges facing the next presidential administration? (2) What reforms are needed to the current national, European, and international security systems in terms of policy, institutions, and leadership? and (3) How can the next presidential administration affect change to improve U.S. and international security?

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB888.pdf>

## UNITED NATIONS



**CAPACITY SURVEY: REGIONAL AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY 2008. United Nations University. November 10, 2008. 09AD133**

The study is the first global survey of the capacities of all regional organizations in the field of peace of security, conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, enforcement, and peace-building. Over the last decade, regional organizations have been empowered by the United Nations and national governments concurrently to maintain peace and security. The Survey maps out, in a comparative and descriptive fashion, their history, capacities and operational experience.

[http://www.cris.unu.edu/fileadmin/user\\_upload/capacity\\_survey.pdf](http://www.cris.unu.edu/fileadmin/user_upload/capacity_survey.pdf) [PDF format, 159 pages].

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

### **WHAT IRAQ NEEDS FROM THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM IRAQIS RESIDENT IN THE U.S. Elizabeth Detwiler. USIPeace Briefing, November 2008**

Iraq has experienced a notable reduction in violence in the past year, and the Iraqi panelists asserted the need for a continued presence of multinational forces to maintain this progress. However, as Almusawi specified, Iraqis insist that any agreement regarding the presence of foreign troops should not compromise the country's sovereignty.

The terms of the agreement must be clear, in Iraq's interests and approved by the Iraqi people.  
[http://www.usip.org/pubs/usipeace\\_briefings/2008/1106\\_iraq\\_recommend.html](http://www.usip.org/pubs/usipeace_briefings/2008/1106_iraq_recommend.html)



### **WHITHER PEACE OPERATIONS? Donald C. F. Daniel. Special Report. USIP, October 2008**

Peace operations have undergone several evolutions since the first United Nations–administered peace mission in 1948. A characteristic feature of the most recent evolution, which began about a decade ago, is that today peace operations are more broadly accepted as a tool for contending with destabilizing events in all regions of the globe.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr215.pdf>

### **ABRAHAMIC ALTERNATIVES TO WAR: JEWISH, CHRISTIAN, AND MUSLIM PERSPECTIVES ON JUST PEACEMAKING. Susan Thistlethwaite and Glen Stassen. USIP Special Report No. 214. October 2008**

Eight Muslim scholar-leaders, six Jewish scholar-leaders, and eight Christian scholar-leaders met from June 13 to 15, 2007, in Stony Point, N.Y., at a conference sponsored by the United States Institute of Peace and the Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy.

Conference participants specified practices within each of the three faith traditions that could lay the groundwork for nonviolent alternatives to resolving conflict and addressing injustice, while also identifying roadblocks in the sacred texts of their traditions to creating such processes.

The scholars' teachings found that these ancient religious teachings on peace and justice are often consistent with modern conflict-resolution theory. This report examines passages that support violence in each tradition's scripture, presents definitions of "just peacemaking" in each tradition, summarizes places of convergence that might create the foundation for a program offering an Abrahamic alternative to war and presents a joint statement and series of commitments reached at the end of the conference.

<http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr214.pdf>

## THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY



### **FROM PRESIDENT TO PRESIDENT: U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY AT A MOMENT OF TRANSITION. 2008 Weinberg Founders Conference Proceedings. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, 2008**

The 2008 presidential election is a watershed event, both historically and politically. It may also represent a landmark in America's engagement with the Middle East over the next decade. On so many critical issues -- Iranian nuclear capability, Iraq's stability, Israeli-Palestinian relations, radicalization in the region -- the next U.S.

president will have to determine the direction of U.S. policy. For its twenty-third annual Weinberg Founders Conference, which took place September 19-21, 2008, The Washington Institute convened an exceptional group of scholars, diplomats, experts, officials, and policy practitioners for an in-depth look at the implications of foreign policy to the presidential candidates at this critical juncture in American history.

In addition, this year's conference featured a very special event: the announcement of the first annual Washington Institute Book Prize. This lucrative prize is awarded by an independent jury to recognize three outstanding books that advance America's understanding of Middle Eastern politics and U.S. policy.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=300>



### **THE MONEY TRAIL: FINDING, FOLLOWING, AND FREEZING TERRORIST FINANCE. Matthew Levitt and Michael Jacobson. Policy Focus #89. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, November 2008**

In this new Washington Institute Policy Focus, senior fellows Matthew Levitt and Michael Jacobson -- both former officials in the Treasury Department's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, now with the Institute's Stein Program on Counterterrorism and Intelligence -- explore the critical role that money plays in the success of terrorist

organizations, and why countering financial flows must be an integral part of the U.S. government's counterterrorism strategy.

Levitt and Jacobson analyze how terrorist financing has matured since 2001, with case studies on al-Qaeda, Hamas, and Hizballah. They also assess the effectiveness of U.S. and international responses to this evolving threat, focusing on the performance of governments throughout the Middle East. The authors, both veteran policy practitioners, offer timely recommendations to the new Obama administration on how to strengthen international efforts in the war on terror.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=302>



## ARTICLES FROM U.S. JOURNALS

### **THE RUSSIAN RESURGENCE AND THE NEW-OLD FRONT. Zeihan, Peter. *Investors Insight*, September 18, 2008 AA08382**

Summary: Zeihan, a scholar in the research group Stratfor, sees Russian expansion and contraction of empire as a cycle going back hundreds of years. Just as the United States can be expected to rally allies to contain Russian expansion in Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Far East, Russia can be expected to pose challenges to U.S. security, especially in Latin America. Using Cuba and Venezuela as bases, the Russians could threaten U.S. commerce by deploying naval forces to interdict shipping in the Gulf of Mexico and Panama Canal. In South America, Russia could promote export of more illegal drugs to the United States, “generating massive costs for social stability, law enforcement, the health system and trade.” Russia can be expected to work to destabilize Mexico, right on the U.S. border, making it into a hostile state or, even worse, a failed state ruled by drug cartels. Currently available online at

[http://www.investorsinsight.com/blogs/john\\_mauldins\\_outside\\_the\\_box/archive/2008/09/18/the-russian-resurgence-and-the-new-old-front.aspx](http://www.investorsinsight.com/blogs/john_mauldins_outside_the_box/archive/2008/09/18/the-russian-resurgence-and-the-new-old-front.aspx)

### **THIS ISN'T THE RETURN OF HISTORY. Zakaria, Fareed. *Newsweek*, September 8, 2008 AA08381**

Summary: The Georgia crisis does not contradict the forces of globalization and integration – rather, it is a consequence of them, argues the author, a noted Indian-American foreign-affairs scholar and chief editor for Newsweek’s international editions. Economic growth is producing new centers of influence, leading to greater national pride, confidence and assertiveness in Russia’s but Moscow’s actions are ultimately “a major strategic blunder” that has driven its neighbors into the arms of the West, brought Europe and the United States closer together, even alienated longtime ally China and neighboring Central Asian autocracies. While Russia’s actions reflect less than total integration into the international system, powerful new countervailing economic forces almost guarantee forces of globalization that are working to mitigate nationalism and unilateralism.

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/156350/output/print>

### **DON'T CRY FOR RUSSIA. Young, Cathy. *Weekly Standard*, Vol. 13, no. 47, September 1, 2008, p. 10. AA08380**

Summary: The author argues against the idea that Russia’s aggressive position is a result of Western attempts to humiliate Russia after the fall of the Soviet system, mostly through NATO expansion. Using quotes from Russian dissidents and scholarly articles, Young says that the West has not embarrassed Russia, comparing it with the treatment of Germany after World War II. She argues that Germany was forced to endure true humiliation -- occupation, de-Nazification, massive education campaigns on collective German guilt for Nazi crimes, war reparations, and loss of territories. In contrast, she says, Russia was given \$55 billion in aid from 1992-97 that was not tied to political demands like those imposed on Germany under the Marshall Plan. Young makes a case that Russia’s aversion to NATO was its unwillingness to accept the broad strategic policy of the organization, rather than Western attempts to shut it out of NATO. She says that, in spite of Russia’s “not free” rating by Freedom House, it was still allowed to join the G7 and assume the chair, reflecting an attitude

by the West to turn a blind eye to Russia's aggressions. She also argues that Russia has not publicly rejected Soviet ideologies since the days of the Yeltsin administration, like Germany did with Nazism. Lessons in humility, she says, would go a long way toward changing Russia's foreign and domestic policies. Currently available online at <http://www.weeklystandard.com/Content/Public/Articles/000/000/015/453svsfc.asp>

**A LESS IDEOLOGICAL AMERICA. Trenin, Dmitri. *Washington Quarterly*, vol. 31, no.4, Autumn 2008, pp. 117-123 AA08379**

Summary: The author, deputy director of the Carnegie Moscow Center and chair of the center's Foreign and Security Policy Program, states that no one seriously expects a magical transformation of U.S. foreign policy, but there is hope in Russia that the state of world affairs will make the next U.S. administration less ideological and more pragmatic. There is keen interest in Russia over the outcome of the U.S. presidential election, but also a feeling of detachment about the possible implications for Russian-U.S. relations. There is a consensus that, after eight years of the Bush administration, America will enter a period of major foreign policy adjustment but Russia will not be at the heart of it. Widespread in Russia is the belief that the peak of U.S. power and influence is over and the country is on a slow decline. Russia is unlikely to become a U.S. ally like Europe or Japan, but it is equally unlikely to emerge as a challenger seeking to topple the U.S. More probably, Russia will be one of the pivotal countries in the twenty-first century whose eventual orientation will help shape the future global system. A United States that takes time to bring itself to eye level with some of the other major independent players around the world may not immediately be ideal in its own eyes, but it might well become a more respected and effective leader as a result.

<http://www.twq.com/08autumn/index.cfm?id=318>

**RUSSIA GOES BALLISTIC. Thayer, Bradley; Skypek, Thomas. *National Interest*, no. 97, September/October 2008, pp. 61-68 AA08378**

Summary: The authors believe that Russia could acquire a nuclear advantage over the U.S. within the next two decades. America's strategic force is a Cold-war relic with an arsenal that is growing obsolete, while Moscow is designing a new generation of weaponry. Thayer and Skypek write that the erosion of American nuclear superiority will have major ramifications for the global balance of power. They warn that decades-old alliances may fracture amid a drift toward multi-polarity, as governments from Tokyo to Riyadh to Seoul develop their own deterrents in the face of growing power of states like Russia and China. The authors note that the United States is the only nuclear power with a self-imposed moratorium that has halted the modernization of warheads and delivery systems.

[http://www.thefreelibrary.com/\\_/print/PrintArticle.aspx?id=186015822](http://www.thefreelibrary.com/_/print/PrintArticle.aspx?id=186015822)

**RUSSIA FEELS CHILL WINDS OF THE GLOBAL DOWNTURN. Quinn, James. *Telegraph*, October 27, 2008 AA08376**

Summary: Russia's booming economy has been affected by the global financial crisis, notes the author, with the leading stock market index down by 75 percent since May, and a recent temporary trading halt. The majority of the money in the Russian stock markets has been from hedge funds and other leveraged investors, who left almost as quickly as they appeared. The lack of participation by the Russian public in the equity markets is a primary reason that

the transnational “hot money” has had such a strong effect; only about one percent in Russia invests in the markets, versus about fifty percent in the U.S. Russia’s economy is facing a frozen banking sector, a slowing real estate market and falling commodity prices. The lack of pension fund reform, notes the author, is depriving the country of a source of long-term money. Currently available online at

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financetopics/financialcrisis/3264822/Russia-feels-chill-winds-of-the-global-downturn.html>

**UNITED MOSCOW. Lieven, Anatol. *National Interest*, Web Exclusive, September 19, 2008 AA08373**

Summary: During the week-long 2008 meeting of the Valdai Discussion Club, the participants met with President Dmitri Medvedev, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Anatoly Nogovitsyn. The author, professor in the War Studies Department of King’s College, London, and senior fellow at the New America Foundation in Washington, D.C., describes the similarity of the visions of all of these leaders and contends: “From the point of view of shaping Western policy towards Russia, it would therefore be wise to proceed from the assumption that what we are facing is a very united and determined Russian approach which is strongly supported by the entire top leadership.” He also describes the support he witnessed among the overwhelming majority of the Russian population for the fight in South Ossetia. Quoting Medvedev and Putin, he highlighted their determination to protect the lives of Russian citizens and their confidence in the resilience of the Russian stock market, as well as their criticism of the “U.S.-led unipolar world” and their opposition to NATO expansion. He stresses the Russian leaders’ dedication to the defense of Russian interests and Russian honor. This is the third of a three-part series by Lieven on the 2008 Valdai Club conference.

<http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=19906>

**PUTIN'S RUTHLESS GAMBIT. Klare, Michael. *TomDispatch.com*, September 2, 2008 AA08371**

Summary: Russia invaded Georgia to gain control of the oil and natural gas reserves of the Caspian basin, in the view of Michael Klare, professor of international affairs at Hampshire College and author of *RISING POWERS, SHRINKING PLANET: THE GEOPOLITICS OF ENERGY*. The proven oil reserves of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, all former Soviet republics, amount to 48 billion barrels, equivalent to what is left in the U.S. and Canada. The known natural gas reserves in those countries total 248 trillion cubic feet, about what exists in Saudi Arabia. All the energy transportation channels from the Caspian basin region pass through Russia, except for the pipeline that runs through Tblisi, Georgia, connecting Baku, Azerbaijan with Turkey's Mediterranean port of Ceyhan. Klare contends that Russian leader Vladimir Putin is aiming to resurrect Russia as a global power by imposing state control over energy supplies of the former Soviet Union. Putin's gambit is to ensure that that most oil and gas from newly developed field in the Caspian basin travel west via Russia, according to Klare. Currently available online at

[http://www.tomdispatch.com/post/174971/michael\\_klare\\_the\\_bush\\_administration\\_checkmated\\_in\\_georgia](http://www.tomdispatch.com/post/174971/michael_klare_the_bush_administration_checkmated_in_georgia)

**RUSSIA RISING. Holloway, David. *Commonweal*, vol. 135, no. 15, September 12, 2008, pp. 13-14 AA08368**

Summary: The author notes that the crisis in Georgia has brought relations with Russia to the forefront of the foreign-policy agenda, and has brought to a head a debate that has been taking place for some time on how to deal with Russia. The Georgia situation has strengthened those who believe Russia has taken the wrong path and should therefore be isolated, but the author cautions that this may not be a wise course of action; a better choice might be to listen to those who advocate finding a way to cooperate with Russia on a variety of important issues, such as nuclear proliferation and disarmament, climate change, energy and Iran's nuclear ambitions.

[http://www.commonwealmagazine.org/article.php?id\\_article=2301](http://www.commonwealmagazine.org/article.php?id_article=2301)

**WHAT THE WEST CAN DO. Holbrooke, Richard. *Washington Post*, Friday, August 22, 2008 AA08367**

Summary: Holbrooke, top Clinton Administration diplomat and Obama campaign foreign policy advisor, urges U.S. and European leaders to tone down the overheated rhetoric toward Moscow and focus on delivering economic and security assistance to Georgia. Holbrooke endorses a \$1 billion aid package proposed by Obama running mate Joe Biden, which subsequently mirrored the Sept. 3 aid proposal rolled out by the White House. While Georgian leaders must reassess their approach to Russia and Europe, Holbrooke urges the international community to stand united in telling Moscow that “it will pay for using force, or the threat of force, against neighbors that were once part of the Soviet space. This is especially true for Ukraine and Azerbaijan, which are likely to be Moscow's next targets for intimidation.”

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/story/2008/08/14/ST2008081401253.html>

**GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN RUSSIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD DEMOCRACY AND THE ECONOMY. Hahn, Jeffrey; Logvinenko, Igor. *Europe-Asia Studies* vol. 60, no. 8, October 2008, pp. 1345-1369 AA08364**

Summary: In a study of the attitudes and beliefs of those Russians who came of age after the fall of the Soviet Union versus the earlier generation that grew up during the Soviet period, Hahn notes that, not surprisingly, the younger generation is generally more supportive of democratic institutions and a free-market economy. However, the younger generation is much more in favor of economic than political reforms, indicating that they are more interested in getting ahead economically than in participating in political life. Currently available online at [http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/167794\\_731211589\\_902427749.pdf](http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/167794_731211589_902427749.pdf)

**FOLLY OF THE PROGRESSIVE FAIRY TALE. Gray, John. *Guardian*, September 9, 2008 AA08363**

Summary: The belief among many Western thinkers and governments that the world is on an inevitable path to democracy is a “progressive fairy tale,” according to Gray, emeritus professor of European thought at the London School of Economics. He makes the point in the context of mounting concerns about the rise of authoritarianism in Russia. At the end of the post-Cold War era, Gray says we're seeing “a renewal of geopolitical conflicts of the sort that

occurred during the late 19th century.” Neither the West nor the United States will be in charge of events during this period, especially in view of the crashing economies and credit crisis, Gray says. The writer warns that the West must be cautious about intervening in Russia’s sphere of influence. “Western leaders need to acquire a capacity for realistic thinking, or else they will be woken from their dream of progress by the force of events.”

Currently available online at

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/sep/09/russia>

**ONE WAY TO SAVE THE RELATIONSHIP. Gottemoeller, Rose. *Moscow Times*, August 27, 2008 AA08362**

Summary: In an op-ed for Russia’s largest English-language daily, the director of the Carnegie Moscow Center argues that Washington and Moscow must not lose sight of their common international security interests in the wake of the Georgia crisis, including ongoing arms control negotiations, Iran’s nuclear program, resolving the status of Georgia’s separatist regions, and redefining European security in the wake of Russia’s abandonment of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty earlier in 2008. The author calls for a high-level commission of former top U.S. and Russian officials to intensively study these and related issues in an effort to get relations between Washington and Moscow back on track as soon as possible. Available online at

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=20430>

**THE RUSSO-GEORGIAN WAR AND THE BALANCE OF POWER. Friedman, George.. *Stratfor*, August 12, 2008 AA08360**

Summary: The Russian invasion of Georgia has not changed the balance of power in Eurasia – it simply announced that the balance of power had already shifted in recent years, argues a senior analyst for one of America’s leading geopolitical intelligence and risk analysis consultancies. The U.S. has been absorbed in its wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as a destabilizing situation in Pakistan. It has no strategic ground forces in reserve, is in no position to intervene on the Russian periphery, and must consider the importance of Moscow’s cooperation in a host of global challenges, including Iran and North Korea, which are more central to U.S. interests than Georgia. These actions have opened a window of opportunity for the Russians to reassert their influence in the former Soviet sphere. Available online at [http://www.stratfor.com/weekly/russo\\_georgian\\_war\\_and\\_balance\\_power](http://www.stratfor.com/weekly/russo_georgian_war_and_balance_power)

**THE MEDVEDEV DOCTRINE AND AMERICAN STRATEGY. Friedman, George. *Stratfor*, September 2, 2008 AA08359**

Summary: The author provides a trenchant overview of Russia’s new five-point foreign policy concept, issued in the wake of the August 2008 incursion into Georgia, dubbed the “Medvedev Doctrine” by many regional observers. The doctrine, which stresses international law, multi-polarity, non-aggression, protecting Russian citizens, and “privileged interests” in former Soviet territories, appears to be an ambitious attempt to take advantage of American preoccupation in the Middle East to leverage regional power to redefine the global system in which the United States no longer has primacy. U.S. policymakers face stark and difficult strategic choices in consolidating gains in the Middle East and facing Russia’s challenge in the months ahead and cannot discount Moscow’s willingness to destabilize the Middle East

in the meantime by continued transfers of advanced weapons systems to hostile regimes in the region. Available online at [http://www.stratfor.com/weekly/medvedev\\_doctrine\\_and\\_american\\_strategy](http://www.stratfor.com/weekly/medvedev_doctrine_and_american_strategy)

**GEORGIA ON OUR MIND. Abramowitz, Morton. National Interest, Web Exclusive, September 16, 2008 AA08355**

Summary: The author, former president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, points out that the financial cost to the United States is only one of the results of the Georgian crisis; the region's energy situation has changed, and it is now more likely that gas will continue to be delivered through Russia rather than Georgia. Turkey and several other NATO member states will be unlikely to support extending NATO membership prospects to Georgia and Ukraine. The European Union has also been affected by the conflict; Abramowitz believes that the EU could begin the process to admit Georgia and Ukraine, but that does not seem likely. Creating an effective policy toward Russia will be an important task for the next administration, Abramowitz says, and "slogans and fulminations won't do the trick." Currently available online at <http://www.nationalinterest.org/Article.aspx?id=19884>

**INSIDE IRAN'S FURY. Kinzer, Stephen. Smithsonian, vol. 39, no. 7, October 2008, pp. 60-70 AA08348**

Summary: Americans need to understand some Iranian history before they cast the Tehran government as an international renegade in an attempt to acquire nuclear weapons, Kinzer asserts. Iran, one of the world's oldest nations, enjoyed an era of science and culture when Europe was in the Dark Ages. It began to decline in the 18th century, due to domination by foreign powers; in the 19th century, with the help of corrupt and ineffective Persian rulers, Britain gained influence. Iranians also have fresh memory of the 1953 CIA-backed coup, which deposed a democratic government and installed the authoritarian Mohammed Reza as Shah. Kinzer notes that a long history of foreign intrusion is behind Iran's push to build a nuclear program. However, the current regime maintains public support only through nationalist and anti-American propaganda; desire for greater engagement with the outside world is building today among the Iranian public, especially young people, who comprise a majority of the population. Currently available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/people-places/iran-fury.html>

**TO WIN HEARTS AND MINDS, GIVE COAST GUARD NEW HOSPITAL SHIPS. Hooper, Craig; Dolbow, Jim. National Defense vol. 93, no. 660, November 2008 AA08347**

Summary: The authors write that humanitarian missions are a perfect fit for the Coast Guard. Hospital ships should be added to its fleet; properly equipped, the Coast Guard can carry out missions, they say, in the diplomatic space in which the Navy cannot. Coast Guard hospital ships would offer the United States another way "to engage in politically sensitive disaster response and medical outreach projects." Such ships have the added advantage of being suitable platforms for command and control, educational outreach or floating bases. As the Navy's two existing hospital ships face retirement, the Coast Guard has an opportunity to convince Congress to fund this mission in a new way allowing the Navy to focus on its own modernization projects. This article has been cited by the blog Information Dissemination as a "clever idea," and one deserving of serious discussion.

Available online at

<http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/archive/2008/November/Pages/ToWinHeartsandMinds,GiveCoastGuardNewHospitalShips.aspx>

**THE LATTER-DAY SULTAN: POWER AND POLITICS IN IRAN. Ganji, Akbar. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 87, No. 6, November-December 2008, pp. 45-65 AA08346**

Summary: According to Ganji, an Iranian journalist and dissident, Iran's problems will not go away with a departure of President Ahmedinejad. The most powerful person in Iran remains supreme leader Ali Khamenei; formally and informally over 20 years, he has made the key decisions for the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, and has extended his influence into economic, religious, and cultural affairs through military force. As in a sultanate, Khamenei allows elections without ever sacrificing sovereignty, promotes and demotes officials at will, and leaves the agencies of state without power while using their resources for repression. Although officially an Islamic theocracy, in fact Islam does not run Iran but rather acts to serve Khamenei's state apparatus. "Given Khamenei's hold on power, it is safe to expect more continuity than difference even if Ahmadinejad loses next year's presidential election," Ganji said. <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20081001essay87604/akbar-ganji/the-latter-day-sultan.html>

**THE SEPTEMBER 12 PARADIGM: AMERICA, THE WORLD, AND GEORGE W. BUSH. Kagan, Robert. *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 87, No. 5, September/October 2008, pp. 25-39 AA08334**

Summary: Future presidents should not shy away from using U.S. power to promote American values. September 11 changed a presidential administration once leery of "nation building," into an activist for democracy, achieving minimal results while accelerating growing ambiguity from Europe. The United States and other democratic nations share a common aspiration for a liberal international order, argues the author, which is increasingly coming under pressure from both "great-power autocracies" and "radical Islamic terrorism." In the face of these challenges, "a return to realism" is as important as ever, and all sides must come together to offer both words and actions in democracy's defense. <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080901faessay87502-p0/robert-kagan/the-september-12-paradigm.html>

**COUNTERINSURGENCY PRINCIPLES FOR THE DIPLOMAT. Amend, Kurt. *Small Wars Journal* Posted July 19, 2008 AA08333**

Summary: The recent resurgence of interest in insurgency and counterinsurgency has revealed a deficit in material written by and for the diplomat, the actor ostensibly responsible for the political component of a counterinsurgency campaign. To make political headway the diplomat-counterinsurgent needs to develop a strategic narrative, build a political strategy around the narrative, acquire expertise, become a catalyst for political change, and maximize contact with the local population. In doing so, he will make important contributions to and help accelerate success in a counterinsurgency campaign. <http://smallwarsjournal.com/mag/docs-temp/75-amend.pdf>

**MAKING INTERVENTION WORK: IMPROVING THE UN'S ABILITY TO ACT.**  
**Abramowitz, Morton; Pickering, Thomas. *Foreign Affairs*, ol. 87, No. 5,**  
**September/October 2008, pp. 100-109 AA08332**

Summary: The United Nations must streamline its decision-making process, if the organization ever hopes to transform its ideals into actions, argue two former U.S. ambassadors. Grave crises in Burma and Sudan show that authoritarian leaders do not respond to international condemnation and that sanctions often have little impact on regime leaders. The authors point to UN reform reports underlining the importance of creating a UN "rapid reaction force," closer coordination with nongovernmental humanitarian organizations, and more robust UN diplomacy. But while institutional change is essential, so too will be the daunting challenges of convincing China and Russia -- as well as skeptical legislators -- in the United States and Europe to take action.

<http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080901faessay87507/morton-abramowitz-thomas-pickering/making-intervention-work.html>

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