



Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web -- October 2009

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:

The White House

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND NATO SECRETARY GENERAL ANDERS FOGH RASMUSSEN AFTER MEETING

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Oval Office. September 29, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-President-Obama-and-NATO-Secretary-General-Anders-Fogh-Rasmussen-after-Meeting/

STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA, FRENCH PRESIDENT SARKOZY, AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER BROWN ON IRANIAN NUCLEAR FACILITY

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Pittsburgh Convention Center. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. September 25, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Statements-By-President-Obama-French-President-Sarkozy-And-British-Prime-Minister-Brown-On-Iranian-Nuclear-Facility/

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SUMMIT ON NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. United Nations Headquarters, New York, New York. September 24, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-By-The-President-At-the-UN-Security-Council-Summit-On-Nuclear-Non-Proliferation-And-Nuclear-Disarmament/

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT MEDVEDEV OF RUSSIA AFTER BILATERAL MEETING

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, New York. September 23, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-President-Obama-and-President-Medvedev-of-Russia-after-bilateral-meeting/

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. United Nations Headquarters New York, New York. September 23, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-to-the-United-Nations-General-Assembly/

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRIME MINISTER HATOYAMA OF JAPAN AFTER BILATERAL MEETING

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, New York. September 23, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-By-President-Obama-And-Prime-Minister-Hatoyama-of-Japan-After-Bilateral-Meeting/

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND CHINESE PRESIDENT HU JINTAO BEFORE MEETING

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, New York. September 22, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-President-Obama-and-President-Hu-Jintao-of-China-before-meeting/

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT BEGINNING OF TRILATERAL MEETING WITH ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER NETANYAHU AND PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY PRESIDENT ABBAS

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, New York. September 22, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-The-President-at-Beginning-Of-Trilateral-Meeting-With-Israeli-Prime-Minister-Netanyahu-and-Palestinian-Authority-President-Abbas/

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. August 21, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-on-the-recent-elections-in-Afghanistan/

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT MUBARAK OF EGYPT DURING PRESS AVAILABILITY

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. August 18, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-President-Obama-and-President-Mubarak-of-Egypt-during-press-availability/

REMARKS BY JOHN O. BRENNAN, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HOMELAND SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM - AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY "A NEW APPROACH TO SAFEGUARDING AMERICANS"

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Center for Strategic and International Studies, James S. Brady Press Briefing Room, Washington, DC. August 6, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-John-Brennan-at-the-Center-for-Strategic-and-International-Studies/

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT TO THE GEORGIAN PARLIAMENT

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. Parliament Hall, Tbilisi, Georgia. July 23, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-By-The-Vice-President-To-The-Georgian-Parliament/

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AT AN OFFICIAL DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT SAAKASHVILI

The White House. Office of the Vice President. The Presidency, Tbilisi, Georgia. July 22, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-Vice-President-at-an-official-dinner-hosted-by-President-Saakashvili/

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRIME MINISTER NOURI AL MALIKI OF IRAQ IN JOINT PRESS AVAILABILITY

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. July 22, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-of-President-Obama-and-Prime-Minister-Maliki-of-Iraq-in-Joint-Press-Availability/

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT BIDEN IN UKRAINE

The White House. Office of the Vice President. Ukraine House, Kyiv, Ukraine. July 22, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-By-Vice-President-Biden-In-Ukraine/

STATEMENT BY VICE PRESIDENT BIDEN AFTER MEETING WITH PRESIDENT VIKTOR YUSHCHENKO OF UKRAINE

The White House. Office of the Vice President. House with Chimareas, Kyiv, Ukraine. July 21, 2009.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Statement-by-Vice-President-Biden-After-Meeting-with-President-Viktor-Yushchenko-of-Ukraine/

PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND PRESIDENT MEDVEDEV OF RUSSIA

The White House. Office of the Press Secretary. The Kremlin, Moscow, Russia. July 6, 2009.
http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Press-Conference-by-President-Obama-and-President-Medvedev-of-Russia/

Department of State

THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY ON SOUTH ASIA

Remarks by Robert O. Blake, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs. School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, DC. September 9, 2009.

<http://www.state.gov/p/sca/rls/remarks/128753.htm>

Mr. Blake talks about Afghanistan and Pakistan, India, India and Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

Department of Defense

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON MEASURING STABILITY AND SECURITY IN IRAQ

In accordance with the Department of Defense Supplemental Appropriations Act 2008 (Section 9204, Public Law 110-252). June 2009. 81 pages.

http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/9010_Report_to_CongressJul09.pdf

The report includes specific performance indicators and measures of progress toward political, economic, and security stability in Iraq, as directed by legislation. This is the sixteenth report in this series of quarterly reports. The most recent report was submitted in March 2009. The report complements other reports and information about Iraq provided to Congress and is not intended as a single source of all information about the combined efforts or the future strategy of the United States, its Coalition partners, or Iraq.

Congress

S. 1494, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

By U.S. Senate Committee on Intelligence. July 22, 2009. 264 pages.

<http://intelligence.senate.gov/090722/s1494.pdf>

Congressional Research Service Reports for Congress

AFGHANISTAN: POST-TALIBAN GOVERNANCE, SECURITY, AND U.S. POLICY

By Kenneth Katzman, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs. Congressional Research Service. August 14, 2009. 84 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128326.pdf>

This is an update of the document included in the May "Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the web" sent the 8th of June.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

By Moshe Schwartz, Specialist in Defense Acquisition. Congressional Research Service. August 13, 2009. 23 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128824.pdf>

The Department of Defense (DOD) increasingly relies upon contractors to support operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The use of contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan has raised a number of issues for Congress. This report examines current contractor trends in Iraq and Afghanistan, steps DOD has taken to improve contractor oversight and management, and the extent to which DOD has incorporated the role of contractors into its doctrine and strategy. It also reviews steps Congress has taken to exercise oversight over DOD contracting, including contracting issues that have been the focus of hearings and legislation.

DETECTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND MATERIALS: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGIES, OBSERVATIONS

By Jonathan Medalia, Specialist in Nuclear Weapons Policy. Congressional Research Service. August 4, 2009. 102 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128814.pdf>

Detection of nuclear weapons and special nuclear material is crucial to thwarting nuclear proliferation and terrorism and to securing weapons and materials worldwide. Congress has funded a portfolio of detection R&D and acquisition programs, and has mandated inspection at foreign ports of all U.S.-bound cargo containers using two types of detection equipment. This report displays nine detection technologies and leads to several observations for Congress.

HONDURAN-U.S. RELATIONS

By Peter J. Meyer, Analyst in Latin American Affairs. Congressional Research Service. August 4, 2009. 27 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128853.pdf>

After a description of the recent events in the country, this report displays the main issues in U.S.-Honduran relations, such as U.S. response to Honduran political crisis, U.S. foreign assistance, military cooperation, economic linkages, migration issues, drug and human trafficking.

DIRECT OVERT U.S. AID AND MILITARY REIMBURSEMENTS TO PAKISTAN, FY2002-FY2010

Prepared for the Congressional Research Service by K. Alan Kronstadt, Specialist in South Asian Affairs. August 3, 2009. 1 page.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128325.pdf>

These data have been provided by the Departments of State, Defense and Agriculture, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

TAJIKISTAN: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND U.S. INTERESTS

By Jim Nichol, Specialist in Russian and Eurasian Affairs. Congressional Research Service. July 29, 2009. 11 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128843.pdf>

This report outlines the severe challenges faced by Tajikistan since its five-year civil war ended in 1997, including such problems as deep poverty and poor governance. The report discusses U.S. policy and assistance. Basic facts and biographical information are provided. This report may be updated. Related products include CRS Report RL33458, Central Asia: Regional Developments and Implications for U.S. Interests, updated regularly.

AFRICA COMMAND: U.S. STRATEGIC INTERESTS AND THE ROLE OF THE U.S. MILITARY IN AFRICA

By Lauren Ploch, Analyst in African Affairs. Congressional Research Service. July 28, 2009. 43 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128839.pdf>

This report provides a broad overview of U.S. strategic interests in Africa and the role of U.S. military efforts on the continent as they pertain to the creation of AFRICOM. A discussion of AFRICOM's mission, its coordination with other government agencies, and its basing and manpower requirements is included.

INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FOR CONGRESS

By Richard A. Best Jr., Specialist in National Defense. Congressional Research Service. July 24, 2009. 26 pages.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/128833.pdf>

To address the challenges facing the U.S. Intelligence Community in the 21st century, congressional and executive branch initiatives have sought to improve coordination among the different agencies and to encourage better analysis.

Key U.S. Government Reports

MISSILE DEFENSE: DOD NEEDS TO MORE FULLY ASSESS REQUIREMENTS AND ESTABLISH OPERATIONAL UNITS BEFORE FIELDING NEW CAPABILITIES

By the United States Government Accountability Office. Report to the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives. September 16, 2009. 47 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09856.pdf>

In 2002, the Department of Defense (DOD) began developing and rapidly fielding a global Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) composed of elements that include radars, interceptors, and command and control systems. These elements are envisioned to be

linked together to defend against a broad range of ballistic missile threats. In 2009, DOD began a broadly scoped review of missile defense policy and strategy intended to reassess the BMDS and set direction for the future. In response to congressional interest in missile defense requirements and operations, GAO reviewed the extent to which DOD has identified the types and quantities of elements and interceptors it needs, and established the units to operate elements that have been put into use. GAO reviewed key analyses, studies, plans, and other documents from the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), the services, combatant commands, and Joint Staff; and interviewed officials from across DOD.

AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN: OVERSIGHT OF U.S. INTERAGENCY EFFORTS

By the United States Government Accountability Office. Testimony. Before the Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives. Statement of Jacquelyn Williams-Bridgers, Managing Director, International Affairs and Trade. September 9, 2009. 16 pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d091015t.pdf>

GAO has identified Afghanistan and Pakistan as two of the most urgent issues facing this Administration and this Congress. This testimony addresses: GAO's oversight of U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan; how GAO coordinates its efforts with its colleagues in the accountability community; and some of the challenges GAO faces carrying out oversight. This testimony is based on past GAO reports and testimonies examining U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan. These reports and testimonies contain analysis of documents and information from Afghan and Pakistani officials; U.S. officials in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Washington, D.C.; and representatives of coalition military forces and command, including the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force, and international organizations, including the United Nations. GAO has made recommendations in prior reports, but makes no new ones in this statement.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: AUGUST 2009

Office Of the Director of National Intelligence, Public Affairs Office, Washington, D. C. September 15, 2009. 24 pages.

http://www.dni.gov/reports/2009_NIS.pdf

The 2009 National Intelligence Strategy (NIS) presents the way ahead for the Intelligence Community (IC) to operate as a fully integrated and agile enterprise. Against the backdrop of an increasingly complex and interconnected world, the NIS calls for deepening the understanding of both threats and opportunities to enable wise decisions and effective action. The 2009 NIS lays out the strategic environment, identifies goals, and defines objectives. It sets the IC's priorities and guides current and future decisions on budgets, acquisitions, and operations. It also establishes the basis for accountability and results. Lastly, it provides the DNI with important tools for managing the IC and overseeing the implementation of the National Intelligence Strategy.

THINK TANKS AND RESEARCH CENTERS:

The opinions expressed in these publications do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government

OBAMA'S MISSILE DEFENSE CHANGE SHOWS DIFFERENT TARGETS

By Tomas Valasek. YaleGlobal. September 21, 2009.

<http://www.yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/obama%E2%80%99s-missile-defense-change-shows-different-targets>

Obama's decision not to build a missile defense base in the Czech Republic and Poland presents new challenges and risks to the European theater. First, it risks rewarding Russia for its truculence in the hopes of getting the country to support the US in tempering Iran. Second, while the plan to use a sea-based shield may better protect Europe from Iranian launched missiles, the plan risks exposing Poland and the Czech Republic to greater Russian influence. The next step is for the US to show its continued commitment to Eastern Europe while still smoothing the way for Russia to cooperate on Iran.

WHAT MOTIVATES THE SUICIDE BOMBERS?

By Riaz Hassan. YaleGlobal. September 3, 2009.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/what-motivates-suicide-bombers-0>

The heart-wrenching and horrible daily accounts of suicide bombings rarely reveal the underlying cause of the bombers' motivations. But a comprehensive database at Australia's Flinders University that has compiled information on these types of attacks from as early as 1981 can shed light on such motivations. And the conclusions are startling. For one, the conventional wisdom that bombers are insane or religious fanatics is wrong. Their motivations are complex. Participating in suicide bombing can fulfill a range of meanings from the "personal to communal." Without understanding these motivations and addressing them, it would appear the governments or organizations that seek to end suicide bombings are likely to be disappointed.

CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR: ACTIVISM, OPPORTUNISM, AND DIVERSIFICATION

By Evan S. Medeiros. RAND Corporation. Prepared for the United States Air Force, by the RAND Project Air Force. August 2009. 279 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2009/RAND_MG850.pdf

China is now a global actor of significant and growing importance. It is no longer appropriate to talk of integrating China into the international system; by and large, it is already there. Its international behavior is clearly altering the dynamics of the current international system, but it is not transforming its structure. China's global activism is continually changing and has so many dimensions that it immediately raises questions about its current and future intentions and the implications for global stability and prosperity. This study examines how China views its security environment, how it defines its international objectives, how it is pursuing these objectives, and the consequences for U.S. economic and security interests.

JAPANESE ELECTION POSES CHALLENGES FOR U.S. ALLIANCE

By Bruce Klingner. The Heritage Foundation. August 31, 2009.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/wm2600.cfm>

Japan's opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) fulfilled predictions by winning a landslide victory over the moribund ruling party. The change in government is historic: it is only the second time in 50 years that the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has been out of power. The degree of change that the DPJ victory will bring to Japan's foreign policy remains in doubt. But it is clear that the DPJ will be less willing to fulfill existing bilateral U.S. force realignment agreements and more resistant to Washington's requests for Japan to expand its overseas security role.

GULF THREATS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES: TERRORISM AND ASYMMETRIC WARFARE REPORT

By Anthony H. Cordesman, Adam C. Seitz. CSIS. August 27, 2009. 130 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/090827_gulf_terror_assym.pdf

Iran's missile developments and possible nuclear capabilities are only one of the risks that threaten the flow of petroleum products from the Gulf. Far more immediate threats have emerged in terms of asymmetric warfare, terrorism, piracy, non-state actors, and other threats. The Burke Chair at CSIS has developed a new briefing that provides an overview of these threats, showing current trends and highlighting the strategic geography involved.

A VIOLENT SUMMER IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS: ANALYSIS OF THE INGUSHETIA BOMBING

By Kara Flook. Iran Tracker. American Enterprise Institute. August 26, 2009.

<http://www.irantracker.org/related-threats/violent-summer-north-caucasus-analysis-ingushetia-bombing>

It is no wonder that the summer of 2009 has been particularly violent in the North Caucasus. The economic crisis is hitting the already heavily impoverished North Caucasus republics hard as Moscow struggles to deliver the billions of aid they rely on. Meanwhile, social discontent and unrest increase, while harsh crackdowns on large parts of the population and large scale human rights abuses drive more and more people to sympathize with and join the militants. In turn, republic and federal security forces crackdown even harder on militants and the population alike, leading to more violence and more new recruits for the militants. Until Moscow seriously considers changing its policies, it (and the North Caucasus) will continue to be trapped in the current morass of worsening violence.

HOW TO SAVE THE U.S.-JAPAN ALLIANCE

By Bruce Klingner. The Heritage Foundation. August 26, 2009. 8 pages.

http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/upload/bg_2308.pdf

Countless official statements by the U.S. and Japan have highlighted the two countries' bilateral alliance as the linchpin or cornerstone of stability in Asia and indispensable to achieving the strategic objectives of both countries. U.S. national security leaders, including

congressional committees, should now take appropriate steps in the framework of a review of both U.S. and Japanese commitments.

LESSONS OF FAILED STATES: REBUILDING SIERRA LEONE AND LIBERIA

By Humphrey Hawksley. YaleGlobal. August 20, 2009.

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/lessons-failed-states-rebuilding-sierra-leone-and-liberia>

As elections are held in Afghanistan, the memory of 9/11 seems to have all but faded. But its lesson, that failed states are a breeding ground for malignant forces with a global reach, must not be forgotten. World leaders need to balance placating an electorate uneasy about continuing involvement with finding a long term solution to securing a failed state. But the goal remains the same: fostering hope that building society leads to a better future than destroying it. Examining past interventions in Bosnia, Kosovo, and particularly ensuing ones in Sierra Leone and Liberia may provide a guide on how to achieve such goals.

TOWARD A RISK MANAGEMENT DEFENSE STRATEGY

By Nathan P. Freier. Strategic Studies Institute. United States Army War College. August 11, 2009. 76 pages.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=934>

This monograph offers key considerations for DoD as it works through the on-going defense review. The author outlines eight principles for a risk management defense strategy. He argues that these principles provide “measures of merit” for evaluating the new administration’s defense choices. This monograph builds on two previous works--Known Unknowns: Unconventional “Strategic Shocks” in Defense Strategy Development and The New Balance: Limited Armed Stabilization and the Future of U.S. Landpower. Combined, these three works offer key insights on the most appropriate DoD responses to increasingly “unconventional” defense and national security conditions. This work in particular provides DoD leaders food for thought, as they balance mounting defense demands and declining defense resources.

STRIKING A BALANCE ON COUNTERTERRORISM POLICIES

Steven Simon, Adjunct Senior Fellow for Middle Eastern Studies, interviewed by Bernard Gwertzman, Consulting Editor. Council on Foreign Relations. August 10, 2009.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/19992/counterterror_balancing_act.html?breadcrumb=%2F

According to Steven Simon, President Obama's counterterrorism policy has blended some tough Bush administration tactics while asserting a more holistic approach to undermining terrorism tendencies. The August 6 policy speech by Obama's chief counterterrorism adviser John O. Brennan aimed to make it known that Obama is "his own man" on the subject. Mr. Simon also says that to allay concerns of the political right, Brennan appeared to be confirming that the policy of targeted killings in Pakistan and Afghanistan would continue and "be more aggressive." But to appeal to the left, Brennan sought to be reassuring about ending torture and such practices as water-boarding.

WEAK RUSSIA, DANGEROUS RUSSIA

By Donald K. Bandler and Jakub Kulhanek. The Atlantic Council of the United States (ACUS). August 10, 2009.

http://acus.org/new_atlanticist/weak-russia-dangerous-russia

Russia's weakness – military, political, and economic – is fast becoming conventional wisdom in Washington. But before the new administration gets too comfortable, it's worth examining whether a weakened Russia is really in anyone's interest. In fact, an unstable Russia might prove far more dangerous. For the sake of argument, the authors present the following not-so-unlikely scenario in which Russia undergoes a series of political and economic upheavals. They present it less as a prediction as a worst-case course of events for how Russian weakness could mean trouble.

UNDERSTANDING WHY TERRORIST OPERATIONS SUCCEED OR FAIL

By Brian A. Jackson, David R. Frelinger. RAND Corporation. August 10, 2009. 41 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2009/RAND_OP257.pdf

Understanding why terrorist attacks succeed and fail is important for homeland security and counterterrorism planning. In examining past terrorist attacks, this understanding is necessary to discern why attackers sometimes are very successful and why sometimes even reasonably well-planned operations fall apart. Discerning ways to make attacks less likely to succeed is a central goal of efforts ranging from homeland security technology development to the direct military engagement of terrorist groups. According to this report the past success or failure of a terrorist operation, or the likelihood that a future attack will succeed, can be best understood by thinking about the match or mismatch between three key sets of characteristics: terrorist group capabilities and resources, the requirements of the operation it attempted or is planning to attempt, the relevance and reliability of security countermeasures.

STOPPING THE RESOURCE WARS IN AFRICA

By Sarah McHaney and Peter Veit. World Resources Institute. August 10, 2009.

<http://www.wri.org/stories/2009/08/stopping-resource-wars-africa>

The armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo are funded by the region's abundant natural resources. The authors discuss Two bills are now in Congress, the Congo Conflict Minerals Act and the Extractive Industries Transparency Disclosure Act. These two bills would require companies listed on the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to disclose new information in their financial reporting and help ensure that such minerals do not support the conflict.

U.S. POLICY SHIFT NEEDED IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

By Bronwyn E. Bruton, Bronwyn E. Bruton, International Affairs Fellow in Residence. Council on Foreign Relations. August 6, 2009.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/19982/us_policy_shift_needed_in_the_horn_of_africa.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fregion_issue_brief

U.S. strategic interests in the Horn of Africa center on preventing Somalia from becoming a safe haven for al-Qaeda or other transnational jihadist groups. In pursuing its counterterrorism strategy, the United States has found common cause with Ethiopia. But the Ethiopian government's behavior in recent years, both domestically and in bordering states, poses mounting difficulties for the United States and its long-term goals in the region. Washington must be prepared to press its partner to alter its strong-handed approach to political dissent and counterterrorism or consider ending the relationship.

TAKING UP THE SECURITY CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

By Rymn J. Parsons. Strategic Studies Institute. United States Army War College. August 6, 2009. 26 pages.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/download.cfm?q=932>

Climate change, in which man-made global warming is a major factor, will likely have dramatic and long lasting consequences with profound security implications, making it a challenge the United States must urgently take up. This project examines the destabilizing effects of climate change and how the military could be used to mitigate global warming and to assist at-risk peoples and states to adapt to climate change, thereby promoting stability and sustainable security. Recommendations are made on the importance of U.S. leadership on the critical issue of global warming, on defining and dealing with the strategic dimensions of climate change, and, as a case in point, on how Sino-American cooperation in Africa would not only benefit areas where climate change effects are already pronounced, but also strengthen a crucial bilateral relationship.

BARACK OBAMA, KEVIN RUDD AND THE ALLIANCE: AMERICAN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVES

By Michael O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy, Brookings Institution, and Michael Fullilove. Lowy Institute for International Policy. August 2009. 14 pages.

http://www.brookings.edu/%7E/media/Files/rc/papers/2009/08_america_australia_fullilove/08_america_australia_fullilove.pdf

A good deal of copy has been written about the Australia-U.S. alliance over the past decade, but almost all of it, naturally enough, described the alliance as it developed under the stewardship of conservative leaders in Washington and Canberra. Now the alliance is in the hands of a Democratic president and a Labor prime minister. This paper sets out the views of two analysts, one American and one Australian, on the developing relationship between President Barack Obama and Prime Minister Kevin Rudd and the kind of alliance over which they will preside.

CORPORATIONS AND COUNTERINSURGENCY

Prepared for the U.S. Government by William Rosenau, Peter Chalk, Renny McPherson, Michelle Parker, Austin Long. RAND Corporation. August 2009. 57 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2009/RAND_OP259.pdf

The insurgencies, civil wars, and humanitarian interventions of the 1990s introduced U.S. military planners, strategists, and analysts to the important roles played in internal conflicts

by unofficial entities, such as nongovernmental organizations and private military companies. However, although academic specialists have noted the growing governance and security roles of the multinational corporations, U.S. strategy and policy have been slow to acknowledge the significance of these corporate actors. The role of MNCs in conflict environments is not an entirely novel subject, but many earlier studies have approached this issue from the perspective of corporate social responsibility, human rights, and environmental policy. In contrast, this paper will focus explicitly on MNCs as actors in conflict systems and will consider these firms' efforts to mitigate violence and promote stability through social development and security measures --what might be termed conflict mitigation; conflict transformation; or, more bluntly, "corporate counterinsurgency." The goal of this paper is relatively modest: to introduce policymakers and analysts to the roles MNCs play in the conflict zones.

PEACEBUILDING FOLLOWING CONFLICT

Stanley Foundation Conference Report. August 2009. 38 pages.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/PeacebulidingRpt809.pdf>

On September 16, 2005, leaders of the United Nations member states unanimously agreed to commit resources to countries emerging from conflict and transitioning toward stability and peace. The brainchild of this commitment was the new Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), supported by an office and a standing fund. To encourage frank and full discussion of peacebuilding results to date under this new UN structure and set policy instruments, the Stanley Foundation sponsored a conference on "Peacebuilding Following Conflict," at Mohonk Mountain House in New Paltz, New York, June 19-21, 2009. This conference roundtable provided a forum for United Nations member states, officials from UN departments and programmes, and experts from leading US think tanks to assess efforts to date on peacebuilding, and to discuss the secretary-general's landmark report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. This full conference report summarizes the discussions.

SCENARIOS FOR SUDAN: AVOIDING POLITICAL VIOLENCE THROUGH 2011

By Alan Schwartz. United States Institute of Peace. August 2009. 12 pages.

http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR228_0.pdf

This report summarizes three workshops designed to explore opportunities to avoid political violence in Sudan through the end of 2011. The resulting scenarios represent only a slice of the wide array of potential outcomes. They are intended to describe potential storylines and not be comprehensive. One purpose of the exercise is to provoke further discussion of the key driving forces, possible scenarios, and strategies for preventing violence.

MILITARY VS. CLIMATE SECURITY: MAPPING THE SHIFT FROM THE BUSH YEARS TO THE OBAMA ERA

By Miriam Pemberton, Research Fellow. Foreign Policy in Focus, a project of the Institute for Policy Studies. July 28, 2009. 68 pages.

http://www.fpif.org/pdf/Military_vs_Climate_Security.pdf

In addition to creating an existential threat to the planet and its people, rapidly accelerating climate change is a security challenge. The U.S. military now views the massive disruptions that will result, in the absence of concerted global action, as a major likely precipitant of increased violent conflict around the world. Yet U.S. security spending has been overwhelmingly concentrated on the tools of military force. The public interest would be served by closing the enormous gap between federal expenditures on military as opposed to climate security.

THE AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN: CAN WE WIN?

By Anthony H. Cordesman. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). July 22, 2009. 28 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/090722_CanWeAchieveMission.pdf

Being a member of General McChrystal's Strategic Assessment Group in June led Mr. Cordesman to develop his own personal recommendations for U.S. and NATO/ISAF strategy in Afghanistan. There are no certainties in war, and NATO/ISAF's task in Afghanistan goes far beyond the normal limits of counterinsurgency. It is also a war that must be won after years in which member countries, particularly the United States, failed to react to the seriousness of the emerging insurgency, failed to provide the proper level of resources and coordination, and let the enemy take the initiative. Compounded with the weaknesses in the Afghan government, this has created a situation where the war now has five, not one, centers of gravity. Nevertheless, Mr. Cordesman believes that the war can be won if the U.S. and its allies act quickly and decisively; that's what he expounds in this document.

THE GEOPOLITICS OF RUSSIAN ENERGY: LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD

By Robert E. Ebel. CSIS. July 21, 2009. 73 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/090708_Ebel_RussianEnergy_Web.pdf

Russia is a major player in both oil and gas exports, and much of the country's current and likely future economic growth is based on the income these exports will generate. Russia knows that oil and gas revenues cannot and should not form the sole foundation for its growth in the coming years, but if not oil and gas, then what? What happens after 2009?

A SHARED SECURITY STRATEGY FOR A EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP OF EQUALS

By Simon Serfaty, Sven Biscop. CSIS. July 20, 2009. 25 pages.

http://csis.org/files/publication/090715_Serfaty_SharedSecurity_Web.pdf

This is a decisive period for the institutions of the Euro-Atlantic community and the 34 member states that belong to either the European Union or NATO (or both). Traditional concerns --security, economic, political, and societal-- have become bundled into challenges that cannot be addressed by any single nation or institution. Capabilities, too, need to be bundled in a comprehensive approach that combines hard and soft power into smart power, to be used by the states and institutions that can best provide those capabilities. Americans and Europeans must work together, therefore, to develop comprehensive approaches to today's challenges to ensure that tomorrow's solutions are effective for them and the rest of the world. Consequently, this is an opportune moment to pursue the

development of a shared Euro-Atlantic security strategy for a rebalanced partnership, through different but converging national and institutional venues.

CLINTON'S CHALLENGE IN INDIA

By Evan A. Feigenbaum, Senior Fellow for East, Central, and South Asia. Council on Foreign Relations. July 16, 2009.

http://www.cfr.org/publication/19852/clintons_challenge_in_india.html?breadcrumb=%2F

For fifty years until the late 1990s, the United States mostly ignored India, treating it as a South Asian regional power with little weight on the global stage. But this week, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits a very different-and transforming-India. More than a decade of rapid growth has made India a major world economy, on track to be a top-five global economy by 2030, and the world's fourth-largest oil importer by 2025, behind only the United States, China, and Japan. As important, Clinton's visit comes at the close of a transformational decade in U.S.-India relations.

THE PHOENIX PROGRAM AND CONTEMPORARY COUNTERINSURGENCY

By William Rosenau and Austin Long. RAND Corporation. July 14, 2009. 41 pages.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/occasional_papers/2009/RAND_OP258.pdf

Counterinsurgency campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq have reawakened official and analytical interest in the Phoenix Program. But Phoenix remains one of the most misunderstood aspects of the Vietnam War. Some believe it to have been devastatingly effective against the Viet Cong (VC), while others believe it to have been nothing more than an assassination program. This paper seeks to clarify what Phoenix was (and was not) while also attempting to determine what elements of Phoenix remain relevant to contemporary counterinsurgency.

SADDAM HUSSEIN TALKS TO THE FBI: TWENTY INTERVIEWS AND FIVE CONVERSATIONS WITH "HIGH VALUE DETAINEE #1" IN 2004

National Security Archive. George Washington University. July 1, 2009.

<http://www.gwu.edu/%7Eensarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB279/index.htm>

FBI special agents carried out 20 formal interviews and at least 5 "casual conversations" with former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein after his capture by U.S. troops in December 2003, according to FBI reports released as the result of Freedom of Information Act requests by the National Security Archive. Saddam denied any connections to the "zealot" Osama bin Laden, cited North Korea as his most likely ally in a crunch, and shared President George W. Bush's hostility towards the "fanatic" Iranian mullahs, according to the FBI records of conversations from February through June 2004 between Saddam and Arabic-speaking agents in his detention cell at Baghdad International Airport.

ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

Meeting Report. Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation. July 2009. 21 pages.

http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/policy/biochem/articles/bwc_compliance.pdf

In 2008, the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation – together with the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland, the AAAS Center for Science, Technology and Security Policy, and the Center for the Study of WMD at the National Defense University – organized a meeting on the compliance processes used by several countries. The new report presents the results of this meeting. It is examining the processes used by Australia, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States to assess and ensure compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).

U.S.I.P. ADDRESSES REFUGEE CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

Congressional Testimony by Imtiaz Ali. United States Institute of Peace. July 2009.

<http://www.usip.org/resources/responding-the-idp-crisis-in-pakistan>

Recent fighting in Pakistan has displaced at least 2.4 million people. USIP Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow Imtiaz Ali testified on July 29 before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South and Central Asian Affairs about "Responding to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Crisis in Pakistan." Ali said the situation poses a serious threat to Pakistan and ultimately to the U.S.'s security interests, but if handled correctly can be an opportunity to promote security. He cautioned that the majority of Pakistani IDPs are unaware of America's commitment to assist them and said that needs to change.

NUCLEAR ZERO: KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

By George Perkovich. Security Index Journal, Vol. 15, No. 3-4 (88-89). Carnegie Endowment For International Peace. Summer/Fall 2009. 6 pages.

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/perkovich-pircenter.pdf>

In the West today, and perhaps in Russia, leading circles believe that nuclear deterrence is what prevented the U.S. and the Soviet Union from fighting directly during the Cold War. Many assume that these weapons will continue to deter without fail. Both ideas deserve to be questioned.

NUCLEAR SECURITY IN PAKISTAN: SEPARATING MYTH FROM REALITY

By Feroz Hassan Khan. Arms Control Association. July/August 2009.

http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2009_07-08/khan

Pakistan is passing through an extremely delicate phase in its history. Recent instability in this country, including the Taliban's advance into settled areas, prompted the Pakistani military to undertake large-scale military operations in the Swat Valley. As military and Taliban forces fight in the rugged tribal terrain, several Western analysts have raised concerns about the future of nuclear Pakistan.

FUTURE OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENVIRONMENT IN 2015: PROCEEDINGS OF A RUSSIAN-U.S. WORKSHOP

By Ashot A. Sarkisov and Rose Gottemoeller. Joint Committees on the Future of the Nuclear Security Environment in 2015; in cooperation with the Russian Academy of Sciences;

National Research Council. U.S. National Academies and Russian Academy of Sciences. 2009.

http://cart.nap.edu/cart/deliver.cgi?record_id=12590

The U.S. National Academies (NAS) and the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), building on a foundation of years of interacademy cooperation, conducted a joint project to identify U.S. and Russian views on what the international nuclear security environment will be in 2015, what challenges may arise from that environment, and what options the U.S. and Russia have in partnering to address those challenges.

U.S.-CHINA COOPERATION ON NUCLEAR POWER: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FOSTERING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECURITY

Based on the Dialogue Sponsored by the Atlantic Council and the U.S./China Energy and Environment Technology Center. The Atlantic Council of the United States (ACUS). 52 pages.

http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/AtlanticCouncil-USChinaNuclearPower.pdf

Between March 4 and 6, 2009, a Dialogue on United States-China Cooperation on Nuclear Power was held in Washington, DC. There was a wide range of U.S. and Chinese participants closely involved in commercial nuclear commerce and bilateral government programs. Recommendations resulting from this Dialogue will hopefully serve to cement the cooperative relationship between the U.S. and China, who will have the world's two largest nuclear programs within the next 20 years. The recommendations which will help both nations develop secure, sustainable and affordable sources of energy are considered in this document.

Previous issues of Foreign Policy -- Defense -- Documents on the Web are available at:

<http://france.usembassy.gov/web-alert.html>