



# Observatory

NATO News & Opinion Clips

No.2 – 15 October

**Welcome** to the second edition of NATO Watch's bi-monthly *Observatory*, which has been developed as part of our independent monitoring service. Our focus is on NATO policy-making and operational activities and the clips are drawn from a wide range of subscriptions, feeds and alerts covering a substantial part of the major English language newspapers and other periodicals worldwide. If you are short on time – go straight to the recommended reading, marked ♠♠

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We are looking to improve this unique NATO-focused OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) project over the coming months and would welcome your feedback and ideas.

## NATO Watch

conducts independent monitoring and analysis of NATO and aims to increase transparency, stimulate parliamentary engagement and broaden public awareness and participation in a progressive reform agenda within NATO.

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## Have your say: join in the debate on the future of NATO

NATO's new [Strategic Concept Discussion Forum](#) is currently soliciting views on "The political dimension of NATO's operations"

Also see and comment on NATO Watch's [Citizens Declaration of Alliance Security](#)



(photo credit: [reway2007](#))

## Quote – Unquote:

*I believe that NATO should begin a discussion on how we – NATO as an organisation, and individual Allies as well – can do better to address the security aspects of climate change. .... the first step is realising that a famous environmental group was very wise and very farseeing indeed when they chose their name. Today, more than ever, “green” and “peace” really do go together.*

NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen [speech](#) on emerging security risks at Lloyd’s of London, 1 October

*The kit and equipment they need to do this job doesn't come from Marks and Spencer. It has to be ordered through a very complex procurement process.*

UK Defence Secretary Bob Ainsworth, explaining on BBC Radio 4 why further British troops are unlikely to be sent to Afghanistan just yet, 1 October

*[Defence procurement] – it's not like buying a combine harvester*

Amyas Morse, former commercial director at the UK MoD, [interview](#) cited in *defencemanagement.com*, 1 October

*I get the impression that many Americans are losing sight of what NATO is, and how much it does – in the interests of US security, and international security. And that is a trend we need to reverse.*

NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen [speech](#) at the Atlantic Council in Washington DC, 28 September

*... seen through the prism of the vision of a nuclear weapon-free world, Alliance extended deterrence requirements are a liability: an obstacle to more far-reaching reductions. Seen through the prism of reassurance, however, nuclear-sharing remains a precious political achievement by the NATO Allies. Whichever side one prefers, it is clear that the renewed interest in non-proliferation has turned NATO's nuclear acquis, once considered to be essentially an intra-Alliance concern, into an issue of global significance.*

Michael Rühle, [NATO's Future Nuclear Dimension: Managing Expectations for the Strategic Concept Debate](#), *Strategic Insights*, Volume VIII, Issue 4 (September 2009)

## NATO Watch Feature Article:

### NATO and Resolution 1887: Time to end the fence sitting in Europe

Building on President Obama's nuclear risk reduction agenda outlined in Prague in April, UN Security Council [Resolution 1887](#) further commits those nations with nuclear weapons to reduce them and work toward their elimination. In parallel with this political breakthrough the new Nobel Peace laureate has already taken some of the incremental steps that are needed to set in motion this vision of a nuclear weapon-free world. These include bilateral negotiations with Russia for a successor to the START arms reduction agreement, pledging to ratify the CTBT and the hosting of a global nuclear security summit in Washington next year.

While START follow-on and CTBT ratification are [crucial](#) steps that largely depend on US leadership, Obama can't make the entire running by himself. Europe needs to play its part in bridging disarmament words and disarmament deeds. And make no mistake Europe could play an enormously important role in advancing this global goal with bold and innovative leadership of its own. But European political leaders need to climb down from the nuclear fence that many sat

on during the Bush years. Here are three concrete, interim steps that could be taken in Europe as part of a serious commitment to the global zero process.

#### **European political cover for Obama**

First, Europe could provide greater political cover to Obama. Faced with a neo-conservative backlash at home, Obama would benefit from greater vocal and practical support from European leaders. By launching initiatives of their own, hosting meetings, funding studies, promoting diplomatic dialogue, raising the issue in high-level official speeches and countless other such activities, a clear message would be sent to an American audience that their President has the unequivocal backing of European allies. A few European governments and think-tanks are already doing this – and the award of the Nobel Prize appears to have been partly designed to shield the President from the slings and arrows of



outraged neo-conservatism. But both quantitatively and qualitatively Europe needs to up its disarmament game.

### **Matching action to rhetoric in London and Paris**

And nowhere is this truer than in the two European nuclear-armed states: Britain and France. The second step, therefore, is for both countries to do more to match action to rhetoric. In London, there has been much backslapping over its self-proclaimed leadership on this issue and to be fair, a number of useful non-proliferation and disarmament initiatives have been announced, as set out in [Lifting the nuclear shadow](#). Moreover, Gordon Brown is said to be [examining](#) a major gesture to underline this commitment, which could see Britain's stock of nuclear warheads being reduced from 160 to about 120, as well as a reduction in the number of Trident nuclear missile-carrying submarines from four to three when the system is replaced.

But therein is the major fault-line in British thinking: that replacement of the Trident system continues to be deemed necessary (although a deepening 'black hole' in the defence budget could yet see a snowballing of [political support for its cancellation](#)). A further interim step, therefore, would be for UK-US nuclear weapons collaboration under the [1958 Mutual Defence Agreement](#) (MDA) to be extended to include disarmament cooperation. When the MDA was last renewed in 2004 there were concerns that it aligned Britain with a Bush administration that was planning to develop a new generation of 'mini-nukes' and 'bunker busting' nuclear weapons. It was deeply troubling that the UK was continuing such a close cooperative relationship with the US weapons laboratories in those circumstances – especially since the MDA was (and remains) closely linked to the decision to replace Trident. But in the light of Resolution 1887, the MDA should now be amended to become a Mutual Defence and Disarmament Agreement - one that seeks to align British and US disarmament aspirations. It could also serve as a blueprint for other bilateral and multilateral 'Getting to Zero' agreements.

France is even further behind the disarmament curve and the government of President Nicolas Sarkozy should immediately abolish its air-launched nuclear weapons (thereby mirroring Britain in relying solely on a sea-based 'deterrent') as part of its implementation of Resolution 1887. Defence officials in Paris, together with counterparts across the Channel, should also explore abandoning the continuous at-sea doctrine, which defence officials in both Britain and France regard as essential for an effective 'nuclear deterrence'.

### **Towards a non-nuclear deterrence doctrine in NATO**

This "contagion" of nuclear deterrence (in the words of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon) has spread to other so-called non-nuclear weapon states across Europe, as a result of NATO nuclear sharing arrangements. Without a cure for Alliance nuclear doctrine the prospects for a nuclear-free



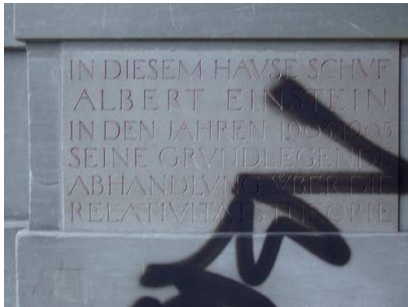
world are slight. Finding and applying such a cure is the third important step. But don't go searching for it among Alliance nuclear and defence officials or NATO-sponsored research centres. As Albert Einstein said, the significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking with

which we created them. This becomes apparent when reading two recent reports, one from the NATO Defense College ([NATO and 21st Century deterrence](#)) and the other by the Center for Contemporary Conflict at the US Naval Postgraduate School ("Strategic Insights: Special Issue on NATO and Deterrence" – see the links to all the articles in this edition of the *Observatory*).

Both reports are cynical, one-sided affairs and the poverty of new and 'game changing' thinking is staggering. The clear message is that action toward a nuclear weapons-free world is an exercise in wishful thinking. But the authors are out of touch. Even the more reflective pieces in Strategic Insights pay scant regard to non-nuclear deterrence, virtual nuclear deterrence or other potential nuclear-free security norms and frameworks. And in seeking to reconcile "two critical imperatives" – pursuing visible and substantive measures in nuclear arms control and disarmament, and maintaining nuclear deterrence capabilities – to a man (all 12 Strategic Insight authors are men, while the NATO Defense College report includes a single woman among its 15 authors), they all side with a continuing need for nuclear deterrence arrangements within the Alliance. As Michael Rühle concludes in his paper, "Simply put, the NATO reassurance narrative is likely to trump the 'global zero' narrative".

Nor is it sufficient, as Obama implored in his Prague speech, to ignore these voices that tell us that the world cannot change. Appropriate rebuttals and alternative narratives need to be forcefully articulated.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the five NATO countries - Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey - that still host US nuclear weapons on their soil for use if conflict

breaks out should demand their withdrawal. The development of a non-nuclear posture should also be part of the Alliance's Strategic Concept review. If the White House, allied by pro-zero supporters in Congress, parliaments and civil society throughout the Alliance do not assert themselves, the Strategic Concept review could easily spin off in unhelpful directions and even rehash cold war deterrence policies.



Nuclear weapons are inherently destabilising and will remain so. The stakes are huge. But to quote from Einstein again, any intelligent fool can make things bigger, more complex, and more violent. It

takes a touch of genius -- and a lot of courage -- to move in the opposite direction. President Obama has stepped up to the plate: it is time for European NATO leaders to follow suit with real, concrete actions and commitments.

**Ian Davis, Director, NATO Watch**

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> NATO Watch is actively seeking donor support for a project: **"NATO's Role in Getting to Zero Nuclear Weapons: Shaping a new 'Pro-Zero' Strategic Concept"**. For further details, please contact Dr Ian Davis (info@iandavisconsultancy.com)

(Photo credits: Flame of Hiroshima & Nagasaki, by [hellothomas](#); Titan Nuclear Missile Museum, Tucson, Arizona by [jmuhles](#); and Graffitied engraving at Einstein House, Bern by [Chris Devers](#))

**News, Commentary and Reports:**

**Afghanistan:**

**News**

[Gordon Brown to send more British troops to Afghanistan](#) - Prime minister to tell House of Commons of extra deployment despite huge public opposition to conflict, *The Guardian*, 14 October

[Obama quietly deploying 13,000 more US troops to Afghanistan](#) - Move is separate from Nato commander General Stanley McChrystal's request to increase troop levels, *The Guardian*, 13 October

[Nato urges more Russian help in Afghanistan](#), *Financial Times*, 7 October

[Surgical Strikes Shape Afghanistan Debate](#), *New York Times*, 5 October

[Attacks on Remote Posts Highlight Afghan Risks](#), *New York Times*, 4 October

[NATO: Airstrike killed Afghan women, children](#), *CNN/Asia.com*, 1 October

[Coming weeks critical for Afghanistan's future, top UN envoy says](#), UNAMA Press Release, 30 September

[First strategic flight in support of ISAF](#), NATO Press Release, 29 September

[Afghanistan: Looking For the Way Ahead](#) NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen says it's important to tell the "true stories of what's going on. Both the setbacks and the achievements", *Time Magazine*, 28 September

[Obama Is Considering Strategy Shift in Afghan War](#), *New York Times*, 22 September

[New Allegations Against Officer Who Ordered Kunduz Air Strike](#) - Allegations Mount Against Colonel Georg Klein for a Strike That Killed Civilians in Afghanistan, Ulrike Demmer, Dirk Kurbjuweit, Marcel Rosenbach, and Alexander Szandar, *Der Spiegel*, 21 September

**Commentary**

[Three Reasons Not to Rush More Troops to Afghanistan](#), Lawrence Korb, *Baltimore Sun*, October 11

[Obama at the Precipice - Tough Guys Don't Need to Dance in Afghanistan](#), William J. Astore, *Tom Dispatch.com*, 11 October



(photo credit: [Stitch](#))

♣♣ [War of the Worlds: London, 1898; Kabul, 2009](#), Tom Engelhardt, *TomDispatch.com*, 8 October

Monthly [press conference](#) by NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen - discusses Afghanistan, NATO-Russia relations and NATO's road map, 8 October

[Sex and security in Afghanistan](#), David Isenberg, *Asia Times Online*, 6 October

[Decision Point: Afghanistan](#) - Even if McChrystal gets all of the troops he wants, is Afghanistan mission impossible? Erik Leaver, *Foreign Policy In Focus*, 1 October

[Why Afghanistan](#) - Afghanistan requires a long-term US commitment, not as a military occupier but rather as a development partner, Ed Corcoran, *Foreign Policy In Focus*, 1 October



(photo credit: bitzcelt)

[We Deeply Regret](#) -The US-German bombing at Kunduz has shattered the myth that the Afghan campaign was about digging wells, building schools, and bringing peace, Conn Hallinan, *Foreign Policy In Focus*, 30 September

The war in Afghanistan is our war, says UK Defence Secretary Bob Ainsworth in a [speech](#) to the Labour Party Conference, Brighton, 1 October

[Afghanistan: NATO's Graveyard? Is the Transatlantic Alliance Doomed?](#) John Feffer, *TomDispatch.com*, 29 September

"Congressional Perspective on the Future of NATO", Senator Richard Lugar, [speech](#) at the Atlantic Council in Washington DC, 28 September



"Transatlantic partnership key to success in Afghanistan" - NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen [speech](#) at the Atlantic Council in Washington DC, 28 September

[Once more unto the Afghanistan breach, dear friends, once more](#), David Isenberg, *psaonline.org*, 28 September

♣♣ [The Wrong Question](#) – What the US should be asking about our Afghan strategy, Caroline Wadhams, *Foreign Policy*, 28 September

[British Policy on the North-West Frontier of India 1877-1947: A Suitable Precedent for the Modern Day?](#) Dr Christian Tripodi, *RUSI Commentary*, September 2009. An assessment of British Imperial rule in this region underlines those methods of political and military control not to repeat.

♣♣ [How to Trap a President in a Losing War - Petraeus, McChrystal, and the Surgettes](#), Tom Engelhardt, *TomDispatch.com*, 24 September

[Video blog](#) from the NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen, in which he talks about the road ahead for Afghanistan – 24 September

[Buzzwords can't mask Afghan failure](#) - Talk of a 'new strategy' doesn't disguise the fact that we have been wasting time, billions of dollars and lives in Afghanistan, Richard Norton-Taylor, *The Guardian*, 22 September

[No easy choices left in Afghanistan](#), *Financial Times* Editorial, 21 September

## **Reports**

[Afghanistan's hard summer: The impact on European troop contributing nations](#), Toby Archer, Timo Behr, Matthieu Chillaud, Charly Salonijs-Pasternak, Valtteri Vuorisalo and Barbara Zanchetta, *Briefing Paper 43*, The Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA), 29 September 2009. This report sketches out the different national situations and debates in six ISAF contributing nations within Europe (the UK, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and Finland).

[NATO in Afghanistan: perilous mission, dire ramifications](#), Lafraie, Najibullah, *International Politics*, Volume 46, Number 5, 19 September 2009, pp. 550-572(23). This paper focuses on NATO's involvement in Afghanistan. It starts with analysing the dynamics through which NATO reinvented itself in the 1990s, and then focuses on the post-9/11 era and the deployment of NATO forces in Afghanistan. The challenges posed by the resurgence of the Taliban insurgency are examined next, followed by a discussion of the internal rifts within NATO in general and regarding Afghanistan in particular. The conclusion assesses the chances of NATO's success and makes some policy recommendations

[Afghanistan: Thinking Through the Basics](#), Ronald Neumann, Policy Analysis Brief, The Stanley Foundation, September 2009. Former US Ambassador to Afghanistan Ronald Neumann states Afghanistan highlights the fact that some of the weakest nations can pose the greatest threats as sources of terrorism, regional instability and, over time, increased nuclear dangers. Building a somewhat cohesive state in Afghanistan that can provide basic security and enjoy some popular support is a tall order, but there is no other choice.

[COIN Machine: The British Military in Afghanistan](#), Theo Farrell and Stuart Gordon, *Orbis - a Journal of World Affairs*, 2009 – 53-4. This article assesses the British military effort in Afghanistan looking at three key elements in the campaign: strategy, military operations, and the inter-agency “Comprehensive Approach.” It finds significant improvements in each: a flawed strategy has been corrected; the military have received more resources and become significantly better at COIN; and there is significant progress in the development of the inter-agency approach. It briefly concludes on the prospects and the key to success: namely the development of a more coherent international strategy that accommodates the challenges posed by both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

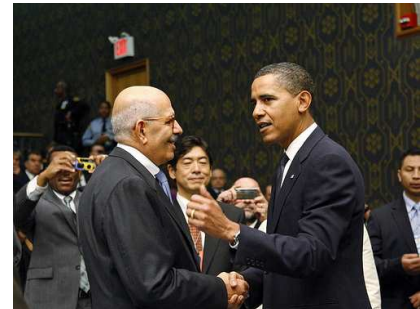
## Energy security:

[Workshop in Lithuania examines energy security issues](#), NATO Press Release, 14 October

[Video blog](#) from NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen on how NATO can help stop climate change, 2 October

♣♣ [Jumpin' Jack Verdi, It's a Gas, Gas, Gas - Iran and the Pipelineistan Opera](#), Pepe Escobar, TomDispatch.com, 1 October

♣♣ “Emerging security risks”, NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen [speech](#) at Lloyd's of London, 1 October



(Barack Obama and Mohamed ElBaradei, UN Security Council Summit New York, 24 September 2009, UN Photo/Mark Garten)

## Georgia:

[Georgian president Mikheil Saakashvili blamed for starting Russian war](#), • EU investigation says Tbilisi launched indiscriminate assault on South Ossetia • Inquiry accuses both sides in five-day conflict of breaking laws of war, *The Guardian*, 30 September

[Report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia](#), 30 September.

## Missile defence:

[New Missile Plan Would Link Allies' Radar, Other Systems](#), Walter Pincus, *Washington Post*, 8 October

[No Obituaries yet for Missile Defence](#), Ian Davis, *European Security Review* No.46 October 2009

The Atlantic Council, Conference: ‘Next Steps for Missile Defense in Europe’ Washington DC, 7 October. Transcripts of presentations by: [The Honorable Ellen Tauscher](#), Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security; [LTG Patrick O'Reilly](#), Director of the Missile Defense Agency; and [Representative Michael Turner \(R-OH\)](#), Ranking Member of the House Armed Services Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

[Obama's missile defense rethink: The Czech reaction](#), Blanka Hančilová and Daniel Bagge, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist*, 6 October

[Taking Central Europe for Granted](#), Slawomir Debski, *New York Times*, 5 October

[Poland, Czech republic May Get Roles in Missile Defense](#), Walter Pincus, *Washington Post*, 1 October

[Obama's missile defense rethink: The Polish reaction](#), Marek Madej, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 30 September

[Technical flaws in the Obama missile defense plan](#), David Wright and Lisbeth Gronlund, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 23 September

## Nuclear weapons:

♣♣ [Getting to Zero Starts Here: Tactical Nuclear Weapons](#), Catherine M. Kelleher and Scott L. Warren, *Arms Control Today*, October 2009

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**Strategic Insights: Special Issue on NATO and Deterrence**, Volume VIII, Issue 4 (September 2009). This edition of the quarterly e-journal produced by the Center for Contemporary Conflict at the US Naval Postgraduate School is a Special Issue on NATO and Deterrence. In addition to an introduction, it

presents nine new feature articles, a report on the May 2009 Vilnius workshop, and a report on three workshops on NATO and “tailored deterrence” in 2007-08.

[Introduction to the Special Issue on NATO and Deterrence](#) David Yost

[Requirements for Deterrence: Two Challenging Scenarios](#) Elbridge Colby

[NATO’s Deterrence Requirements: A Lithuanian Perspective](#) Kestutis Paulauskas

[Reflections on Requirements and Contingencies for a NATO Deterrence or Reassurance Role in the Middle East](#) Ariel E. Levite

[NATO’s Deterrence Requirements and the Next Strategic Concept: A German Perspective](#) Klaus Wittmann

[Alliance Requirements for Deterrence: Capabilities and Options for the Next Decade](#) Paul Schulte

[Spain, Burden-Sharing and NATO Deterrence Policy](#) David Garcia Cantalapiedra

[Prospects for U.S.-Russian Arms Control and Disarmament: A Russian Perspective](#) Sergey Oznobishchev

(photo credit: a stolen nuclear weapon by mrlerone)

[Nonproliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament, and Extended Deterrence in the New Security Environment](#) Joseph F. Pilat

[NATO’s Future Nuclear Dimension: Managing Expectations for the Strategic Concept Debate](#) Michael Rühle

[NATO’s Deterrence Challenges: Report on a Workshop in Vilnius, Lithuania, 10-12 May 2009](#) David S. Yost

[NATO and Tailored Deterrence: Key Workshop Findings in 2007-2008](#) David S. Yost



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[The Path to Deep Nuclear Reductions: Dealing with American Conventional Superiority](#), Dennis M. Gormley, Proliferation Papers No.29, Ifri Security Studies Center, Fall 2009. This paper asks why Russia – whose cooperation is absolutely essential for nuclear weapons’ abolition to happen – might ever wish to proceed toward such a post-nuclear world that would be dominated militarily by American conventional military capabilities and what might be needed to allay legitimate concerns in this regard.

## NATO Partnerships:

[NATO - SCO: Shaking hands over the Pacific?](#) EURISC Foundation, Romania, October 2009

[Shaping a New NATO-Russia Partnership](#), Daniel Korski, *World Defence Systems*, 2009 (Vol.2), 225-231.

Russian FM Spokesman Andrei Nesterenko [Response to Media Query Regarding Remarks by NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen on Building a Strategic Partnership with Russia](#), Press Release, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 21 September

## Procurement:

[NATO’s Allied Ground Surveillance programme signature finalised](#), NATO Press Release, 25 September

## Strategic Concept:

[New Seminar on Strategic Concept](#), NATO Press Release, 15 October

[NATO’s Role in the 21st Century and the New Strategic Concept](#), Secretary General’s Remarks at Vilnius University, 9 October 2009

“The military aspects of the new Strategic Concept”, Chairman of the NATO Military Committee Admiral Giampaolo di Paola, [speech](#) at the NATO Defense College, 25 September

[Towards a new Strategic Concept for NATO](#), Klaus Wittmann, NATO Defense College, Forum Paper No.10 - September 2009. This extensive paper draws on the author’s experience with the development of NATO’s 1991 and 1999 Strategic Concepts and on ideas he has been promoting for some years. It is meant as a “workshop contribution”, with “food for thought” on the salient topics and on the process.

## Transatlantic cooperation:

“A New Era for Transatlantic Cooperation” [speech](#) delivered in Brussels by US Assistant Secretary Philip H. Gordon, 30 September

## Upcoming Events:

David Hoffman, *Washington Post*, [book discussion of \*The Dead Hand: The Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race and its Dangerous Legacy\*](#). Wilson Center, Reagan Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington DC, 19 October

[New Challenges, Better Capabilities](#), Conference, Bratislava, 21-22 October



[Informal Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers](#), Bratislava, Slovakia, 22-23 October

(photo credit: [darkmatter](#))



## Security News from NATO Member States:

### France

[France opens way to sale of helicopter-carrying ship to Moscow](#), *Financial Times*, 14 October

### United Kingdom

[MoD 'is top heavy with civil servants'](#), *defencemanagement.com*, 29 September

[Revealed: the hidden army in UK prisons](#) - More veterans in justice system than soldiers serving in Afghanistan – study, Alan

Travis, *The Guardian*, 24 September

[Gordon Brown follows Barack Obama's lead with cut in Trident subs](#), *The Guardian*, 22 September

### United States

[US 'bunker buster' bomb to be ready soon](#): Pentagon, *AFP*, 7 October

[Making a Mark in Space: An Analysis of Obama's Options For a New US Space Policy](#), Victoria Samson, *Arms Control Today*, October 2009

[Empathy for 'Adversaries'](#), Ivan Eland, The Independent Institute, 30 September

[The shared sins of Soviet and U.S. nuclear testing](#), Hugh Gusterson, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 29 September

[Draft order would set new limits on classification](#), Steven Aftergood, *Secrecy News*, Federation of American Scientists, Washington DC, 29 September

[CIA Opens Center on Climate Change and National Security](#), CIA Press Release, 25 September

[Obama to Set Higher Bar For Keeping State Secrets](#), Carrie Johnson, *Washington Post*, 23 September

## The Daisy Alliance 2010 Student Scholarship/Essay Contest

### “The Role of NATO in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century”

**1st Prize - \$1,000; 2nd Prize - \$500; 3rd Prize - \$250**

Bruce Roth, Founder of Daisy Alliance, will award the above cash prizes to the students who submit the best original papers. **Papers must be submitted by 26 January 2010.** For more information click [here](#)

## IDEAS, FEEDBACK, SUGGESTIONS?

**Ideas, feedback, suggestions?** We want to hear from you. Please contact us at [info@iandavisconsultancy.com](mailto:info@iandavisconsultancy.com) with any feedback or suggestions.

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