

BRIEFING BOOK: 10-11-2009

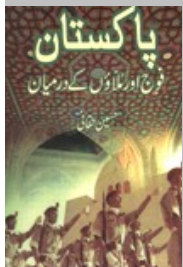
[Husain Haqqani](#)

Husain Haqqani is Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States in Washington, DC. He is also a writer, professor, and former advisor to Pakistani prime ministers Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Nawaz Sharif, and Benazir Bhutto.

He first visited the U.S. in 2002 as a Visiting Scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington DC and an adjunct Professor at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) at Johns Hopkins University. Later he became a professor at Boston University and former Director of the Center for International Relations.



He is the Co-Chair of the Hudson Institute's Project on the Future of the Muslim World as well as editor of the journal 'Current Trends in Islamist Thought' published from Washington DC. He began his career in journalism as an East Asian correspondent for *Arabia - The Islamic World Review* and the Pakistan and Afghanistan correspondent for the *Far Eastern Economic Review* where he wrote extensively on Islamic political movements and Muslims living in China and East Asia. Covering the war in Afghanistan enabled him to acquire deep understanding of the militant Jihadi groups. Today he writes a regular column, which is syndicated throughout South Asia and the Middle East, in addition to contributing regularly to international publications including *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, *International Herald Tribune*, *Foreign Policy*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The New Republic* and *The Financial Times*



Haqqani's most recent book is entitled [Pakistan Between Mosque and Military](#). It has been praised in major international journals and newspapers as a path-breaking book on Pakistan's political history. The book received favorable reviews in *Foreign Affairs*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Boston Globe*, and academic journals and has sold more copies than any other book on Pakistan in the last decade.

Haqqani's [Testimony to the House Armed Services Committee, October 10, 2007](#)

His website is <http://www.husainhaqqani.com/>

Articles by or about Haqqani:

["Adroit Envoy States Case for Pakistan"](#) *New York Times*

["Islamabad woos US for long-term relationship"](#) *Financial Times*

["New envoy urges US to bailout Pakistan"](#) *Boston Globe*

["Pakistan's man in Washington walks a delicate line"](#) *Los Angeles Times*

["Pakistan Democracy: An Interview with Husain Haqqani"](#) (Yale Global, October 15, 2008)

["Designated Pakistan envoy is a familiar face in Washington"](#) *Washington Post 2008*

["Haqqani Back in D.C., Where Everybody Knows His Name"](#) *Washington Post 2008*

["Where Bhutto's Death Leaves the U.S."](#) *TIME 2007*

["Hussain Haqqani hopes to improve Pak-US relations"](#) *Associated Press of Pakistan 2008*

["Pakistan's man in Washington walks a delicate line"](#) *LA Times 2008*

["Think Again: Islamist Terrorism"](#) *Foreign Policy 2006*

PAKISTAN

Militant Group Is Intact After Mumbai Siege



On the show this week, Fareed said "there is a considerable doubt among most independent analysts as to whether the Pakistani government has in fact gone after these terrorist groups. Not the individuals who were involved in the Mumbai attack. As you know, the attack was launched by a group called the LAT, the Lashkar e-Taibi." He mentions a *New York Times* article from a few weeks ago entitled ["Militant group is intact after Mumbai's Siege,"](#) which contends that ten months after the devastating attacks in Mumbai by Pakistan-based militants, the group behind the assault remains largely intact and determined to strike India again." It points out that the group is flourishing with many offices all over Pakistan and no attempt by the Pakistani military or state to shut it down.

KARACHI, Pakistan - Ten months after the devastating attacks in Mumbai by Pakistan-based militants, the group behind the assault remains largely intact and determined to strike India again, according to current and former members of the group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and intelligence officials.

MORE:

["Pakistan vows offensive after bomb kills 49"](#) *AP*

["Obama's Nobel puzzles Pakistanis living close to war"](#) *Los Angeles Times*

["US threatens airstrikes in Pakistan"](#) *The Sunday Times (UK)*

["Militant Group Is Intact After Mumbai Siege"](#) *New York Times*

["U.S. Says Taliban Has a New Haven"](#) *Washington Post*

["Pakistan to Target Taliban "Epicenter""](#) *New York Times*

["Britain to Help Pakistan Set Up Security Authority"](#) *NYT*

["Analysis: US-Pakistan relationship like uneasy marriage"](#) *CNN*

["Nato trucks set ablaze in Pakistan"](#) *Aljazeera*

["Pakistan's Fickle Ally"](#) *Newsweek*

["Pakistani foreign minister urges open mind on US aid bill"](#) *Reuters*



[“ANALYSIS - Kabul bomb likely aimed to influence US Afghan policy”](#) *Reuters India*

[“Who's to blame for the Pakistan aid bill fiasco?”](#) *Foreign Policy*

[“Army's concerns over Kerry-Lugar bill”](#) *Daily Times*

[“Considering Pak's reservations on KL-Bill: Biden”](#) *The News International*

[“Army shouldn't have gone public with US aid concerns: Babar”](#) *Daily Times*

[“Kerry-Lugar bill not a bilateral agreement: FO”](#) *Daily Times*

[“Kerry-Lugar bill is 'national insult': Opp”](#) *Daily Times*

Admiral Mullen, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, when asked where al Qaeda was in the region, he said very flatly: It is not in Afghanistan. It is in Pakistan. [“Plan to Boost Afghan Forces Splits Obama Advisers”](#) *New York Times*

PANEL

Dr. Richard Haass

Dr. Richard Haass is the president of the Council on Foreign Relations. He has played key foreign policy roles in three presidential administrations and is an expert on the Middle East, Asia, U.S. foreign policy, international security, and globalization.

He is the president of the Council on Foreign Relations and an author or editor of eleven books. His latest is [War of Necessity, War of Choice: A Memoir of Two Iraq Wars](#). In it, he argues that the war against Saddam Hussein, after he invaded Kuwait in 1991, was the war of necessity while the war of choice was the second Iraq war.

He has served as U.S. coordinator for policy toward the future of Afghanistan and director of policy planning for the Department of State where he was a principal adviser to Secretary of State Colin Powell.

His extensive experience in government includes serving as a special assistant to President George H.W. Bush and senior director for Near East and South Asian affairs for the National Security Council. He has been awarded several distinguished awards including the State Department's Distinguished Honor Award for his efforts while serving as the U.S. envoy to the Northern Ireland peace process, and the Presidential Citizens Medal for his contributions to U.S. policy during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

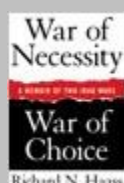
Read More from CFR [HERE](#):

Recent Articles:

[“In the Afghan War, Aim for the Middle”](#) *Washington Post*

Past Research Projects:

[Independent Task Force on U.S. Policy Toward India and Pakistan in the Wake of the Tests](#)
[Study Group on the Utility of Economic Sanctions as an Instrument of American Foreign Policy](#)
['This Is No Longer a War of Necessity'](#)



Here are his [Teaching Notes: War of Necessity, War of Choice](#) which feature discussion questions related to his book, [War of Necessity, War of Choice](#).



Stephen Biddle

Dr. Stephen Biddle is also at the Council on Foreign Relations as a senior fellow for defense policy. He is an award-winning author, academic, and expert on U.S. national security policy; military strategy and the conduct of war; technology in modern warfare; and the recent operations in the war on terror. He has testified before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the case for war in Afghanistan, and advised General McChrystal.

He has been a professor at the U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute where he served as the Elihu Root Chair of Military Studies. He has also taught at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. His awards include the Arthur Ross Book Award Silver Medal, Harvard University's Huntington Prize and more.

More on Dr. Stephen D. Biddle from [CFR](#) and the [Strategic Studies Institute](#).

Some of his publications include:

["The 2006 Lebanon Campaign and the Future of Warfare: Implications for Army and Defense Policy,"](#) Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College

[“Seeing Baghdad, Thinking Saigon: The Perils of Refighting Vietnam in Iraq,”](#) *Foreign Affairs*

[“Military Power: Explaining Victory and Defeat in Modern Battle”](#)

[“Afghanistan and the Future of Warfare,”](#) *Foreign Affairs*

Related Links:

[Stephen Biddle and Thomas Ricks discuss "'The Gamble: Did the Surge Work?'" \(The Washington Post, February 9, 2009\)](#)

Here is his [Prepared Testimony: "Assessing the Case for War in Afghanistan"](#) before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the case for war in Afghanistan.

[Council Senior Fellow Stephen Biddle's Military Power Awarded Prize for Best Book on National Security Studies](#)

Current Research Projects:

[Roundtable on U.S. Defense Policy and Strategy](#)
[National Security Program](#)



His most recent, award-winning book is [Military Power: Explaining Victory and Defeat in Modern Battle](#).

AFGHANISTAN

According to press reports, General McChrystal believes that more than 100,000 troops are needed.

["General McChrystal's Plan for Afghanistan"](#) *Newsweek International*

["General McChrystal's New Way of War"](#) *WSJ*

["Obama, General McChrystal and the Afghan War"](#) *WSJ*

["Obama Hears General's Troop Request for Afghanistan"](#) *NYT*

More on Afghanistan:

["Pakistan Army Moves to Free Hostages Held in Military Headquarters"](#) *WSJ*

["Pakistan Says 22 Hostages Freed, 3 Killed in Rescue"](#) *Bloomberg*

NICKY OPPENHEIMER

Nicky Oppenheimer

Nicky Oppenheimer and his family are 98th on Forbes' list of the world's billionaires. His family business had almost \$6 billion in sales last year. That family business owns the phrase "A diamond is forever," which *Advertising Age* called "the best slogan of the entire 20th century."

The company still produces and sells close to one half of the world's supply of rough diamonds.

In 1945 the United States Department of Justice filed an antitrust suit against De Beers. Almost 60 years later, in 2004, the company pled guilty to price fixing, paid a fine and paved the way for De Beers and its officers to re-enter the United States.

Biography:

Nicky Oppenheimer was born in Johannesburg, South Africa. He is the grandson of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, former Chairman of De Beers. He studied politics, philosophy, and economics at Christ Church College, Oxford before starting as a 'bottlesher' in a gold division of Anglo American Corporation. In 1974 he was appointed Director of Anglo where he spent eighteen months at the London office before returning to Johannesburg in 1975. Eight years later he was appointed Deputy Chairman of Anglo and in 1985 he was appointed Chairman of Diamond Trading Company. In 1998 he became the Chairman of De Beers, and a non-executive of Anglo, where he remains a non-executive director of the Anglo American board.

In 2003 he received his Doctorate in Technology from the Technikon Witwatersrand in South Africa. He was first recipient of such an honorary doctorate by the Technikon to a person in the public and private sector. He also received the Presidential Order of Honor from the President of the Republic of Botswana, Mr. Festus Gontebanye Mogae in 2004.

More on Nicky Oppenheimer:

["Nicky Oppenheimer & family, The World's Richest People"](#) *Forbes*

["Nicky Oppenheimer: Renewing Africa's Competitive Spirit: Lessons and Opportunities from the Global Economic Crisis"](#) De Beers website

["Interview: Nicky Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers"](#) *Guardian.co.uk*

["Prince of diamonds.\(Nicky Oppenheimer to become chairman of De Beers\)"](#) (*Encyclopedia*)

[Nicky Oppenheimer's address to the World Diamond Council](#)

["International Institute for Strategic Studies Nicky Oppenheimer, Chairman of De Beers"](#)

[Articles on Nicky Oppenheimer](#)

[Nicky Oppenheimer quotes](#)



DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Fareed mentions that one of the things that people say about diamonds is that they screw up the economies of the country that – that – that you get them out of. If you look at countries around the world that have oil or other kinds of natural resources, very often the economies get perverted, the politics gets perverted – Harvard historian Neil Ferguson calls this "the resource curse" as have many others.

Here is an article on blood diamonds, the way in which profits from the gems have fueled brutal civil wars in places like Angola and Sierra Leone entitled [“Blood Diamonds: The Conflict in Sierra Leone” Stanford University](#). Oppenheimer acknowledges the problem, but says that only 5% of diamonds come from such areas, and that De Beers hands are clean. He points to the example of Botswana:

[“Diamonds Are Forever in Botswana,” New York Times](#)

[“Botswana's Economy Rebounds as Diamond Mines Reopen” Bloomberg 2009](#)

[“Talking Business - Diamonds Are Forever in Botswana” NYT](#)

[“Diamond Trading Company Botswana \(De Beers\)](#)

[“Botswana: Africa's success story?” BBC](#)

BLOOD DIAMOND



[BLOOD DIAMOND](#) The movie website

Also, the History channel produced a film entitled [Blood Diamonds - The History Channel](#) Read more about Blood diamonds on the documentary's website.

[“Controversy Over Diamonds Made” Globalpolicy.org](#)

What is a conflict diamond?

Conflict diamonds are diamonds that originate from areas controlled by forces or factions opposed to legitimate and internationally recognized governments, and are used to fund military action in opposition to those governments, or in contravention of the decisions of the Security Council.

Conflict Diamonds [UN Report](#)

[“Diamond industry still funding 'bloody' conflicts in Africa” Encyclopedia](#)

[“Industry hits back on 'conflict diamonds” Independent.co.uk](#)

[GLOBALWITNESS.ORG “THE TRUTH ABOUT DIAMONDS” Global Witness](#)

[“Blood Diamonds: The Gem's Curse” Voice of America](#)

[Conflict Diamonds - How to Avoid Buying a Conflict Diamond Jewelry \(about.com\)](#)

MORE MENTIONED ON THE SHOW:

[“De Beers Agrees to Guilty Plea to Re-enter the U.S. Market,” New York Times](#)

[“De Beers –Rulers of the Diamond Industry: The Rise and Fall of a Monopoly” Berkeley.edu](#)

KIMBERLY PROCESS:

The [Kimberly Process](#) is a UN-backed initiative to stem the flow of conflict diamonds. It started when Southern African diamond-producing states met in Kimberley, South Africa, in May 2000, to discuss ways to stop the trade in ‘conflict diamonds’ and ensure that diamond purchases were not funding violence.

“In December 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a landmark [resolution](#) supporting the creation of an international certification scheme for rough diamonds. By November 2002, negotiations between governments, the international diamond industry and civil society organisations resulted in the creation of the [Kimberly Process Certification Scheme \(KPCS\)](#). The KPCS document sets out the requirements for controlling rough diamond production and trade. The KPCS entered into force in 2003, when participating countries started to implement its rules.” (more from the [Kimberly Process.com](#))

MORE:

[Kimberly Process Certification Scheme Secretariat](#)

[Eliminating Conflict Diamonds - Conflict Diamonds - DiamondFacts.org](#)

[Home - DiamondFacts.org](#)

ACCORDING TO THE [DE BEERS WEBSITE](#):

Most people are unaware of the role diamonds play in bringing real benefits to people in the countries around the world where diamonds are sourced. Nowhere is this more evident than in Africa. It is also in Africa that this same resource has been used to fund conflict. In 2000, a coalition of governments, non-governmental organizations and the diamond industry worked together to address this issue. In 2002, they established the Kimberley Process Certification System, a UN-backed process that has virtually eliminated the trade in conflict diamonds. Today, over 99% of the world's supply of diamonds is from sources free of conflict. Diamondfacts.org is dedicated to presenting the facts about conflict diamonds, along with how diamonds are driving economic growth and prosperity in countries around the world.

An estimated 5 million people have access to appropriate healthcare globally thanks to revenues from diamonds. ([read more](#))

Diamond revenues enable every child in Botswana to receive free education up to the age of 13. ([read more](#))

An estimated 10 million people globally are directly or indirectly supported by the diamond industry. ([read more](#))

The charity Jewelers for Children funds a community based care program for orphaned children in South Africa. ([read more](#))

The diamond mining industry generates over 40% of Namibia's annual export earnings. ([read more](#))

The Diamond Development Initiative was established to improve the working conditions of artisanal miners. ([read more](#))

Approximately one million people are employed by the diamond industry in India. ([read more](#))

Approximately \$8.5 billion worth of diamonds a year come from African countries. ([read more](#))

The revenue from diamonds is instrumental in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic. ([read more](#))

An estimated 65% of the world's diamonds come from African countries. ([read more](#))