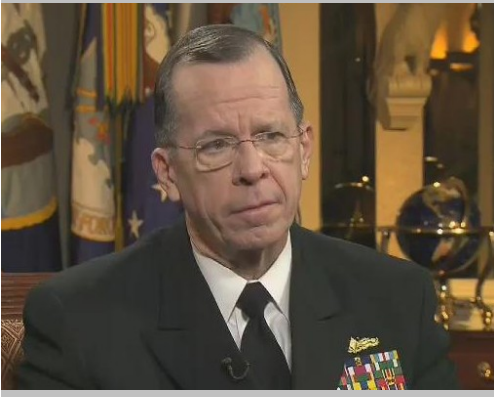


FAREED'S BRIEFING BOOK

01-10-2010

ADMIRAL MULLEN



Admiral Michael Mullen was sworn in as the 17th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Oct. 1, 2007. He serves as the principal military advisor to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council.

Prior to becoming Chairman, Admiral Mullen served as the 28th Chief of Naval Operations. He has commanded several ships and has served in leadership positions at the Naval Academy, in the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and on the Navy Staff. He was the 32nd Vice Chief of Naval Operations from August 2003 to October 2004.

His last operational assignment was as Commander, NATO Joint Force Command Naples/Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe.

Admiral Mullen is a graduate of the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Business School and earned a Master of Science degree in Operations Research from the Naval Postgraduate School.

MORE:

[Joint Chiefs of Staff Official Web Site](#)

["Joint Chiefs chairman tells Naval War College no plans for US troops in Yemen"](#) *LA Times* 01-08-2010

["Pentagon funding seen boosted now, squeezed later"](#) *Reuters* 01-08-2010

["Mullen Thanks Afghanistan-bound Vermont Guardsmen"](#) *Department of Defense* 01-08-2010

["Obama Orders Steps to Boost Intelligence, Screening"](#) *BusinessWeek* 01-07-2010

["Slow Start for Military Corps in Afghanistan"](#) *New York Times* 01-06-2010

["Iraqi Qaeda Group Shifts to Remain a Threat"](#) *New York Times* 12-21-2009

["One Battalion's Trials in Afghanistan"](#) *New York Times* 12-18-2009

["Military Faces Challenges in Deploying More Troops to Afghanistan"](#) *New York Times* 12-15-2009

["How Obama Came to Plan for 'Surge' in Afghanistan"](#) *New York Times* 12-06-2009

["Statement of Admiral Michael G. Mullen, USN Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff"](#) 12-02-2009

[Video and Text of President Obama's Speech on the New Strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan](#)

["Pentagon Expected to Request More War Funding"](#) *New York Times* 11-05-2009

["Send In the Questionnaires"](#) *New York Times* 10-20-2009

["A Call to Allow Women to Serve on Submarines"](#) *Reuters via New York Times* 09-27-2009

["Military Chief Suggests Need to Enlarge U.S. Afghan Force"](#) *New York Times* 09-16-2009

["Message to Muslim World Gets a Critique"](#) *New York Times* 08-28-2009

["Pentagon Seeks to Overhaul Prisons in Afghanistan"](#) *New York Times* 07-20-2009

["Head of U.S. Joint Chiefs Praises Pakistani Operation"](#) *New York Times* 07-17-2009

["Intolerable Rise in Soldier Suicides"](#) *New York Times* 07-07-2009

["Time Is Short as U.S. Presses a Reluctant Pakistan"](#) *New York Times* 04-06-2009

[Joint Chiefs Chairman Looks Beyond Current Wars](#) *New York Times* 10-22-2007 *washingtonNews*

["Joint Chiefs Nominee Questioned on Iraq"](#) *New York Times* 08-01-2007

["Top Officer Urges Limit on Mission of Military"](#) *New York Times* 01-13-2009

["Obama takes responsibility for airline security"](#) *Los Angeles Times* 01-08-2010

[Connecting Dots on Intelligence Reform](#) *CFR*

MENTIONED ON THE SHOW



CHRISTMAS DAY ATTEMPTED BOMBING

Read Fareed's opinion [HERE](#)

["US intelligence must do better: Mullen"](#) *AFP*

["Terrorism Risks and 'Timeless Problems'"](#) *CFR*

The Nigerian man who has been accused of trying to bomb an airplane on Christmas Day probably met with a radical cleric in Yemen before setting out on his journey. President Obama addressed the security review of the terrorism plot.

[Yemen Details Actions of Suspect Before Bomb Attempt](#) *New York Times*

Following reports that Umar Farouk Abdulmuttalab, who attempted to blow up a passenger airplane en route to Detroit, had been trained by al-Qaeda in Yemen, the U.S. and the UK closed their embassies in Sana'a and announced new plans and funding to fight terrorism there. Beyond the camps of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, Yemen faces a separatist uprising in the north by Houthi rebels, Shias whom Saudi Arabia also opposes and has been bombing. Both have since reopened their embassies

["Al-Qaeda group in Yemen gaining prominence,"](#) *Washington Post*

["US, Britain shut Yemen embassies over Qaeda threat,"](#) *Agence France Presse*

["Yemen seeks West's support against Qaeda,"](#) *Saudi Gazette*

["UK to follow US intervention in Yemen"](#) *Press TV (Iran)*

["U.S. Widens Terror War to Yemen, a Qaeda Bastion"](#) *New York Times*

["Yemen Says It's Arrested 3 Qaeda Militants"](#) *New York Times*

["U.S. Reopens Its Embassy After Raids in Yemen"](#) *New York Times*

["Yemen Says It Killed Militants as Three More Embassies Shut"](#) *New York Times*

YEMEN



[GPS EXCLUSIVE: MULLEN ON YEMEN AND AL QAEDA](#) 

[US Navy Concerned About Alleged Al-Qaida Threat to US Ships](#) *Voice of America*

["Is Al Qaeda in Yemen connected to Al Qaeda in Somalia?"](#) *Christian Science Monitor*

["Understanding the roots of terrorism and its base in the Gulf of Aden"](#) *Business Daily Africa*

Al-Shabaab militants parade through the streets of Mogadishu. The Islamist rebel group said it was ready to send reinforcements to al-Qaeda in Yemen.

["Yemen: The Most Fragile Ally"](#) *TIME*

YEMEN BACKGROUND INFORMATION from the *New York Times*:

Yemen faces a violent separatist movement in the south and an increasingly bold insurgency by Al Qaeda. An intermittent [rebellion in northwestern Yemen](#) that flared up again in August 2009, leaving dozens dead and wounded, has added another element of instability.

Al Qaeda's growing presence in Yemen -- where it took credit for a deadly attack on the American Embassy in 2008 -- is especially troubling because the country's fractious tribes and rugged geography make it notoriously difficult to control.

President Saleh has expertly played Yemen's various tribes and factions against one another for decades, but he has faced more serious threats to his authority.

With its location at the southwestern end of the Arabian Peninsula, the land of ancient Yemen became rich from the spice trade. So rich that the Romans called the land Arabia Felix -- Happy Arabia -- and Augustus Caesar tried, but failed, to annex it. That prosperity overlapped with the rule of an Islamic caliphate in the 7th century. When the caliphate broke up, Islamic imams exerted control, sowing the seeds of a theocratic political system that would survive for centuries. [...] Yemen has the region's largest arms market: the country, with roughly 20 million people, is said to have at least 20 million guns.

Yemen did not become a special concern for the United States until 2000, when Qaeda operatives blasted a hole in the American destroyer Cole, killing 17 sailors. After the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, the country joined in a counterterrorism partnership with the United States, and its American-trained forces have had some successes in fighting jihadists, even as terrorist attacks on foreign targets continued sporadically.

But jihadists claiming allegiance to Al Qaeda appear to have reorganized and become more methodical, releasing more propaganda materials on the Internet and carrying out more attacks. In July 2007, suicide bombers killed seven Spanish tourists in eastern Yemen, and there were two unsuccessful attacks on oil installations. And on Sept. 16, 2008, 10 people were killed (none of them Americans) when two car bombs were detonated outside the American embassy in Sana, the capital.

The turmoil of Yemen in recent years - along with a severe crackdown on terrorism in neighboring Saudi Arabia - has led some Qaeda figures to resettle in the country. Several former Guantánamo detainees fled in 2009 to Yemen from Saudi Arabia and pledged to mount attacks on Saudi Arabia and other countries from their Yemeni redoubt. The Yemeni branch of Al Qaeda has an active propaganda arm and appears to have built relationships with tribes in the Marib region that have helped protect it, analysts say.

Despite the Yemeni government's periodic claims that all three insurgencies - in the south, the north and by Al Qaeda - are united against it, there is no evidence that they are working together. Still, the convergence is troubling.

Yemen is fertile ground for extremism not only because of its tribal culture and topography, but also because of its deep poverty, high illiteracy and birth rates, and government corruption.

Its economy is precariously tied to oil resources, which are declining rapidly. The government is seen as weak as well as corrupt. Though international election monitors found the 2006 re-election of President Saleh more or less "free and fair," he has led the country since 1990, and was the leader of North Yemen before that, starting in 1978.

The governing elite mainly comes from the Sunni majority, which makes up 55 percent of the population and is concentrated in the more developed coastal regions of the south and southwest. But a Shiite movement, based in the mountainous north, has declared independence and its intermittent rebellion has left thousands of people dead since it began in 2004. (Source: *New York Times*)

["Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula"](#) *New York Times*

[Interview transcript: Abu Bakr al-Qirbi](#) *Financial Times*



["In Yemen, U.S. Faces Leader Who Puts Family First"](#) *New York Times*

["Threats Led to Embassy Closings in Yemen, Officials Say"](#) *New York Times*

In Yemen, the United States must make sure officials permanently lock up terrorists and do not allow them to escape or receive pardons.

["Scenes From the War on Terrorism in Yemen" New York Times](#)

["Yemen's Chaos Aids the Evolution of a Qaeda Cell" New York Times](#)

["After Failed Attack, Britain Turns Focus to Yemen" New York Times](#)

["Yemeni officials, fearing backlash, play down partnership with US" Washington Post](#)

["Mullen Puts Limit on US Military Role in Yemen" Wall Street Journal](#)

AF/PAK

Admiral Mullen recently returned from Afghanistan.



[GPS EXCLUSIVE: ADMIRAL MULLEN ON AFGHAN GOVERNMENT](#) 🇺🇸

["US Afghan surge to begin this week" AFP 12-14-2009](#)

["Afghanistan Revisited" New Yorker \(blog\) 12-17-2009](#)

["Getting the logistics right for the Afghan surge" Reuters UK \(blog\) 12-17-2009](#)

["One Battalion's Trials in Afghanistan" New York Times](#)

["Security put to the test with Mullen visit" The News Tribune](#)

["Blind in Afghanistan" The Nation](#)

["US Admiral Mullen visits Pakistan's Swat valley" Xinhua](#)

["US frustration with its ally in Islamabad" Financial Times](#)

["The view from Pakistan, cont." Atlantic Online](#)

RUSSIA

Fareed asks Admiral Mullen if he sees Russia as a partner, an adversary, or something in the middle and Mullen replies that he sees it as something in the middle.

["US-Russia nuke deal in weeks, maybe months: experts say" AFP](#)

TERRORISM PANEL

MENTIONED ON THE SHOW

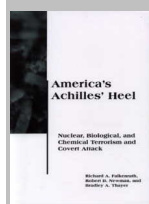


Richard Falkenrath

Richard Falkenrath is the Deputy Commissioner of Counterterrorism in the New York Police Department. Prior to joining the NYPD, he was the Stephen and Barbara Friedman Fellow at the Brookings Institution. From 2001 until 2004, he served on the White House staff, first as Director for Proliferation Strategy on the National Security Council staff; then as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Policy and Plans within the Office of Homeland Security; and finally, as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Homeland Security Advisor.

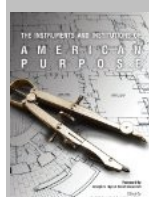
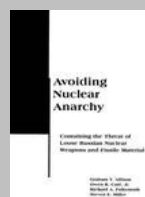
Before government service, Falkenrath was an Assistant Professor of Public Policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. He is a graduate of Occidental College, with degrees in economics and international relations. He holds a Ph.D. from the Department of War Studies at King's College London, where he was a British Marshall Scholar.

Falkenrath has authored or co-authored the following books: *Shaping Europe's Military Order* (1995), *Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy* (1996),



["America's Achilles' Heel: Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Terrorism and Covert Attack"](#)

["Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy: Containing the Threat of Loose Russian Nuclear Weapons and Fissile Material"](#)



["The Instruments and Institutions of American Purpose"](#)

["Shaping Europe's Military Order: The Origins and Consequences of the CFE Treaty"](#)



Find more of Falkenrath's books [here](#)

MORE:

[“The War of Unintended Consequences”](#) *Foreign Affairs*

[“Grading the War on Terrorism”](#) *Foreign Affairs*

Here [Falkenrath](#) writes that policymakers need a guide to the complexities and challenges of the struggle against terrorism. Unfortunately, two authors who could have written one have chosen instead to rehash the Bush administration's mistakes.

More on Falkenrath from [The MIT Press here](#)

[“Problems of Preparedness: U.S. Readiness for a Domestic Terrorist Attack”](#)

[“Richard Falkenrath on Combating Terrorism in US”](#) Press Release, Harvard University, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, December 22

[Counter Terrorism Units](#)

Read his statement before the New York City Council Public Safety Committee April 2008 [here](#).

[“NYPD’s Falkenrath Aims To Keep N.Y. Safe - Day by Day”](#) *New York Sun*

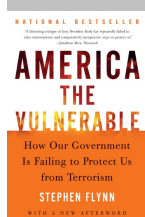


Steven Flynn

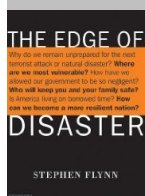
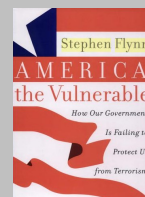
Stephen Flynn is the President of the Center for National Policy. Flynn is also a best-selling author, academic and retired Commander in the US Coast Guard. He became the fifth President of the Center for National Policy in December 2009. He spent a decade as a senior fellow for National Security Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations and served as the lead policy advisor on homeland security for President Obama’s transition team. He served in the White House Military Office during the George H.W. Bush administration and as a director for Global Issues on the National Security Council staff during the Clinton administration as a Coast Guard officer. Prior to 9/11, Flynn served as an expert advisor to U.S. Commission on National Security. Following the 9/11 attacks, he advised the Bush Administration on maritime and homeland security issues and has testified on Capitol Hill twenty-two times.

Flynn served in the Coast Guard on active duty for 20 years before retiring at the rank of Commander. He served two tours as commanding officer at sea and received numerous professional awards including the Legion of Merit.

BOOKS:

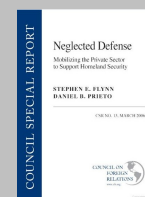


[America the Vulnerable: How Our Government Is Failing to Protect Us from Terrorism](#)



[The Edge of Disaster: Rebuilding a Resilient Nation](#)

[Neglected Defense: Mobilizing the Private Sector to Support Homeland Security](#)



Find more of Stephen E. Flynn’s books on Amazon.com [here](#).

MORE:

[“US Support of Plan Colombia: Rethinking the Ends and Means”](#) *Strategic Studies Institute*

Here he argues that the U.S. emphasis on drug control in its support of Plan Colombia is misguided and akin to prescribing an antibiotic regime to combat a disease not caused by bacteria or similar micro-organisms. The illegal drug industry in Colombia is not the cause of that country's fragile socio-political system, but a symptom of and a contributor to the fragility of the Colombian state.

[“Homeland Insecurity”](#) *The American Interest*

[An Interview with Stephen E. Flynn](#) *Council on Foreign Relations*

[“Reckless Neglect: A Disaster Waiting to Happen...Again?”](#) *Council on Foreign Relations*

[“Get Ready for a Pandemic”](#) *Council on Foreign Relations*

[“Flynn: US Remains Unprepared for Major Epidemic”](#) *Council on Foreign Relations*

Podcast - By Stephen E. Flynn, Eben Kaplan

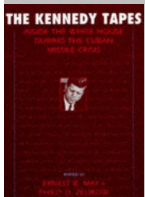


Philip D. Zelikow

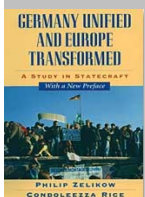
Philip D. Zelikow is a distinguished historian and the former Executive Director of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, better known as the "9/11 Commission." He is also the director of the Miller Center of Public Affairs and White Burkett Miller Professor of History at the University of Virginia.

After serving in government with the Navy, the State Department, and the National Security Council, he taught at Harvard before assuming his present post in Virginia to direct the nation's largest research center on the American presidency. He was a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and served as executive director of the National Commission on Federal Election Reform, chaired by former Presidents Carter and Ford, as well as the executive director of the Markle Foundation Task Force on National Security in the Information Age. Zelikow has also been the director of the Aspen Strategy Group, a policy program of the Aspen Institute.

BOOKS:

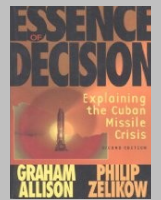


[*The Kennedy Tapes: Inside the White House during the Cuban Missile Crisis*](#)



[*Germany Unified and Europe Transformed: A Study in Statecraft*](#)

[*Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis*](#)



[*Dealing with Dictators: Dilemmas of US Diplomacy and Intelligence Analysis, 1945-1990*](#)

An analysis of the foreign policy dilemmas US leaders have faced in dealings with dictatorships in China, the Congo, Iran, Nicaragua, the Philippines, and Iraq before the Gulf War.

MORE:

["A Dubious C.I.A. Shortcut"](#) *New York Times* Op-ed

[Philip D. Zelikow News - The New York Times](#)

Read articles of Zelikow's in *Foreign Affairs* [here](#)