One of the goals of the Council is to operate a world-class think tank. The Studies Program is just that, as the intellectual contributions captured in the list of this year’s Council publications on pages 30–31 attest. From articles and books to op-eds and Council Special Reports, the Council’s intellectual output is, by any standard, impressive.

The Studies Program focuses its research in three areas: American grand strategy, reform in the Islamic world, and global governance. In keeping with the first of these priorities, Vice President and Director of Studies James M. Lindsay completed a second edition of *America Unbound*, his award-winning analysis with co-author Ivo Daalder of President George W. Bush’s foreign policy. Walter Russell Mead profiled Vice President Dick Cheney in the pages of *Esquire* and ran the Roundtable on Religion and Foreign Policy. Several fellows worked on books this year, including Julia E. Sweig, who completed a book on anti-Americanism, and Max Boot, who is writing on how revolutions in military affairs remake the battlefield and the course of history. A number of roundtables explored strategic themes, including the John J. McCloy Roundtable on Setting the National Security Agenda, led by Richard K. Betts, and the Roundtable on National Security: Military Strategy and Options, led by Bernard E. Trainor.

Ideas for reform in the Islamic world informed another group of Council fellows. *Foreign Affairs* featured two Council fellows on this topic: Steven A. Cook, who also directed the Council-sponsored Independent Task Force on U.S. policy toward reform in the Arab world, wrote that Washington should use financial incentives to promote Arab democracies; and Ray Takeyh urged Washington to engage Tehran in a bid to help Iranian reformers and stop Iran’s nuclear weapons program. Henry Siegman assessed the future of the Israeli-
Palestinian peace process in the wake of Yasir Arafat’s death. Rachel Bronson completed her history of U.S. policy toward Saudi Arabia, concluding that Washington must refashion its relationship with Riyadh. Judith Kipper directed the Middle East Forum, which hosted meetings on topics from the Egyptian reform movement to how satellite television is remaking Arab politics. Elliot J. Schrage led the Roundtable on Leveraging the Power of the Private Sector in the Middle East and North Africa. Isobel Coleman focused on how empowering women can promote reform in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Global governance preoccupied a third group of fellows. Lee Feinstein examined ways to reform the United Nations to increase its capacity for preventing and stopping genocide. Charles D. Ferguson II investigated the critical steps needed to prevent nuclear terrorism. Stephen E. Flynn launched a new roundtable series to explore the potential for public-private partnerships in preventing and mitigating terrorist attacks. Edward J. Lincoln worked on his book, which examines how globalization is redefining traditional geopolitics.

The Maurice R. Greenberg Center for Geoeconomic Studies continued its work on how economic and political forces interact to influence world affairs. Benn Steil completed his book on financial...
statecraft, analyzing the role of financial markets in American foreign policy. Jagdish N. Bhagwati organized a conference on the consequences of the migration of skilled workers from poor countries to rich ones and started a book on immigration in the United States and Europe. Peter B. Kenen launched the Roundtable on Regional Monetary Integration and began a book on the prospects for monetary unions. Gene B. Sperling examined how universal education can stimulate economic growth in the developing world. James P. Dougherty led the Roundtable on Technology, Innovation, and American Primacy, which examined the implications of trends in immigration, intellectual property, and global capital markets for the American economy. Roger M. Kubarych spoke to corporate members on the global economic outlook.

The Center for Preventive Action used the new venue of Council Special Reports to identify practical strategies for preventing and remedying conflict. CPA Director William L. Nash urged Washington to renew its commitments to promoting peace in the Balkans, and David L. Phillips recommended strategies for Iraq’s major ethnic and religious groups to share political power.

Continuing the Studies Program’s rich tradition of regional policy studies, Council fellows led important research on Asia, Europe, and Africa. Asia’s growing power—economic, political, and military—inspired a number of studies. Elizabeth C. Economy began a project examining the consequences of China’s emergence as a global power. Adam Segal, in Foreign Affairs, discussed his initial research on how China and India are closing the technology gap with the United States. Eric Heginbotham finished his book on civil-military relations in East
Asia, finding that the branch of the military that officers serve in shapes how they view domestic political change. Mahnaz Ispahani used the South Asia Roundtable to investigate key domestic economic and political shifts in India and Pakistan. Jerome A. Cohen led the Winston Lord Roundtable on Asia, the Rule of Law, and U.S. Foreign Policy. Lively roundtables examining Russia and Eurasia, the G8, and Europe were led by Stephen R. Sestanovich, James M. Goldgeier, and Charles A. Kupchan, respectively. Elizabeth D. Sherwood-Randall examined the role that alliances should play in American national security. David G. Victor explored the evolution of Russia's natural gas industry and its consequences for America’s energy needs. David Braunschvig organized a conference on the effects of the dispute over the Iraq War on sales of American products in Europe. In his continuing effort to highlight the issues facing Africa, Princeton N. Lyman co-wrote a Council Special Report that offered recommendations on how to stop the atrocities in the Darfur region of Sudan. The Council’s program on global health produced top-notch research and writing. Laurie Garrett wrote a Council report on the national security consequences of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and Michelle T. McMurry investigated the potential for drugs and medical research to combat non-infectious diseases.