Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Reduce Its Military and/or Police Presence in One or More of the Following: South Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Turkey
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CHAPTER 13—PARTICULAR REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

Sec. 1333. National high school and college debate topics
(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:
   (1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and
   (2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.
(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representative documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.


Historical and Revision Notes
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Foreword

The 2010-2011 high school debate topic is: “Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce its military and/or police presence in one or more of the following: South Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Turkey.”

In compliance with 44 U.S.C., Section 1333, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the topic. In selecting items and websites for this manual, CRS has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this issue. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles or websites cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its omission.

The bibliography was prepared by Susan G. Chesser, Nese DeBruyne, and Hannah Fischer, Information Research Specialists in the Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section of the Knowledge Services Group, CRS, under the direction of Lyle W. Minter, Head, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section, Knowledge Services Group, CRS.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Mary B. Mazanec, Director
Congressional Research Service
NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2010-2011

RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE ITS MILITARY AND/OR POLICE PRESENCE IN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING: SOUTH KOREA, JAPAN, AFGHANISTAN, KUWAIT, IRAQ, TURKEY.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE 2010-2011 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

Compiled by
Susan G. Chesser,
Nese DeBruyne, Hannah Fischer, and
Information Research Specialists,
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section
Knowledge Services Group
Congressional Research Service

Under the direction of Lyle W. Minter, Head,
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section,
Knowledge Services Group
Congressional Research Service

October 2011
Introduction

The 2010-2011 high school debate topic is: “Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce its military and/or police presence in one or more of the following: South Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Turkey.”

This selective bibliography is intended to assist debaters to identify resources and references on the debate topic. It lists citations to books, congressional publications, magazine and journal articles, and websites on the Internet. The manual is divided into six sub-topics: regional view of U.S. power projection, South Korea, Japan, Afghanistan, Iraq and Kuwait, and Turkey.

Summary

The purpose of the debate manual is to provide students with a brief overview of information concerning the 2010-2011 high school debate topic “RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE ITS MILITARY AND/OR POLICE PRESENCE IN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING: SOUTH KOREA, JAPAN, AFGHANISTAN, KUWAIT, IRAQ, TURKEY.”

This bibliography includes citations to books, congressional publications, and magazine and journal articles. This compilation is not intended to supply complete coverage of the topic. Further research on the topic resources in general, as well as each suggested subtopic, can be done at high school, research, depository, and public libraries.

International organizations, U.S. Government agencies, private think tanks, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide information on topics related to international regional security and military posture on their websites. Debaters are encouraged to consult the internet as well as library resources for their research on this debate topic.
Regional Views of U.S. Power Projection


Available online at:  
http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=113

Contributes to the debate over what U.S. strategy for the new states in Transcaucasia and Central Asia should be and how it should be executed.


Discusses how American society must work with its military to achieve success in war.


Examines regional implications of U.S. withdrawal from Iraq.


Portrays modern military outposts as key symbols of not just American power but also consumer consumption. Through case studies of several U.S. military facilities - including Aviano Air Base in Italy, Osan and Kunsan Air Bases in South Korea, and Kadena Air Base in Japan - Gillem portrays these military installations as exports of the American Dream.


Available online at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG944/
Holds that following the war in Iraq, the United States, along with its allies and friends, face the need to define a new long-term strategy for the Persian Gulf region.


Examines the protests against foreign U.S. military bases in a global context.


Explores United States-Japan-Korea security cooperation in a post-9/11 environment.


Discusses how the dominance of the U.S. military supports a policy of hegemony but does not provide military omnipotence.


Proposes trade as a key to stabilize the region.


Posits that the United States has a core national interest in maintaining peace and stability in the Middle East as well as in containing or eliminating threats emanating from that region.


Advocates that the United States government clarify its long-term intentions to the governments and peoples of Iraq, Afghanistan, and the surrounding regions.


Available online at: http://www.fpri.org/footnotes/1418.200906.trainor.gulfwar1.html

Reports that the stream of events that was set in motion by the Persian Gulf War still affects the United States.


Discusses the militarization of post-Cold War American foreign policy.


Available online at: http://www.cbo.gov/doc.cfm?index=5415&type=0.


Discusses the U.S. role in southeastern Europe.


Reports that no matter how the internal situation in Iraq evolves, its effects on the broader region will be felt for decades, presenting new challenges and opportunities for U.S. policy.

Available online at: http://www.rand.org/commentary/2000/11/05/LAT.html

Advocates the use of military force when it can improve situations for humanitarian assistance to people displaced by natural disasters or civil war.

**South Korea**

States that U.S. troops should withdraw from the Pacific as North Korea does not pose a serious threat due to its poor economy and antiquated military, and that security should be a responsibility of South Korea, Japan, and other neighboring states.

Examines the importance of the United States Forces Korea (USFK) in light of the 50th anniversary of the South Korea-United States security alliance, including its changing deterrence and defense role in relation to North Korea, and its effect on domestic conditions in South Korea.

Discusses attitudes toward the U.S. military presence in South Korea, including the Yongsan military base in Seoul, the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) which protects U.S. forces from Korean civil law, the North Korean threat, and the growing anti-Americanism movement.

Discusses United States-South Korea relations, the election of President Roh Moo Hyun, the killing of two schoolgirls by US troops during military exercises, and anti-American sentiment and demonstrations.


Warns of Washington’s move toward a new role for U.S. forces in South Korea and claims that financial burden sharing would further damage bilateral security ties.


Discusses the possibility of the dissolution of the Republic of Korea-United States Combined Forces Command (CFC), along with the emergence of a peace regime on the Korean peninsula.


Posits that major shifts in American foreign policy, new transnational challenges and a changing political, economic, and security environment in Northeast Asia, call into question whether the alliance will last another ten years.

Japan


Battista, B. “Now is the Time to Move from Okinawa to Hokkaido.” Marine Corps Command and Staff College, January 27, 2005.

Available online at http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA505629.

Suggests that the U.S. Marine Corps should pursue stationing combat units on soon-to-be vacated Japan Self Defense Force bases in Hokkaido to correct current Okinawa-based units’ training deficiencies and to strengthen U.S. military, Government of Japan, and Okinawa relations.


Examines the implications of the United States-Japanese clash over Okinawa for the broader United States-Japanese security alliance.


Argues that attempts by the new Japanese government to renegotiate terms of the Guam Agreement, which would realign US military forces in Japan, have seriously strained United States-Japan relations, harming the bilateral military alliance.


Available online at:
http://www.ipif.org/reports/okinawa_and_the_us_military_in_northeast_asia.

Discusses U.S. policy regarding its military bases on the island of Okinawa; local opposition, regional security issues, relations with Japan, and influence of economic interests; provides recommendations.


Aims to reduce the burden on the people of Okinawa and thereby strengthen the Japan-United States alliance.


Aims to analyze the broad set of issues that the United States-Japan alliance faces as it tries to adjust to the post-9/11 strategic environment through examining the ongoing bilateral efforts in realigning the U.S. military presence in Okinawa.


Discusses the Department of Defense’s plan to move 8,000 Marines and an estimated 9,000 dependents from Okinawa, Japan, to Guam by 2014.


Discusses U.S. defense burden sharing with its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and Japan to determine what initiatives the United States took to encourage its allies to assume a greater share of the total defense burden, and how responsive its allies were to the initiatives.


Available online at: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA415741.

Argues that Okinawa’s geographic location, host nation support, and infrastructure make it vitally important for U.S. forward presence in the Asia-Pacific region.


Examines the United States’ presence in Japan through the lens of growing Chinese military strength.

**Afghanistan**


Examines the new Afghan model of U.S. military operations and implications of its use for military diplomacy in the future.


Briefly reviews the history of global superpowers that have invaded Afghanistan only to fail and summarizes current issues American forces must contend with.


Posits that the war in Afghanistan is “not Obama’s Vietnam” and “will, in time, produce a relatively stable and prosperous central Asian state.”

Discusses the unique characteristics of America’s use of the military against the Taliban and what the Afghan model may mean to the future of U.S. defense planning.


Considers different systems of governance that could work successfully in Afghanistan and the importance of attaining a workable system before the U.S. military can leave.


Summarizes a visit with U.S. and coalition troops and concludes that the insurgents are not offering a means of governance that the Afghan population wants but that the insurgents can win if coalition forces go home.


Explains that while the presence of the U.S. military seems necessary, use of the military needs to be reevaluated and made more efficient for the purposes best needed for Afghanistan.


Discusses the problems the U.S. military faces when working with local military forces in unstable countries.


Considers the use of the military as one option among many by which the United States may fight terrorism.


Proposes an enhanced counterinsurgency approach.

States that military victories alone will not defeat the Taliban, but cooperative efforts of the Afghan government and military organizations can achieve stability.


Argues that “peace through reconstruction” will be more effectively and efficiently attained than “peace through security.”


Discusses using military personnel to deliver humanitarian assistance.


Argues that the attacks on September 11, 2001 were a tool Osama bin Laden used to cause the United States to retaliate with its military.


Provides a look at the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan from a *New York Times* reporter who was embedded with American Marines.


Discusses the evolving collaboration between American development agencies and the military and how development activities contribute to achieving national security for the United States.


Presents diverse perspectives and strategies to secure Afghanistan and winnow out insurgents from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyzes how promoting democracy to countries ruled by dictators can affect security for Americans.


Defines the "legitimacy" of military and counterinsurgency operations and discusses the current U.S. military presence in Afghanistan.


Discusses the importance of security in Pakistan and how the conflict in Afghanistan may be lost if Pakistan is not secure.


Analyzes the necessity of stabilizing Afghanistan and Pakistan to ensure security for the United States and Europe.


Explains that a change in military doctrine may be needed to increase the chances of success in post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction work.


Describes the diverse conflicts facing the U.S. and coalition military in Afghanistan and suggests strategies to overcome these challenges.


Written before the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, this article provides background to the factional situation in Afghanistan.


Proposes new strategies to stabilize Afghan society and defeat the insurgency.

Analyzes the similarities of the war in Afghanistan with the war in Vietnam and discusses how the U.S. military can take advantage of the differences to succeed in Afghanistan.


Analyzes the insurgency in Afghanistan and considers what strategies the U.S. military should use in developing successful counterinsurgency operations.


Looks at the rising insurgency and discusses the problems the situation in Pakistan adds to the fight in Afghanistan.


Looks at why the Afghan insurgency rose after the initial success of the U.S. military and recommends policy changes to make the country stable and secure.


States that although an insurgency must be remedied by a political solution, military forces are necessary to quell insurgent violence.


Available online at: http://media.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/documents/Assessment_Redacted_092109.pdf


Analyzes the current situation in Afghanistan and presents policy solutions for the future.


Two experts debate whether the U.S. military should continue fighting.

Provides insight from a Pakistani journalist into the problems facing the U.S. military in Central Asia.


Provides background of the Afghan civil war and explains the dangers of “tahibanization” to the Central and South Asia region.


Provides a transcript of a symposium held on January 7, 2010 in Washington, DC, where experts discussed the counterinsurgency strategy pursued by the United States in Afghanistan.


Discusses new practices of counterinsurgency.


Focuses on reconstruction efforts and a joint political/military solution to stabilizing Afghanistan.


Available online at:
http://www.defense.gov/qdr/QDR%20as%20of%2026JAN10%200700.pdf


Available online at:

Available online at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/119629.pdf

Details the blend of military and civilian activities that can be used to contain insurgency and address its root causes.


Available online at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/Afghanistan-Pakistan_White_Paper.pdf

Outlines U.S. Government policy toward making these countries secure.


Available online at: http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Afghanistan.pdf


Reconsiders the military’s original containment strategy and America’s goals in Afghanistan.


Reviews how the U.S. military succeeded in Iraq and considers how the war in Afghanistan can be turned around.


Analyzes the use of terrorist attacks and the resulting changes to American security policy.

Iraq and Kuwait


Reports that Iraqi lawmakers approved new ground rules for the U.S. troop presence, including a U.S. withdrawal by 2011.

Cordesman, Anthony H., and Adam Mausner. Withdrawal from Iraq: Assessing the


Discusses issues regarding Iraqi Security Forces during a critical transition period of U.S. military withdrawal through 2011 and beyond.


Available online at: http://csis.org/files/publication/100512_ISF.pdf

Discusses that while the United States will not lose the war in Iraq, if no strong advisory effort or military assistance is provided, the situation will deteriorate.


Argues in an editorial that violence in Iraq in the coming months will put pressure on the United States to keep U.S. forces there, and advocates that the United States resist this pressure.


Explores the issues of increasing diplomatic relations with Iraq while decreasing U.S. military presence.


Reports what might happen when the U.S. military leaves Iraq.


Examines the internal security and stability of Iraq which could be affected by U.S. military withdrawal.

Available online at: http://www.conw.org/pda/0807usip.html

Recommends that the United States remain responsibly engaged in Iraq and the region.


Reports that a U.S. Coast Guard force in Iraq guards the waters around two offshore oil platforms while training Iraqis to take over security operations.


Available online at:

Discusses risks and implications of the U.S. military drawdown in Iraq.


Reports the prospects of alternative schedules to draw down U.S. forces and effect the transition to Iraqi forces providing for that nation’s security.


Makes several recommendations to the Secretary of Defense regarding operational planning, management, and transition of contracts and DOD’s plans for the disposition of the equipment.

Zunes, Stephen. “Iraq: 10 Years After Gulf War.” Foreign Policy In Focus, January 2001: 1-4

Available online at: http://www.iraqwatch.org/perspectives/for-pol-in-focus-10afteriraq.pdf

Recommends the United States become more sensitive to the internal dynamics of Iraqi politics and suggests that democratic opposition movements will likely emerge if outside intervention is kept at a minimum.
Turkey


Examines the opposition to the U.S. military presence in Turkey in the context of the Iraq War.


Available online at: http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=2361

Discusses whether the Black Sea can be a bridge or a barrier between the United States and Turkey.


Available online at:

Provides an overview of the enduring issues that must be addressed if Turkey-United States relations are to move beyond current roadblocks and begin to realize their full potential.


Reports Secretary of Defense Gates’s comments on Ankara’s turn from Israel and the West.


Available online at:
http://cisat.stanford.edu/publications/generating_momentum_for_a_new-era_in_us-turkey_relations/

Examines U.S. diplomatic and military relations with Turkey.

Focuses on United States-Turkey military relations, U.S. military and economic assistance, and NATO.


Examines the extent of U.S. military aid and the implications of military modernization.


Examines Turkey’s relations with four regional states (Iraq, Israel/Palestine, Syria, Iran) and the United States.


Provides a critique of America’s approach to the world’s most volatile region, and offers an alternative.


Examines the causes of recent strains in the United States-Turkey security partnership and discusses options for reducing these strains.


Available online at: http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=2349

Discusses the importance of the Turkish Air Force (TUAF) in United States-Turkey military cooperation.

Reviews reasons for, and provisions and outcomes of, the 1980 Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty (DECA), which commits the United States, as a NATO leader, to support the Turkish military.


Discusses the impact of U.S. presence in the development of “Kurdishness” from ethnicity to nationhood in the Middle East.


Examines relations between the United States and Turkey.


Explores the impact of developments in the 1990s on military cooperation, Turkey’s defense policy, and Turkey’s strategic importance for the West.


Examines Turkey’s relations with the West, the Middle East, Russia, the Central Asian states, Greece, and the Balkan states in the context of Turkey’s geopolitical importance.
SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

These resources are available for purchase at the U.S. Government Printing Office Bookstore at: http://bookstore.gpo.gov/

After Desert Storm: The United States Army and the Reconstruction of Kuwait

Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Center of Military History

Description: CMH 70-59. Gives the structure and sense of order to the complex story of how Kuwait recovered in record time from the devastating effects of a seven month occupation by Iraqi troops, in large part through the efforts of the United States Army. Presents the operation both topically and chronologically. L.C. card 99-14015.


Price: $9.50


Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Marine Corp University


Price: $55.00


Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Naval War College

Description: William B. Ruger Chair of National Security Economics Papers, No. 4. Richmond M. Lloyd, editor. Proceedings form a forum which provided a collegial forum for a small and select group of foreign policy and regional experts to formulate and recommend new directions for American foreign policy for each of the major regions of the world.

Year/pages: 2009: 303 p.; ill.

Price: $29.00

Publisher: State Dept., Overseas Presence Advisory Panel

Description: Considers the future of the United States' overseas representation. Appraises its condition. Offers practical recommendations on how best to organize and manage overseas posts.

Year/Pages: 2000: 102 p.; ill.

Price: $3.75

An Encounter With History: The 98th Division and the Global War on Terrorism: 2001-2005

Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Army Reserve Command, 98th Division (Institutional Training)

Description: This official historical account of the Global War on Terrorism records, in words and photographs, the wartime operations and contributions of the 98th Division (IT), an Army Reserve unit. The 98th swung into action on the morning of September 11, 2001 and continued its service with the pivotal yearlong mission to train Iraqi soldiers in 2004, the first institutional training division to deploy overseas and to establish standards for subsequent Reserve units in the training of a foreign army. At the same time, the Division fielded a detachment of soldiers to Afghanistan to assist with the training of cadets for that country's National Military Academy.

Year/Pages: 2006: 272 p.; ill.

Price: $20.00

Applications in Operational Culture: Perspectives from the Field

Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Marine Corps, Marine Corps University

Description: Edited by Paula Holmes-Eber, et al. Discusses the importance of incorporating culture into current and future operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Several of the authors draw extensively on their personal operating experiences, providing important 'boots on the ground' perspectives. Others carefully evaluate our current capacity in light of the cultural challenges we will face in future deployments around the globe: offering potential solutions for the future.

Year/Pages: 2009: 197 p.; ill.

Price: $20.00
Asia Eyes America: Regional Perspectives on U.S. Asian-Pacific Strategy in the Twenty-First Century

Publisher: Defense Det., Navy, Naval War College

Description: Policy Studies series. Jonathan D. Pollack, editor. Contains a collection of papers produced by participants (U.S. and regional scholars and analysts) at a conference, "Asia Eyes America," held at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, in May 2006. What are the implications of Asia's longer-term transformation for U.S. interests? How might such change reconfigure American security requirements in the next decade and beyond? On what basis does the United States reaffirm yet redefine its enduring commitment to regional order? This volume, a collaborative effort involving prominent specialists on both sides of the Pacific, addresses these issues.


Price: $21.00

Battleground Iraq: Journal of a Company Commander

Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Center of Military History

Description: CMH Pub 70-107-1. This gripping journal of a company commander from 2003 to early 2004 in some of the most dangerous areas of post-Hussein Iraq discusses tactics, techniques, and procedures as they evolved in the struggle to maintain order and rebuild the country. The journal tells of the dichotomy of combat operations versus nation building. It vividly captures the stresses of combat and corresponding emotions as they accumulate over time in a combat outfit. It reinforces the ideal of camaraderie among soldiers and deals with the emotional impact of losing friends in battle.

Year/pages: 2007; 296 p.; ill.

Price: $35.50

Roots on the Ground: Troop Density in Contingency Operations

Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Combat Studies Institute

Description: Global War on Terrorism Occasional Paper 16. Provides a concise historical study of the numbers of troops needed in contingency operations. Discusses past military operations, including the Philippines, 1899-1901, post-World War II Germany and Japan, the Malayan Emergency, 1948-1960, the Balkans in the 1990s, and Iraq, 2003-2005. Also discusses troop density of several United States city police departments.

Year/pages: 2006; 208 p.; ill.

Price: $18.00
Confronting Security Challenges on the Korean Peninsula

Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Marine Corps, Marine Corps University Press

Description: Edited by Bruce E. Bechtol, Jr. Provides papers from a symposium that was held on September 1, 2010. Sponsors were the Marine Corps University, the Korea Economic Institute, and the Marine Corps University Foundation.

Year/pages: 2012: 231 p.; ill.

Price: $30.00

Counterinsurgency Leadership in Afghanistan, Iraq and Beyond

Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Marine Corps University

Description: Contains the works presented a symposium held in Washington, D.C. on 23 September 2009. Examines how counterinsurgency leadership has often meant the difference between success and failure. Identifies best practices in counterinsurgency leadership. Explores methods for leadership improvement.


Price: $22.00


Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Center of Military History

Description: CMH Pub 70-112-1. Edited by Christopher N. Koontz. Contains an anthology of sixteen oral histories that chronicle the establishment of Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan. Includes a lengthy interview with Lt. Gen. David W. Barno, the first commander of the new headquarters, in which he discusses the strategic challenges of Afghanistan, the coordination of political and military efforts by his command, and the development and implementation of a counterinsurgency strategy that considered the complexity of the Afghan insurgency.


Price: $68.00
Global Strategic Assessment 2009: America’s Security Role in a Changing World

Publisher: Defense Dept., National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies

Description: Edited by Patrick M. Cronin. Offers a conceptual pathway for U.S. policymakers to begin recalibrating America’s security role to reverse what has appeared to be a widening gap between U.S. ends and means, now and in the future. Provides an overview of eight broad trends shaping the international security environment; a global analysis of the world’s seven regions, to consider important developments in their distinctive neighborhoods; and, an examination of prospective U.S. contributions, military capabilities and force structure, national security organization, alliances and partnerships, and strategies.

Year/pages: 2009: 496 p.; ill.

Price: $60.00

Growth in Medical Spending by the Department of Defense

Publisher: Congress, Congressional Budget Office

Description: A CBO Study. Examines reasons for the increase in spending on medical care by the Department of Defense from fiscal years 1998-2003. Also considers directions in future medical spending.

Year/pages: 2003: 45 p.; ill.

Price: $2.75

Hard Lessons: The Iraq Reconstruction Experience

Publisher: Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction

Description: Answers these and other important questions by presenting a comprehensive history of the U.S. program, chiefly derived from SIGIR’s body of extensive oversight work in Iraq, hundreds of interviews with key figures involved with the reconstruction program, and thousands of documents. The report examines the pre-war planning for reconstruction, the shift from a large infrastructure program to a more community-based one, and the success of the Surge in 2007 and beyond. The report provides thirteen lessons applicable to contingency relief and reconstruction operations, which should create a basis for reviewing and reforming the U.S. approach to these activities.


Price: $21.00
Humanitarian Intervention: Assisting the Iraqi Kurds in Operation Provide Comfort, 1991

Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Center of Military History


Year/pages: 2004: 296 p; ill.

Price: $14.50

Korea: The East Asian Pivot

Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Naval War College


Year/pages: 2006: 374 p; ill.

Price: $31.00

On Point II: Transition to the New Campaign: The United States Army in Operation Iraqi Freedom May 2003-January 2005

Publisher: Defense Dept., U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, Combat Studies Institute

Description: United States Army in Operation Iraqi Freedom. On Point II is a comprehensive study of the U.S. Army in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) from May 2003 to January 2005. Based on primary sources including hundreds of interviews with participants, the study examines the period during which American soldiers made the transition to a new type of campaign that featured information operations, intelligence, reconstruction, and governance rather than conventional combat. Documents the U.S. Army’s execution of full spectrum operations in the early stages of this conflict.

Year/pages: 2008: 714 p; ill.

Price: $35.00
Policy Analysis in National Security Affairs: New Methods for a New Era

**Publisher:** Defense Dept., National Defense University, Center for Technology and National Security Policy

**Description:** Defines national security policy analysis as a distinct discipline and breaks it down into three major components: strategic evaluation, systems analysis, and operations research. The author applies the latest methods of each of these fields to real world, 21st century examples and the daunting challenges facing the United States in today’s global environment. NDU ISBN 1-57906-076-6.

**Year/pages:** 2006: 658 p.; ill.

**Price:** $58.00

Rethinking a Middle East in Transition

**Publisher:** Defense Dept., Navy, Marine Corps, Marine Corps University and the Middle East Institute

**Description:** Edited by Kenneth H. Williams. Prepared in cooperation with the Middle East Institute. Presents the opinions of an array of experts on the region, drawn from their presentations at the Middle East Institute's 64th Annual Conference in November 2010, on the eve of the Jasmine Revolution. Topics include the Arab-Israeli peace process; Iran and its role in the region; the challenges of the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan and Pakistan; condition in Iraq as the U.S. withdraws its forces; the Obama administration’s policies in response to these issues and more. Contains copyrighted material.

**Year/pages:** 2011: 232 p.; ill.

**Price:** $29.00

Understanding War in Afghanistan

**Publisher:** Defense Dept., United States Defense University

**Description:** Provides military leaders, civil servants, diplomats, and students with the intellectual basis that they need to begin to prepare for further study of or an assignment in Afghanistan. This book analyzes the land and its people, recaps Afghan history, and assesses the current situation. It also examines the range of choices for future U.S. policy toward Afghanistan.

**Year/pages:** 2011: 157 p.; ill.

**Price:** $18.00
U.S. Army Counterinsurgency and Contingency Operations Doctrine, 1942-1976 (Paperbound)

Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Center of Military History

Description: CMH Pub 70-98-1. Examines the nature of counterinsurgency and nation-building missions, the institutional obstacles inherent in dealing effectively with such operations, and the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. doctrine, including the problems that can occur when that doctrine morphs into dogma.


Price: $51.50

The War in Iraq: A Legal Analysis

Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Naval War College

Description: International Law Studies, Volume 86. Raul A. "Pete" Pedrozo, editor. Provides legal examination of the armed conflict in Iraq during the second Gulf War that began in 2003. Discusses legal issues associated with the initial decision to use armed force, the manner in which force was employed, the legal framework and evolution of military activities from invasion to occupation, detention and counterinsurgency operations, as well as policy and legal issues associated with the establishment of the rule of law and return of governance to the people of Iraq.


Price: $20.00