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111TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION/SENATE DOCUMENT 111–19

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

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2010–2011
Pursuant to 44 U.S.C., Section 1333

Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress

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U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 2012

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.

(P.L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1270)

Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., Supp. III, Sec. 170 [Sec. 276a] (Dec. 30, 1963, Pub. L. 88-246, Secs. 1, 2, 77 Stat. 802)

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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
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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

Blank, Stephen J. *U.S. Military Engagement with Transcaucasia and Central Asia.* Carlisle Barracks, PA: U.S. Army Strategic Studies Institute, 2000.

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.

Cantwell, Gregory L. "Nation-Building: A Joint Enterprise." *Parameters*, Autumn 2007: 54-68.

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

Chomsky, Noam. *Interventions.* San Francisco, CA: City Lights Books, 2007.

Chomsky, Noam, and Gilbert Achcar. *Perilous Power: The Middle East and U.S. Foreign Policy.* Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers, 2007.

Dobbins, James F., et al. "U.S. Withdrawal from Iraq: What are the Regional Implications?" *Middle East Policy*, Fall 2009: 1-27.

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

Godement, Francois. "The United States and Asia in 2009: Public Diplomacy and Strategic Continuity." *Asian Survey*, January/February 2010: 8-24.

Gillem, Mark L. *America Town: Building the Outposts of Empire.* Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2007.

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.

Hunter, Robert E. Building *Security in the Persian Gulf.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2010.

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.

Larson, Eric V. and Bogdan Savych. *Misfortunes of War: Press and Public Reactions to Civilian Deaths in Wartime*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2006.

Available online at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2006/RAND_MG441.pdf

Luong, Pauline Jones, and Erika Weinthal. "New Friends, New Fears in Central Asia." *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2002: 61-70.

Lutz, Catherine. *The Bases of Empire: The Global Struggle Against US Military Posts*. New York: New York University Press, 2009.

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

Munson, Henry. "Lifting the Veil: Understanding the Roots of Islamic Militancy." *Harvard International Review*, Winter 2004: 20-23.

Nam, Chang-hee, Sakata, Yasuyo, Dujarric, Robert. "U.S.-Japan-Korea Security Cooperation in the Changing Defense Posture of the U.S. Forces in Northeast Asia." *Korea Observer*, Autumn 2006: 443-485.

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

Posen, Barry R. "Command of the Commons." *International Security*, Summer 2003: 5-46.

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

Preble, Christopher A. *The Power Problem: How American Military Dominance Makes Us Less Safe, Less Prosperous, and Less Free*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2009.

Starr, S. Frederick. "A Partnership for Central Asia." *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2005: 164-178.

Proposes trade as a key to stabilize the region.

Terrill, W. Andrew. *Regional Fears of Western Primacy and the Future of U.S. Middle Eastern Basing Policy*. Carlisle Barracks, PA: U.S. Army Strategic Studies Institute, 2006.

Available online at:
http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=742

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.

Thaler, David E., et al. *Future U.S. Security Relationships with Iraq and Afghanistan: U.S. Air Force Roles*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2008.

Available online at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG681.pdf

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

Trainor, Lieut. Gen. Bernard. "Gulf War I," *Footnotes* (Foreign Policy Research Institute), June 2009.

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.

Tucker, Robert W. "One Year On: Power, Purpose and Strategy in American Foreign Policy." *The National Interest*, Fall 2002: 5-34.

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

United States. Congressional Budget Office. *Options for Changing the Army's Overseas Basing*. Washington, DC: Congressional Budget Office, May, 2004.

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

Vukadinovic, Radovan. "American Interests in the *[sic]* South Europe." *Croatian International Relations Review*, January/March 1999.

Discusses the U.S. role in southeastern Europe.

Wehrey, Frederic, et al. *The Iraq Effect: The Middle East After the Iraq War*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2010.

Available online at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG892.pdf

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.

Weisburd, A. Mark. "The War in Iraq and the Dilemma of Controlling the International Use of Force." *Texas International Law Journal,* July 1, 2004: 521-560.

Wolf, Charles, Jr. "To Intervene or Not to Intervene." *Los Angeles Times*, November 5, 2000.

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

Zachary, G. Pascal. "Humanitarian Dilemmas." *The Wilson Quarterly*, Summer 2008: 44-51.

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

Bandow, Doug. "Cutting the Tripwire: It's Time to Get Out of Korea." *Reason*, July 2003: 34-38.

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.

Han, Yong-Sup. "Readjusting the Role of U.S. Forces in Korea in a Changing World." *Korea and World Affairs*, Spring 2004: 31-45.

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.

Kim, Jinwung. "Ambivalent Allies: Recent South Korean Perceptions of the United States Forces Korea (USFK)." *Asian Affairs*, Winter 2004: 268-285.

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.

Kirk, Donald. "Meanwhile, Back in South Korea." *New Leader*, January/February 2003: 6-8.

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.

Lee, Jong-heon. "South Korea-U.S. Alliance at Risk." *The World & I Online*, January 2007.

Available online at:
http://www.worldandijournal.com/subscribers/searchdetail.asp?num=25382.

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.

Park, Won Gon. "The United Nations Command in Korea: Past, Present, and Future." *The Korean Journal of Defense Analysis*, December 2008: 485-499.

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.

Reiss, Mitchell B. "Drifting apart? The U.S.-ROK Alliance at Risk." *The Korean Journal of Defense Analysis*, March 2009: 11-31.

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

Auslin, Michael, and Christopher Griffin. *Securing Freedom: The U.S.-Japanese Alliance in a New Era.* Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, December 2008.

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.

Engelhart, Katie. "The Battle for Okinawa." *Maclean's*, March 22, 2010: 29-30.

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

Klingner, Bruce. "U.S. Should Stay Firm on Implementation of Okinawa Force Realignment." Washington, DC: Heritage Foundation, December 15, 2009.

Available online at http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2009/12/us-should-stay-firm-on-implementation-of-okinawa-force-realignment.

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.

Shorrock, Tim. "Okinawa and the U.S. Military in Northeast Asia." *Foreign Policy in Focus*, Washington, DC: Institute for Policy Studies, October 12, 2005.

Available online at: http://www.fpif.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.

Special Action Committee on Okinawa. "Special Action Committee on Okinawa Final Report, December 2, 1996." Released by the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Department of State, August 5, 1997.

Available online at: http://www.state.gov/www/regions/eap/japan/rpt-saco_final_961202.html.

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

Tatsumi, Yuki. *Strategic Yet Strained: U.S. Force Realignment in Japan and Its Effects on Okinawa*. Washington, DC: Henry L. Stimson Center, 2008. 191 p.

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.

United States. Government Accountability Office (GAO). *Defense Infrastructure: Planning Efforts for the Proposed Military Buildup on Guam Are in Their Initial Stages, with Many Challenges Yet to Be Addressed*. Washington, DC: GAO, May 1, 2008.

Available online at http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08722t.pdf.

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.

United States. Government Accountability Office. *Overseas Presence: Issues Involved in Reducing the Impact of the U.S. Military Presence in Okinawa*. Washington, DC: GAO, March 10, 1988.

Available online at: http://www.gao.gov/archive/1998/ns98066.pdf

United States Government Accountability Office. *U.S. Defense Burden Sharing With Japan and NATO Allies*. Washington, DC: GAO, May 10, 1988.

Available online at: http://www.gao.gov/products/T-NSIAD-88-31.

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.

Wilhelm, John C. *U.S. Military Forward Presence in Okinawa, Japan*. Carlisle Barracks, PA, U.S. Army War College, July 4, 2003.

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.

Yoshihara, Toshi. "Chinese Missile Strategy and the U.S. Naval Presence in Japan: The Operational View from Beijing." *Naval War College Review*, Summer 2010: 39-63.

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

Afghanistan

Andres, Richard B., Craig Wills, and Thomas E. Griffith Jr. "Winning with Allies: The Strategic Value of the Afghan Model." *International Security*, Winter 2005/06: 124-160.

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

Bearden, Milton. "Curse of the Khyber Pass." *The National Interest*, March-April 2009: 4-12.

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

Bergen, Peter. "Winning the Good War." *Washington Monthly*, July/August 2009: 49-54.

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

Biddle, Stephen. "Afghanistan and the Future of Warfare." *Foreign Affairs*, March-April 2003: 31-46.

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.

Biddle, Stephen, Fotini Christia, and J. Alexander Thier. "Defining Success in Afghanistan." *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2010: 48-60.

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.

Boot, Max, Frederick W. Kagan, and Kimberly Kagan. "Yes, We Can: In the 'Graveyard of Empires,' We Are Fighting a War We Can Win." *The Weekly Standard*, March 23, 2009: 14-22.

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.

Bronson, Rachel. "When Soldiers Become Cops." *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 2002: 122-132.

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.

Byman, Daniel L. "Friends Like These: Counterinsurgency and the War on Terrorism." *International Security*, September 1, 2006: 79-115.

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

Chertoff, Michael. "Preventing Terrorism: A Case for Soft Power." *Harvard International Review*, Summer 2008: 14-17.

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

Choharis, Peter Charles, and James A. Gavrilis. "Counterinsurgency 3.0." *Parameters*, Spring 2010: 34-46.

Proposes an enhanced counterinsurgency approach.

Christia, Fotini, and Michael Semple. "Flipping the Taliban: How to Win in Afghanistan." *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 2009: 34-45.

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

Del Castillo, Graciana. "Peace Through Reconstruction: An Effective Strategy for Afghanistan." *The Brown Journal of World Affairs*, Spring 2010: 195-211.

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

De Torrente, Nicolas. "Challenges to Humanitarian Action." *Ethics and International Affairs*, 2002: 2-8.

Discusses using military personnel to deliver humanitarian assistance.

Doran, Michael Scott. "Somebody Else's Civil War." *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2002: 22-42.

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.

Filkins, Dexter. *The Forever War.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2008. 368 p.

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

Fore, Henrietta Holsman. "Aligning 'Soft' with 'Hard' Power." *Parameters*, Summer 2008: 14-24.

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

Gartenstein-Ross, Daveed, et al. *The Afghanistan-Pakistan Theater: Militant Islam, Security & Stability*. Washington, DC: Foundation for Defense of Democracies, 2010. 161 p.

Available online at:
http://www.defenddemocracy.org/stuff/uploads/documents/The_Afghanistan_Pakistan_Theater.pdf

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

Goldsmith, Arthur A. "Making the World Safe for Partial Democracy?" *International Security*, Fall 2008: 120-147.

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

Hammond, Lt. Col. James W. "Legitimacy and Military Operations." *Military Review*, July-August 2008: 61-72.

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

Hasnat, Syed Farooq. "Pakistan's Strategic Interests, Afghanistan and the Fluctuating U.S. Strategy." *Journal of International Affairs*, Fall 2009: 141-155.

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

Hoffman, Bruce, and Seth G. Jones. "Cellphones in the Hindu Kush." *The National Interest*, July/August 2008: 42-51.

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

Housenick, Christopher E. "Winning Battles but Losing Wars: Three Ways Successes in Combat Promote Failures in Peace." *Military Review*, September/October 2008: 91-98.

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

Isby, David. *Afghanistan: Graveyard of Empires: A New History of the Borderland.* New York, NY: Pegasus, 2010. 440 p.

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

Jalali, Ali A. "Afghanistan: The Anatomy of an Ongoing Conflict." *Parameters*, Spring 2001: 85-98.

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

_____. "Afghanistan: Regaining Momentum." *Parameters*, Winter 2007-08: 5-19.

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

Johnson, Thomas H., and M. Chris Mason. "Refighting the Last War: Afghanistan and the Vietnam Template." *Military Review*, November/December 2009: 2-14.

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.

Jones, Seth G. *Counterinsurgency in Afghanistan.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2008. http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG595/

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

_____. *In the Graveyard of Empires: America's War in Afghanistan.* New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 2010. 430 p.

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

_____. "The Rise of Afghanistan's Insurgency: State Failure and Jihad." *International Security*, Spring 2008: 7-40.

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.

Lacquement, Col. Richard A., Jr. "Integrating Civilian and Military Activities." *Parameters*, Spring 2010: 20- 33.

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

McChrystal, Gen. Stanley A. *Commander's Initial Assessment.* August 30, 2009.

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

O'Hanlon, Michael E., and Hassina Sherjan. *Toughing It Out in Afghanistan.* Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2010. 164 p.

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

Pillar, Paul, and John Nagl. "The Great Debate: Is Afghanistan the Right War?" *The National Interest*, March/April 2010: 33-41.

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

Rashid, Ahmed. *Descent into Chaos: The U.S. and the Disaster in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia*. New York, NY: Penguin, 2009. 498 p.

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

_____. "The Taliban: Exporting Extremism." *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 1999: 22-35.

Provides background of the Afghan civil war and explains the dangers of "talibanization" to the Central and South Asia region.

Riedel, Bruce, et al. "Eighteen Months and Beyond: Implications of U.S. Policy in Afghanistan," *Middle East Policy*, Spring 2010: 1-30.

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.

Rosenau, William. "Counterinsurgency: Lessons from Iraq and Afghanistan." *Harvard International Review*, Spring 2009: 52-56.

Discusses new practices of counterinsurgency.

Rubin, Barnett R., and Ahmed Rashid. "From Great Game to Grand Bargain." *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 2008: 30-44.

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

United States. Department of Defense. *Quadrennial Defense Review Report*. February 2010.

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

United States. Department of Defense. *Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan and United States Plan for Sustaining the Afghanistan National Security Forces*. April 2010.

Available online at:
http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/Report_Final_SecDef_04_26_10.pdf

United States. Government Interagency Counterinsurgency Initiative. *Counterinsurgency Guide*. January 2009.

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.

_____. *White Paper on U.S. Policy Toward Afghanistan and Pakistan.* March 27, 2009.

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

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

United States. Library of Congress, Federal Research Division. *Country Profile: Afghanistan.* Washington, DC: Library of Congress, August 2008.

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

West, Bing. "Afghan Awakening." *The National Interest*, November/December 2008: 17-24.

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

_____. "Counterinsurgency Lessons from Iraq." *Military Review*, March/April 2009: 2-12.

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

Wiktorowicz, Quintan. "The New Global Threat: Transnational Salafis and Jihad." *Middle East Policy,* December 2001: 18-38.

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

Iraq and Kuwait

Bruno, Greg. "U.S. Security Agreements in Iraq." *Backgrounder* (Council on Foreign Relations), December 23, 2008.

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*

Readiness of Iraqi Security Forces. Washington, DC: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2009.

Available online at:
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Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Marine Corp University

Description: V. 1 edited by Timothy S. McWilliams and Kurtis P. Wheeler; V. 2 edited by Gary W. Montgomery and Timothy S. McWilliams. This anthology of interviews tells the story of the al-Anbar Awakening and the emergence of al-Anbar Province from the throes of insurgency. Presents the perspectives of both Iraqis and Americans who ultimately came to work together. Begins in 2003-2004 with the rise of the insurgency and concludes with observations from the vantage point of early-to-mid 2009. 2 volumes, sold as a set. ISBN for V. 1: 978-0-16-084292-4. ISBN for V. 2: 978-0-16-084293-1. ISBN for set: 978-0-16-0084294-8. 2 volumes, sold as a set.

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

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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.

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

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Year/pages: 2007: 260 p.

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

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

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