This item is a finding aid to a ProQuest Research Collection in Microform. To learn more visit: www.proquest.com or call (800) 521-0600

This product is no longer affiliated or otherwise associated with any LexisNexis® company. Please contact ProQuest® with any questions or comments related to this product.

About ProQuest:
ProQuest connects people with vetted, reliable information. Key to serious research, the company has forged a 70-year reputation as a gateway to the world’s knowledge – from dissertations to governmental and cultural archives to news, in all its forms. Its role is essential to libraries and other organizations whose missions depend on the delivery of complete, trustworthy information.
The Middle East: War in Iraq, 2007–2008
The Special Studies Series
Foreign Nations

The Middle East
War in Iraq
2007–2008

Project Editor
Christian James

A UPA Collection from

7500 Old Georgetown Road • Bethesda, MD 20814-6126
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Scope and Content Note ........................................................................................................................ v
- Issuing Agencies and Organizations ........................................................................................................ vii
- Source Note ................................................................................................................................................ xi
- Editorial Note ............................................................................................................................................. xi
- Collection-level Terms ................................................................................................................................. xi
- Abbreviations .............................................................................................................................................. xiii

## Reel Index

**Reel 1**
January 2007 ........................................................................................................................................... 1

**Reel 2**
January 12–30, 2007 ............................................................................................................................. 1

**Reel 3**
January 31, 2007–March 2007 ............................................................................................................. 2

**Reel 4**
March 2007 cont.–April 30, 2007 ........................................................................................................ 3

**Reel 5**
May 2007–July 26, 2007 ........................................................................................................................ 3

**Reel 6**
July 30, 2007–September 2007 .......................................................................................................... 5

**Reel 7**
September 2007 cont. ........................................................................................................................... 5

**Reel 8**
September 14, 2007–December 2007 ............................................................................................... 6

**Reel 9**
December 2007 cont.–March 2008 .................................................................................................... 7

**Reel 10**
March 2008 cont.–May 2008 .............................................................................................................. 8

**Reel 11**
May 1, 2008–July 30, 2008 ................................................................................................................... 10

**Reel 12**
August 5, 2008–December 12, 2008 ................................................................................................. 12

## Subject Index .......................................................................................................................................... 15
On January 10, 2007, President George W. Bush announced a “New Way Forward” for Iraq. One part of this new strategy was an increase in the number of U.S. troops in Iraq, a strategy that came to be referred to as “the surge.” The purpose of the surge was to reduce the sectarian violence and to decrease the influence of al Qaeda that had destabilized the security situation in Iraq, especially during 2006. Several reports from the spring of 2007 evaluate the surge strategy. The first major report is the Department of Defense (DoD) report of March 2007: “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.” This report describes the plans for the surge such as increasing by 21,500 the number of military personnel in Baghdad, the establishment of forty joint security stations, and the deployment of U.S. Marines to Anbar. DoD updates this report every quarter, and the remainder of the collection includes six other “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq” reports. The other major series of reports on the surge in U.S. troops are the reports by General David H. Petraeus, Commanding General, Multi-National Force—Iraq. Petraeus’s reports to the U.S. Congress from July 2007, September 2007, and April 2008 are included in this collection. Other reports on the surge include “Strategic Surge in Iraq: Pretense or Plan for Success” (U.S. Army War College, March 2007); “Seven Months into the Surge: What Does it Mean for Iraqis” (U.S. Institute of Peace, September 2007); “Political Progress in Iraq during the Surge” (U.S. Institute of Peace, December 2007); and “Iraq after the Surge: Options and Questions” (U.S. Institute of Peace, April 2008).


One of the most comprehensive sets of reports in this collection comprises the reports of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR). SIGIR’s quarterly and semiannual reports cover all topics pertaining to the reconstruction of Iraq: security and law enforcement; democracy and civil society; anticorruption efforts; economic development; and infrastructure, including roads, bridges, buildings, oil, water resources, and sanitation, and transportation and telecommunications. This collection includes nine reports from the SIGIR: January 2007 (575 pages); March 2007 (158 pages); April 2007 (631 pages); July 2007 (749 pages); October 2007 (244 pages); January 2008 (245 pages); April 2008 (252 pages); July 2008 (270 pages); and October 2008 (246 pages).

This collection of Special Studies on the Iraq War consists of 146 reports released by U.S. government agencies and research institutions in 2007 and 2008. For researchers investigating all aspects of the Iraq War during the last two years of the George W. Bush presidency, the documents in this collection of Special Studies will be vital resources in their efforts to understand a controversial and critical international conflict.
ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Following are brief descriptions of federal government agencies, military educational institutions, nongovernmental think tanks, and consulting corporations that issued papers included in this publication.

Air University
Established in 1946, Air University offers courses on air and space power to both enlisted personnel and air force officers. Schools within Air University include the Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, School for Advanced Air and Space Studies, College of Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education, and Community College of the Air Forces. Air University students and faculty conduct research on air and space power, as well as on education, leadership, and management. Air University is located at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama.

Army War College
The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations. USAWC programs educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in support of the national military strategy. USAWC also supports research of operational and strategic issues and conducts outreach programs.

Coalition Provisional Authority
The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) existed as the transitional government of Iraq between April 21, 2003 and June 28, 2004. The CPA's objectives were to restore security and stability to postwar Iraq, administer reconstruction, facilitate economic recovery and development, and advance efforts to establish democratic governmental institutions. Led by L. Paul “Jerry” Bremer, the CPA controlled the disbursement of funds from the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) for reconstruction projects. The CPA dissolved after transferring civil authority to the Iraqi Interim Government.

Congressional Research Service
The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is the public policy research arm of the U.S. Congress. Located within the Library of Congress, CRS provides nonpartisan, objective analyses of issues to members of Congress.

Department of Defense
The Department of Defense (DoD) is the federal executive agency responsible for the coordination and supervision of the three branches of the armed services, the army, navy (including U.S. Marine Corps), and air force. Often nicknamed “The Pentagon” after the agency’s Arlington, Virginia, headquarters building, DoD is the primary civilian agency concerned with national security and the conduct of military operations. In 1947 the modern DoD was created by combining the departments of war and navy under one secretary of cabinet rank, appointed by the president.

Department of State
Within the executive branch, the State Department is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the secretary of state is the president’s principal foreign policy adviser. The department advances U.S. objectives and worldview through its primary role in developing and implementing the president’s foreign policy. The department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. government entities including the
Commerce Department and Agency for International Development (AID). It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the United States.

**Executive Office of the President**

Often synonymous with “The White House” because many of its offices and top officials have headquarters at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., the Executive Office of the President (EOP) includes key presidential advisers for both politics and policy and advisory bodies such as the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Management and Budget, the U.S. Trade Representatives, the Domestic Policy Council, National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council. All high-ranking members of the EOP are political appointees who report directly to the president, rather than to an executive branch department and a cabinet secretary.

**Government Accountability Office (formerly the General Accounting Office)**

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. The GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to independently audit government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded the GAO’s audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO’s ability to perform independently. Supporting Congress is the GAO’s fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, the GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of government programs and activities. The majority of these reviews are made in response to specific congressional requests. Other assignments are initiated pursuant to standing commitments to congressional committees, and some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, some assignments are independently undertaken in accordance with the GAO’s basic legislative responsibilities. As of July 7, 2004, GAO’s legal name became the Government Accountability Office to better reflect the modern professional services organization GAO has become.

**Joint Forces Staff College**

The Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC) is an element of the National Defense University (NDU), the nation’s leading joint professional military education institution. Located in Norfolk, Virginia, JFSC has trained military officers for joint command and staff duties since 1946.

**National Security Council**

The National Security Council (NSC) is the president’s principal forum for the consideration of foreign policy and national security matters. Established in 1947 and later placed in the Executive Office of the President, the NSC consists of the president, vice president, the president’s assistant for national security affairs, the secretaries of state, defense, and the treasury, and other officials as warranted. Key NSC advisors include the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the director of national intelligence. The NSC is also responsible for the coordination of policy among federal agencies.

**Naval Postgraduate School**

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy’s interests, as well as to the interests of the other arms of the U.S. Department of Defense. Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as from the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. Faculty members, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad range of educational institutions.

**Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction**

The Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction (SIGIR) replaced the Office of the Inspector General of the CPA (CPA-IG) upon the transfer of sovereignty to the Iraqi Interim Government and the dissolution of the CPA on June 28, 2004. SIGIR is an interim organization to oversee the use of
funds for reconstruction programs and projects in Iraq. SIGIR conducts audits of contracts, field inspections, and investigations of charges of abuse, waste, and fraud. SIGIR produces a quarterly report to Congress on the state of its activities and its assessments of the progress and management of Iraq’s reconstruction.

**Strategic Studies Institute**
The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, traces its origin to the establishment in 1947 of the Advanced Studies Group by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff. The initial mission of this group was to develop concepts of national security in light of the revolution in warfare brought about with the onset of the atomic age. The group was elevated to the joint level with the creation of the DoD.

When the Army War College was reestablished in 1950, an Advanced Studies Group was chartered to consider strategy and land power. The group evolved into the Advanced Studies and Doctrine Division within the faculty of the college. As part of an army-wide reorganization in 1962, the division became the U.S. Army Combat Development Command Institute of Advanced Studies, addressing strategic questions as well as those of organizing, equipping, and preparing the army to fight. The mission became exclusively strategic in 1971, and the institute received its present name. Reorganization in 1973 brought both the U.S. Army War College and SSI under the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, and SSI became a War College department. SSI continues to provide an analytical capability within the army to address strategic and other issues to support army participation in national security policy formulation.

**U.S. Army Command and General Staff College**
The mission of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) is to educate leaders in the values and practice of the profession of arms, to act as the executive agent for the army’s Leader Development Program, to develop doctrine that guides the army, and to promote and support the advancement of military art and science. CGSC training, education, and professional military excellence prepare officers for wartime duties.

**U.S. House of Representatives**
The U.S. House of Representatives is one of two chambers of the U.S. Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government. Consisting of 435 members elected every two years from districts of roughly proportional size, the House is the body originally intended to represent the people, whereas its congressional counterpart, the Senate, is designed to represent the states. Congressional committees and subcommittees review bills, hold hearings, and conduct oversight and investigations of executive branch agencies and activities. The most powerful constitutional authority held by Congress is the “power of the purse,” or control over the appropriations of funds from the federal treasury.

**U.S. Senate**
The U.S. Senate is one of two chambers of the U.S. Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government. Consisting of two representatives from each state elected every six years, the Senate is designed to represent the interests of the states, whereas its congressional counterpart, the House of Representatives, represents the population. Congressional committees and subcommittees review bills, hold hearings, and conduct oversight and investigations of executive branch agencies and activities. The Senate has significant constitutional responsibilities in the conduct of foreign policy; the body not only must approve presidential appointments for high-ranking positions in the State Department, but it also must approve all treaties. Along with the House, the Senate also controls the “power of the purse,” or the appropriations of funds from the federal treasury.
SOURCE NOTE

LexisNexis filmed this microfilm collection from selected reports published by the U.S. Congress, executive branch departments and agencies, U.S. military institutions and advanced training schools, research centers and other organizations that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

This collection consists of studies and reports published between 2007 and 2008. LexisNexis has filmed all documents in their entirety. Any redactions of material have been made by federal government reviewers prior to the release of the documents.

COLLECTION-LEVEL TERMS

The following terms apply to the entire collection and thus do not appear in any of the indexes.

Iraq
Iraq War
Middle East
ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations appear in this guide.

COMPSTAT  Computer statistics
D.C.      District of Columbia
DoD       Department of Defense
IDP       Internally displaced people
IED       Improvised explosive device
ISF       Iraqi Security Forces
NGO       Nongovernmental organization
NYPD      New York Police Department
SIGIR     Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction
SOFA      Status of Forces Agreement
UN        United Nations
REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the documents in Special Studies: The War in Iraq, 2007–2008. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame number at which a particular document begins. This number is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, and the date. Substantive issues are highlighted under the appropriate category. Within each category, items are listed in alphabetical order.

Reel 1

Frame No.

2007

0001 Highlights of the Iraq Strategy Review.
   Subject Terms: Military strategy.

0012 Iraq’s New Political Map.
   Subject Terms: Political science.

0036 Learning from Iraq: Counterinsurgency in American Strategy.
   Subject Terms: Counterinsurgency; Military strategy.
   Geographic Place Names: United States.

0172 Securing, Stabilizing, and Rebuilding Iraq.
   Subject Terms: Reconstruction; Security.

0292 Securing America’s Interests in Iraq: The Remaining Options.
   Subject Terms: Foreign relations.
   Geographic Place Names: United States.

Reel 2

2007 cont.

0001 Current Situation in Iraq.

0171 The Plight of Iraqi Refugees.
   Subject Terms: Refugees.

0393 Iraq.

0438 Iraq: Oil-For-Food Program, Illicit Trade, and Investigations.
Subject Terms: Crime and criminals; Food supply; Foreign assistance; Foreign trade; Petroleum and petroleum industry.

0470 Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly and Semiannual Report to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services; Military personnel; Reconstruction.

Reel 3

2007 cont.

0001 Examining Recommendations for Improvements to Iraq's Justice System.
Subject Terms: Administration of justice; Government reorganization.

0079 Civilians Will Make the Difference in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Population.

0082 The Iraq War: Learning from the Past, Adapting to the Present, and Planning for the Future.
Subject Terms: History; Planning.

0153 The New Way Forward: Funding Iraq’s Transition to Self-Reliance and Stabilization in the President’s 2007 Supplemental and 2008 Requests.
Subject Terms: Economic development; Government spending; Reconstruction.

0169 Reforming the Iraqi Interior Ministry, Police, and Facilities Protection Service.
Subject Terms: Democratic reform; Police; Security.

0173 The Impact of CPA Decisionmaking on Iraq Reconstruction.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Reconstruction.
Organization Names: Coalition Provisional Authority.

Subject Terms: Government information and information services; Defense contracts and procurement; Reconstruction; Security.

0688 Iraq Reconstruction: An Overview.
Subject Terms: Reconstruction.

0821 The Iraqi Police Service and COMPSTAT: Applying the NYPD Crime Control Model to Restore Public Order in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Computers; Crime prevention; Police.

0884 Iraq Reconstruction: Lessons in Program and Project Management.
Subject Terms: Management; Reconstruction.
Reel 4

0001 Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Reconstruction.

0007 Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Security.

0013 Combating War Profiteering: Are We Doing Enough to Investigate and Prosecute Contracting Fraud and Abuse in Iraq?
Subject Terms: Defense contracts and procurement; Ethics; Fraud; War crimes.

0077 Proposed Legislation on Iraq.
Subject Terms: Legislation.

0117 Can Iraq Pay for Its Own Reconstruction?
Subject Terms: Government spending; Reconstruction.

0171 New Realities in Iraq and Perspectives in the Future.

0236 Reconciling Counterinsurgency with Civil War: A Strategy for Stabilizing Iraq.
Subject Terms: Civil War; Counterinsurgency; Military strategy.

0291 Strategic Surge in Iraq: Pretense or Plan for Success?
Subject Terms: Military strategy.

0350 Contracting for the Iraqi Security Forces.
Subject Terms: Defense contracts and procurement; Foreign military forces; Security.

0515 Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly Report to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Military personnel; Reconstruction; Government information and information services.

Reel 5

0001 Fighting the War above Iraq: Employing Space Forces to Defeat an Insurgency.
Subject Terms: Insurgency; Space weapons.

0051 Economic and Military Support for the U.S. Efforts in Iraq: The Coalition of the Willing, Then and Now.
Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; Military assistance.
Geographic Place Names: United States.
0130 Iraq: Is Reconstruction Failing?
Subject Terms: Reconstruction.

0193 Training of Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and Employment of Transition Teams.
Subject Terms: Foreign military forces; Government reorganization; Military education and training; National defense.

0238 Development of the Iraqi Police Service.
Subject Terms: Police.

0316 Alternative Strategies for Iraq.
Subject Terms: Military strategy.

0421 Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Security.

0472 Iraq: Milestones since the Ouster of Saddam Hussein.
Persons as Subjects: Saddam Hussein.

0478 Working in a War Zone: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in Civilians Returning from Iraq.
Subject Terms: Diseases and disorders; Population.

0529 Iraq: Is the Escalation Working?
Subject Terms: Insurgency.

0620 Private Security Contractors in Iraq: Background, Legal Status, and Other Issues.
Subject Terms: Defense contracts and procurement; History; Security.

0660 Initial Benchmark Assessment Report.
Subject Terms: Government information and information services.

Subject Terms: Armed services.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0699 U.S. Policy Options in the Iraq Crisis.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; International crises.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0750 Reconstruction in Iraq’s Oil Sector: Running on Empty?
Subject Terms: Petroleum and petroleum industry; Reconstruction.

0815 Iraq: An Update from the Field.
Subject Terms: Government information and information services.

0855 Allegations of Waste, Fraud, and Abuse at the New U.S. Embassy in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Diplomatic and consular service; Ethics; Fraud; Government efficiency.
Geographic Place Names: United States.
Reel 6

2007 cont.

0001 Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly and Semiannual Report to Congress.


*Subject Terms:* Congress; Military personnel; Reconstruction; Government information and information services.

0750 Iraq and the Gulf States: The Balance of Fear.


*Subject Terms:* International relations.

*Geographic Place Names:* Persian Gulf states.

0766 Negotiating in the New Strategic Environment: Lessons from Iraq.


*Subject Terms:* National defense; Negotiations.

0889 A Country Divided: The Impact of Fragmented Communities on Iraq’s Government.


*Subject Terms:* Community development; Minority groups.

Reel 7

2007 cont.

0001 Gaining Control of Iraq’s Shadow Economy.


*Subject Terms:* Economic policy.

0102 Iraq: Time for a Change.


0108 Private Military Contractors in Iraq: An Examination of Blackwater’s Actions in Fallujah.


*Subject Terms:* Defense contracts and procurement; Foreign relations.

*Geographic Place Names:* Fallujah, Iraq.

*Organization Names:* Blackwater USA.

0126 Iraqi Benchmarks: An Objective Assessment.


*Subject Terms:* Government information and information services.

0196 Beyond the September Report: What’s Next for Iraq?


*Subject Terms:* Government information and information services.


*Subject Terms:* Foreign relations; Government information and information services; Police; Security.

0489 Iraq Benchmarks.


0805 Report to Congress on the Situation in Iraq.


*Subject Terms:* Congress; Government information and information services.
Seven Months into the Surge: What Does It Mean for Iraqis?

Subject Terms: Insurgency; Population.


Subject Terms: Armed services; Diplomatic and consular service; Government information and information services.
Persons as Subjects: Ryan Crocker; David Patraeus.

Reel 8

2007 cont.

Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Security.

Subject Terms: Armed services; Government information and information services; Political science.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

Iraqi Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons: A Deepening Humanitarian Crisis?
Subject Terms: International crises; Refugees.

Assessing the State of Iraqi Corruption.
Subject Terms: Corruption and bribery.

The Growing Budgetary Costs of the Iraq War.
Subject Terms: Cost of war; Defense budgets and appropriations.

Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services; Military officers; Reconstruction.

Iraq: Map Sources.
Subject Terms: Maps.

Operation Iraqi Freedom and Detainee Issues: Major Votes from the 110th Congress.
Subject Terms: Civil liberties; Congress; Prisoners.

Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Planning.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

The Cost and Economic Corruption of the Iraq War.
Subject Terms: Cost of war; Corruption and bribery.
0797  From Oil Wells to Institution Building: An Approach for Fair Oil Distribution in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Petroleum and petroleum industry.

0902  Influence through Airpower Security Cooperation in Egypt and Pakistan: Lessons for Iraq.
Subject Terms: Air Force; International relations; Security.
Geographic Place Names: Egypt; Pakistan; United States.

Reel 9

2007 cont.

0001  Political Progress in Iraq during the Surge.
Subject Terms: Insurgency; Political science.

0021  Solving the Principal-Agent Problem in Iraq: Economic Incentives Create a New Model for Security.
Subject Terms: Economic development; Security.

0154  A View from the Teeth in the War of the Flea: An Analysis of U.S. Army Tactics in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Army; Military strategy.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0249  Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Security.

0310  Extension of the United Nations Mandate for Iraq: Is the Iraqi Parliament Being Ignored?
Subject Terms: International relations; Parliaments.

0367  Iraq: Foreign Contributions to Stabilization and Reconstruction.
Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; Reconstruction.

2008

0400  Development and Reform of the Iraqi Police Services.
Subject Terms: Government reorganization; Police.

0449  Higher Education and the Future of Iraq.
Subject Terms: Higher education.

0473  Iraq: Politics Unfrozen, Direction Still Unclear.
Subject Terms: Political science.
0480  The Proposed U.S. Security Commitment to Iraq: What Will It Be, and Should It Be a Treaty?
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Security; Treaties and conventions.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0543  U.S. Occupation Assistance: Iraq, Germany, and Japan Compared.
Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; Military occupation.
Geographic Place Names: Germany; Japan; United States.

0559  Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly and Semiannual Report to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services; Military officers; Reconstruction.

0804  Consolidating the Gains, Completing the Transition: Supporting Iraq's Self-Reliance and Stabilization through the President's 2008 Supplemental and 2009 Budget Requests.
Subject Terms: Budget of the U.S.; Foreign assistance; Sovereignty.

0824  Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in Iraq and Afghanistan: Effects and Countermeasures.
Subject Terms: Bombs; Terrorism.
Geographic Place Names: Afghanistan.

0830  Congressional Authority to Limit U.S. Military Operations in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Armed services; Congress; Foreign relations.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0882  Status of Forces Agreements and U.N. Mandates: What Authorities and Protections Do They Provide to U.S. Personnel?
Subject Terms: International relations; Military personnel; Treaties and conventions.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0941  Iraqi Police and Security Forces Death Estimates.
Subject Terms: Death and dying; Foreign military forces; Police; Security.

0944  The Survival of the Company Man in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Army; Military officers.

Reel 10

2008 cont.

0001  U.S. Post-Conflict Integration Policy of Militias in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Militia.
Geographic Place Names: United States.
0126 Declaration and Principles: Future U.S. Commitments to Iraq.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0195 Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Security.

0264 Crossroads in Iraq.

0299 Of Pressure, Passions, and Adventurous Offensives: Iraq through an Alternate Lens.

Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Sovereignty; Statistical data: population; War casualties.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0343 Operation Iraqi Freedom: Strategies, Approaches, Results, and Issues for Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Military strategy; Sovereignty.

0467 Iraq's Debt Relief: Procedure and Potential Implications for International Debt Relief.
Subject Terms: International debts; International relief.

0486 Iraq after the Surge: Options and Questions.
Subject Terms: Insurgency.

0495 Iraq: Regional Perspectives and U.S. Policy.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

Subject Terms: Foreign relations; International relations; Military strategy.
Geographic Place Names: Europe; Japan; United States.

0604 Iraq: Tribal Structure, Social, and Political Activities.
Subject Terms: Minority groups; Political science; Social and family life.

0610 Report on Iraq to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Government information and information services.

0719 Report to Congress on the Situation in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services.

0726 Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly Report to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services; Military officers; Reconstruction.

0978 Iraq’s Interior Ministry: Frustrating Reform.
Subject Terms: Government reorganization; Security.
Reel 11

2008 cont.

0001 No Direction Home: An NGO Perspective on Iraqi Refugees and IDPs.
   Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; International agencies; Refugees.

0065 Iraq: Post-Saddam Governance and Security.
   Subject Terms: Security.
   Persons as Subjects: Saddam Hussein.

0134 Iraq: Reconstruction Assistance.
   Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; Reconstruction.

0179 Congressional Oversight and Related Issues Concerning the Prospective Security Agreement between the United States and Iraq.
   Subject Terms: Congress; Foreign relations; Negotiations; Security.
   Geographic Place Names: United States.

0224 Iraq: Reconciliation and Benchmarks.
   Subject Terms: Foreign relations.

0230 Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
   Subject Terms: Security.

0304 Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA): What Is It, and How Might One Be Utilized In Iraq?
   Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Treaties and conventions.

   Subject Terms: Armed services; Foreign assistance; Military strategy; Reconstruction.

   Subject Terms: Government information and information services; Military strategy; Reconstruction; Security.

0473 Iraq: Oil and Gas Legislation, Revenue Sharing, and U.S. Policy.
   Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Legislation; Natural gas and gas industry; Petroleum and petroleum industry; Revenue sharing.
   Geographic Place Names: United States.

0506 Safeguarding Taxpayer Dollars in Iraq: An Insider's View of Questionable Contracting Practices by KBR and the Pentagon.
   Subject Terms: Defense contracts and procurement; Income taxes; Money.
   Organization Names: KBR.
Subject Terms: Armed services; Congress; Military strategy; Treaties and conventions.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0560 The Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations since 9/11.
Subject Terms: Cost of war; International relations; September 11, 2001; Terrorism.
Geographic Place Names: Afghanistan.

0626 Iraq: Reconciliation and Benchmarks.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations.

Subject Terms: International agencies; International relief.

0643 Iraq: Reconstruction Assistance.
Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; Reconstruction.

0685 Department of Defense Fuel Costs in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Defense expenditures; Fuel.
Federal Departments and Agencies: Department of Defense.

0691 Possible Extension of the U.N. Mandate for Iraq: Options.
Subject Terms: International relations.

Subject Terms: Government information and information services; Military strategy; Reconstruction; Security.

0756 U.S. Forces in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Armed services; Foreign relations.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0762 Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly and Semiannual Report to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services; Military officers; Reconstruction.
Reel 12

2008 cont.

0001 The Kurds in Post-Saddam Iraq.
Subject Terms: Minority groups.
Persons as Subjects: Saddam Hussein.

0007 U.S. Embassy in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Diplomatic and consular service.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0012 Al Qaeda in Iraq: Assessment and Outside Links.
Subject Terms: al Qaeda; International relations.

0033 Defense Contracting in Iraq: Issues and Options for Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Defense contracts and procurement.

0070 Iran’s Activities and Influence in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations.
Geographic Place Names: Iran.

0076 Iraqi Civilian Deaths Estimates.
Subject Terms: Death and dying; Statistical data: population.

0081 Iraq: U.S. Casualties.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; War casualties.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0082 The Future of the U.S. Military Presence in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Armed services; Foreign relations.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0085 Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Security.

0158 Iraq’s Cultural Heritage: Preserving the Past for the Sake of the Future.
Subject Terms: Culture; History.

0161 Reconciliation Strategies in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations.

0181 The Treasury Approach to State-Building and Institute-Strengthening Assistance: Experiences in Iraq and Broader Implications.
Subject Terms: Foreign assistance; Government reorganization; Political science.

0197 Special Inspector General for Iraqi Reconstruction Quarterly Report to Congress.
Subject Terms: Congress; Government information and information services; Military officers; Reconstruction.
0443 What Iraq Needs from the Obama Administration: Recommendations from Iraqi Residents in the U.S.
Subject Terms: Foreign relations; Population.
Geographic Place Names: United States.
Persons as Subjects: Barack Obama.

0449 Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Iraq on the Withdrawal of United States Forces from Iraq and the Organization of Their Activities during Their Temporary Presence in Iraq.
Subject Terms: Armed services; Foreign relations; Treaties and conventions.
Geographic Place Names: United States.

0481 Evaluating Iraq’s Provincial Reconstruction Teams while Drawdown Looms: A USIP Trip Report.
Subject Terms: Government information and information services; Reconstruction.
Federal Departments and Agencies: United States Institute of Peace.

0506 Regional Spillover Effects of the Iraq War.
Subject Terms: International relations.

Subject Terms: Armed services; Congress; Foreign relations; Treaties and conventions.
Geographic Place Names: United States.
SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major topics in this microform publication. The first number after each entry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which the file containing information on the subject begins. Hence, 3: 0001 directs researchers to Frame 0001 of Reel 3. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial segment of this guide, the researcher will find topics listed in alphabetical order.

Administration of justice
  3: 0001
  see also Crime and criminals

Afghanistan
  9: 0824; 11: 0560

Air Force
  8: 0902

al Qaeda
  12: 0012

Armed services
  5: 0685; 7: 0871; 8: 0057; 9: 0830; 11: 0304, 0339, 0534, 0756; 12: 0082, 0449, 0595
  see also Air Force
  see also Army

Army
  9: 0154, 0944

Blackwater USA
  7: 0108

Bombs
  9: 0824

Budget of the U.S.
  9: 0804

Civil liberties
  8: 0599

Civil War
  4: 0326
  see also Reconstruction

Coalition Provisional Authority
  3: 0173

Community development
  6: 0889

Computers
  3: 0821

Congress
  11: 0179, 0534, 0762; 12: 0033, 0197, 0595

Corporations
  Blackwater USA 7: 0108
  KBR 11: 0506

Corruption and bribery
  8: 0112, 0704

Cost of war
  8: 0257, 0704; 11: 0560

Counterinsurgency
  1: 0036; 4: 0326

Crime and criminals
  2: 0438
  see also Fraud
  see also Terrorism

Crime prevention
  3: 0821

Crocker, Ryan
  7: 0871

Culture
  12: 0158
  see also Ethics
  see also Planning

Death and dying
  9: 0941; 12: 0076
  see also War casualties

Defense budgets and appropriations
  8: 0257

Defense contracts and procurement

Defense expenditures
  11: 0685

Democratic reform
  3: 0169

Department of Defense
  11: 0685

Diplomatic and consular service
  7: 0871; 12: 0007
Military officers

Military personnel
2: 0470; 4: 0515; 6: 0001; 9: 0882
see also Military officers

Military strategy
1: 0001, 0036; 4: 0326, 0351; 5: 0316; 9: 0154;
10: 0343, 0535; 11: 0339, 0379, 0534, 0735

Militia
10: 0001

Minority groups
6: 0889; 10: 0604; 12: 0001

Money
11: 0506

National defense
5: 0193; 6: 0766
see also Armed services
see also Defense budgets and appropriations
see also Foreign military forces
see also Military education and training
see also Military personnel
see also Military strategy
see also Militia

Natural gas and gas industry
11: 0473

Negotiations
6: 0766; 11: 0179
see also Treaties and conventions

Obama, Barack
12: 0443

Pakistan
8: 0902

Parliaments
9: 0310

Patraeus, David
7: 0871

Persian Gulf states
6: 0750

Petroleum and petroleum industry
2: 0438; 5: 0750; 8: 0797; 11: 0473

Planning
3: 0082; 8: 0621

Police
3: 0169, 0821; 5: 0238; 7: 0267; 9: 0400, 0941

Political science
1: 0012; 8: 0057; 9: 0001, 0473; 10: 0604;
12: 0181

Population
3: 0079; 5: 0478; 7: 0828; 12: 0443
see also Minority groups

see also Social and family life
see also Statistical data: population

Prisoners
8: 0599

Reconstruction
1: 0172; 2: 0470; 3: 0153, 0173, 0398, 0688, 0884; 4: 0001, 0251, 0515; 5: 0130, 0750;
6: 0001; 8: 0349; 9: 0367, 0559; 10: 0726;
11: 0134, 0339, 0379, 0643, 0735, 0762;
12: 0197, 0481

Refugees
2: 0171; 8: 0091; 11: 0001

Revenue sharing
11: 0473

Security
1: 0172; 3: 0169, 0398; 4: 0013, 0370; 5: 0421,
0620; 7: 0267; 8: 0001, 0902; 9: 0021,
0249, 0480, 0941; 10: 0195, 0978;
11: 0065, 0179, 0230, 0379, 0735;
12: 0085
see also Insurgency
see also National defense

September 11, 2001
11: 0560

Social and family life
10: 0604

Sovereignty
9: 0804; 10: 0338, 0343

Statistical data: population
10: 0338; 12: 0076

Terrorism
9: 0824; 11: 0560
see also al Qaeda

Treaties and conventions
9: 0480, 0882; 11: 0304, 0534; 12: 0449, 0595

United Nations (UN)
9: 0310, 0882; 11: 0632, 0691

United States
1: 0036, 0292; 5: 0051, 0685, 0699, 0815;
8: 0057, 0621, 0902; 9: 0154, 0480, 0543,
0830, 0882; 10: 0001, 0126, 0338, 0495,
0535; 11: 0179, 0473, 0534, 0756;
12: 0007, 0081, 0082, 0443, 0449, 0595

United States Institute of Peace
12: 0481

War
see Civil War
see Cost of war
see Insurgency
see War casualties

War casualties
10: 0338; 12: 0081
The Special Studies Series

Asia, 1980–2008
China, 1970–1980
Drugs, 1972–2007
Europe and NATO, 1970–2005
Immigration, 1969–2007
International Finance, Global Securities, and Banking, 1995–2005
International Trade, 1971–2003
Latin America, 1962–2007
The Middle East, 1970–2008
Multinational Corporations, OPEC, Cartels, Foreign Investments, and Technology Transfer, 1971–2005
Terrorism, 1975–2008
Vietnam and Southeast Asia, 1960–1980
On January 10, 2007, President George W. Bush announced a “New Way Forward” for Iraq. One part of this new strategy was an increase in the number of U.S. troops in Iraq, a strategy that came to be referred to as “the surge.” The purpose of the surge was to reduce the sectarian violence and to decrease the influence of al Qaeda that had destabilized the security situation in Iraq, especially during 2006. Several reports from the spring of 2007 evaluate the surge strategy. The first major report is the Department of Defense (DoD) report of March 2007: “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq.” This report describes the plans for the surge such as increasing by 21,500 the number of military personnel in Baghdad, the establishment of forty joint security stations, and the deployment of U.S. Marines to Anbar. DoD updates this report every quarter, and the remainder of the collection includes six other “Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq” reports. The other major series of reports on the surge in U.S. troops are the reports by General David H. Petraeus, Commanding General, Multi-National Force—Iraq. Petraeus’s reports to the U.S. Congress from July 2007, September 2007, and April 2008 are included in this collection.

Another part of the “New Way Forward” announced in January 2007 involved returning political control to Iraqis and rebuilding the Iraqi security and police forces. Reports from the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Institute of Peace, U.S. House of Representatives, and Government Accountability Office cover these two topics.

One of the most comprehensive sets of reports in this collection comprises the reports of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR). SIGIR’s quarterly and semiannual reports cover all topics pertaining to the reconstruction of Iraq: security and law enforcement; democracy and civil society; anticorruption efforts; economic development; and infrastructure, including roads, bridges, buildings, oil, water resources, and sanitation, and transportation and telecommunications.

This collection of Special Studies on the Iraq War consists of 146 reports released by U.S. government agencies and research institutions in 2007 and 2008. For researchers investigating all aspects of the Iraq War during the last two years of the George W. Bush presidency, the documents in this collection of Special Studies will be vital resources in their efforts to understand a controversial and critical international conflict.