“We have a decision to make in this country. We’ve got to decide whether the United States military is going to be primarily the defender of our country, the U.S. military is going to fight our wars, or the U.S. military is going to become the reconstruction force for failed and incapable states and deal with the messy kinds of quasi-security requirements that have more political, economic and social dimensions than it does military.”

Gen. Anthony Zinni
October 21, 2003

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The Role of the U.S. Military as Peacekeepers

Working group recommendations from a symposium held on October 21–22, 2003

Sponsored by the SIU Public Policy Institute, San Diego State University and the Sol Price Family through the Jewish Community Foundation
Recommendations

1. An immediate need is to assist Afghanistan. As Afghanistan fades from the news there is a danger that the United States and other nations will neglect the need for nation-building and responsiveness to need there.

2. Organized terrorism will move to other areas with weak governments if Afghanistan’s weaknesses are remedied. Assisting in problems faced by other nations, such as Somalia, is important to combat terrorism effectively.

3. We need to encourage regional responses to security threats. This should include, with UN approval, a substantial military base in each region with personnel and equipment that can respond quickly to emergencies that may arise.

4. The U.S. Army’s peacekeeping training program at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, should be supported and expanded.

5. There has been excessive reliance on the military for peacekeeping. There should be an inter-agency task force in which planning takes place for emergency temporary governing for a nation facing massive interior deterioration or the fall of government because of military action. Civilian specialists in basic services should be made available in those situations in sufficient numbers.

6. When a temporary governing structure is installed in a nation, there should be a system for citizens to air their grievances.

7. Regularly scheduled meetings should take place between key NGOs and representatives of the Defense Department and State Department. While the government agencies receive intelligence reports from the CIA and others, the NGO’s sometimes bring a somewhat different perspective to potential trouble spots.

8. Working more with the UN and its agencies and with other governments is desirable from the beginning stages of problems in a nation or region.

9. A better informed public is essential to having better policy.

We recommend:

a. The Federal Communications Commission ask all radio and television outlets under their jurisdiction to make an annual report to the Commission on what the stations are doing to increase and improve international coverage. The FCC, in turn, should report annually to Congress and the public on the status of this coverage.

b. At all levels of education there must be much more intensive attention to the 96 percent of the world’s population that does not live within our borders.