

THE DEFENSE MONITOR

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The U.S. Military: By the Numbers

By Ana Marte, Research Associate and Winslow T. Wheeler, Straus Military Reform Project Director

This issue of the *Defense Monitor* will highlight CDI's 2007 *Military Almanac*, a compilation of government, academic and other research data that depicts the cost, structure, history and makeup of the U.S. military. For this issue, we have chosen to display several *Almanac* charts that highlight significant issues such as the recent composition of the U.S. Armed Forces, the basic U.S. force structure relative to the military service budget, the companies being awarded top defense contracts for new weapons, the size of the U.S. military spending relative to the defense budgets of other countries around the globe, and the overall composition of the U.S. military commands.

In addition to the charts displayed in this *Defense Monitor*, the 2007 *Military Almanac* includes data on historical defense budget spending, the cost of past and present conflicts, and the cost of major U.S. weapons systems. Also included is the nuclear inventory of all nuclear weapon states, descriptions of all 16



Sgt. David Burns, 1st Armored Division, conducts a checkpoint assessment in Tal Afar, Iraq, in May 2006.

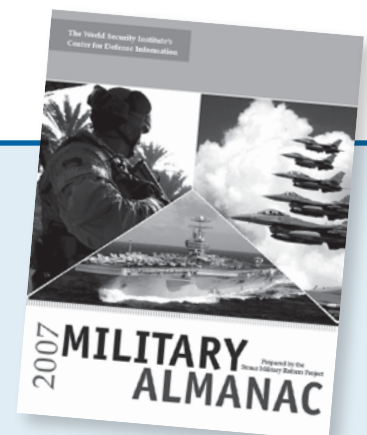
elements of the U.S. intelligence community, demographic information on the U.S. Armed Forces, and CDI analysis on major international and national security issues such as space security, missile defense and conventional arms.

The 2007 *Military Almanac* was produced to serve as a guide for mem-

bers of Congress, the press, researchers and all those interested in national and international security issues. For information on how to order a copy, please contact CDI's Straus Military Reform Project at 202.332.0900 or visit our website at www.cdi.org/smrp.

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Recent Composition of U.S. Armed Forces¹

	FY 2000	FY 2005	FY 2008 (planned)
ARMY			
Army Divisions			
Active	10	6	3
Reserve	8	7	2
Separate Army Brigades/Regiments			
Active	3	3	1
Reserve	18	15	9
Modular Forces (Brigade Combat Teams and Support Brigades)²			
Active	-	37	78 ³
Reserve	-	5	59
MARINE CORPS			
Marine Corps Divisions			
Active	3	3	3
Reserve	1	1	1
Fighter/Attack Aircraft (squadrons)			
Active	319 (25)	475 (21)	N/A
Reserve	48 (4)	51 (4)	N/A
NAVAL FORCES (Active)			
Aircraft Carriers	12	12	11
Nuclear Ballistic Missile Submarines	18	14	14
Surface Combatants	110	99	106
Attack Submarines	54	54	52
Amphibious Ships	38	34	34
Fighter/Attack Aircraft (squadrons)			
Active	1,042 (36)	691 (35)	N/A
Reserve	50 (3)	52 (3)	N/A
AIR FORCE			
Fighter/Attack wings			
Active	12.6	12+	10 ⁴
Reserve	7.6	7+	N/A
Fighter/Attack Aircraft (squadrons)			
Active	1,461 (45)	1,401 (46)	N/A (45)
Reserve	922 (38)	739 (41)	N/A (40)
Other Aircraft (active/reserve inventory)			
Bombers	119	121	N/A
Transport/Cargo	957	832	N/A

Sources: *The Military Balance: 2005-2006*, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London: Oxford University Press, 2005); Congress; and the Department of Defense, <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/Miltop.htm>.

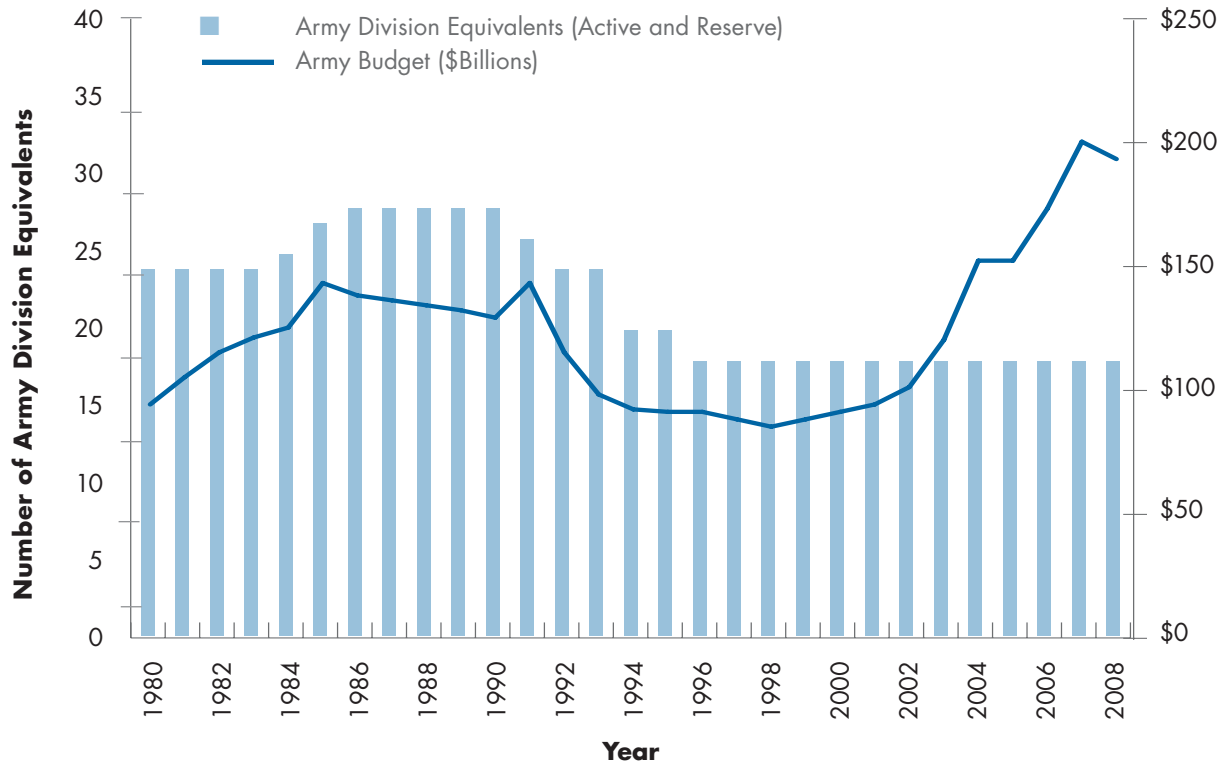
1 In contrast to previous years, compiling the numbers of units and weapon systems that comprise the U.S. Armed Forces is not readily available in a single DOD source, such as the Secretary's Annual Report or the Posture Statement of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The numbers compiled here are from disparate sources from DOD, Congress, and the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Moreover, some data for 2008 was not available in any of these sources as far as we could determine. Because of the disparate nature of these sources, the data may vary from that available elsewhere.

2 The Army has been reorganizing from a division-based structure to one based on independent brigades. The numbers indicated here are those planned for 2007. The numbers include both combat brigades as well as support brigades. The 2007 plan included 36 combat brigades in the active forces, 25 in the Army National Guard, and none in the Army Reserve. While the total number of brigades will increase in this conversion, the number of combat maneuver battalions in those brigades will actually decrease. This is because the Army's plan reduces the number of complete combat maneuver battalions per brigade from three (on average) to two (on average). Additional analysis of this issue is available from the Center for Defense Information.

3 The Army's plan to convert to modular brigades has been changed repeatedly. The numbers cited here were those articulated in late 2006.

4 The Air Force has reorganized its Wing Structure into "Air Expeditionary Forces."

U.S. Basic Force Structure Relative to Military Service Budget 1980-2008: Army Divisions (Constant 2008 Dollars)



Total funding for the Army roughly tracked with the Army’s basic force structure – as measured by divisions – over the 1980-2000 time period. The relationship between budget and force structure changed, however, starting in 2001-2002.

The cost of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and of “reset” (the repairing and replacing of worn out equipment and recruiting and retaining personnel) has forced the Army budget to soar while the force structure remains basically constant. The

costs of the wars aside, the administration of President George W. Bush is implementing the Army’s plan to reorganize from a division-based structure to one based on independent “brigade combat teams” (known as “modularization”), and the administration has started to increase the size of the Army by 35,000 over 2007 levels. The resulting increases in combat assets will not appear for three to five years. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this expansion will cost an additional \$32

billion in the Army’s budget between 2007 and 2013. A 14,000 end-strength increase in the Army Reserve and National Guard is also planned, costing about \$7 billion in the same time frame.

Most analysts anticipate that the size of the augmented force will not, however, restore the previous relationship between force size and the budget. Added costs will increase at a rate far in excess of the growth of the force.

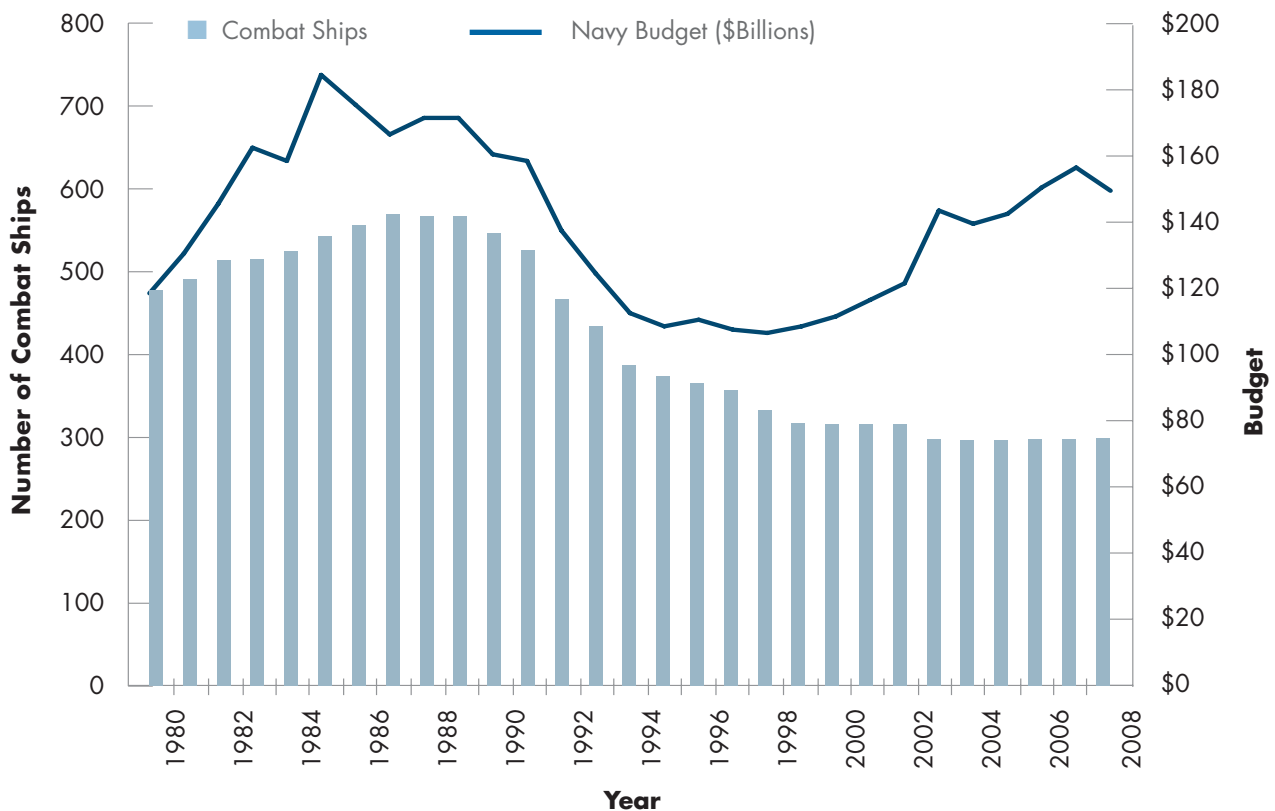
Members of the National Guard in training at Fort Dixon, N.J. The United States intends a 14,000 end-strength increase in the National Guard and Army Reserve, costing roughly \$7 billion in the next three to five years.
Photo: Staff Sgt. Russell Lee Klika





Sailors in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, assigned to Ticonderoga-class guided-missile cruiser USS Lake Erie (CG 70) wave to friends and family as the ship moors pierside Naval Station Pearl Harbor upon completion of a deployment to the Western Pacific.

U.S. Basic Force Structure Relative to Military Service Budget 1980-2008: Naval Combat Ships (Constant 2008 Dollars)

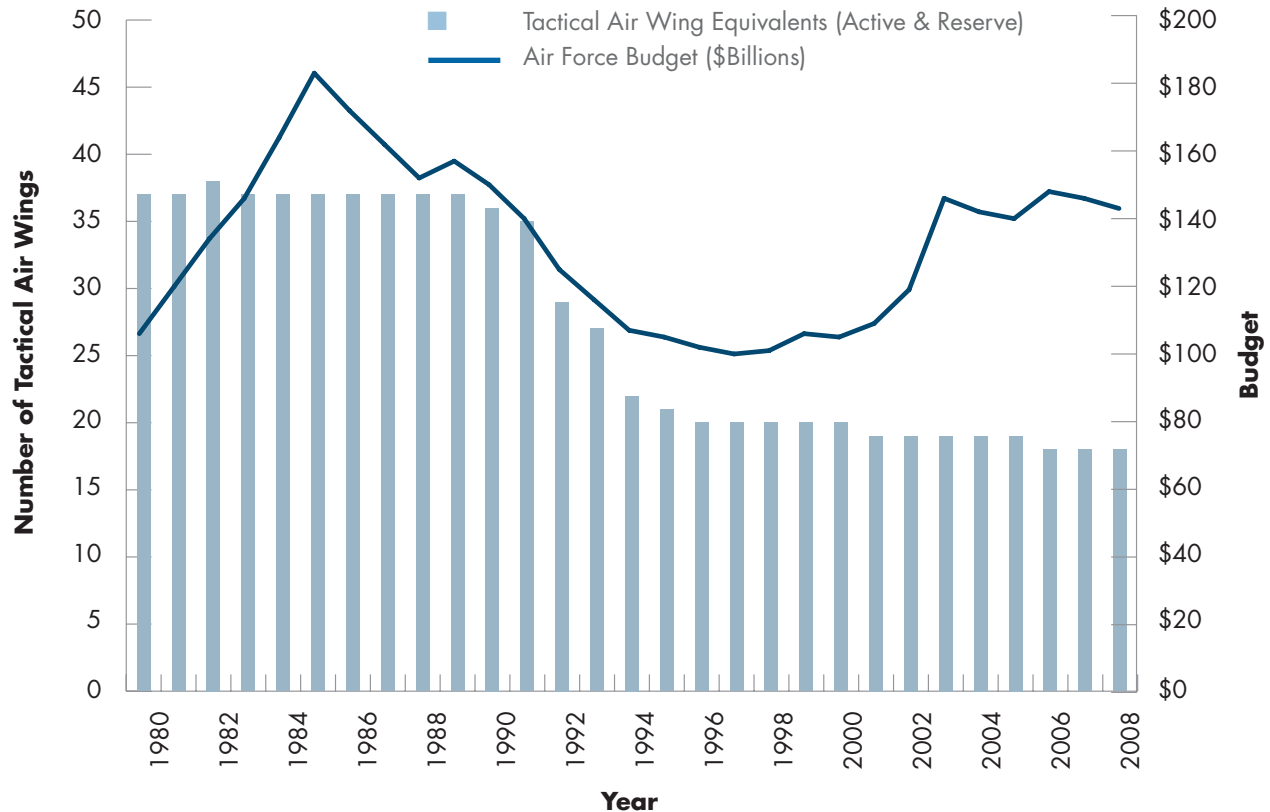


In sharp contrast to the budget force structure pattern shown for the Army, starting in 1996 – before the beginning of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan – increases in the Navy’s budget coincided with decreases in a basic measure of the Navy’s force structure: ship and sub-

marine combatants. Increased costs for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have occurred in the Navy’s budget since 2001, but mostly for the Marine Corps. The rest of the Navy has been, relatively speaking, a lesser player in the wars. Nonetheless, increases in the overall budget have been accom-

panied by further declines in the Navy’s force structure. In addition to the costs for the Marines for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, increased unit costs for ships, submarines and aircraft have helped to drive the increase in the Navy’s total budget.

U.S. Basic Force Structure Relative to Military Service Budget 1980-2008: Air Force Tactical Air Wings (Constant 2008 Dollars)



Significant increases in the Air Force’s budget in the early 1980s did not result in a rise in the force structure. New increases in the Air Force’s budget starting in 2001 resulted in fewer tactical air wings and fighter and attack aircraft. Given the Air Force’s relatively lesser role in the fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan (compared especially to the Army), the dramatic increase in the Air Force’s budget since 2001 cannot be attributed just to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Instead, the declining force structure in the face of increasing budgets can be attributed to the Air Force’s selection of historically

unprecedented increases in the unit cost of aircraft (such as for the F-22 fighter and the C-130J transport) and to the increased cost per operating hour for increasingly complex aircraft. Because the existing inventory of aircraft is aging faster than the new aircraft can replace them, the total inventory is also, on average, older. Further, combat pilots today receive fewer hours per month for air combat training than historically received. Thus, it can be argued that the Air Force is shrinking, aging and becoming less combat ready at an increased cost.



A senior airman guides a C-130J Hercules to landing at Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi. The Air Force’s increased budget relative to a declining force structure can be attributed to its selection of high cost per unit aircraft, such as the C-130J.

Source: For budget data: National Defense Budget Estimates for 2008, Office of Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), March 2007.

Where U.S. Defense Dollars Are Spent: Top 10 Contractors (\$Billions)

2006 Rank	Company/Headquarters	2004 Awards	2005 Awards	2006 Awards	Weapons
1	Lockheed Martin Corp. Bethesda, Md.	20.7	19.4	26.6	F-16, F-22, C-130 Hercules
2	The Boeing Co. ¹ Chicago, Ill.	17.1	18.3	20.3	F-22, F-18, FCS
3	Northrop Grumman Corp. ² Los Angeles, Calif.	11.9	13.5	16.6	B-2 Spirit, Global Hawk, DDG-1000
4	General Dynamics Corp. Falls Church, Va.	9.6	10.6	10.5	Abrams, Stryker, EFV
5	Raytheon Co. ³ Waltham, Mass.	8.5	9.1	10.1	AMRAAM, Tomahawk, Patriot
6	Halliburton Co. Houston, Texas	8.0	5.8	6.1	Oil exploration and drilling equipment
7	L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. New York, N.Y.	2.3	4.7	5.2	Communication systems, SIGNIT, and aircraft modernization
8	BAE Systems PLC ⁴ Farnborough, Hampshire (UK)	2.2	5.6	4.7	Aerospace components
9	United Technologies Corp. Hartford, Conn.	5.1	5.0	4.5	Aerospace and industrial systems
10	Science Applications International San Diego, Calif.	2.4	2.8	3.2	Technological management support
Awards Totals		87.8	94.8	107.8	-

Table prepared by the Center for Defense Information.

Source: "The 100 Companies Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards FY 2006," Department of Defense Personnel & Procurement Statistics, http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/procurement/historical_reports/statistics/p01/fy2006/top100.htm.

1 Boeing is the largest global aircraft manufacturer by revenue and the second-largest defense contractor in the world. In September 2001, Boeing moved its corporate headquarters from Seattle to Chicago. In 2006, Boeing was the world's largest civil aircraft company in terms of orders (with 55 percent of orders and 44 percent of deliveries), overtaking Airbus for the first time since 2000.

2 Northrop Grumman is the number-one builder of naval vessels. As of 2005, it had 123,600 employees working at numerous sites in the United States and abroad and annual revenue of \$30.7 billion.

3 The Raytheon Company has 80,000 employees worldwide, and annual revenues of approximately \$22 billion.

4 BAE Systems was formed on Nov. 30, 1990 with the merger of British Aerospace (BAe) and Marconi Electronic Systems (MES).

Contemporary Military Manpower

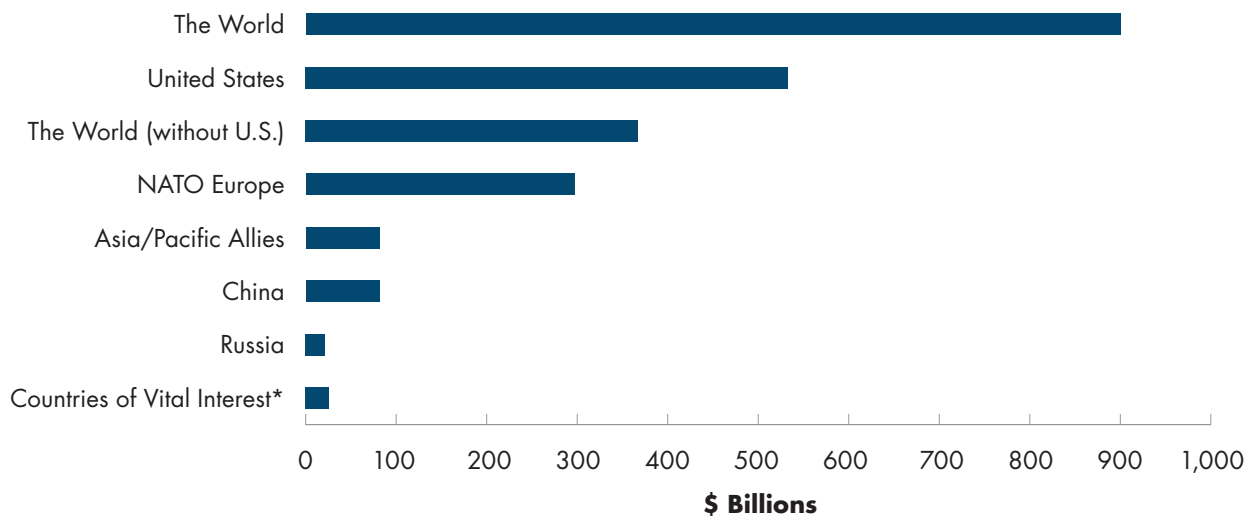
Total U.S. Force = Active + Reserve + National Guard (As of April 30, 2007)

	Active Duty	Total Reserve Component*	Total Manpower
Army	506,556	966,538	1,473,094
Navy	340,568	131,802	472,370
Marine Corps	179,381	-	179,381
Air Force	340,921	118,979	459,900
Total DOD	1,367,426	1,217,319	2,584,745
Coast Guard ¹⁷	41,181	25,496	66,677

* Total Reserve Component figures include Selected Reserve, Ready Reserve and National Guard.

Source: "Active Duty Military Strength Report for April 30, 2007," Department of Defense Personnel & Procurement Statistics; Statistical Information Analysis Division, <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/ms0.pdf>.

Global Military Spending



Note: Unless otherwise noted, all figures are FY 2005 estimates.

Source: *The World Factbook 2007*, Central Intelligence Agency, <https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>.

* Countries of Vital Interest include: Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, North Korea, Pakistan, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela.

Top 25 Global Military Spenders (\$Billions)

Rank	Country	Estimate	Year
1	United States	518.1 ¹	2005
2	China	81.4	2005 (est.)
3	United Kingdom	42.8 ²	2003
4	France	45.0	2005
5	Japan	44.3	2005
6	Germany	35.0	2003
7	Italy	28.1	2003
8	South Korea	21.0	2005
9	Russia	21.0	2005 (est.)
10	India	21.0	2007
11	Saudi Arabia	18.0	2002
12	Australia	17.8	2005
13	Turkey	12.1	2003
14	Brazil	9.9	2005
15	Spain	9.9	2003
16	Canada	9.8	2003
17	Israel	9.4	2005
18	Netherlands	9.4	2004
19	Taiwan	7.9	2005
20	Mexico	6.0	2005
21	Greece	5.8	2004
22	Sweden	5.5	N/A
23	North Korea	5.0	2002 (est.)
24	Singapore	4.4	N/A
25	Argentina	4.3	N/A



An F-22 Raptor on an operational test mission. The Air Force signed a contract with Lockheed Martin Corp., the contractor with the highest monetary value of awarded contracts in 2006, to produce 60 F-22s by December 2011.

Photo: Tech. Sgt. Kevin J. Gruenwald

*Actual costs for the United States for 2007 are \$600.1 billion for all estimated Department of Defense expenses. The number shown here for the United States is a preliminary CIA estimate that does not include some "global war on terror" costs.

Sources: *The World Factbook 2007*, Central Intelligence Agency, <https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>.

1 More recent military expenditure figures were available for the United States listing from other sources; however, *The World Fact Book 2007*, lists a fiscal year 2005 estimate.

2 More recent military expenditure figures were available for the United Kingdom listing from other sources; however, *The World Fact Book 2007* lists a figure from fiscal year 2003.

U.S. Military Commands

The 2007 Unified Command Plan

- includes U.S. Northern Command with the mission of defending the United States and supporting a full range of military assistance to civil authorities;
- shifts U.S. Joint Forces Command's geographic area of responsibility to the U.S. Northern Command and the U.S. European Command to focus on joint force integration, training, experimentation, doctrine development and testing activities;
- transfers the continental United States, Canada, Mexico, and portions of the Caribbean region from Southern Command to U.S. Northern Command's area of responsibility;
- maintains that Alaskan Command forces remain assigned to U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility;
- includes Russia and the Caspian Sea in the area of responsibility assigned to U.S. European Command; maintains U.S. Pacific Command responsibilities for certain activities in Eastern Russia;
- assigns Antarctica to the area of responsibility of U.S. Pacific Command;
- merges U.S. Strategic and U.S. Space Commands;
- retains U.S. South Command, European Command, and Pacific Command with various adjustments mentioned above; and
- includes the new U.S. Africa Command.

The United States is the only nation which divides the entire globe into military commands with a general or admiral in command of each region's designated forces. This practice began during World War II, stemming from the need for the U.S. armed services to adapt to worldwide military theaters. This is known as the Unified Command Plan (UCP). Currently, there are 10 unified commands (composed of units from two or more military services). As of 2007, a new regional command, U.S. African Command, has been created with the area of responsibility covering the African continent.

The Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 requires the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to conduct a biennial review of the UCP to examine the force structure, missions and responsibilities – including geographic boundaries – of each unified command.



Unified Combatant Commands

Command	2007 Commander	Home Base	Area of Responsibility
U.S. Northern Command USNORTHCOM www.northcom.mil	Adm. Timothy J. Keating (USN)	Peterson Air Force Base, Colo.	North American homeland defense and coordinating homeland security with civilian forces
U.S. Central Command USCENTCOM www.centcom.mil	Adm. William J. Fallon (USN)	MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.	The Horn of Africa through the Persian Gulf region into Central Asia
U.S. Pacific Command USPACOM www.pacom.mil	Lt. Gen. Daniel P. Leaf (USAF) ¹	Camp H.M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii	The Asian-Pacific region including Hawaii
U.S. European Command USEUCOM www.eucom.mil	Gen. Bantz J. Craddock (USA)	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)	European, African, and Middle Eastern nations not covered by CENTCOM
U.S. Southern Command USSOUTHCOM www.southcom.mil	Adm. James Stavridis (USN)	Miami, Fla.	South, Central America and the surrounding waters
U.S. Africa Command AFRICOM ²	reported to be operational September 2008		
U.S. Special Operations Command USSOCOM www.socom.mil	Gen. Bryan D. Brown (USA)	MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.	Provides special operations for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps
U.S. Transportation Command USTRANSCOM www.transcom.mil	Gen. Norton A. Schwartz	Scott Air Force Base, Ill.	Covers global mobility of all military assets for all regional commands
U.S. Strategic Command USSTRATCOM www.stratcom.mil	Gen. James E. Cartwright (USMC)	Offutt Air Force Base, Neb.	Covers the strategic deterrent force and coordinates the use of space assets
U.S. Joint Forces Command USJFCOM www.jfcom.mil	Gen. Lance L. Smith (USAF)	Naval Support Activity Headquarters, Va.	Supports other commands as a joint force provider

Table prepared by the Center for Defense Information.

Source: "Unified Command Plan," U.S. Department of Defense, <http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/unifiedcommand/>.

- 1 Lt. Gen. Daniel P. Leaf will serve as acting commander of U.S. Pacific Command until a new commander is selected and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. As of March 13, 2007, President George W. Bush has nominated Adm. Timothy J. Keating, commander of the U.S. Northern Command, for appointment as commander of the U.S. Pacific Command.
- 2 On Feb. 6, 2007, Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates announced during a congressional hearing that the U.S. military will be establishing a separate U.S. Africa Command to oversee military operations on the African continent. Current responsibility for operations on the African continent are divided among three combatant commands: the U.S. European Command, which has responsibility for most of the nations in the African mainland except in the Horn of Africa; U.S. Central Command, which has responsibility for Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Kenya; and U.S. Pacific Command, which has responsibility for Madagascar, the Seychelles and the Indian Ocean area off the African coast. According to the American Forces Press Service, of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) will eventually have responsibility for the entire continent of Africa, except Egypt and the surrounding islands. Many details of the new command still have to be determined; however DOD's goal is to have AFRICOM fully operational by the end of the 2008 fiscal year. AFRICOM will focus mainly on humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and crisis response missions. DOD's plan is eventually to place AFRICOM headquarters in Africa.

SCHOLAR SPOTLIGHT:

Rachel Stohl, Senior Analyst, 1998-Present

Previous Positions:

Scoville Fellow, British American Security Information Council in Washington, D.C., 1997-1998; Researcher and Program Manager, Program for Arms Control, Disarmament, and Conversion in Monterey, Calif., 1995-1997; Fellow, United Nations Center for Disarmament Affairs in New York, N.Y., 1996.

In the Media:

Stohl regularly appears on media outlets such as National Public Radio, Voice of America, BBC and CNN. She is also frequently cited or published by major newspapers such as the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Defense News*, *Foreign Policy*, *Jane's Intelligence Review* and *Arms Control Today*.

Work in Progress:

As an expert in the international arms trade and the issue of child soldiers, Stohl has become a valuable source of information and policy proposals. She frequently presents her research and recommendations to members of Congress, international organizations such as the United Nations, the press and policy groups. Most recently, Stohl was called upon by national news media to discuss the consequences of weapons proliferation in Iraq, in light of the missing weapons supplied by the United States.

For the past six years, Stohl's project at CDI has studied the increase in military aid and arms sales since Sept. 11 to countries with poor human rights records and unstable governments – countries that before Sept. 11 received little if no funding for these very reasons, but now receive millions, and in some cases billions, in arms sales and military assistance all in the name of the "global war on terror." Her project follows 25 such countries, including those in Central Asia, the Horn of Africa, the Caucasus, South America and the Middle East.

In late 2006, Stohl co-authored the book *The Small Arms Trade: A beginner's guide*, which provides an in-depth look at the small arms trade, including strategies for curbing proliferation and misuse. Currently, Stohl is writing another book, to be released in 2008, which will examine how the conventional arms trade has changed since the end of the Cold War.

For the last 10 years, Stohl's research has also underscored how children are negatively affected by the global arms trade. Her work on this topic is showcased in the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2007, a U.S. congressional bill that would limit U.S. military aid to countries who employ children in government forces or government-sponsored militias. Stohl provided much of the research and data needed to draft the legislation and submitted testimony to a Senate committee urging Congress to take "an additional and crucial next step in preventing the use of child soldiers – by restricting U.S. weapons, military training, and financing to governments or government-supported armed groups that continue to use child soldiers."





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