

The US National Security Strategy



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The National Security Strategy in Perspective

- Previous Int'l Systems and Strategies
 - A Complex New System
 - The Evolving Strategy
 - Shape, Respond, Prepare
 - Integrated Regional Approaches
 - Arraying the Visions
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Previous Int'l Systems and Strategies

1. 1789 - 1815: Napoleon balances the Princes
US tilts to France, War of 1812
Systems turns against Napoleon: Waterloo
2. 1815 - 1855: Congress of Vienna and Balance of Power
US isolationist except Monroe Doctrine
System turns against Russia: Crimean War

Previous Int'l Systems and Strategies (cont)

3. 1855 - 1914: Bismark balances other European powers
US expands west, imperialism, neutral in Europe
System turns bipolar: World War I
4. 1919 - 1939: League of Nations and collective security
US Neutrality Acts
System turns bipolar: World War II
5. 1945 - 1991: Bipolar Cold War
US Policy of Containment
World War avoided due to strong deterrence



History Lessons

- Systems last one to two generations
- Systems start with flexibility and become rigid and bipolar
- Others turn against a hegemon
- Most systems end in major conflict
- US neutrality worked in 19th Century but not in 20th Century



A Complex New System: Three Revolutions

- **The Geostrategic Revolution**
 - Strong Core of Market Democracies, basis of strength
 - Transition states key to future system
 - Rogue states likely to become more dangerous
 - Failed states pose more humanitarian challenges
 - Non-governmental actors pose greater transnational threats
 - Major power relations still in flux and are key



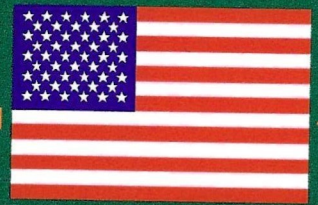
RUSSIA



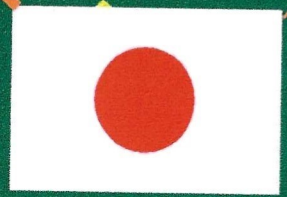
**European
Union**



United States

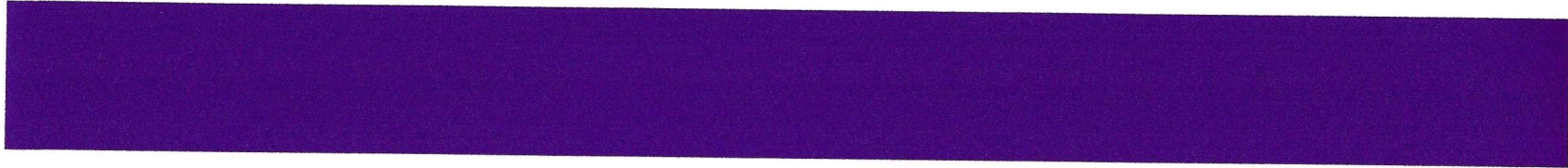


China



Japan







- **The Information Revolution**

- An American Revolution: the internet, CNN, Microsoft, satellite communications, GPS
- Globalization could: 1) increase scope of “important” US interests, 2) attract transition states to the core, 3) leave failing states further behind
- Information Revolution flattening organization structures
- Changing the way we fight: Admiral Owens’ System of Systems, Joint Vision 2010, Sea Dragon
- Technology available to potential adversaries for niche warfare





- **The Revolution in Government**

- Universal devolution of power
 - Globalization and devolution together reduce power of traditional nation state
 - National security issues no longer dominate
(3% in US think of primary importance)
 - Resource base for national security and international affairs threatened (34% reduction over decade).
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The Evolving National Security Strategy

- July 1994 strategy “Engagement and Enlargement”
- Based on Aspen’s “four dangers”, Christopher’s “seven priorities”, Lake’s “enlargement” speech, Albright’s “assertive multi-lateralism”, the Bottom- up Review.
- The “soft power” debate between State and Defense
- National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy were out of alignment
- BUR focused almost exclusively on 2 MRCs
- Enlargement received mixed reviews
- Quadrennial Defense Review brought NSS and NMS into alignment

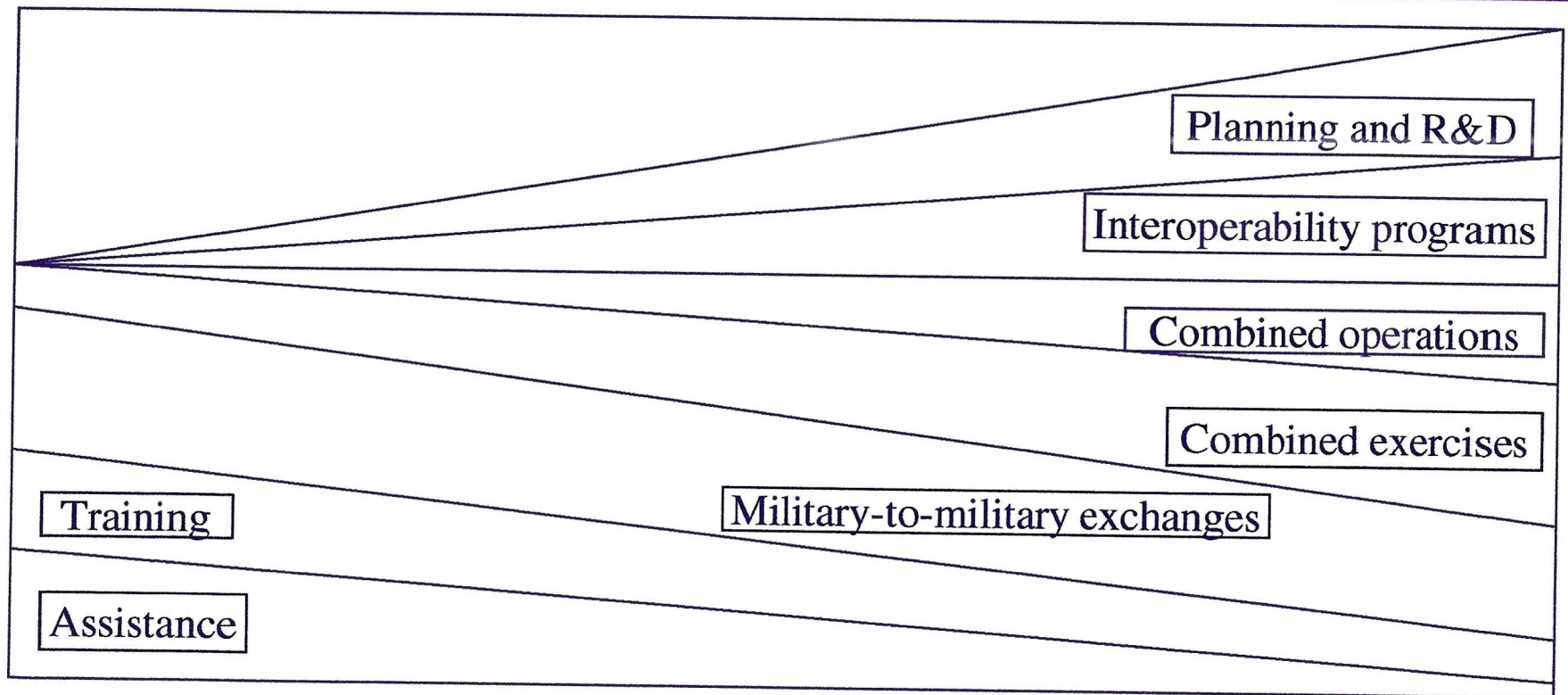
Strategy for a New Century (May 1997)

- Enhancing Security, Promoting Prosperity, Promoting Democracy
- Presidential Priorities: 1) undivided Europe, 2) stable Asia, 3) global economy, 4) force for peace, 5) transnational threats, 6) maintain tools
- Drops “Enlargement”
- Major contribution: Shape, respond, prepare
- Reflects broader range of problems

Shaping the Environment

- Tools: diplomacy, assistance, arms control, non-proliferation, military initiatives.
- 13 DOD activities listed as Foreign Military Interaction
- From presence to active engagement; Purposes:
 - reassure core partners
 - prepare for coalition operations
 - influence transition states
 - encourage defense reform and civilian control
 - cooperate against transnational threats
 - maintain “feel” for international change
- The Shifting Context of Global Engagement

The Shifting Content of Peacetime Military Engagement



Transition States

Emphasis on Reform

Ukraine →

Poland →

S. Korea →

Increasing sophistication and integration

Core Partners

Emphasis on Coalition Capability

United Kingdom

Responding to Crises

- Major Theater Warfare (MTW)
 - “defeat initial enemy advances short of enemy objectives in two theaters in close succession”
 - halt, build and pound, counter offensive
 - US capabilities significant today
 - Hindered by asymmetric challenges: WMD, Cheap high - tech, IW, terrorism
- Smaller Scale Contingencies (SSC)
 - includes: humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping, disaster relief, no-fly zones, NEO, limited strikes
 - create op tempo problems for portion of the force
 - will this lead to split force?
- Transnational Threats
 - include: terrorism, narcotics/crime, environment, refugees
 - primarily police functions, military back-up

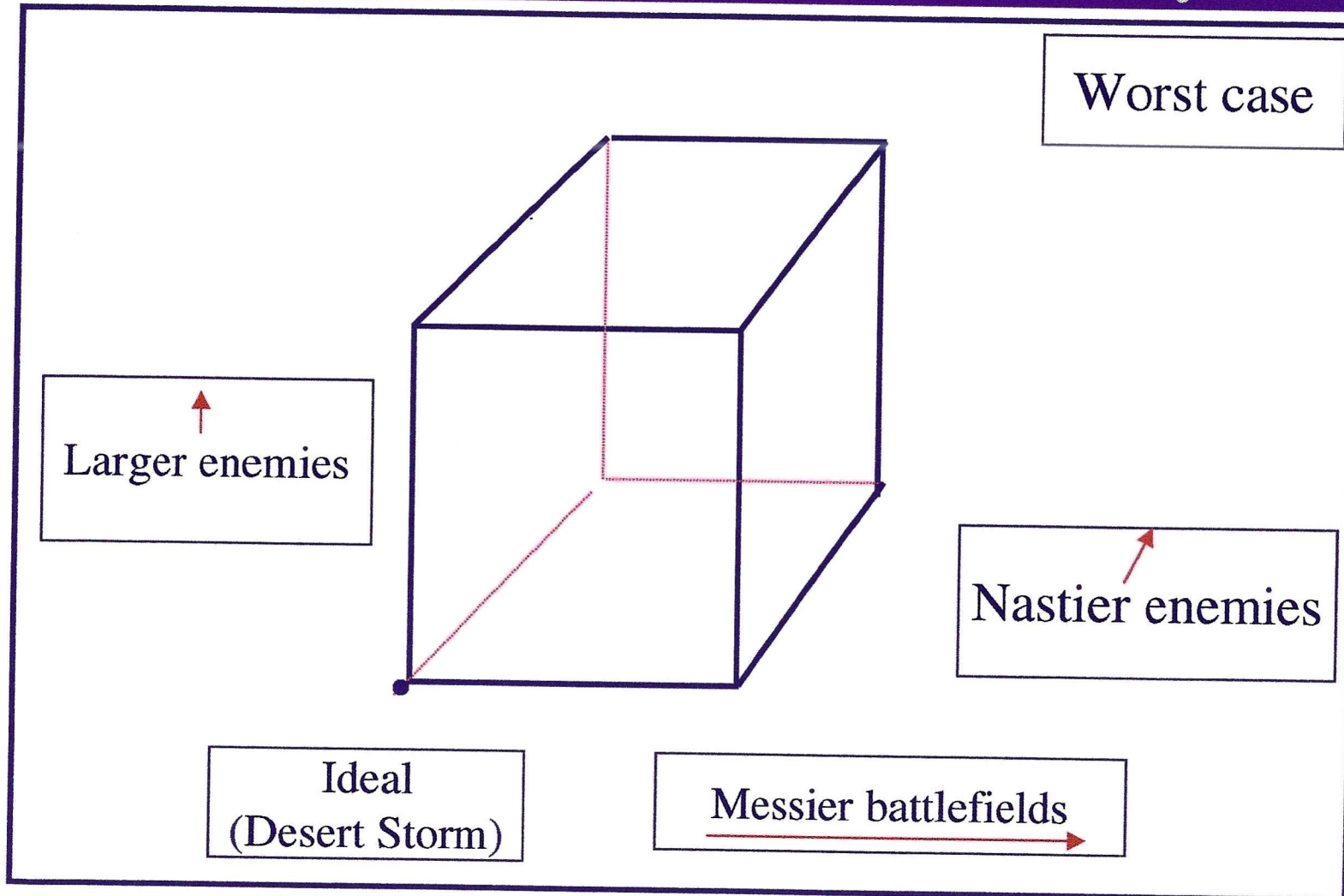
The QDR Force for Response

	<u>1990</u>	Base <u>Force</u>	<u>BUR</u>	<u>QDR</u>
Army Active Divisions	18	12	10	10
Air Force Wings	22	15	13/7	12/8
Navy CVBGs	13	12	11/1	11/1
ARGs	12	12	12	12
Marine MEF	3	3	3	3

Preparing Now for Uncertainty



- Three cases: larger enemies, nastier enemies, messier battle fields
- Focus on power projection to messier battlefield with nastier rogue
- Accelerate modernization
- JV2010
 - Dominant Maneuver
 - Precision Engagement
 - Focused Logistics
 - Full - Dimensional Protection
 - Information Dominance
- Need for adaptability and agility (Sea Dragon)
- Exploit Revolution in Business Affairs

Preparing Now for Uncertainty





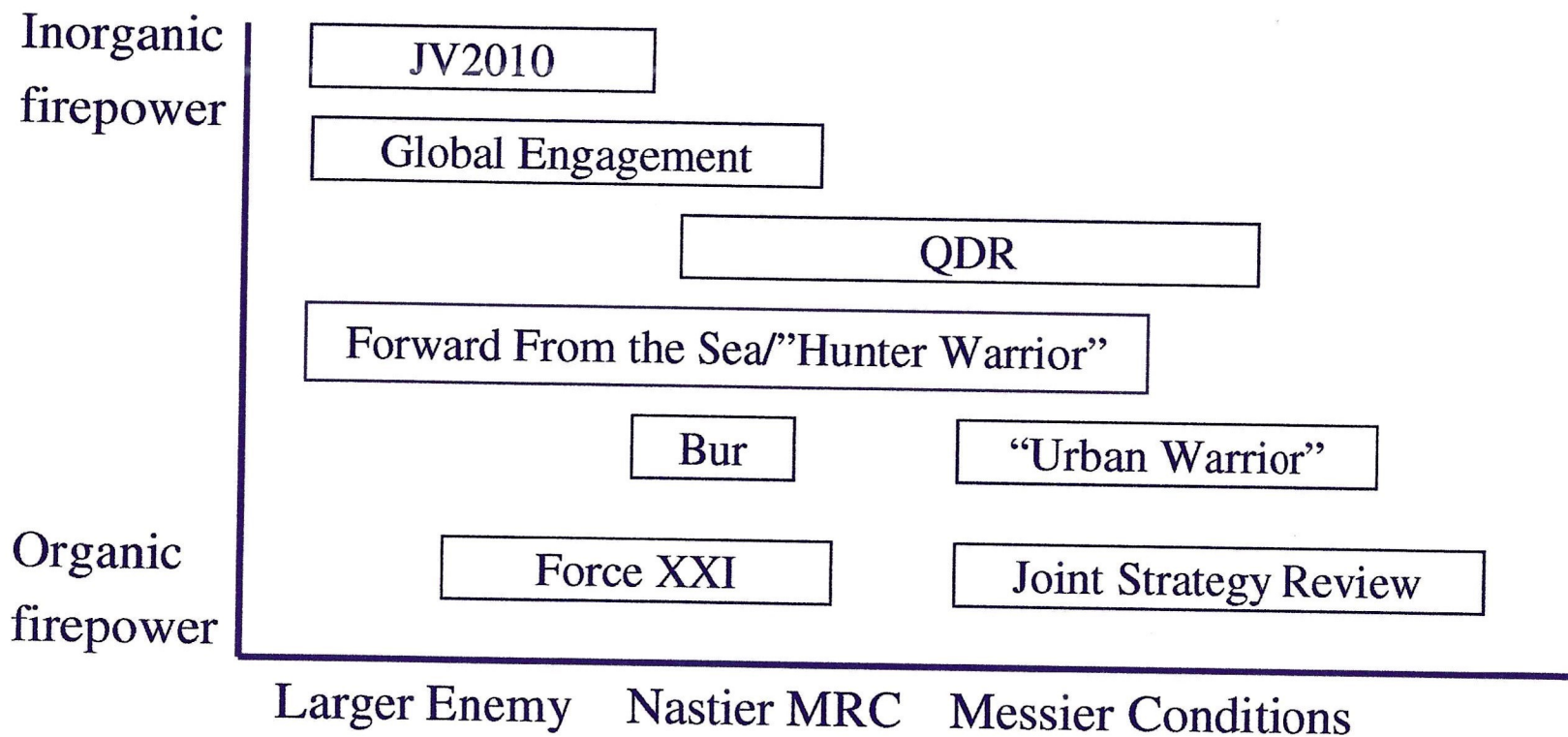
Integrated Regional Approaches

- Europe: Enlarge NATO and build stable architecture
Transform NATO for power projection
 - NIS: Control nuclear materials
Encourage Transition and Reform
Maintain independence of Ukraine et al.
 - East Asia: Modify US-Japan guidelines for regional security
Deter North Korea and prepare for collapse
Engage China
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Integrated Regional Approaches (cont)


- Western Hemisphere: Promote democratization and civil military relations
Fight transnational threats
- Middle East: Deter rogues with asymmetries capabilities
Restart peace process
Prevent South Asian missile race
- Africa: Avert state failure
Provide humanitarian assistance

Arraying the Visions






Conclusion:

- The National Security Strategy currently represents a consensus view and bridges different perspectives.
 - Difficulties will remain in practice between the “JV2010 view” and the “Joint Strategy Review” view, especially as budgets tighten.
 - The overall force may need a higher degree of specialization to give it a “Full Spectrum” capability.
 - The Marine Corps is better positioned than most services to meet the “Full Spectrum” challenge.
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