

# Final Lecture: Thinking About Future Trends Affecting USNSP & Shifting Nat'l Security Paradigms

US Nat'l Security Policy

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# Introduction – What Does the Future of USNSP Look Like?

- Why Think about the Future?
  - Increasing rate of historical change.
  - Governments need to anticipate and respond early in order to effectively manage change.
  - As students, we need to practice & enhance techniques of theorizing & forecasting as a regular part of our thinking.
- Forward Emerging Issues – The Great “Shift” of Security:
  - Changes in the post-World War II of the US as a global leader
  - Changes to the liberal democratic system
  - Survival of the International State System
  - Changes with / to sovereignty (Is sovereignty over?)
  - Changes with / to conflict
  - Higher level of tensions that result

# Future Variables of Interest

## Security & Technology

- Nanotechnology
- Genetics
- Environment
- Energy
- Disease
- Artificial Intelligence
- NLW (Non-Lethal Weapons ↑)

## Economics

- High technology textiles
- Energy
- Rejection of Capitalism by developing world
- India's growth
- China's growth
- Environment
- Developing countries default on IMF loans

## Security

- Increased asymmetric warfare
- Geopolitical shifts and alliances
- Revolutionary weapons development
- Surveillance
- Demographics
- State disintegration

## Governance

- Internet governance
- Water Scarcity
- Mass privatization
- Space colonization
- Regionalism
- Disease
- State disintegration

# The Security - “Shift Happens”

- “In times of rapid change, the learners inherit the earth, while the learned find themselves beautifully equipped to deal with a world that no longer exists.” - Eric Hoffer
- “The illiterate of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century will not be those who cannot read or write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn.” - Alvin Toffler
- It is not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change.  
- Charles Darwin
- We must always renew, change, rejuvenate ourselves; otherwise we harden. - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
- Evolution of thinking is, thus, imperative.

# A New National Security

“The greatest test of global leadership in the 21st century will be the way in which nations act in the face of threats that transcend international borders, from nuclear proliferation, armed conflict, and climate change to terrorism, biological hazards, and abject poverty. Today, national security is interdependent with international security.”

- U.S. *Global Strategic Assessment 2009*

# The Cold War – Adversarial Map



# The Long War / GWOT Adversarial Map



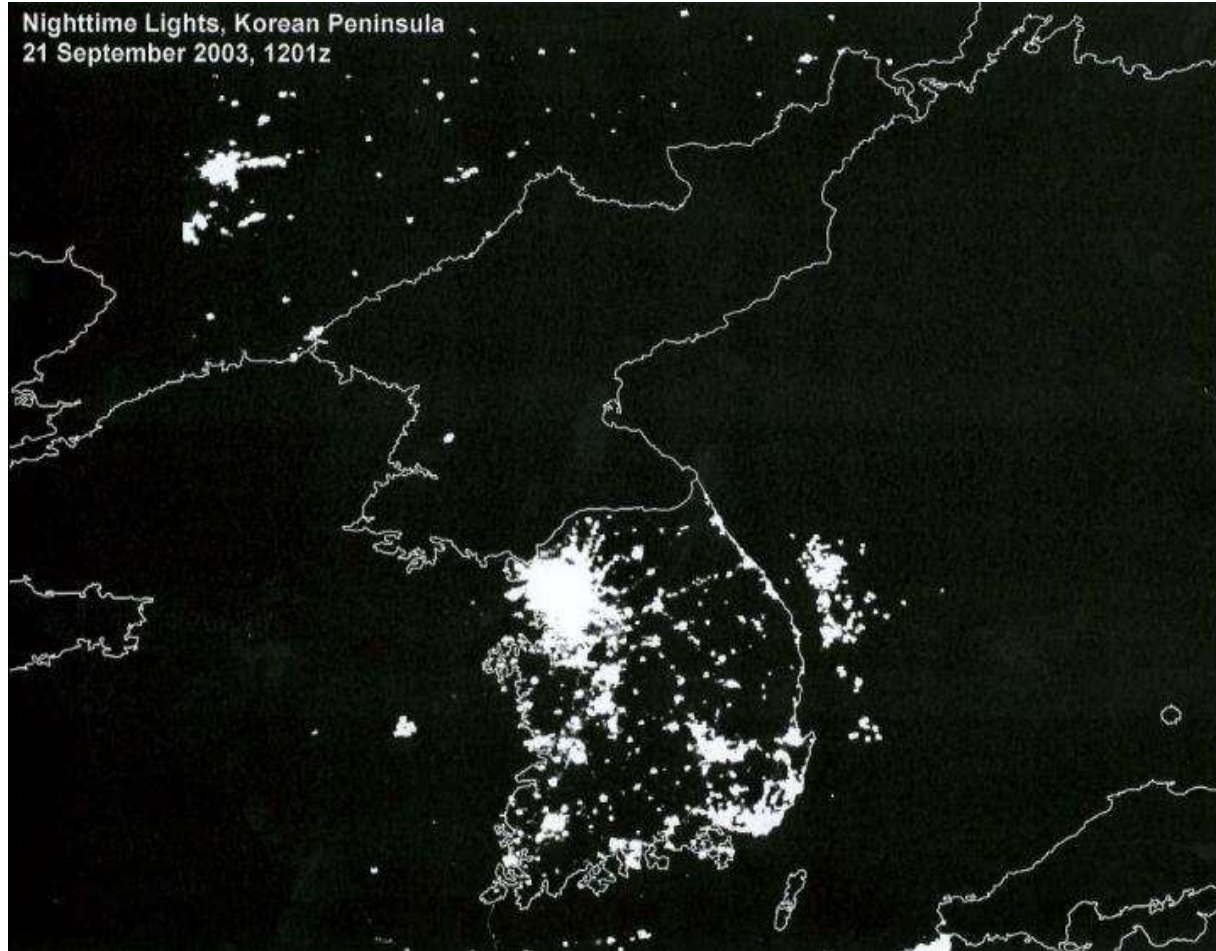
# A Map of Emerging Security Issues? Widespread Troubles?



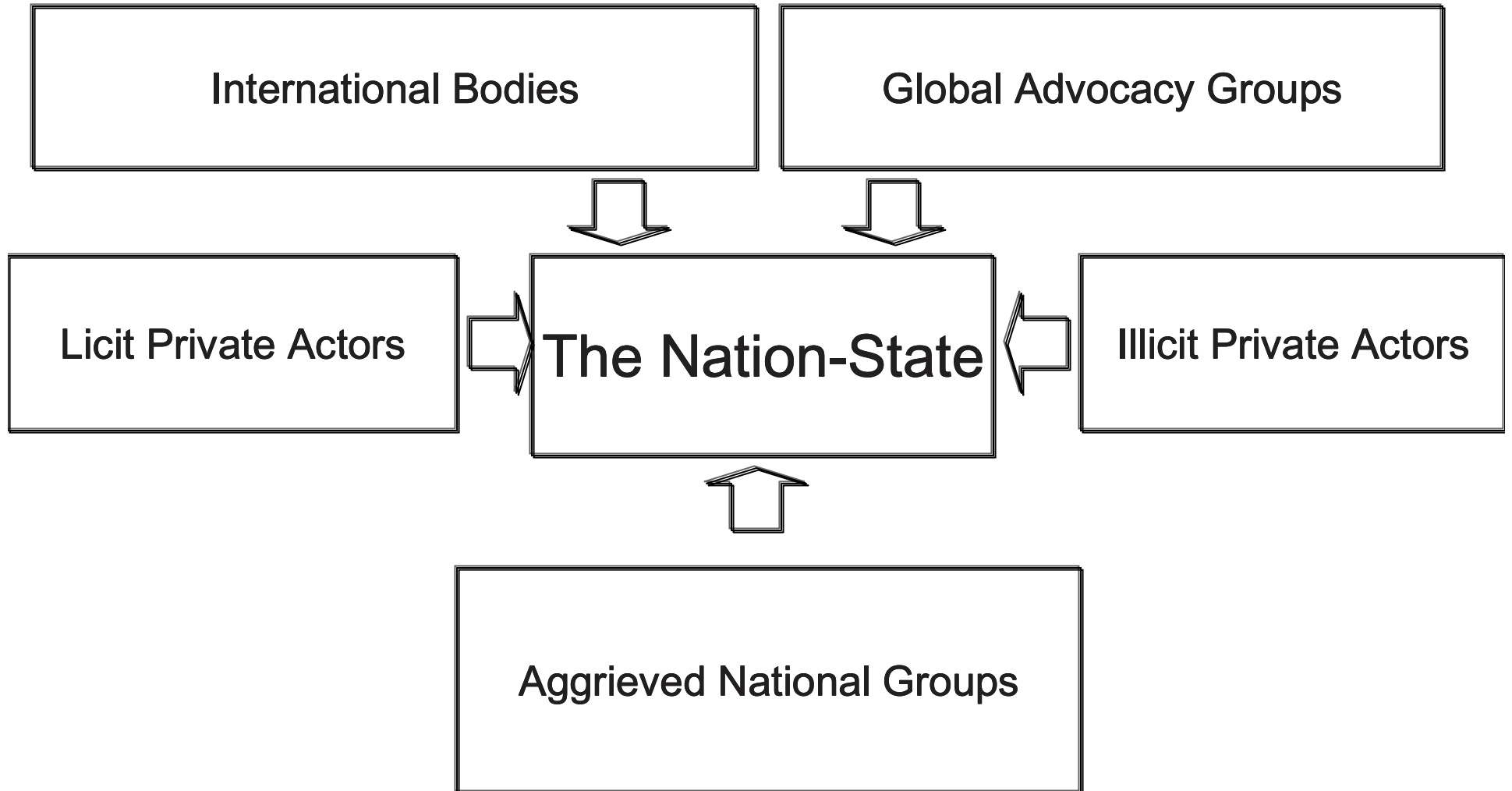


# And Perennial Security Issues - Left Behind

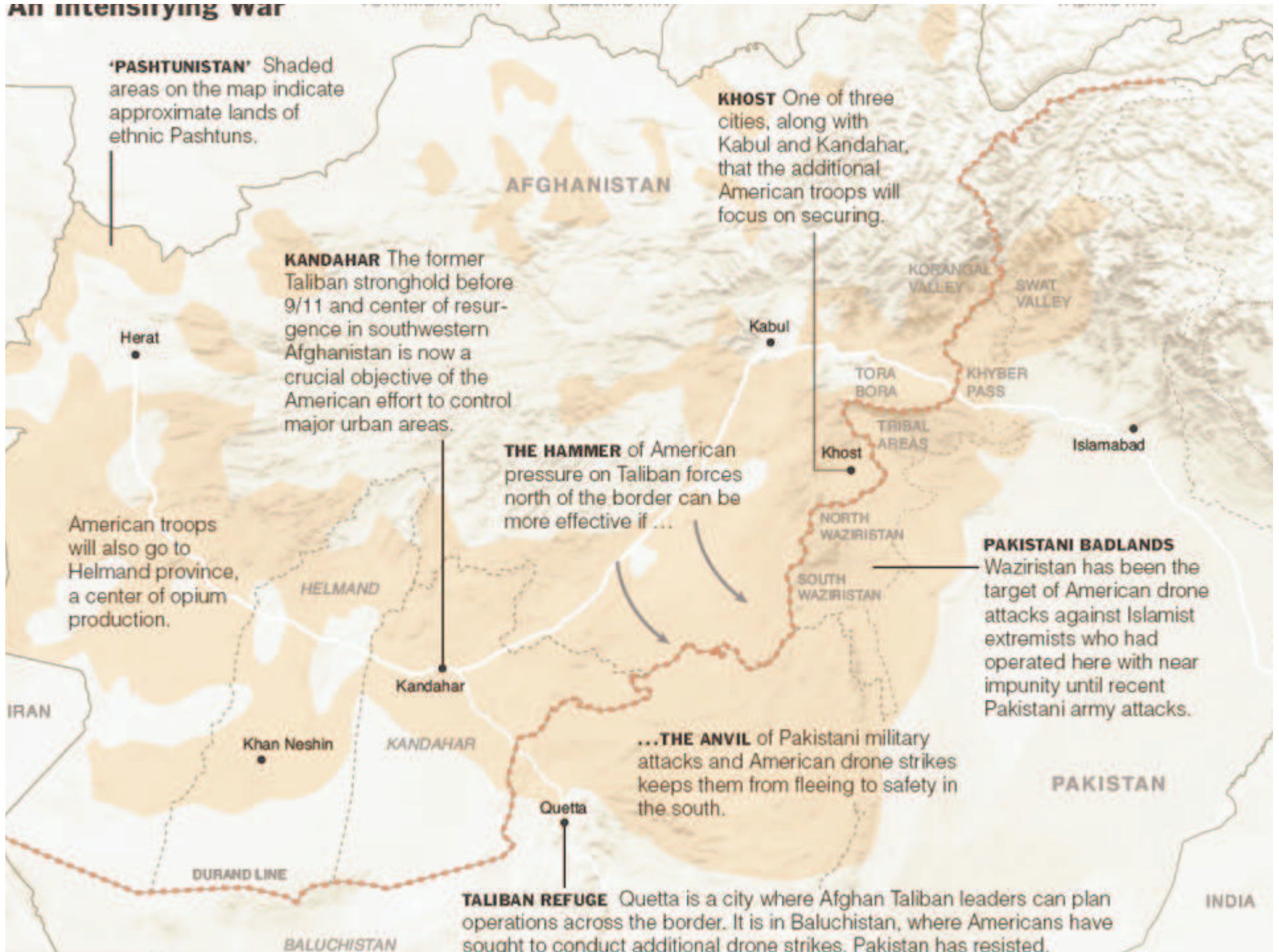
## The NKPD at Night



# The Nation-State: Is it Losing Ground?



## An intensifying war



## Missile Strikes in the Tribal Areas

A study by the Center for American Progress found that there have been at least 80 missile strikes in the tribal areas of Pakistan since January 2008. The strikes are believed to be part of a classified United States program to use missiles fired from remotely piloted "drone" aircraft to kill operatives of Al Qaeda, the Taliban and their allies.



Source: Data compiled by the Center for American Progress from news reports

THE NEW YORK TIMES

# Globalization as Two-Edged Sword Exacerbating Tensions?

The forces of globalization that stitch the world together and drive prosperity could also tear it apart. In the face of new transnational threats and profound security interdependence, even the strongest countries rely on the cooperation of others to protect their national security. No nation, including the United States, is capable of successfully meeting the challenges, or capitalizing on the opportunities, of this changed world alone. But

American security, defense, & foreign policies lag behind these realities.

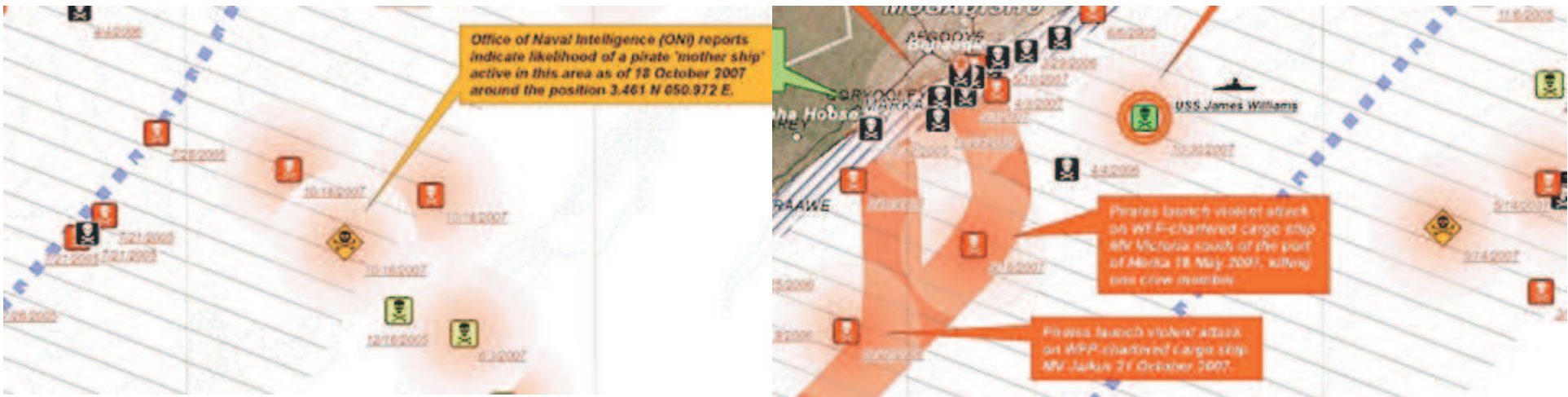
# Examples of this Paradigm Shift

- Natural Resources Challenges
- The Spread of (violent) Islam
- The Changing Nature of War & Conflict
- The Rise of China
- Re-emerging, perennial / traditional issues such as “piracy” & “arms control and proliferation.”



 Actual Attack

 Attempted Attack



# Resources - Specific Regional Challenges

- China, a country with more than 22% of the world's population, only has 8% of its fresh water.
- India's water demand is expected to double by 2025.
- The Middle East's fresh water availability is expected to drop by 50% well before 2025.



# Islam - Why We Care: Foreign Policy Implications

- Our interests in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Israel, Palestine, and Iran are inextricably tied to Islam.
- A negative perception of the US and its involvement in the region feeds Islamic extremism

“Ironically, our greatest strength—military power—has become our greatest liability because extensive use of military power can help to mobilize Muslims to become Salafi jihadists. Our most important partners are Muslims, and we will have to continue to find ways to support ongoing Muslim efforts to marginalize the Salafi jihadist ideology across the Islamic world while taking prudent actions to inhibit catastrophic terrorism.”

- U.S. *Global Strategic Assessment 2009*

# The Changing Nature of War / Conflict

- As society & technology change, the nature of war also changes, specifically with regard to:

- Actors
- Means

“The most capable opponents may seek to pursue what has been called hybrid warfare—the combination of conventional, irregular, and catastrophic forms of warfare simultaneously.”

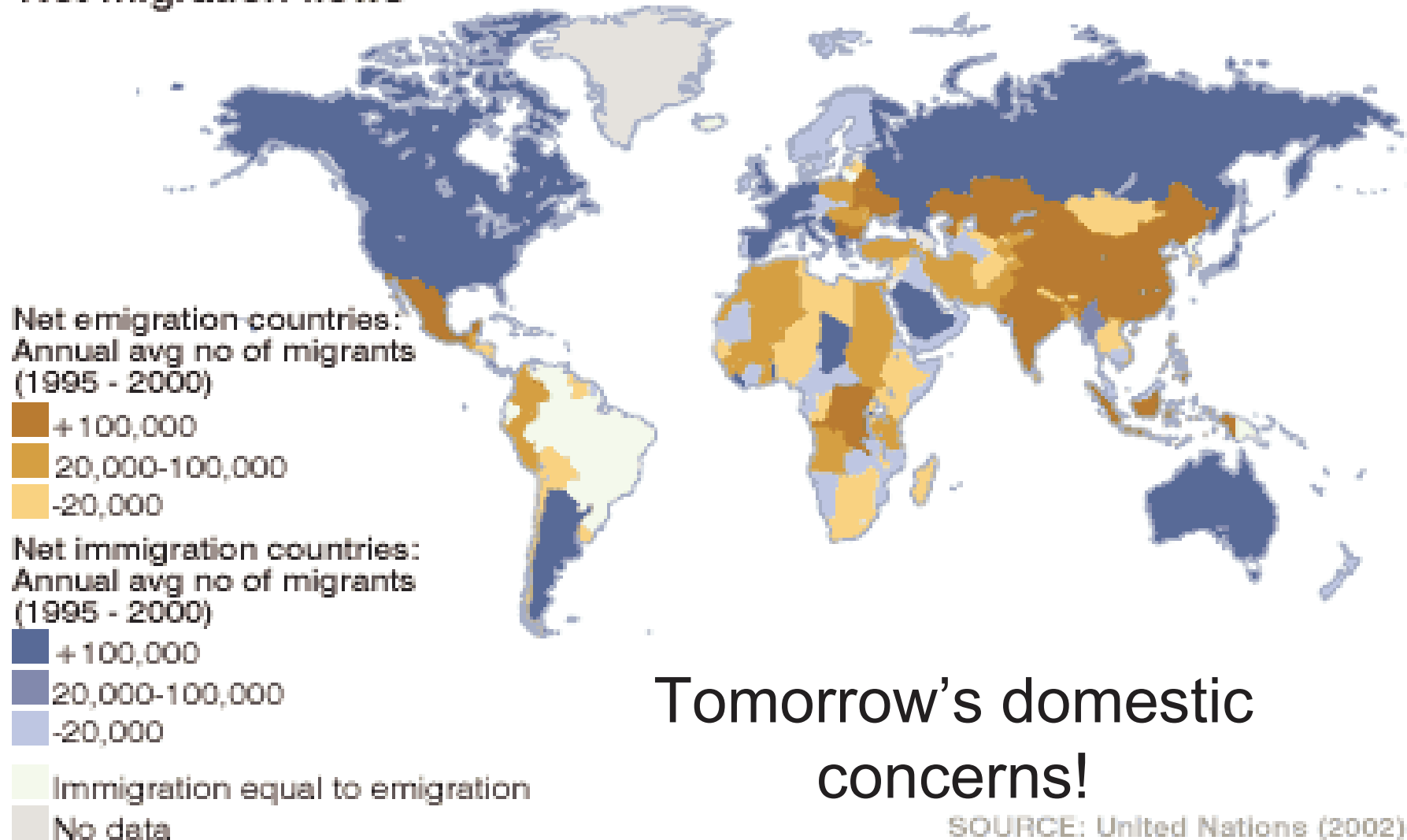
- U.S. *Global Strategic Assessment 2009*

# Changing Conflict, cont'd

- Inter-state conflicts expected to prevail in the next decades
- Most conflicts – identity-driven (issues of ethnicity, break-up of federalism, religious violence)
- Chaos, barbarity, complexity
- Traditional methods of intervention (diplomatic pressure, sanctions) fail
- Violence - not a means but an end aim
- Lack of legal criteria for international intervention (right of human right intervention) on part of UN, NATO, OECD
- *Revolution in Military Affairs* (RMA) as an impetus to unilateral actions (e.g. USA)
- Cases of Kosovo 1999 and Iraq 2003

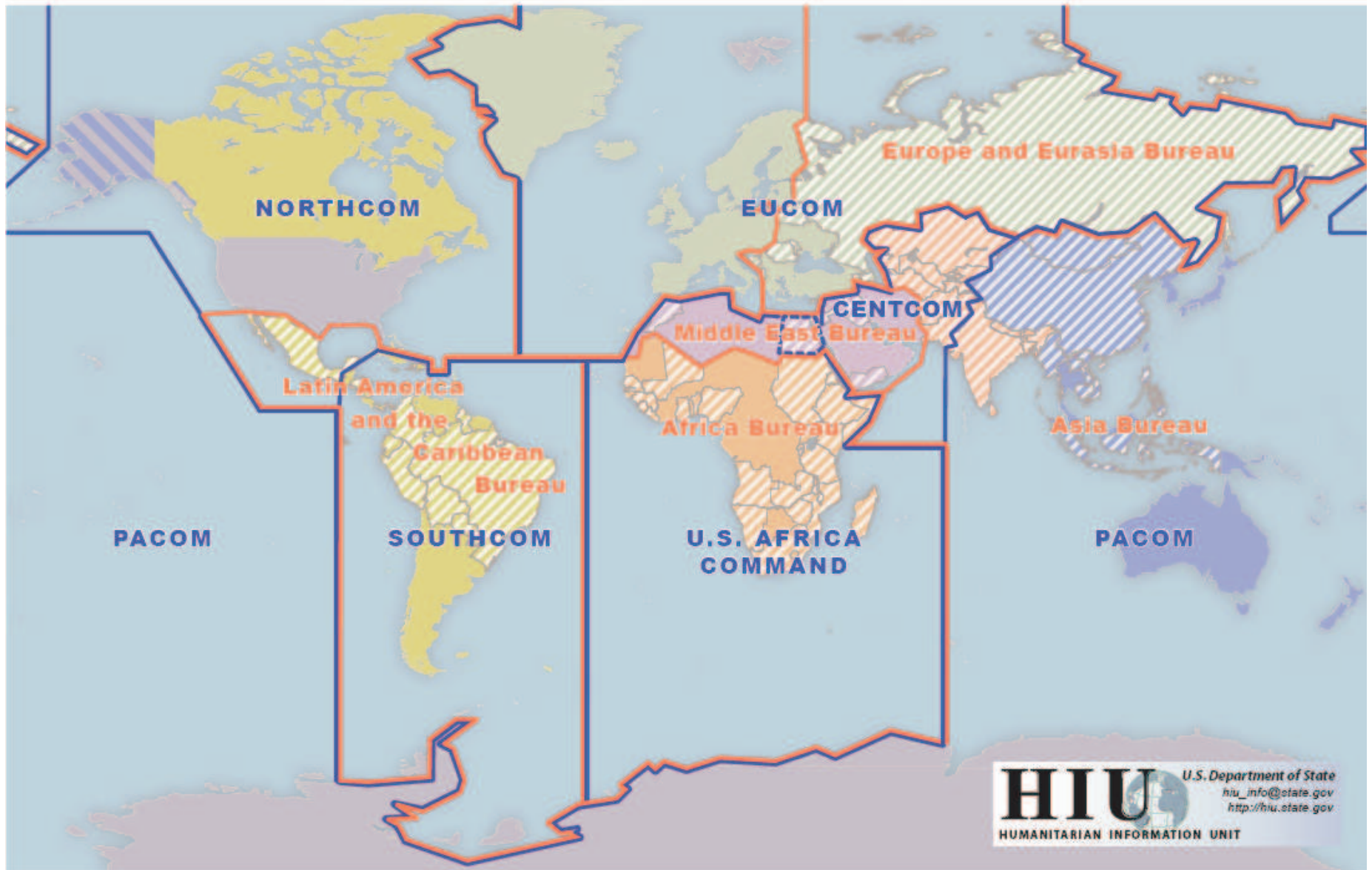
# Today's global troubles...

## Net migration flows



# Diplomacy, Development and Defense

The United States Department of State, United States Agency for International Development, and United States Department of Defense



**HIU** U.S. Department of State  
 hiu\_info@state.gov  
 http://hiu.state.gov  
 HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION UNIT

**United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**  
 — USAID regional boundaries  
 ▨ Countries with USAID missions or programs

**United States Department of State Regional Bureaus**  
 ■ African Affairs ■ Near Eastern Affairs  
 ■ East Asian and Pacific Affairs ■ South and Central Asian Affairs  
 ■ European and Eurasian Affairs ■ Western Hemisphere Affairs

**United States Department of Defense**  
 — Regional command boundary  
 - - - CENTCOM AOR/APRICOM interest  
 ▨ NORTHCOM AOR/PACOM interest

# Thoughts on Doctrine & Policy: Why Bother?

- "The most difficult thing about planning against the Americans, is that they do not read their own doctrine, and they would feel no particular obligation to follow it if they did."

Admiral Sergei I. Gorshkov, (Father of the Russian blue water navy)

- "The British write some of the best doctrine in the world, it is fortunate that their officers do not read it." Col (later FM)

Erwin Rommel

- "I am tempted to say that whatever doctrine the armed forces are working on now, they have got it wrong. I am also tempted to declare that it does not matter. What does matter is their ability to get it right quickly, when the moment arrives."

Sir Michael Howard

# The Future of Engagement – Requires Alliances

- What is a peer?
- Will asymmetric, nontraditional means become a commonplace element of war?
- What does it mean to “win”?
- Must we be prepared to fight a war on many fronts?
  - combat abroad, in the face of both kinetic and nontraditional threats
  - attacks at home, to hinder supply and deployment
  - attacks on civilian targets in the US homeland
  - shaping public opinion
- When many more adversaries are nuclear powers, how will it change the equation?
- Employing the private sector? Blackwater?

# Traditional Orientation to Security Problems

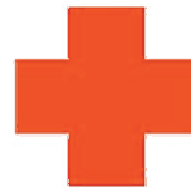
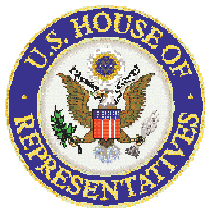
Executive Branch Agencies

Foreign Governments

Congress

Nongovernmental Organizations

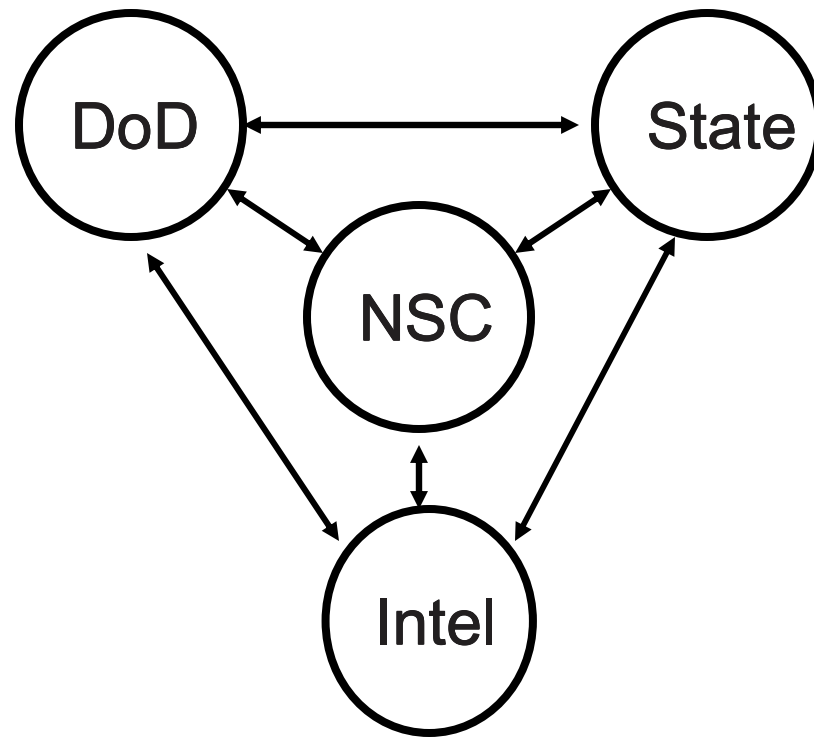
Intergovernmental Organizations





# Players and Connections

## The Original “Interagency” (IA) Conception



# Current Reality Adds....

State & Local Governments

Multinational Firms

Contractors

Extra-state Actors

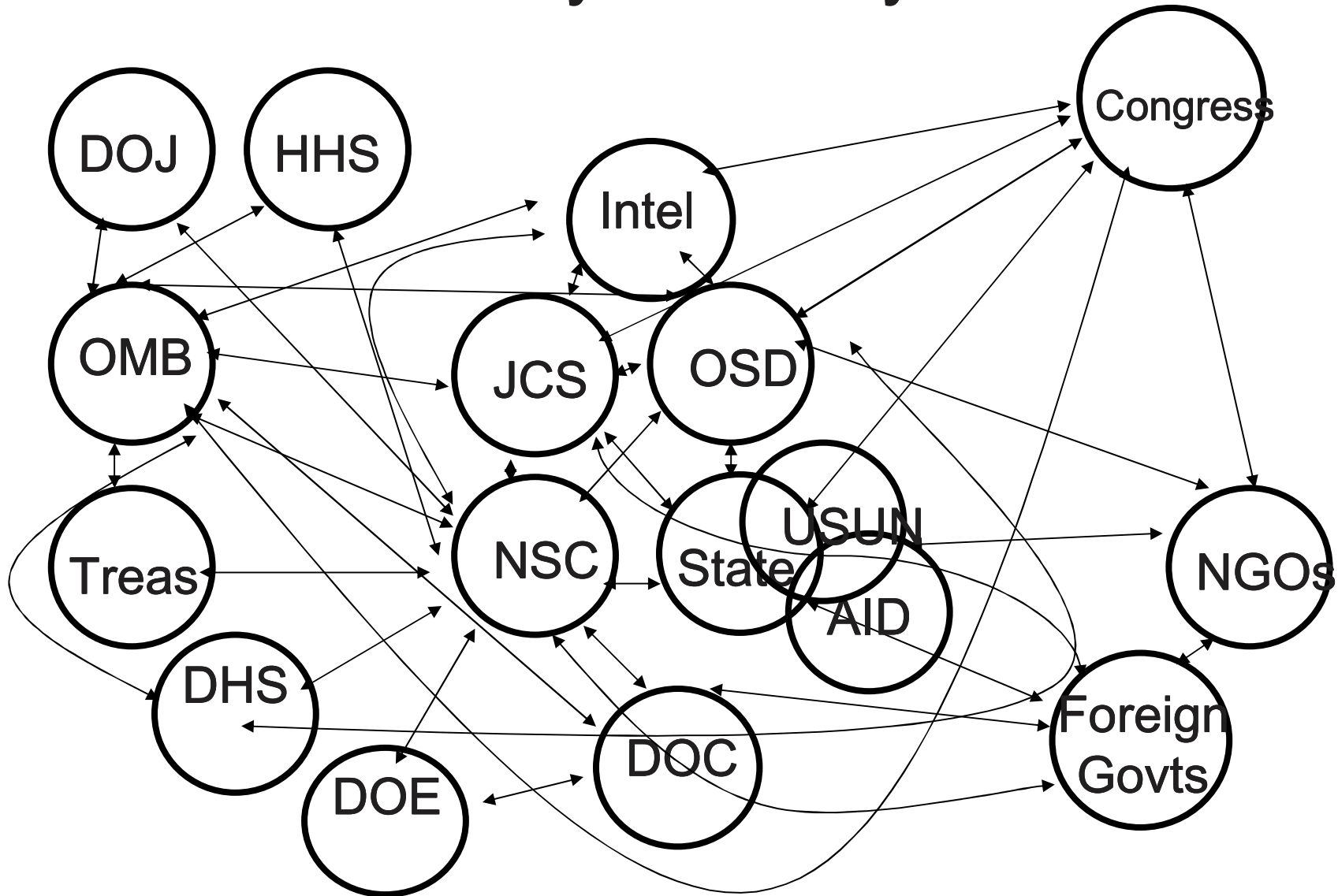
And then some.....



How are new players leveraged in “Whole of Government” (WOG) strategy?

BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation

# WOG Players & Connections: Today's Reality



## Department of State and USAID

Achieve Peace and Security	Regional Stability
	Close ties with allies and friends
	Resolution of regional conflicts
	Counterterrorism
	Active anti-terrorist coalitions
	Frozen terrorist financing
	Prevention and response to terrorism
	Stable conditions in fragile states
	Homeland Security
	Proper visa adjudication
	Border agreements
	Infrastructure network protection
	Weapons of Mass Destruction
	Bilateral Measures
	Multilat. agreements & nuc. safety
Verification and compliance	
International Crime and Drugs	
Disruption of criminal organizations	
Law enforcement & judicial systems	
American Citizens	
Assistance for U.S. citizens abroad	
Passport issuance and integrity	
Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests	Democracy and Human Rights
	Democratic system and practices
	Universal human rights standards
	Economic Prosperity and Security
	Economic growth and development
	Trade and investment
	Secure and stable markets
	Food security & agricultural dev.
	Social and Environmental Issues
	Global health
	Environmental protection and energy
	Access to quality education
	Migration policies and systems
	Humanitarian Response
	Assistance for refugees
Disaster prevention/response	
Promote International Understanding	Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs
	International public opinion
	Mutual understanding
	American values respected abroad
	Dom. understanding of for. policy
Strengthen Diplomatic & Program Capabilities	Management & Org. Excellence
	Human resources and training
	Information technology
	Diplomatic security
	Overseas and domestic facilities
	Resource management
	Administrative services

## White House

<b>National Security Strategy</b>
Champion aspirations for human dignity
Strengthen alliances and protect homeland to defeat terrorism
Work with others to diffuse regional conflicts
Prevent our enemies from threatening w/ WMD
Ignite a new era of global economic growth
Expand the circle of development
Develop agendas for cooperative action
Transform America's natl. security institutions
<b>National Strategy for Homeland Security</b>
Intelligence and warning
Border and transportation security
Domestic counterterrorism
Critical infrastructure and key asset protection
Defending against catastrophic events
Science and technology
Information sharing and systems
International cooperation
<b>National Strategy to Combat WMD</b>
Strengthened nonproliferation to combat WMD proliferation
Consequence management to respond to WMD use
<b>National Strategy to Combat Terrorism</b>
Defeat terrorists and their organizations
Deny sponsorship, support, & sanctuary to terrorists
Diminish underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit
Defend U.S. citizens & interests at home and abroad
<b>National Money Laundering Strategy</b>
Safeguard the international financial system
Identify, investigate, & prosecute orgs and systems
Ensure effective regulation
<b>National Strategy for the Protection of Critical Infrastructures</b>
Planning, resource and allocation analysis
Information sharing and indications and warning
Personnel surety, building human capital, and awareness initiatives
Secure critical infrastructure
<b>National Drug Control Policy</b>
<b>National Energy Policy</b>
Strengthening global alliances
<b>National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace</b>

## Other USG Partners

<b>Department of the Treasury</b>
Promote prosperous and stable economies
Preserve integrity of financial system
Execute financial sanctions policies
<b>Department of Defense</b>
Secure U.S. from direct attack
Secure access & global right of freedom
Strengthen alliances to confront challenges
Establish conditions favorable to int'l order
<b>Millennium Challenge Corp</b>
Achieve lasting economic growth
<b>Department of Energy</b>
Nuclear non-proliferation
Energy security
<b>Dept. of Homeland Security</b>
Awareness - identify and assess threats
Prevention, protection, and response
Service - facilitate lawful trade, immigration
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>
Clean air/water; global climate change
Healthy communities and ecosystems
<b>Trade and Development Agency</b>
<b>US Trade Representative</b>
<b>Dept. of Justice (FBI/DEA)</b>
Counterterrorism
Enforcement and representation
<b>Department of Commerce</b>
U.S. competitiveness & economic growth
Protect IP to foster science & tech leadership
<b>Central Intelligence Agency</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>
Enhance econ opportunities for ag producers
<b>Department of Labor</b>
Foster quality workplaces (labor diplomacy)
<b>Dept. of Health/Human Services</b>
Immunizations; bioterrorism; HIV/AIDS
<b>Department of Education</b>
<b>Department of Interior</b>
<b>Overseas Private Invest. Corp</b>
Developmental efforts
<b>Export-Import Bank</b>
<b>African Dev/InterAmerican Fnds</b>
<b>N'l Endowment for Democracy</b>
Democracy programs, incl. Muslim world
<b>Peace Corps</b>
Humanitarian response; development asst.
<b>U.S. Institute of Peace</b>
Prevent/resolve conflicts; post-conflict recon

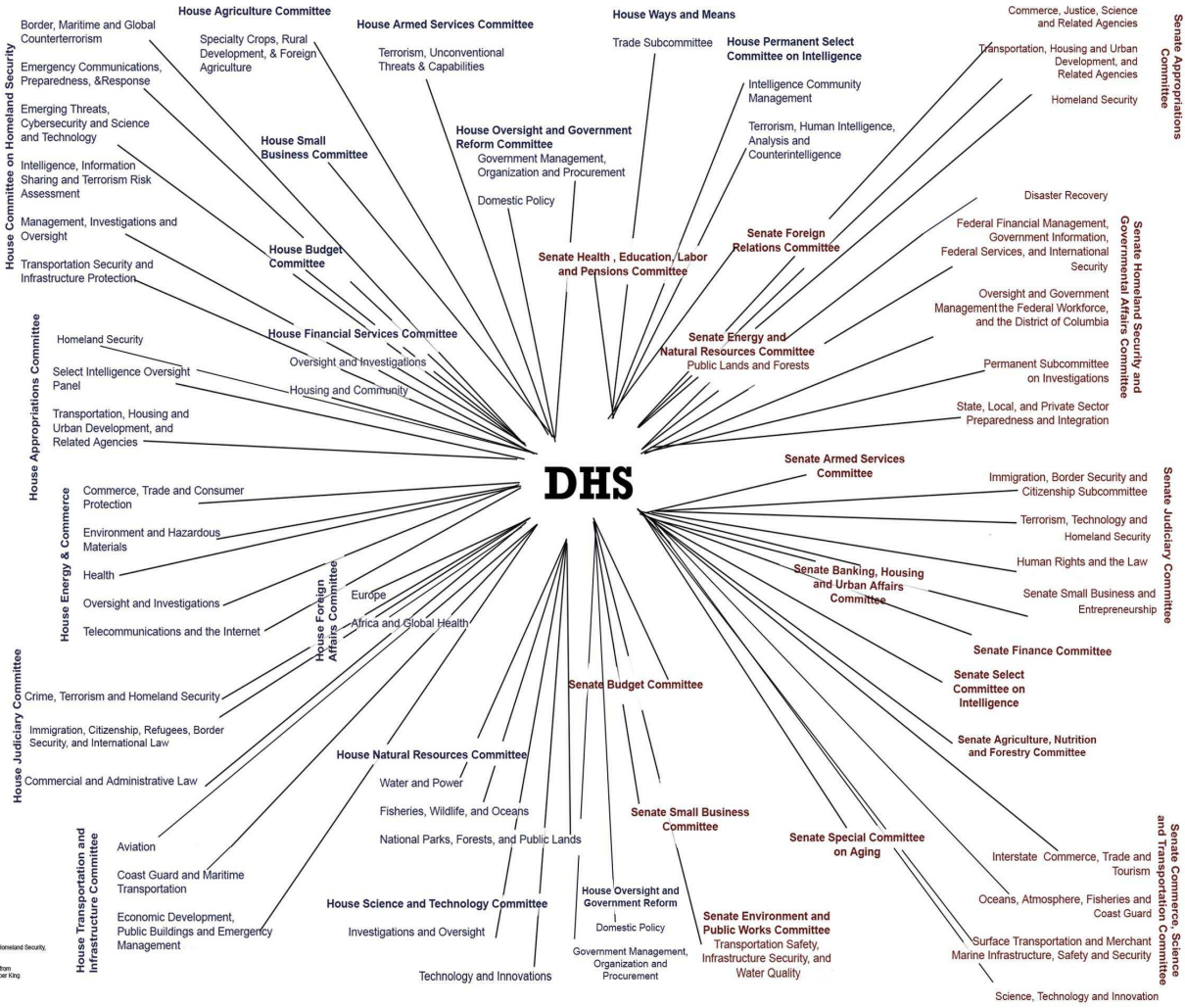
# CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF DHS

## By 86 Committees and Subcommittees

U.S. House of Representatives

U.S. Senate

110th Congress



M47 by House Committee on Homeland Security, Alan Staff  
 1 on September 4, 2007 after hours  
 any changes to Ranking Member King

# What Do These Changes Portend for Europe?



- “Common House Europe” (Gorbachev) – A Failed Concept?
- Backbones of European Security – OECD, EAPC, EU, NATO
- NATO – only institution, able to manage conflict, enforce peace, provide order (Bosnia v.Kosovo)
- Partnership for Peace
- NATO’s enlargement – does it promote a common European Security Identity?
- Russia – a strategic partner or rival in the new security architecture of Europe?

# NATO & Int'l Security

- Should NATO's mission expand outside the European continent and if so, why?
- Should NATO cover more geographic space (pertaining to the debate on enlargement)?
- NATO expansion may incorporate countries with potential new threats (disease, crime, etc.) Does it make sense to take such risks at the present time?
- Is NATO obsolete? Or, are there still enough shared elements (culture, ways of life) between the U.S. and Europe that justify an expanded role?
- Are there other international organizations (UN) that might handle present day security threats more effectively?

# What Comes Next? NATO, the US, & Russia

“Though the former superpower is an IR actor of regional character with a vast decrease in military power and profound economic and political problems, long term stability on the European continent can only be achieved with a clear strategy towards Moscow.”

*Kurt Spillman, “Towards the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Trends in Post-Cold War International Security Policy”, Bern, 1999, p. 324*



# Final Ideas to Consider



- How is USNSP changing going forward? Should (can?) the U.S. continue to play the role of world policeman?
- Is there a need for a new overarching security arrangement (maybe a NATO-Russia Council)?
- Does the U.S. (do other nations?) require a mandate from the UN to defend itself? How is legitimacy achieved when a nation acts without some form of international authorization?
- How does one tighten security (improve security provisions) without infringing upon basic human rights? Is there a need for changes in international organizations, deployment, communications, information processing?

