9-1-1996


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POST-COLD WAR NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY:  

Bert Chapman

INTRODUCTION

The conclusion of the Cold War rivalry between the United States and former Soviet Union in the late 1980s and early 1990s created new areas of opportunity and concern for U.S. national security policy. No longer restrained by the threat of nuclear war from Soviet military might, the United States emerged from the Cold War as the world’s preeminent military power. Successful developments such as this often produce elation in the pronouncements of U.S. officials as a recent Clinton administration declaration demonstrates:

Our military might is unparalleled. We now have a truly global economy linked by an instantaneous communications network, which offers opportunity for American jobs and American investment. The community of democratic nations is growing enhancing the prospects for political stability, peaceful conflict resolution, and greater dignity and hope for the people of the world. The international community is beginning to act together so address pressing global environmental needs.

Never has American leadership been more essential to navigate the shoals of the world’s new dangers and to capitalize on its opportunities. America’s assets are unique: our military strength, our dynamic economy, our powerful ideals and, above all, our people. We

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can and must make the difference through our engagement: but our involvement must be carefully tailored to serve our interests and priorities.  

However, the post-Cold War national security environment remains fraught with diverse perils to U.S. interests such as bitter internecine ethnic conflicts, nuclear proliferation, terrorism, militant Islamic fundamentalism, and conditions favoring conventional warfare in the absence of the restraining influence of the United States and Soviet Union on their respective client states. One military affairs thinker makes the following assessment:

Now that the Cold War no longer suppresses hot wars, the entire culture of disciplined restraint in the use of force is in dissolution. Except for Iraq's wars, the consequences have chiefly been manifest within the territories that had been Soviet, as well as Yugoslavia. The protracted warfare, catastrophic destruction, and profuse atrocities of eastern Moldavia, the three Caucasian republics, parts of Central Asia, and lately Chechnya, Croatia, and Bosnia have certainly horrified and moved many Americans. But this diverse violence derives from the same postimperial de-evolution of epic, unprecedented scale or from purely localized sources.... The fighting between Ecuador and Peru, the mounting recklessness manifest between Greece and Turkey, and also perhaps Pakistan's increasing boldness over Kashmir suggest the more sinister possibility that a new much less restrained culture of war is emerging and spreading far and wide. Nothing is now countering a number of perverse precedents: aggression and willful escalation alike remain unimpeded; victors remain in possession of their gains; the defeated are abandoned to their own devices. It was not so during the Cold War, when most antagonists had a superpower patron with its own reasons to control them, victors had their gains whitened down by superpower compacts, and the defeated were often assisted by whichever superpower was not aligned with the victor.  

Despite being the world's leading power in this chaotic security environment, the U.S.'s ability and willingness to respond to all national security threats remain problematic. The absence of a superpower rival, continuing federal budget deficits, and clamor for diverting defense expenditures toward perceived domestic public policy needs have resulted in reduced defense spending and smaller American armed forces during an era of enhanced and visible international upheaval.

Cold War termination has also produced a resurgence in American isolationist sentiment toward global affairs exacerbated by displeasure over U.S. military operations in Somalia and projected military involve- ment in Bosnia. Documented induction of public reluctance to use U.S. military power comes from a 1993 opinion survey finding that protecting American oil supplies and preventing nuclear proliferation were the only foreign policy goals shared by the general public and opinion leaders in professional fields such as business, religion, and science.

This ambivalence about the use of force and the proper role of U.S. military might is also reflected in U.S. government literature and policy pronouncements during the early 1990s. National security policy and strategy issues addressed in this voluminous literature include regional threats to U.S. security such as Iran, Iraq, North Korea, nuclear proliferation, converting U.S. defense industries to civilian production, the economic impact of military force reduction and base closings, examination of current and potential weapons systems, the propriety of openly allowing military service by homosexuals, women serving in combat, controversies over U.S. military forces performing peacekeeping operations and serving under foreign command, and conflict over the proper roles of the president and Congress in national security policymaking.

These and other issues will continue confronting U.S. national security policymakers and public opinion for the foreseeable future. This work documents and annotates current and recent historical U.S. government national security policy literature in print and electronic formats including Internet. Individuals studying this literature will find it intellectually stimulating and generally reflecting rigorous thought and analysis from members of Congress, congressional support agencies, the president, Department of Defense, and various branches of the armed services. These works present often diverse viewpoints on the significance of and possible answers to national security issues confronting the United States. Careful study, analysis, and synthesis of these publications can help produce better informed citizens and strengthen our ability to understand and respond effectively to the national security challenges and opportunities facing the United States at the close of the twentieth century.
Armed Service Branches


These hearings before the Military Forces and Personnel Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee during April 1993 addressed active and reserve military force structures and possible reforms augmenting the early deployment capability and combat proficiency of the army guard and reserves contained in a Rand Corporation study.

Principal witnesses include Assistant Marine Corps Commandant General Walter Boomer; William D. Clark, acting assistant secretary of the army for manpower and reserve affairs; Richard Davis of the General Accounting Office's National Security and International Affairs Division; Rand Corporation study director Bernard K. Roter; and Lt. General John H. Tilelli, Jr., the army's deputy chief of staff for operations and plans.

Documentary materials incorporated in the transcript include the Rand Corporation study Assessing the Structure and Mix of Future Active and Reserve Forces and the final report of the U.S. Army Reserve Command Independent Commission.

U.S. Department of Defense. United States Special Operations Forces Posture Statement. Washington, DC: GPO, 1994. SuDocs no.: D 1.98-994. Item: 0030-F. Special operations forces are elite forces who are highly trained to be used in environments such as hostage rescue that are unsuitable for conventional military forces.

This document provides an overview of U.S. special operation forces activities, global and regional special forces strategies, and new challenges and technologies confronting special forces.

Appendices profile programs such as air and maritime mobility, command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence, force structure information, detailed budgetary requests, and a glossary.


Subjects covered in the marine corps presentation include amphibious lift, maritime prepositioning, strategic airlift, ground combat, recruiting, retention, training, and education.

Arms Control


This is an annual summary of U.S. weapons systems and their effect on arms control activities prepared by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) for congressional foreign relations committees.

It outlines U.S. arms control policy as well as the impact of existing arms control agreements on U.S. strategic offensive systems, ballistic missile defense, and chemical weapons.

Defense Economics


This hearing examines ways to reinvest funds previously devoted to defense spending to foster national economic growth. Witnesses testify before this 20 May 1992 hearing consisted of government officials and corporate executives. Individuals appearing include then-New York Governor Mario Cuomo; former Texas Lt. Governor William Hobby; Roger Briner, the executive director of DRUMcGraw-Hill; Katherine Gillman of Congress' Office of Technology Assessment; L-3xprime Corporation President and CEO Marc S. Newkirk; Robert Raermer, the former director of the defense department's Office of Economic Adjustment; and Competitiveness Policy Council Executive Director Howard Rosen.


This examination of the effects of the defense build-down on civilian economic activity emphasizes ways to handle worker and community dislocation stemming from defense spending reductions.

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Seven chapters analyze economic issues pertinent to post-Cold War defense expenditure cutbacks. Report summaries and findings are addressed in the introductory chapter. Subsequent chapters chronicle germane public policy issues and options, confronting displaced defense workers, unique employment problems facing displaced defense engineers, veterans, state and community adjustment problems, and readjustment issues for defense companies. An appendix features defense spending and employment statistics.


Collaboration with U.S. allies proved an essential factor in the Cold War triumph of the west. This collaboration took many forms including the sharing of national technological expertise.

This report studies the status of the U.S. defense industry, its relationship with defense industries of allied nations, and the ability of the U.S. defense industry to meet future national security needs. Specific chapters address defense technology interdependence, congressional policy issues such as defense industry protection, integrating defense and civil manufacturing, U.S. military dependence on foreign technology, comparable European military technology policies, U.S.-Japanese defense industry collaboration, and commercial implications of defense industry collaboration. Appendices analyze organizational structures, techniques, and mechanisms for cooperation, Japanese defense policymaking and industry, and South Korean defense industry goals and strategies.


This report updates a similar Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) report from 1984 and examines U.S. technical capacity to replace oil imports lost due to supply disruption.


The conclusion of the Cold War resulted in the need for fewer military bases. The political controversy and economic dislocation of military bases led to the creation of a commission to recommend which military bases should be closed or given realigned missions. This document lists the findings of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

The report opens with a cover letter to the president, map of major closures and realignments, and an executive summary. The principal chapter lists bases by armed service branch along with existing operational costs and projected closure savings. Subsequent chapters cover issues for future consideration in the base closure process such as depot capacity, historical base closure information, and military service assessments of the base closure process.

The appendix lists the text of Public Law 101-510, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, base relocation closure criteria, and commission hearings.


This examination of the Department of Defense's (DOD) use of civilian personnel in military support activities contends that the DOD could achieve significant personnel cost reductions by using civilian employees, consequently releasing military personnel for combat duties. Additional factors mentioned are the presence of impediments limiting the future replacement of military support personnel with civilians, the need for improved planning for future civilian deployments, and the presence of prior efforts to replace military positions with civilian personnel.

Government Policy


This report notes the Clinton administration's national security objectives submitted in compliance
with Section 603 of the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1986. It opens with an introduction stressing the impor-
tance of the Defense Department's Bottom Up Review of national security policy. Further features emphasize administration efforts against terrorism, drug traffick-
ing, and proliferation. Other sections stress the impor-
tance of enhancing U.S. access to foreign markets, energy security, and the promotion of sustainable development and democracy.

Coverage is given to geographic regions of U.S. strategic concern such as Europe and Eurasia, the Middle East, Southwest and South Asia, and Africa.

The conclusion maintains that the U.S. cannot isolate itself from global developments and that American engagement overseas requires the sustained support of the American people and Congress.


Examining the relationship between science, technology, and national security, the principal sections of this effort focus on scientific and technological contributions to intelligence collection, analysis, and assessment, proliferation as the primary future national security concern, the need for new governmental science and technology applications, attracting and retaining technically qualified individuals for sensitive national security positions, placing new emphasis on selected defensive weapon systems such as ballistic missile defenses, and enumerating a technological superiority strategy.


This document explains the doctrine, selected tactics, techniques, and procedures governing joint activities and performances by U.S. armed forces. Following the introduction, this compilation examines the joint planning process including the role of the National Security Council system. Other topics covered include the deliberate planning process, reviews of operation plans, crisis action planning, and the Joint Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

Report annexes feature a crisis action planning checklist, crisis reporting information, deployment preparations, evaluation response, concept development formats, and other materials.


Contemporary warfare requires the successful integration of all military branches if national military objectives are to be achieved. This volume serves as a guide to joint action by U.S. armed forces and asserts that joint warfare is synonymous with the modern nature of war. Fundamentals of joint warfare according to this volume include unity of effort, concentrating military power, seizing and maintaining the initiative, agility, extending operations to the fullest breadth and depth, maintaining freedom of action, sustaining operations, clarity of expression, self-knowledge, and knowledge of the enemy.

Other content scrutinizes the historical and contemporary roles of American military power, joint warfare values and fundamentals, and characteristics of joint military campaigns. An appendix features an afterword and joint chiefs of staff recommended readings on this subject.


Published just after the collapse of the Soviet Union, this document is among the first to reflect the shift in American defense strategy from deterring Soviet aggression to focusing on regional threats to U.S. security.

Contents examine global and regional military trends and the importance of national security issues such as reducing illegal drug flow into the United States, ensuring access to foreign markets, mineral resources, oceans, and space, along with maintaining stable military balances to deter nations aspiring to regional military dominance.

Other sections examine foundation and principles of U.S. national security including strategic deterrence and defense, collective security, and maritime, aero-

space, and technological superiority accompanied by power projection and active force. Emphasis is placed on force planning and employment along with the roles of U.S. forces domestically and internationally in implementing this strategy in a continuously evolving international security environment.


This is a declaration of response to the international security environment. It sees regional instability, the proliferation of mass destruction weapons, transnational

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dangers such as drug trafficking and terrorism, and threats to democratic reform in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe representing the primary dangers confronting the U.S. military.

Responding to these threats requires successful integration of peacetime engagement; deterrence and conflict prevention; and war-fighting and winning in two simultaneous regional conflicts. National Military Strategy maintains that achieving these objectives requires high-quality personnel, readiness, force enhancement, modernization, and balance in a domestic environment that will see declines in active duty and reserve personnel through 1999.6


This volume explains doctrines, policies, and principles governing the performance and activities of U.S. military forces. Specific sections cover Department of Defense functions, doctrine, and policy for joint command establishments, joint force components, and discipline and personnel administration.


This second volume in a curriculum series for the Naval War College’s National Security Decision Making Department focuses on broad force planning concepts and methodologies. Consisting of speeches and writings of scholars and national security policy-makers, this treatise examines various national defense issues.

Contributions are oriented around chapters covering defense planning priorities, strategic nuclear force planning, regional perspectives on conventional force planning, strategic conventional force planning perspectives including land, aerospace, and maritime forces, and a concluding chapter emphasizing force planning synthesis.

Intelligence and Information Warfare


Following a keynote address from Harvard University history professor Ernest May, the symposium addresses intelligence-related issues with perspectives from scholars, intelligence officers, and journalists. Topics addressed include intelligence support for policymaking, whether covert action can be a diplomatic tool, secrecy and accountability in a democracy, approaches to analysis in intelligence research, and emerging intelligence issues.


This 18 March 1992 hearing by the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee examined government security procedures following the Cold War. Committee deliberations on this subject were also influenced by the Bush administration’s desire to replace Executive Order (EO) 12556 issued by President Reagan in 1983 with a unified information security system applicable to foreign government agencies and private industry.

Witnesses testifying before the committee include CIA Office of Public and Agency Information Director Gary Foster, then-House Foreign Relations Committee Chair Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-IN), Congressional Research Service American government specialist Fredrick Kaiser, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor of Science, Technology and National Security Theodore Postol, and Nina Sewart, the deputy secretary of defense for counterintelligence and security countermeasures.

An appendix features articles and other information on federal security classification including EO 12356.


Conflict between national security and individual freedoms has been an important element in American political and constitutional history. A recent manifestation of this conflict was the Clinton administration’s efforts to issue a federal encryption standard known as the Clipper Chip in order to facilitate electronic surveillance of telephone network modifications by intelligence and law enforcement agencies. The Clipper Chip received significant opposition from a variety of sources and is the subject of this 3 May 1994 hearing.

Witnesses appearing before the Science Committee’s Subcommittees on Technology, Environment and Aviation include FBI Special Agent James Kalistratos, Clifton Brooks, special assistant to the director of the National Security Agency; Ray Kramer, deputy director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST); University of Pennsylvania telecommunications systems professor David Farber;


Former CIA Director James Woolsey is featured witness. Principal committee questioners are Rep. Dan Glickman (D-KS) and Rep. Larry Combest (R-TX). Areas of danger Woolsey sees for U.S. security interests include North Korea, the future of Russia, Ukraine, and other former Soviet republics, Iran, Iraq, Libya, nuclear proliferation, narcotics trafficking, and ethnic strife in the former Yugoslavia. Woolsey also emphasizes the intelligence community facing the twin challenges of modernizing in an era of personnel and resource constraints.

National Security Politics


Conflict between the presidency and Congress over national security policy has been a historical and ongoing factor in American political life. This collection of essays examines various aspects of this conflict in three broad areas: dividing constitutional powers, the evolution of the presidency, and the constitution and foreign policy.

Specific topics covered include foreign policy and congressional/presidential relations, the power of the purse, presidential powers and national security, presidential transitions and national security issues, and the rise of a “presidential branch” of government. Additional essays confront the War Powers Act, the legitimacy of a congressional national security role, economics and foreign policy, the constitutional foundations of nuclear defense policy, legal and judicial facets of national security, and the constitutionality of strategic planning.


Presented is a detailed congressional assessment of the military’s Bottom-Up Review (BUR) from hearings on 1 and 22 March 1994. The 1 March hearing examined Joint Chiefs of Staff planning for the BUR while the 22 March hearing dealt with the impact of this report.

Witnesses appearing before the committee include retired Admiral Samuel Regenstein, the former commander-in-chief (CINC) of the U.S. Atlantic Command; Eliot Cohen of Johns Hopkins University’s School for Advanced International Studies; Rear Admiral Francis W. Lacroix of the secretary of defense’s joint staff; Vice Admiral T. Joseph Lopez, the deputy chief of naval operations for resources warfare requirements and assessments; Arlington Institute President John L. Peterson; Russell E. Travers from the Defense Intelligence Agency; and retired Admiral Carlisle Trost, the former chief of naval operations.


The purpose of this 9 January 1991 hearing was to consider House Concurrent Resolution 1, whose purpose was to achieve congressional authorization of any U.S. military action against Iraq. Principal witnesses were Representatives Charles Bennett (D-FL) and Richard Durbin (D-IL).


This series of hearings in May 1992 examines issues likely to influence U.S. foreign policy in the post-Cold War era.

Witnesses appearing before the committee include some of the primary foreign policymakers of this period. Those presenting testimony include former Secretaries of Defense Harold Brown, Clark Clifford, and James Schlesinger, former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, former presidential National Security Advisors Richard Allen, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and McGeorge Bundy, and former CIA Directors William Colby and Stansfield Turner.

Topics discussed by committee members and witnesses include defining threats to U.S. security, possible contemporary foreign policy analogies to the post-WWII War 1 era, U.S. policy toward Crissna, restructuring the U.S. foreign aid budget, U.S. leader-
ship is shaping international security, restructuring the
ABM Treaty, U.S. policy toward ethnic disputes in new
nations, and multiple other subjects.

U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Rela-
tions. The Peace Powers Act (S.S) and the National
Security/Revitalization act (H.R. 7). Washington, DC:
This 21 March 1995 hearing examines possible
effects of the proposed Peace Powers and National
Security/Revitalization acts on U.S. policy toward
United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Individuals testifying include Permanent U.S.
Representative to the United Nations Madeleine
Albright, former Tennessee Senator and White House
Chief of Staff Howard Baker, Senator Robert Dole (R-
KS), Marine Corps Lt. Colonel Robin Higgins, Jeanne
Kirkpatrick of the American Enterprise Institute, and
Foreign Policy editor Charles Maynes.

U.S. General Accounting Office. Bottom-Up Review:
Analysis of Key DOD Assumptions. Washington, DC:
GPO, 1995. SuDocs no.: GA 1.13: NSIAD-95-56. km;
0546-D. 69p.
This is an analysis of the Defense Department’s
“Bottom-Up Review” of anticipated national military
requirements. The report findings conclude that the
defense department failed to completely analyze its
assumptions about force availability and enhancement,
supporting capabilities, and the funding required for
the two-conflict strategy espoused in the “Bottom-Up
Review.”

Peacekeeping
National Defense University. Institute for National
Strategic Studies. Peace Support Operations and the
U.S. Military. Denise J. Quinn, ed. Washington, DC:
The use of U.S. military forces in peacekeeping
operations is areas such as Somalia, Haiti, and
the former Yugoslavia remains a source of significant
debate and controversy. Such controversy has been
augmented by disagreement over whether U.S. forces
should participate in United Nations peacekeeping
operations under the command of non-American
officers.

This collection of essays by U.S. and foreign
military officers, a member of Congress, and U.S.
policymakers examines various military and public
policy aspects of peacekeeping. Essay topics address
peacekeeping implications for the U.S. military, the
U.S. military role in a multilateral peacekeeping
framework, international military officers’ perspectives
coping support operations, peacekeeping in Europe’s
Partnership for Peace, assessment of a proper U.S. role
in peacekeeping by Senator John McCain (R-AZ), crisis
management in the former Yugoslavia, and peacekeep-
ing in the western hemisphere, Europe, Africa, and
the Middle East.

National Defense University. Peacekeeping. Peace-
keeping and Coalition Warfare: The Future of the
United Nations: Proceedings of a Conference Co-
sponsored by National Defense University and Norwich
University. Fairborn L. Mikkati, ed. Washington, DC:
The end of the Cold War has seen the re-emer-
gence of instability, ethnic conflict, and rational
desintegration on a global scale. These new realties
and the inability of the United States and other major
powers to impose unilateral peace make coalition and
United Nations peacekeeping efforts increasingly
important. This document represents the proceedings
of a conference on peacekeeping and peacekeeping
consisting of policymakers, scholars, and defense
experts. Presentation topics include the influence of
the information revolution on military decisionmaking,
increasing demands on reduced fiscal resources and
military forces, empowering the United Nations with
combat instead of peacekeeping forces, French peace-
keeping efforts, command and control in multilateral
peacekeeping operations, advocacy of imposing inter-
national law and order standards, and gaps between
peacekeepers and war and the implications of these gaps
for U.S. military forces. Other issues addressed include
the legal dilemma of humanitarian intervention, naval
aspects of an expanded military role, geography’s
importance in peacekeeping operations, conditions in
Operation Desert Storm, nuclear proliferation, and
a historical analysis of the Axis alliance during World
War II.

U.S. Congress. House Committee on Armed Services.
The Impact of Peacekeeping on Army Personnel
16-04795-2. 151p.
This 27 October 1993 hearing examines the effect of
peacekeeping on army personnel requirements in
light of the Clinton administration’s Bottom-Up Review
calling for U.S. military forces to have the personnel
to win two simultaneous major regional conflicts.
Witnesses appearing before the committee include
former Army Staff Senior Fellow Raoul Henri, Brig-
adier General William Bolt, the director of army force
programs integration; retired General Maxwell Thur-

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Responding to Low-Intensity Conflict Challenges contains case studies of five such conflicts by military scholars. Conflicts covered include Middle Eastern low-intensity conflicts such as Algeria, the experience of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, interethnic conflicts in Guatemala and El Salvador, African conflicts (including the former South African government's regional intervention policies), and Philippine and Indonesian responses to revolutionary political violence.


This series of essays examines the transformation of U.S. security interests from global competition with the Soviet Union to an emphasis on regional security concerns, with an opening address by General Colin Powell. Essay themes cover regional, international, and transnational aspects of U.S. foreign policy and national security. Specific subjects include post-Gulf War U.S. national security strategy in the Middle East, Northeast Asia's shifting balance of power, conflict potential in Southeast Asia and the South China Sea, and prospects for South Asian stability.

Presentations on other topics examine the strategic implications of population change, United Nations forces and regional conflicts, and environmental dimensions of national security.


Consisting of two sections, the contents of this volume feature the contributions of U.S. Air Force officers and analysts. Following an introductory overview of the emerging post-Cold War international order and conflict environment, the first section of this treatise examines challenges to U.S. security interests. Such challenges include Middle East conflict and confrontation, unresolved security issues in the former Warsaw Pact region, arms control, proliferation, and changing military sociological concerns such as the controversy over homosexuals in the military.

Possible responses to these issues are discussed and analyzed in the second section. Topics examined include regional conflict management, forecasting military technological needs, military responses in nonpolitical conflicts, twenty-first-century air theory, economic warfare, developing military assets in space, and conflict termination.


This report examines various challenges to U.S. national security interests by a variety of scholars. Contents include an overview of the current international- strategic setting and examination of security issues in geographic regions such as the Middle East, Europe, and elsewhere. Other topics discussed include the role of oceans in international security, the increasing number of countries possessing mass destruction weapons, U.S. force structures, arms transfer and export controls, information technologies, peace operations, transnational threats, and economics.


This 8 February 1994 hearing examines the civil war in Bosnia and possible U.S. responses to this conflict. Witnesses appearing before the commission include Refugees International President Lionel A. Rosenblat, Kemal Kurspahan, the editor of Sarajevo newspaper Ostobodjenje, and former Assistant Secretary of Defense Leonard Sullivan, Jr.

The appendix features opening statements by commission members and selected witnesses along with the report of commission member Representative Frank Wolf (R-VA) on his January 1994 trip to Bosnia.


U.S. participation in United Nations operations in Somalia became particularly controversial as U.S. peacekeeping forces suffered casualties there in 1993. This 21 October 1993 hearing examines the Clinton
administration's 13 October 1993 report to Congress on the administration's Somalia policy.

Witnesses testifying before the committee include former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs R. L. Armitage; American University law professor Tom Farer; Lt. General Robert B. Johnston the marine corps deputy chief of staff for manpower and reserve affairs; F. Andy Messing, the executive director of the National Defense Council Foundation; and Ambassador Mohamed Saloul of the International Development Center.


These series of hearings from February-April 1990 before the committee's Defense Policy Panel examine national security issues in light of recent eastern European political transformations.

Issues covered by these hearings include the B-2 bomber, future contingency force requirements, technical stockpiling and the proper defense industrial base, strategic modernization and arms control, U.S. power projection, declining overseas bases and defense resources, and the status of the Soviet military.

Multiple witnesses testifying during these hearings include Martin Marietta Chair Norman Augustine, General Accounting Office National Security and International Affairs Division Assistant Comptroller General Frank C. Conahan, Defense Department Assistant Secretary for International Security Policy Stephen J. Hadley, former Navy Secretary John Lehman, Stephen Meyer of the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chair General Colin Powell.


This series of December 1990 hearings examines the U.S. Persian Gulf policy in light of events since Iraq's 2 August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Witnesses testifying during these hearings include Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, former U.S. Representative to the United Nations Jean Kirkpatrick, William Quandt of the Brookings Institution, former Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Joseph Sisco, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Webster.

The transcript also includes essays by committee chair Les Aspin (D-WI) on the role of sanctions in securing the U. S. Persian Gulf interests, diplomatic achievement of interests of the United States in this area, and the consequences of military action in the Persian Gulf.


Transcripts of the House Armed Services Committee hearings between February and June 1991 examine various national security issues. Topics addressed include the fairness of the all-volunteer military, Patriot missile performance in Operation Desert Storm and its visible implications for the Strategic Defense Initiative, high technology equipment performance in Desert Storm, the military reform agenda after Desert Storm, and the sustainability and recruiting of the all-volunteer force.

Principal witnesses include Doug Sandow of the CATO Institute, Harvard University Public Policy Professor Albert Carasese, Defense Department Comptroller Sean O'Keefe, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and additional military personnel, policymakers, and scholars.


Primary subcommittee members testifying include committee chair Representative Ike Skelton (D-MO) and ranking member Representative Joe Baca (D-AZ). Witnesses appearing before the committee were Rear Admiral Dennis C. Blair, the deputy director for force structure and resources force structure from the Joint Chiefs of Staff Resources and Assessment Directorate, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Frank Kelso, Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill McPeak, Marine Corps Commandant Carl E. Mundy, Jr., and Army Chief of Staff General Gordon R. Sullivan.


These 25-26 May 1993 hearings examined foreign policy and military implications of increased U.S. military involvement in Bosnia.

Individuals testifying before the committee included retired Army General John Galvano, retired — POST-COLD WAR NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY —
Canadian Major General Lewis Mackenzie, the former commander of United Nations forces in Sarajevo; Daniel T. Plesheuer, the director of the British American Security Information Council; and Susan Woodward of the Brookings Institution.


Witnesses appearing before the committee included Zbigniew Brzezinski of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, former House Foreign Affairs Committee Chair Dane Fussell (D-FL), then-CIA Director James Woolsey, Leonard Spector of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Thomas Cochran from the Natural Resources Defense Fund.


This background paper assesses future U.S. military needs. Topics covered include the post-World War II security environment and the evolution of American military doctrine. Additional topics covered include U.S. national security objectives and policies, the future global security environment, and choices for reaching national security objectives including determining the size of threat, U.S. force readiness, allied interdependence, and weapons performance.

Incorporated in this report are statistics on major national military budgets, active armed forces personnel, and an inventory of countries producing military weapons.


The 1-23 February 1994 joint hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees examine the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in light of events in Bosnia and prospects for NATO expansion into eastern Europe.

Individuals testifying include Lt. General Daniel Christman, the U.S. representative to the NATO Military Committee; U.S. Ambassador to NATO Robert Hunter; Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Stephen Oxman; Defense Department Undersecretary for Policy Frank Quinn; retired Army General John Galvin; former U.S. Ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation Max Kampelman; and former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger.

An appendix lists questions submitted to selected witnesses by committee members and answers to those questions.


U.S. participation in Somalia peacekeeping operations produced a number of contentious issues including whether U.S. forces should serve under the United Nations command.

These 19-20 October 1993 hearings saw members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee grapple with this and other issues surrounding U.S. military activity in this strife-torn African nation. Witnesses appearing before the committee include Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff, Under Secretary of Defense Walter Socolme, and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright.

An appendix features written responses to questions from committee members by Tarnoff and Albright.


This report examines Chinese military modernization efforts and how they compare with other Asian nations. Principal findings reveal that China is slowly changing its military force structure; that the Persian Gulf War demonstrated the obsolescence of Chinese military equipment and doctrine; and that other Asian nations are modernizing their militaries; and that China will become increasingly important in international military matters.

No Clinton administration national security policy initiative has been as controversial as its effort to lift the longstanding prohibition on homosexuals serving openly in the military. These 21-23 July 1993 hearings by the House Armed Services Committee’s Military Forces and Personnel Subcommittee examine the implications of the Clinton administration’s “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy regarding homosexuals in the armed forces. Witnesses testifying include former Defense Secretary Les Aspin, military officers such as joint Chief of Staff Chairman General Colin Powell, Defense Department General Counsel Jamie Gorelick, and constitutional law scholars Cass Sunstein and David Schubert of the University of Chicago and St. Mary’s University law schools.


This presidential commission report covers the roles of women in the armed forces including serving in combat. Opening with a transmittal letter to former President Bush, the initial section lists issues such as fitness/wellness standards, basic training standards, parental and family policies, combat roles for women, and conscription along with commission recommendations over appropriate female participation in these areas.

Subsequent sections feature alternative commissioner views on some of the aforementioned subjects and appendices such as the statute establishing this commission, current laws and policies regarding female armed forces assignment, panel fact-finding research results, opinion polls, fact-finding trips, meeting agendas, witness list, and commissioner biographies.

Weapons Systems


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INTERNET SOURCES

Increasing quantities of U.S. government information are being disseminated by the Internet with this international series of networks representing, in some cases, the only means by which growing amounts of government information are disseminated. This enhanced dissemination of information via Internet is also applicable to national security policy and strategy publications compiled by various branches of the armed services. One useful source for current legislative and regulatory information on military affairs is the Government Printing Office’s GPO Access database. Consisting of the Federal Register, Congressional Record, General Accounting Office reports, and numerous other important information sources, GPO Access can be reached through many federal depository library gateways nationwide including Purdue University’s THORplus World Wide Web site <http://thorplus.lib.purdue.edu/gpo/>.

Other U.S. government military policy and strategy publications available on Internet include the following.

Armed Service Branches


Broad topical coverage focuses on current air force operations, maintaining combat readiness, shaping the future air force personnel support, and taxpayert obligations. Issues addressed within these areas include combat training, global mobility, space launch, joint flight training, managing deployment stress, quality initiatives, and industry partnerships.


Included are detailed descriptions of twenty-first-century anny force structure visions and assessments, including a letter from Army Chief of Staff General Gordon R. Sullivan and Secretary of the Army Togo D. West, Jr. Report sections address the components of the twenty-first-century army, factors influencing that force’s development, current army policy development initiatives, and assessment of Force XXI’s components.


This annual overview of marine corps strategy, includes comments by Marine Corps Commandant Carl E. Mundy, Jr., chapters focused on the marines as a force for certainty in unpredictable times, marine concepts and issues, strategies, current operations, major acquisition programs, and a fiscal resources overview.

Subjects covered in greater detail within these parameters include the future of naval warfare, marine corps readiness and infrastructure, counterror operations, military support to civil authority, aviation combat element programs, and various marine corps budget programs.

Appendices feature marine organizational charts along with pertinent abbreviations and acronyms.

Security Issues


These documents emanate from a 1993 directive from then-Air Force Chief of Staff General Merrill A. McPeak to identify space technologies and systems enabling U.S. maintenance of air and space military superiority. Spacecast 2020 is a series of reports by various air force commands on issues involved in achieving these objectives.

Contents of the introduction include speeches by General McPeak on ensuring technological pre-eminence and information infrastructure construction.

The principal feature of Spacecast 2020 consists of a four-volume technical report. Volume I contains writings examining topics such as space traffic control, rapid space force reconstitution, projecting information power in peace and war, twenty-first-century navigation and data fusion, and achieving military supremacy in space through offensive and defensive measures.

Topics addressed in subsequent volumes include force application, counterforce weather control, and characteristics of future information demand systems for joint warfighting forces.


This July 1994 publication presents practical guidance for U.S. military personnel engaged in operations other than military combat.
Principal chapters provide guidance on appropriate tactics, techniques, and procedures for situations other than war and preventative medical procedures. Issues covered within these parameters include checkpoint guidelines, installation security, negotiation, soldier discipline, personal hygiene, communicable diseases, potable water, heat injuries, and field sanitation.

An appendix features checklists for airfield security, roadblock priority intelligence requirements, base defense plans, and paroling.


This document represents the proceedings of a 13-14 March 1995 conference by the Marshall Center and National Endowment for Democracy on democratic military forces after the Cold War and civil-military relations in developing countries and the post-communist world.

Noted military affairs scholar Samuel P. Huntington (Harvard University) presented the keynote address. Topics discussed include the post-Cold War missions of democratic military forces as well as civil-military relations in developing and formerly communist nations.

**Weapons Systems**


This document provides an overview of U.S. efforts to combat global ballistic missile threats to national security. Areas covered include ground-based interceptors and radar, battle management command, control, and communications, and space-based infrared systems. It also provides estimated deployment timetables for these respective systems.


Presented is an overview of U.S. theater missile defense program components designed to combat shorter-range tactical ballistic missiles. Specific features and weapons systems covered include the Hawk air defense system, Patriot missile, navy area defense, theater high-altitude area defense system, medium extended air defense system, boost-phase interceptors, and system test and evaluation.


This report covers plans for the development, production, and support of future strike weapon systems for the navy, marine corps, air force, and allied nations.

An introductory chapter outlines the purpose, direction, and scope of the Joint Advanced Strike Technology (JAST) program. Later chapters cover JAST management issues, program affordability, integration and analysis, program requirements, technology, program protection and security, and budgetary resources.

Appendices feature integrated master plan architecture, important technology building block schedules and milestones, investment strategy, and broad agency announcement contract awards.

**NOTES**


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--- BERT CHAPMAN ---
everything into consideration, users should become familiar with the data by using the DCED gopher, and then use the other services for more current data and trade leads. The whole question of how budget cuts are going to affect the collection, time series integrity, and archivability of the data influence file suppliers. Other challenges, such as how to handle large work-sheet programs, are being addressed by Peeper and Business Cycle Indicators (BCI) Data Manager. One certainty is that anyone needing economic data or trade leads should always try the Economic Bulletin Board in whatever form.

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6. A National Security Strategy, i.
