StratCom in Context: The Hidden Architecture of U.S. Militarism

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Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space

“StratCom: The Most Dangerous Place on the Face of the Earth”

April 11 – 13, 2008
Omaha, Nebraska
Our Mission:
Provide the nation with global deterrence capabilities and synchronized DoD effects to combat adversary weapons of mass destruction worldwide. Enable decisive global kinetic and non-kinetic combat effects through the application and advocacy of integrated intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR); space and global strike operations; information operations; integrated missile defense and robust command and control.

United States Strategic Command: http://www.stratcom.mil/
US Military Troops and Bases Around the World, 2002


http://dusteye.files.wordpress.com/2007/03/usmilitarymap.jpg
Unified Combatant Commands
(6 geographic and 4 functional)

- United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM)
- United States Africa Command (AFRICOM)
- United States Central Command (CENTCOM)
- United States European Command (EUCOM)
- U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM)
- U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM)
- U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM)
- U.S. Joint Forces Command (JFCOM)
- U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)
- United States Strategic Command (STRATCOM)

Wikipedia summaries are abstracted from information available from the United States Department of Defense at http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/unifiedcommand/
Map of the United States Unified Combatant Commands. Map reflects 2002 move of Syria and Lebanon to USCENTCOM; does not show USAFRICOM as announced in February 2007.

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United States Strategic Command: http://www.stratcom.mil/
“America must not ignore the threats gathering against us. Facing clear evidence of peril, we cannot wait for the final proof – the smoking gun – that could come in the form of a mushroom cloud.”

- President Bush outlines Iraqi Threat, 10/7/02

President Bush Outlines Iraqi Threat
Remarks by the President on Iraq
Cincinnati Museum Center - Cincinnati Union Terminal
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 2002
WASHINGTON -- One year after President Bush labeled Iraq, Iran and North Korea the "axis of evil," the United States is thinking about the unthinkable: It is preparing for the possible use of nuclear weapons against Iraq.

At the U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM) in Omaha and inside planning cells of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, target lists are being scrutinized, options are being pondered and procedures are being tested to give nuclear armaments a role in the new U.S. doctrine of "preemption."

According to multiple sources close to the process, the current planning focuses on two possible roles for nuclear weapons:

- attacking Iraq facilities located so deep underground that they might be impervious to conventional explosives;
- thwarting Iraq's use of weapons of mass destruction. . .

US Military Invasions – 1796-2006

'Fighting for Freedom' -- America's Abiding Myth
By Gar Smith / The-Edge
July 27, 2006

http://www.earthisland.org/project/newsPage2.cfm?newsID=844&pageID=177&subSiteID=44
A Capabilities Based Concept: The New Triad

Cold War Triad

ICBMs

Transition

Non-nuclear and nuclear strike capabilities

New Triad

Defensive

Responsive Infrastructure

New

New

MeTerm

Far Term

The New Triad offers a portfolio of capabilities and the flexibility required to address a spectrum of contingencies
The “Old” Strategic Triad:
• Bombers
• ICBMs (InterContinental Ballistic Missiles)
• SLBMs (Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles)
The New Triad offers a portfolio of capabilities and the flexibility required to address a spectrum of contingencies.
Missile Defense Agency
US Department of Defense

Khalil Bendib, June 2, 2003
Available at www.bendib.org
The United States is far and away the global leader in military spending.

- The United States spends more than the next 45 highest spending countries in the world combined.
- The United States accounts for 48 percent of the world’s total military spending.
- The United States spends on its military 5.8 times more than China, 10.2 times more than Russia, and 98.6 times more than Iran.
- The United States and its strongest allies (the NATO countries, Japan, South Korea and Australia) spend $1.1 trillion on their militaries combined, representing 72 percent of the world’s total.
