



Pentagon Briefing

September 28, 2001

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The War Against Terrorism

➤ The U.S. Military: The Right Tools at the Right Time & Place

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, Media Availability, September 27, 2001, from the Pentagon:

"...[T]o characterize the Administration's approach as measured I think would be correct. It is. We are determined to try to do this right, to put in place the capabilities and the architectures and the process that will enable us to proceed in an orderly way over a sustained period of time. We're trying to help the world understand what it is this is about, and it's new for them as well. And my impression is that you're right, we're not leaping into this, we're moving into it in a measured way."

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Henry H. Shelton, Media Availability, September 27, 2001, from the Pentagon:

"If I could just add to that, Mr. Secretary, I -- from a military standpoint, you know, it is very easy, when you're faced with a crisis, to default automatically to the military, because we can move fast and we can do things that will show up well in the television or in a newspaper. On the other hand, if you really want to be effective, you have to understand that in some situations, such as the one that this country's faced with now, we have a lot of tools, and we'll be much more effective if we bring it all together and apply it at the enemy's center of gravity... as a multifaceted, multidimensional [approach], because that's what it's going to take over time. And so not overreacting and going after it with just the military, in my military opinion, is the right way to do it.

"...[T]he effectiveness of a campaign against terrorism is best when you use all the tools available to you at the appropriate time and at the appropriate place. And that's what this government plans to do."

➤ Self-Defense: Rules of Engagement in the War Against Terrorism

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, Media Availability, September 27, 2001, from the Pentagon:

"[T]here are rules of engagement -- a number of types of rules of engagement. It is not one set of rules of engagement, and they vary from circumstance to circumstance and from time to time and depending on the situation. If you think about it, almost always, rules of engagement in our history have been with a full appreciation of the fact that an individual service member's life might be at risk, that in fact they needed the ability of self-defense. So rules of engagement were fashioned, have been historically fashioned, when a uniformed service member is at risk, to allow a degree of leeway for them to protect themselves and to protect the people and the installations that they're there to protect.

"The situation that occurred on the 11th was quite the opposite. The people in the armed services were not at risk. It was the people in the aircraft that were at risk....

"And what happened was that General Shelton and I sat down and fashioned rules of engagement that we believed were appropriate, communicated with the CINCs that were involved, and provided them to the President with our recommendation, which he accepted."

➤ **The War Against Terrorism: A Just War**

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, Media Availability, September 27, 2001, from the Pentagon:

"The President, of course, has made clear that the [September 11] attacks were not just acts of terror. They were acts of war, military strikes against the United States of America. For most of our history, combat has been something that has been largely taken place on foreign soil. These strikes were the first on American soil since the Second World War, and the first attack on our capital by a foreign enemy since the War of 1812. These assaults have brought the battlefield home to us. I have every confidence that our armed forces and all the dedicated men and women of the Department of Defense are ready to meet the challenges ahead."

President George W. Bush, Address to Joint Session of Congress, September 20, 2001, from the Capitol:

"Afghanistan's people have been brutalized -- many are starving and many have fled. Women are not allowed to attend school. You can be jailed for owning a television. Religion can be practiced only as their leaders dictate. A man can be jailed in Afghanistan if his beard is not long enough.

"The United States respects the people of Afghanistan -- after all, we are currently its largest source of humanitarian aid -- but we condemn the Taliban regime. It is not only repressing its own people, it is threatening people everywhere by sponsoring and sheltering and supplying terrorists. By aiding and abetting murder, the Taliban regime is committing murder.

Statement of 16 Muslim and American Sikh Leaders following meeting with President Bush, September 26, 2001, from the White House:

"We Arab American and American Muslim leaders, who have just completed a meeting with President Bush, wish to thank the President and his administration for setting a tone of unity, resolve, and respect.

"We once again condemn these horrific acts, express our sincerest condolences to the victims' families, and join with all Americans in pledging our full support for the President at this critical time in his efforts to establish peace and justice in the world."

- The United States is the largest donor of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people. In 2001, through a variety of government agencies outside DoD, the U.S. has contributed \$176 million for assistance including food, water, health care, sanitation, housing, and disease control. There has been no DoD aid to Afghanistan in the past 6 years.
- To countries other than Afghanistan, the United States has contributed the following assistance since 1996, including:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Type of Assistance</u>
Bangladesh	Medical supplies
Bosnia	Medical & school supplies
Cambodia	Tools, books, medical supplies, clothing, water containers, cots, vehicles
Ethiopia	Vehicles, generators, disaster preparedness assessment, medical training, veterinary civic assistance
Macedonia	Medical equipment, vehicles, school supplies
Indonesia	Shelter material, medical consumables, clothing
Jordan	Hospital and school supplies, ambulance, medical training
Kazakhstan	Vehicles, site equipment, shelters, hospital upgrade
Kenya	Medical supplies, disaster preparedness assessment
Lebanon	Medical equipment, school and office supplies
Morocco	Medical and school supplies, vehicles
Oman	Medical supplies
Pakistan	Medical supplies, sleeping bags, cold weather clothing, blankets, cots, beds;
Philippines	Medical equipment and supplies
Turkey	Medical equipment
Uzbekistan	Disaster preparedness assessment
West Bank	Medical equipment

➤ **The QDR: A new strategy for America's defense.**

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, Media Availability, September 27, 2001, from the Pentagon:

“...[T]he world has changed...we can no longer count on future wars being waged safely in their regions of origin. I have every confidence that our armed forces and all the dedicated men and women of the Department of Defense are ready to meet the challenges ahead.”

- The Quadrennial Defense Review embraces uncertainty and contends with surprise, extends America's influence and preserves America's security, and transforms the force to quickly & decisively confront the threats of the 21st Century.
- While it's impossible to predict where or when we will be threatened, we can anticipate how:
 - Terrorist attacks conducted on a massive scale against our citizens and communities;
 - Weapons and tactics to deny US access to distant bases or theaters of operation;
 - Nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and their various means of delivery, which can hold populations hostage to blackmail or intimidation and undercut the conventional strength of our forces.
- The QDR charts a new course for a strong defense – one in which forces are, faster, more lethal and prepared to counter the asymmetrical threats to our security.
- The plan we present to the President and the Congress will provide the roadmap necessary to initiate a sustained process for transforming America's military to meet the challenges that lie ahead.



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- **The QDR establishes a new strategy for America's defense.**
 - Embraces uncertainty and contends with surprise.
 - Extends America's influence and preserves America's security.
 - Transforms the force to quickly and decisively confront the threats of the 21st Century.

- **The world has changed, and America must prepare now for the new and different threats to our security at home and abroad.**
 - While it's impossible to predict where or when we will be threatened, we can anticipate *how*:
 - Terrorist attacks on our citizens and communities;
 - Advanced conventional weapons to deny US access to distant bases or theaters of operation;
 - Missiles and other weapons of mass destruction to hold populations hostage to blackmail or intimidation.

 - These threats are:
 - Increasing – to include special operations forces and weapons of mass destruction.
 - Evolving – nations are arming themselves with advanced technology systems and integrated capabilities clearly designed to counter current military capabilities.
 - Accelerating -- attacks will be faster and shorter because success will depend on achieving objectives before the U.S. or its allies can react.

- **We must transform U.S. forces, capabilities, and institutions to extend America's advantages well into the future.**
 - The QDR charts a new course for a strong defense that is smarter, faster, and prepared to counter the asymmetrical threats to our security.

 - Reshapes the military from a threat-based force to a capabilities-based force to better defend against non-traditional threats.

 - Fields a force capable of defeating an adversary quickly and decisively, and makes uncertainty the centerpiece of U.S. defense planning.

 - Offers a portfolio of U.S. military capabilities selected, developed, and sustained to help us prevail against current threats and dissuade potential adversaries from developing dangerous new capabilities.

➤ **The development and deployment of U.S. forces and capabilities will be founded on four key goals:**

- Assuring allies and friends of U.S. resolve and capability to fulfill its military commitments.
- Dissuading adversaries from undertaking programs or operations that threaten US interests or those of allies and friends.
- Deterring aggression and coercion by deploying forward the capabilities necessary to swiftly defeat attacks and impose severe penalties for aggression.
- Decisively defeating any adversary if deterrence fails.

➤ **The QDR provides a roadmap for the President and Congress to chart a new course for the transformation of America's military in the century ahead.**

- We consulted extensively with friends and allies about how to best move beyond the Cold War and prepare together for the threats we will all face in the century ahead.
- Within the Department of Defense, we initiated an unprecedented process of study and review to determine how our armed forces might best be arranged to meet the threats of the 21st Century.
- We produced a strategy guidance and are now in the process of testing it against a variety of models and scenarios.
- The plan we present to the President, the National Security Council, and the Congress will provide the roadmap necessary to chart a new course for the transformation of America's military in the century ahead.



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The War on Terrorism

➤ **This is a Broad-based Effort That Will Take Time**

- This is a new world, and we face a new kind of threat.
- The terrorist network is fostered, and facilitated and financed by states, non-governmental organizations, businesses and corporations.
- Ours is not just a military operation but a broad-based government effort.
- We will target the political, diplomatic, economic, and financial interests of terrorists and those who harbor them.
- Today, the President directed the first strike in the war on terrorism by:
 - ordering US banks to freeze the assets of individuals or groups that serve as fronts for terrorist activities, and prohibiting US citizens or companies from doing business with them;
 - asking foreign financial institutions to freeze or block terrorist access to funds in foreign accounts;
 - directing Treasury to freeze the assets and transactions of foreign banks in the US if they do not; and
 - establishing a foreign terrorist asset tracking center to identify and investigate the financial infrastructure of international terrorist networks.

➤ **We Are Positioning Our Forces Around the World**

- We are positioning our forces and arranging our capabilities around the globe to carry out the President's directives.
- States that have sponsored, harbored, or assisted terrorists over the years must now decide how they will behave from this day forward.

➤ **The Mission Will Determine the Coalition**

- Every nation has different circumstances and will participate in different ways.
- The mission will determine the coalition; the coalition will not determine the mission.
- We have been pleased by the very positive response from around the world.
- The United Arab Emirates' recent decision to cut off relations with the Taliban is a victory.

➤ **We Continue to Face a Range of Asymmetric Threats**

- Countries that have sponsored terrorism for years are countries also have active chemical and biological warfare programs.
- They are in close contact with terrorist networks around the world.
- We recognize the danger and will work to re-energize the worldwide effort to reduce the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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The War on Terrorism

➤ Measured and Steady Manner

- This is a new type of conflict for the United States.
- We are moving in a measured and purposeful manner, gathering information and preparing the appropriate courses of action.
- This will not be a single news event, but a long-term, broad-based campaign to go after the terrorist problem at its roots.
- It will not be quick and it will not be easy.

➤ Terrorists Don't Function in a Vacuum; They Function in a Country

- Terrorists do not function in a vacuum; they work, train, and plan in countries.
- They do not have high-value targets, but the countries that support them and give them sanctuary do.
- There will continue to be terrorist acts unless we deal with their network.
- One of the ways to do that is to drain the swamp in which they live.
- Countries that foster and facilitate terrorism cannot be tolerated.

➤ We Choose Freedom

- We have a choice: We can change the way we live by denying our citizens their freedom, or we can change the way *they* live. We choose the later.
- We intend to put terrorists on the defensive – to disrupt their networks and remove their sanctuaries and support.

➤ Our Adversaries Face a United Front

- There is a quiet anger in this country.
- America is unified; Congress is unified; and the world community is increasingly unified.
- We will do what's right and root out terrorism at its source, because Americans were not designed to live in fear.

➤ Strengthening the Homefront

- As President Bush has said, America's "compassionate and generous citizens have led the first phase in the war on terrorism."
- They have sustained and strengthened the homefront.

