Maritime Security and Geo-Politics: The Dialogue b/t 'Vital Interests' & 'Core Interests' amid the Game of Throne in the Pacific Century

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The Dialogue b/t 'Vital Interests' & 'Core Interests' amid the Game of Throne in the Pacific Century Outline

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- V. 2nd Thought on Competition & Cooperation in Asia-Pacific VI. Conclusion

I. Introduction: A New Cold War in the Pacific Century Mahan: "control of the sea, by maritime commerce & naval supremacy, means predominant influence in the world." Maritime Geosecurity **Politics** US global commercial interests & naval dominance gave it the incentive & the power to enforce an int'l Pax Americana in

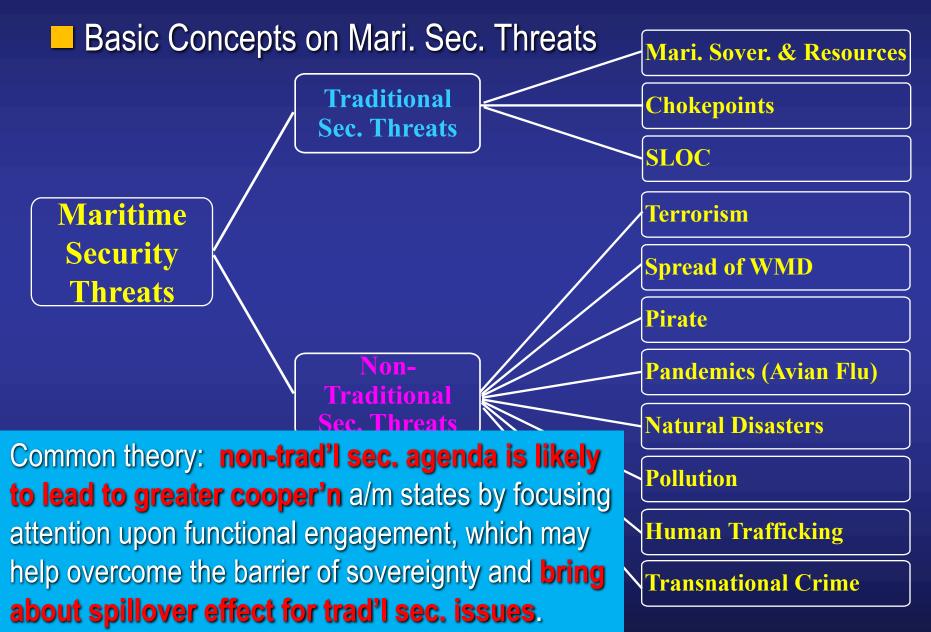
- 1991; since then, US has enshrined 'vital interests' as the foremost guidance for shaping the global sec. environment.
- By contrast, Beijing began stressing 'core interests' in the late 2000s to assure its due sec. interests in the global society.
- As China's RCEP, OBOR, & AllB assure its ascendance to the mainstay of globaliz'n, most regional countries & people are increasingly tied with China's growing core interests.

I. Introduction: A New Cold War in the Pacific Century

That China's core interests grow to cover whole Asia & Indo-Pacific renders itself the center of gravity of geo-politics in AP. \rightarrow suggests: power transition is occurring in Asia-Pacific;. highlights: struggle b/t 'vital interests' & 'core interests,' implies: destiny of regional states & people are inextricably involved in the Game of Throne in the Pacific century. In the name of mari. sec, US kicks a fashion of naval diplomacy, the efforts of which, however, converge t/w the near seas of China & suggest a new Cold-War of containing China. Whether maritime security would fall into the tool for the Game of Throne in the Pacific century is a big question for all.

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II. Maritime Security: Theories & Practices



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Latest Theory on Mari Sec. Cooper'n: in the era of globalization, Liberal Interventionism

- emphasize the use of Expeditionary Ops a/g the instabilities & conflicts in the littoral region so as to shape the int'l sec. environment
- Naval functions supported by the Expeditionary Ops such as riverine warfare, ..., maritime security cooperation, and HA/DR fall into the field of Irregular Warfare (IW), which highly overlaps with MOOTW

 MOOTW encompass the use of mili. capabilities across the range of mili. operations short of war and have become a norm of practices for mari. partnerships around the world.

II. Maritime Security: Theories & Practices

MOOTW, Sea Control, Naval Diplo., NECC, & Nat'l Agenda decision makers can use combat/noncombat MOOTW as dual tracks to shape sec. environment & serve nat'l agenda By 1991, US used "forward presence" to attain sea control of all chokepoints & oceans & create a Pax Americana. Ouring 1990s, USN pushed sea control to the littoral regions. A/f 911, TSN, GMP, CS-21, Nava Diplo.: push sea control to the rivers, harbors, and shoreline of all coastal states • US NECC (2006) is tasked to conduct IW or MOOTW for landward push of sea control & fighting deep on foreign soils. sea control: core of Maritime Strat. for serving and agenda USN's sea control = command, even battlespace dominance, which involves all dimensions of the global commons

III. Geo-Politics: Nat'l Interests at Stake & Poli. Intents **Dialogue between 'VITAL INTERESTS' and 'CORE INTERESTS' US** (QDR) Vital national interests: include preventing the emergence of a hostile regional hegemon, ensuring freedom of the seas & security of int'l SLOCs, Odeterrin & defeating aggression a/g US allies & friends. NSS: use mili. n ight unilaterally & decisively to defend V. Int. 2010, Def Sec. Dates: SCS policy echoes Vital Interests FoN & free & inhindered econ. deve. should be maintained. US opposes he use of force and actions that hinder FoN... 2011, Clinton: FoN in SCS was in the 'vital interests' of US. \rightarrow China has challenged the vital int. of the US in many ways; Warning: US would go to war w/i China to defend its vital int -> It implicitly facilitates a balancing coalition against Chira, which ultimately helps US deny power transition. 8

III. Geo-Politics: Nat'l Interests at Stake & Poli. Intents **Dialogue between 'VITAL INTERESTS' and 'CORE INTERESTS'** China's Core Interests world peace com. dvpmt Protec'n of sea lanes China's integra'n into Protc'n of blue terri. econ. globaliz'n prompts Beijing to embed sovereignty, econ/soci development secu., into world peace & CCP's common development leadership 2013 DWP ties territ. integrity, sustained econ/soci nat'l unity development closely to Mari. rights & interests prot'n of blue territorial claims, maritime rights & overseas interests & interests

III. Geo-Politics: Nat'l Interests at Stake & Poli. Intents

China's Core Interests

As China's power grows, so does its core interests.

In addi'n to claim of sovereignty o/v Taiwan, Xinjiang, & Tibet, Beijing \nearrow 'core interest areas' to cover the Yellow Sea, ECS, SCS, & even the Diaoyutais (Senkakus) waters in recent years. Term: imply China would use force to defend these interests 2015, PLAN shift its focus fm 'offshore waters defense' to the combin'n of offshore waters defense w/i open seas protection. Core interests' on the one hand entails competi'n w/i reg. stakeholders for protecting its nat'l sovereignty, blue territories, and mari. rights & interests in the near seas; on the other hand, it requires coopera'n w/i global powers for protecting shared SLOCs and overseas interests a/g non-trad. threats as well as precautions a/g potential traditional threat in the far seas. 10

III. Geo-Politics: Nat'l Interests at Stake & Poli. Intents

Dialogue between 'VITAL INTERESTS' and 'CORE INTERESTS'

Summary: Dialogue b/t 'Vital Interests' and 'Core Interests': seapower competition in China's near seas is intensifying; yet, there is still room for cooperation in the far seas.

Political Intents: 'Hegemonic stability' vs. Compelled 'Hegemonic War'

To defend its Core Interests, Beijing may be compelled to adopt the thinking of 'Hegemonic War.'

To defend its Vital Interests, Washington has been adopting the thinking of 'Hegemonic Stability.'

Core+Cmpl Heg. War

Vital+Heg. Stab.

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Tactics & Technology: Mechanism (NECC)

IV. Strategic Maneuvering in the Asia-Pacific Region

Nat'/Def. Stra: 'Strategic Rebalancing' vs. 'Frictional Rise' Stra rebalancing': new approach to the future influence & mili. makeup for reassuring US reg. hegemony > Trump admn.: may use a new term but promise to \nearrow size of the USN fm 274 to 352 warships suggests reinforcing strategic rebalancing and containment against China • Frictional Rise': China has to undergo a dynamic period of frictions in the int'l arena to win global recognition of the fundamental interests of a mighty China. \geq does not seek head-on collision w/i existing hegemony; instead, it provides an alternative to 'peaceful dvlpment.' > shake off restric'ns imposed on C. or change the status quo. > is kind of speculative adventurism a/g stra. rebalancing.

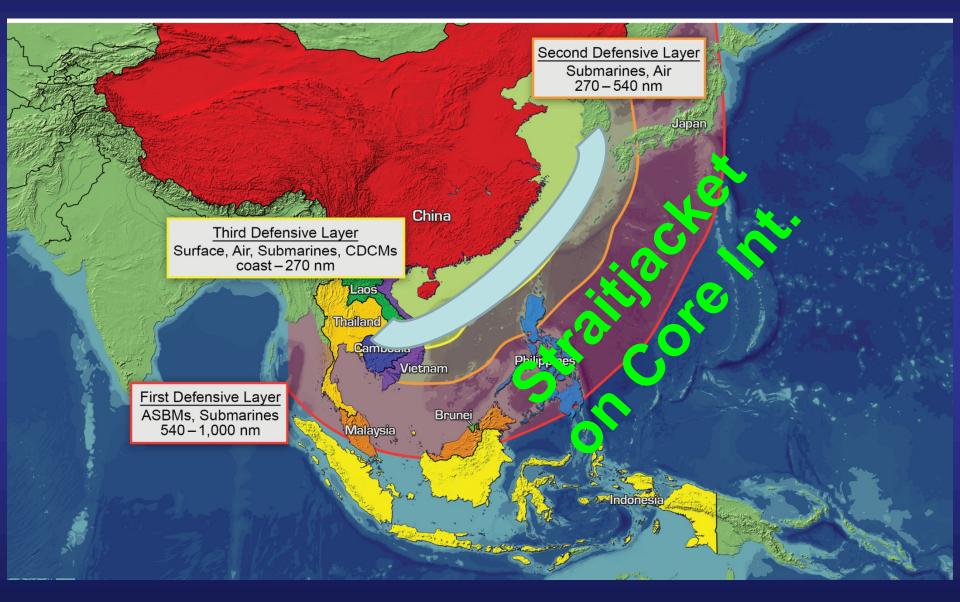
IV. Strategic Maneuvering in the Asia-Pacific Region

Nat'/Def. Stra: 'Strategic Rebalancing' vs. 'Frictional Rise' Problem: frictions could easily generate sparks, which may ignite numerous tinder-like issues such as Taiwan, Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Diaoyutais (Senkakus) waters, and deployment of THAAD in SK. Regional peace is thus laden with anxious foreboding when Beijing's increasingly self-assertive 'frictional rise' for defending core interests is answered by Washington's increasingly containing 'strategic rebalancing' for defending vital interests.



IV. Strategic Maneuvering in the Asia-Pacific Region Operational Strategy: ASB (JAM-GC) vs. A2/AD (FDCSD) • JAM-GC assure battlespace dominance fm Western Paci. to the Indian Ocean for the destruction of PLA's A2/AD. JAM-GC involve consolidating balancing coalition a/g China > Japan, Australia, Philippines, Vietnam, India, & even SK Canada, UK, France join exercises and patrols in AP US Army: playing the role of expeditionary force in EA: \geq in addi'n to mari. sec. missions such as HA/DR, > the Army is considering to erect archipelago defense, establish naval fortresses, construct US own A2/AD a/g China along 1st isl chain, so as to "turn the first island chain into a barrier Chinese forces would be unable to break through." 15

China's Defensive Layers



Source: China's Capabilities and Missions for the 21st Century

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Tactics & Technology: Mechanism (NECC)

IV. Strategic Maneuvering in the Asia-Pacific Region

Operational Strategy: ASB (JAM-GC) vs. A2/AD (FDCSD) In turn, the PLA not only articulates a "Chinese Dream of achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation," which is to 'make the country strong' by 'making the **military strong**,' but also identifies '**Force Development** in Critical Security Domains' (FDCSD) such as 'the seas & oceans,' 'outer space,' 'cyberspace,' & 'nuclear force.' Output the FDCSD seeks to counter JAM-GC and safeguard its blue territory.

Xi's 'Chinese Dream' implies a resolve to confront US military intervention in maritime territorial deputes for defending blue territory for sustained eco./sec. evipmt.

V. 2nd Thought on Competition & Cooperation in AP

- Struggle b/t JAM-GC & FDCSD highlights the brewing military conflicts & even use of nuclear weapon in China's near seas.
- The scenario of a nuclear war in the near seas is more real if US Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Scott Swift's statement in July 2017 that he would launch a nuclear strike against China next week if President Donald Trump ordered it is juxtaposed with Pentagon's notice in 2001 about possible emergency use of nuclear weapons against China.
- Xi: 'Chinese Dream' bolstered by 'making the military strong' Trump: 'Make America Great Again' upheld by 'greatest military buildups in American history' could only make existing tinderboxes more volatile in Asia-Pacific

V. 2nd Thought on Competition & Cooperation in AP

Increasingly entrenched Beijing & Washington are dragging each other deeper in the 'Thucydides' trap' or security dilemma, involving almost all regional states and people associated w/i 'core interests' and/or 'vital interests.' Ultimate question for humankind may be: Can we escape from the nuke holocaust prepared by the Spector deep in the Hobbs Jungle in the name of maritime security? Nat'l interests have to be balanced w/i regional peace & stability, historic retrospection & introspection, and truly philanthropic passion for all people Hope: liberals with maritime expertise will introspect on what human kind needs instead of what politicians want in terms of maritime interests

VI. Conclusion

Mari. sec. may easily become an instrument of geo-politics
 In the Pacific Century, most reg. countries are inextricably involved in the Game of Throne in the name of mari secu.
 Struggle b/t 'core interests' & 'vital interests' cascades into o 'hege. stab.' ⇔ compelled 'hege. war' at nat'l policy level, o 'stra. rebalancing' ⇔ 'frictional rise' at nat'l & def. str level, o JAM-GC ⇔ A2/AD at the operational strategy level.

General public: should reflect upon the human's wellbeing as a whole, realize what interests they ultimately serve, & find a middle course to avoid a hegemonic war in the name of mari sec. amid the Game of Throne in the Paci. Cent.
 Ad: No extrm pursuit of exclusive self-interested nat'l agenda

