



Jason Guth is a junior from Peoria, Arizona and Elkridge, Maryland. He attended Howard High School where he participated in both the school band and Army JROTC detachment. He chose to attend Norwich to obtain a commission as an officer in the US Army. An International Studies major with a German minor, he is also seeking degrees in history and political science. He enjoys reading and learning about languages and different cultures. He has traveled to nine countries in the past year alone including to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and Czech Republic. After graduation, he plans to pursue a master's program in counter-terrorism in Tel Aviv, Israel.

“The growth of my education as an officer as well as student would not be possible without the generous support from the Richard S. Schultz '60 Symposium Fellowship and Mrs. Myrna Schultz, the Schultz family, and the supporters of the fellowship. The

\$2,500 grant helped me to design a project around a topic related to ‘Warfare in the 21st Century: Future Battlefields.’

My research explores the affect that a resurgent Russia has on NATO and Sweden from which this gracious and tremendous gift provided the literal foundation for all resources used by me in this endeavor. Speaking with Swedish and American military officers and academics has reinforced my belief that studying the past is the key to the future. Ideas that worked 20, 200, or even 2,000 years ago can be relevant today.

I wish to acknowledge Professor Travis Morris and his monumental patience and advice, my advisor Professor Michael Andrew editing my work and being there when I needed help. Special thanks to Professor Håkan Edström of the Swedish Defense University and Majors Walter Biner and Brad Fisher of the United States Army and Air Force, without whom I would have been lost before I even began.”



The Richard S. Schultz '60 Symposium Fellowship was established in 2017 as an endowed fund in honor of “Dick” by his wife of fifty years, Myrna L. Schultz, their children Marni and Alan, and his classmates and friends.

The fellowship enables Norwich undergraduates, from any academic discipline, the opportunity to pursue areas of inquiry and experiences that will promote and expand their understanding of the past and how it impacts the present and future. Through research, travel, and inquiry the Schultz Fellow and faculty advisor will offer perspectives for us to face the future with better understanding and confidence.

After a wide solicitation and competitive selection process, this annual fellowship is granted by the Norwich University Peace and War Center to an undergraduate student for a single project that may involve additional Norwich undergraduate students.

2019 Richard S. Schultz '60 Symposium Fellowship



Jason Guth

“Sweden and NATO’s Future: Dealing with a Resurgent Russia”

Introduction and Project Overview

The struggle to identify the future of warfare or to predict trends in defense strategies have defined the minds and goals of military thinkers for centuries. Sweden is a country whose experiences and actions could serve as a model to other nations looking to define their national defense policy.

The goal of 2019 Richard S. Schultz '60 Fellow Jason Guth's research was to identify and describe future warfare and battlegrounds. His research project explored the effect that a resurgent Russia has on NATO and Sweden and how they prepare for the future. He traveled to Sweden to conduct interviews with Swedish military officers Kaptain Per Edling and Major Johan Danko; academics Håkan Edström, Oscar Jonsson, and Sarah Backman; and American officers Maj Brad Fisher, USAF and MAJ Walter Biner, USA. He was also privileged to be granted a tour to explore the grounds of the Military Academy Karlberg in Solna, Sweden.

Itinerary

Date	Location	Activity
July 8th	Washington, D.C.	Travel
July 9th	Frankfurt, Stockholm	Travel/Arrival in Sweden
July 10th	Stockholm	Research in Swedish War Archives
July 12th	Stockholm	Interview with Captain Per Edling, Commander of Third Naval Warfare Flotilla, Royal Swedish Navy
July 13-14	Stockholm	Exploration of both the upper and lower half of the city
July 15th	Military Academy Karlberg	Interview with Major Johan Danko, Staff Officer, Military Academy Karlberg
July 16-17	Stockholm	Research in the Swedish War Archives
July 18th	Stockholm	Interview with Oscar Jonsson, Director of Stockholm Free World Forum
July 19th	Stockholm (via phone)	Interview with Professor Håkan Edström
July 19th	Stockholm (via phone)	Interview with Major Bradley Fisher NU'08, Olmsted Scholar, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine
July 20th	Stockholm (via Skype)	Interview with Major Walter Biner, Olmsted Scholar, Swedish Defense University
July 21-22	Stockholm	Research in Swedish War Archives
July 23rd	Stockholm	Interview with Sarah Backman, Management Consultant- Cybersecurity and Crisis Management, Secana
July 24th	Stockholm, Frankfurt, Washington D.C.	Travel

Findings

Sweden's unique relationship with NATO

Sweden is the largest European nation to not have joined NATO. There are three reasons for this: Long-standing neutrality since the Napoleonic Wars. opposition to NATO membership by both the Social Democrats and the electorate. The current relationship with NATO works and there isn't a need to change the status quo.

NATO's best member

The current relationship Sweden has with NATO can be explained through an example given by a Swedish naval officer during his research in Sweden. Kaptain Per Edling called Sweden "NATO's best member" and explained that while Sweden isn't a NATO member, it trains and exercises with NATO members (with the exception of Finland). In order for Sweden to train with these countries, they need to conform to NATO doctrine, equipment, tactics, etc. Sweden acts as a member state, but receives none of the benefits of NATO membership, chief of which is the deterrence and protection factors of Article 5.



Military apprehension regarding NATO membership

Norway sends as many officers to NATO headquarters in Brussels as Sweden graduates each year across all branches of its military. Member countries send their best officers in order to ensure NATO runs smoothly and to showcase

the strength of their military. Countries with relatively small officer corps can be deprived of their best officers. It's easier for Swedish politicians and military officers to justify working directly with other Scandinavian countries or with the US since it's seen as less constricting and easier to justify to their constituents who are opposed to membership. This is because the electorate believe that Sweden has been able to handle its own defense in the past, especially during the Cold War. Finland is Sweden's closest defense partner and is more vulnerable to potential Russian aggression, yet it still has remained neutral regarding defensive alliances, which has influenced Swedish thinking.

Sweden as a model for the East?

Sweden's relationship with NATO is a potential model in terms of how Ukraine or Georgia can develop its relationship with NATO and the West while also minding Russian fear of encroachment in their traditional sphere of influence. This model allows them to assert their independence of Russian influence without provocation.

Is irregular warfare the future?

After the Cold War, NATO shifted from a deterrence model to small expeditionary-type militaries focused on special forces and other irregular forces and tactics. Russia has shifted or adapted to a form of expeditionary warfare, with their use of "little green men" in the Crimea and through their use of "separatists" in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in 2008. Sweden is on a list of nations whose territorial waters and airspace are violated by Russia.

Sweden is attempting to counter this by shifting away from an expeditionary model and back to a military based on large, conventional forces. This coincides with similar shifts in the US. Sweden has reintroduced conscription for both genders with an annual intake of 4,000 conscripts a year with plans to gradually expand. This coincides with the expansion of the Swedish army from two to four

divisions and the acquisition of *Visby* class corvettes and *Gotland* class submarines.

Close integration of civilians in the event of national defense

In addition to strengthening conventional forces, the Swedish military has also focused on integrating the civilian population and infrastructure into defense plans. Information distributed to Swedish citizens by the government states that in the event of invasion men ages 16-60 years should be prepared to be called upon to fight and that all citizens should resist and only listen to official information. The Swedish army is collecting the names of members of shooting clubs to identify conscripts with assistance or training skill as well as lists of farmers with available water tanks to use should they need to contain large forest fires.



Conclusion

Sweden is shifting back to a version of large conventional forces with the help of conscription and integration of civilians into national defense for deterrence instead of a smaller, all-volunteer military focused on expeditionary warfare. Sweden will remain outside of NATO and still cooperate and train with its members. This system of cooperation and interaction could be adapted by countries such as Ukraine and Georgia who are within the historical sphere of Russian influence but want to shift towards the west like other former eastern bloc nations.