



Future of Irregular Warfare in the Army, Part II

Last month, the Army Irregular Warfare Center (AIWC) and the Mission Command Center of Excellence (MCCoE) published an article in Small Wars Journal designed to generate discussion amongst the community of interest regarding the current and proposed definitions for irregular warfare (IW) and its proper place within joint and service doctrine. It represents an initial step within the community of interest towards refinement of the current definition and narrative and we are seeking your comments and/or concerns. Visit: <http://smallwarsjournal.com/jrnl/art/irregular-warfare-a-clear-picture-of-a-fuzzy-object>

Moreover, as we transition security responsibility in Afghanistan and the total Army force continues to capture key observations, insights and lessons-learned from the decade-plus efforts within the USCENTOCM Area of Responsibility, conventional forces (CF) and special operations forces (SOF) interdependence remains a key take-away as emphasized by our senior leaders. AIWC is currently supporting MCCoE's priority effort with respect to CF-SOF interdependence. As the Army adjusts its focus in support of Geographical Combatant Commands phase 0-1 requirements, increasing CF-SOF Interdependence, both for operations and activities that support security cooperation and new normal crisis response capabilities, remains a priority initiative in ensuring global mission success.

Gus Benton II
COL, SF
Director, Army Irregular Warfare Center

Inside this issue:

Future of Irregular Warfare Part II	1
GEN Petraeus	2
Strategic Landpower TF Research Report	2
A Guide to the QDR	3
IW and Cyber	3
Tom Clancy and IW	4
Learn from mistakes?	4
Building Better Generals	5
IW Community Events	5

Special points of interest:

- The Army's future in dealing with irregular challenges requires a coherent approach to developing DOTMLPF-P solutions and to ensure both SOF and conventional forces have all they need to plan, prepare, execute and assess future operations and activities.

Reflections on the Counter-Insurgency Era

This June, General David H Petraeus (Rtd) became the 35th recipient of the RUSI Chesney Gold Medal, awarded by RUSI to mark both his role in devising and implementing the US counter-insurgency doctrine that was used to such great effect in the campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan, and his distinguished lifetime service and contribution to international defence and security. In his acceptance speech – an edited version of which is presented here – General Petraeus reflects on the ‘Counter-Insurgency Era’ of the past decade and draws lessons for the future.

“The surge, however, did not simply entail the addition of more forces. Indeed, the most important element of the surge was the *surge of ideas*.”

“Insurgency does not appear to have gone out of style. It is, after all, among the oldest forms of warfare, and certainly remains the most prevalent. Whether triggered by domestic struggles for power and influence, ideological inspirations or ethno-sectarian differences, the outcomes of such conflicts will continue to shape the world in which we live – as the upheavals associated with the Arab Spring and the extremist challenges in Mali and the Maghreb remind us. Indeed, the significance of these and other conflicts around the world to our long-term interests should not be underestimated.”

Follow this link to read more:

<http://www.rusi.org/publications/journal/ref:A520B595DB79D4/#.Um6ibayFdpc>



Strategic Landpower Task Force Research Report By Dr. Steven Metz

21st-century security environment compels the United States to develop more effective and efficient ways to promote its national interests. This includes refining methods for developing and applying landpower. One of the most important aspects of improving American landpower is augmenting the ability of the U.S. military in the human domain of conflict.



While discussion of the human domain is new for the U.S. military, it reflects long-standing ideas. Skilled military leaders have always understood that war has both a physical and a psychological dimension. The physical dimension allows an army, navy, and air force to compel enemies and noncombatants to act in a specific way. By contrast, effects in the psychological dimension are indirect, leading both enemies and noncombatants to choose to act in a specific way, either by fear of what will happen to them if they do not or the promise of reward if they do. The two dimensions clearly overlap: physically compelling enemies to do something, or killing them, has psychological effects on anyone who observes or hears about it. But skill in one dimension does not automatically equate to success in the other.

See complete article here: <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/index.cfm/articles/STRATEGIC-LANDPOWER-TASK-FORCE/2013/10/3>

Dr. Steven Metz is Director of Research at the Strategic Studies Institute. He also serves as the research director for the Joint Strategic Landpower Task Force, and co-director of SSI's Future of American Strategy Project.

A guide to the QDR: How to meet the complex challenges of the next five years, and beyond

The following is excerpted from the Armed Forces Journal article by Joseph J. Collins

It is a tough time for Defense Department strategists and programmers. DoD will likely take a \$500 billion sequestration cut on top of an already-programmed \$500 billion program reduction. Even for the Pentagon, a trillion-dollar reduction is real money, especially when operational demands remain high and deferred modernization projects abound.



Looking out five years, the upcoming Quadrennial Defense Review will have to contend with these cuts while preserving America's military power. As usual, the services are gearing up to protect their programs. The next six months are likely to be marked by increased interservice rivalry, dampened only by the clear lesson that jointness is still king and outrageous parochialism is likely to backfire.

The Defense Department is likely to move into the QDR guided by extant studies and assessments. For example, the analysis of tradeoffs in the recent Strategic Choices and Management Review will be invaluable to those working the review. At the same time, Pentagon leaders might reflect on the foundation of policy and strategy, U.S. national interests, which will take them back to the basics.

Every nation has interests that include, in descending order of criticality: survival, physical security of the nation and its allies, prosperity and welfare, and the preservation and propagation its values. The next questions are: What are the key threats to the most important interests, and then, what are the opportunities for enhancing those interests? All of this must be assessed in light of what is known about the larger security environment.

Read the rest of the story here: <http://armedforcesjournal.com/article/14583776>

AIWC to do a four part DCO-S on Cyber

The threats from increasingly professional cyber criminals, spies and hackers are evolving to address the adoption of new technologies and platforms by governments and private-sector enterprises. Attackers are becoming more sophisticated, doing a better job of covering their tracks, splitting exploits among multiple vulnerabilities to make detection more difficult, and using platforms such as social networking not only as vectors for delivering malware, but also as resources for targeting attacks toward high-value victims. Starting in January, AIWC will be doing a four part series on DCO-S to examine cyber threats through the lens of the Irregular Warfare spectrum. Please join us.



Jan. 9 Cyber and Electro-Magnetic Activities: How US ground forces protect against cyber and electro-magnetic threats and oppose threats using cyber/EM means

For more information about these briefing, to include URLs for downloading briefing products and accessing the live recording, contact the AIWC by email at usarmy.leavenworth.cac.mbx.coin@mail.mil

“Challenges exist across a spectrum of potential conflict. Not only will the U.S. deal with the ebb tide of the war on terrorism, a major down-shifting in the war in Afghanistan, and a dizzying array of asymmetric threats, but readiness for larger conflicts demands priority attention.”

These Seminars will be recorded on DCO-S and available anytime for viewing

How Tom Clancy made the military cool again

Tom Clancy never served in the military, the intelligence community or any other part of the U.S. government. Instead, he wrote stories of submariners fighting the Cold War, infantrymen fighting the drug war, and spies and analysts looking for enemies in dark alleys and satellite photos. In doing so, the best-selling novelist not only captured the imaginations of many readers, he created a literary bridge across the civil-military divide — inspiring many, including us, to join the units and agencies he wrote about so colorfully.



The other, Phil, grew up in West Los Angeles, a part of Southern California where you were more likely to meet out-of-work actors than veterans, despite the massive defense and aerospace industry there. But it was hard to resist the pull of the military after hearing Navy stories from Grandpa and Army stories from Dad — and then reading “Red Storm Rising,” about a World War III scenario in Central Europe, and “Patriot Games,” about global terrorism. Clancy’s characters, such as the immortal Jack Ryan, also set forth a career path that seemed perfect: four years in the Marines (or the Army, in Phil’s case), followed by graduate school and a civilian career in national security.

Read more here: <http://tinyurl.com/mxeo9wv>

Tom Clancy Trivia:

A woman in Washington, DC, read his novel "The Hunt For Red October" when it was first published by the Naval Press Institute in the 1980s, and loved it so much that she gave a copy to all her friends. One of those friends was President Ronald Reagan, who stepped off Marine One with the book tucked under his arm. A reporter saw the book and asked Reagan, "What are you reading?" Reagan then held up the book so everybody could see the cover and replied, "It's a really a good yarn." After Reagan's compliment, Tom Clancy's first novel became a best seller.

One of us, Erin, grew up in suburban Kansas, where, despite nearby Fort Leavenworth, home of the Army's Combined Arms Center, and Lawrence, the setting of the Cold War shock flick “The Day After,” foreign policy and military affairs had little presence. It was hard to compete for attention with Jayhawks basketball, after all. But spy novels did — and “The Hunt for Red October” was the first spy thriller she read in elementary school. Nearly two decades later, she wrote her dissertation on intelligence in irregular warfare, taught operations and counterinsurgency to Marines, and later deployed to Afghanistan as a civilian adviser.

Can the military learn from its mistakes?

Thomas E. Ricks, a former Post reporter, is the author of five books about the U.S. military, most recently “The Generals: American Military Command From World War II to Today.”

After the Vietnam War, the U.S. Army soberly examined where it had fallen short. That critical appraisal laid the groundwork for the military’s extraordinary rebuilding in the 1970s and 1980s.

Today, after more than a decade of war in Afghanistan and Iraq, no such intensive reviews are underway, at least to my knowledge — and I have been covering the U.S. military for 22 years. The problem is not that our nation is no longer capable of such introspection. There has been much soul-searching in the United States about the financial crisis of 2008 and how to prevent a recurrence. Congress conducted studies and introduced broad legislation to reform financial regulations.

Read more at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/can-the-military-learn-from-its-mistakes/2013/10/25/ce8df7e6-3b31-11e3-b6a9-da62c264f40e_print.html



What do you think?

Can the military learn from its mistakes?

Send us an email at usarmy.leavenworth.cac.mbx.coin@mail.mil

Building Better Generals

"In *Building Better Generals* the CNAS Responsible Defense (RD) team urges policymakers and military leaders to redouble their efforts to create an "adaptive and creative officer corps" that is prepared to address a wide range of 21st Century challenges. CNAS RD Program Director, LTG David Barno, USA (Ret)., Deputy Director of Studies Dr. Nora Bensahel and Research Associates Kelley Saylor and Katherine Kidder stress that after 12 years of irregular warfare, the combination of a volatile security environment, declining defense budgets, and newly constrained U.S. military capabilities risk producing an officer corps ill-prepared for its future challenges. Thus, the authors suggest new investments in flag officer education, assignments, and evaluations to better prepare senior military officers for the fast-moving dynamics of tomorrow's world.



To read more or listen in, please follow the link: <http://www.cnas.org/building-better-generals>

We're on the Web!
[http://
 usacac.army.mil/
 cac2/AIWFG/](http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/AIWFG/)



AIWC
 Army Irregular Warfare Center

Questions or Comments -
 contact us at:

US Army Irregular Warfare Center
 804 Harrison Ave
 Fort Leavenworth, KS
 66027
 (913) 684-5196/5188

usarmy.leavenworth.cac.mbx.coin@mail.mil

<http://usacac.army.mil/cac2/coin/>

Irregular Warfare Community Events

- 7 Nov** Army IW Ctr Web-Seminar, Regionally Aligned Force Concept, HQDA G3/5/7 briefing, Defense Connect Online
- 21 Nov** Army IW Ctr Web-Seminar, RAF Lessons Learned, AIWC briefing, DCO
- 5 Dec** Interagency during drawdown: Explain JIIM environment and how it will exist up to and after 2014
- 19 Dec** Information Operations for the Afghan Elections: How Afghans are receiving information, specifically information about voting and the upcoming elections.
- 9 Jan** Army IW Ctr Web-Seminar, Cyber and Electromagnetic Activities, Army EW Proponent briefing, DCO
- 23 Jan** Army IW Ctr Web-Seminar, Chinese Cyber Warfare, Foreign Military Studies Office briefing, DCO
- 6 Feb** Army IW Ctr Web-Seminar, Cyberterrorism, National Defense University briefing, DCO
- 20 Feb** China and Water Issues

Updates to the AIWC Web-Seminar Schedule are on the AIWC AKO here: <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/40235241>

Contact the AIWC staff to obtain links for the IW Center Seminars at usarmy.leavenworth.cac.mbx.coin@mail.mil