

LTG Frederic J. Brown PhD, U.S. Army (Ret.)

Rick Brown retired from the U.S. Army in 1989 after 32 years of service in various command and staff assignments. Serving in both Cavalry and Infantry units in VietNam, he has commanded army units at virtually every level in the United States, Germany and Vietnam culminating as Chief of Armor and Cavalry, Commanding General Fort Knox for three and one half years and Commander of Fourth Army for three years.

He has served in the Office of the Army Chief of Staff, the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council Staff and in the West

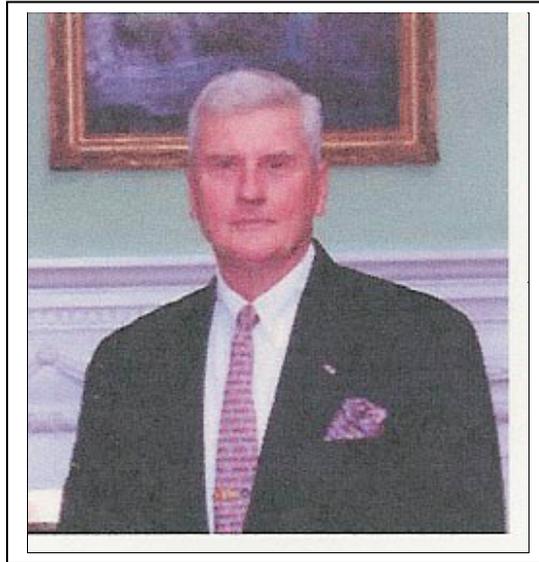
Wing White House as interim Deputy Chief of Staff to the President. After this latter 1973 Watergate-era service, he was permitted to decline further assignment to Washington.

After a BS degree from West Point and French and German study at the Language School, Lieutenant General Brown studied at the Graduate Institute in Geneva, Switzerland, as an Olmsted Scholar where he earned Licence and Doctorate degrees serving as Asst Professor, Department of Soc Sciences at West Point. He attended the National War College.

He has been a member of The International Institute of Strategic Studies since 1962; American Men of Science, Social and Behavioral Sciences, 1970; the Council on Foreign Relations since 1973, Who's Who in America since 1983 and Who's Who in the World since 2006. In 2010, he was designated a Distinguished Graduate of West Point.

Rick has published broadly: four books (*Chemical Warfare: Restraints in War*, 1968 (2nd reprint 2006); *US Army in Transition II: Landpower in the Information Age*, 1993 and twice co-authored with BG Zeb Bradford - in 1973, *US Army in Transition*-actions required to rebuild after VietNam; then in 2008, *America's Army A Model for InterAgency Effectiveness*-applying Army successes more widely; articles and numerous recent book length Papers on the use of advanced information technologies in training and leader preparation for the Institute for Defense Analyses (1991, 93,99,00,02,04,06). He wrote and produced a video on the history of the Army from Vietnam to Desert Storm -"All That We Could Be" 2002-distributed in an AUSA Edition for national viewing.

As the Chief of Armor and Cavalry from 1983 to 1986, he was deeply involved in rebuilding American armored forces prior to Desert Storm, particularly the application of expanding information capabilities. He established the conceptual requirements for Battlefield Management Systems now identified as



"digitization" Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and below (FBCB2) and led Vetronics (applying processors to training then fighting combat vehicles, alone and networked) initially in the M1A2 Abrams tank. In 1983, he established the requirements for the creation of a Future Close Combat Vehicle Family (subsequently Future Combat Systems). In 1984, he initiated virtual simulation for the Department of Defense working with DARPA to create SIMNET (Simulation Networking) evolving into the Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT) and the Synthetic Theater of War. All were new applications of emerging Information Technologies.

Rick has had unique responsibilities in the design of learning within the Army. He directed a total review of Army training in 1977-78 (the Army Training Study) then proofed the successful prototype on the ground in Germany for three years as DCG-Training 8th Infantry Division. Then, in 1981, he became the chief staff "trainer" (DCS-Trng) for the Army in Training and Doctrine Command charged to institutionalize the "training revolution" including implementation of the National Training Center. He laid out the strategic direction for the application of improved technologies to individual and collective training then applied this to army armor forces and the reserves as the Army transformed after VietNam. Various training policies and programs that he initiated and proofed include lane training, Fire Coordination Exercises (FCX), Situational Training Exercises (STX), the Army Mission Training Program (AMTP), Training Support Packages (TSP), the Force XXI Training Program (FXXITP) and Battle Staff Training (BST).

Since retiring from the Army, he has applied this experience through the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) with increasing focus on "Information Age" applications. Supporting the Army in IDA capacity, he proposed the Advanced Distributed Simulation (ADS) program, participated in Army Force XXI training design and execution - Warfighter XXI and recently, design of training for the Task Force XXI and then the Division level Army Warfighting (AWE) Experiments. He then proposed what is now the Army Digital Training Strategy. He designed training for digitized forces in Army Training XXI and the Army future Strike Force as well as Army After Next for Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Responsibilities undertaken under the auspices of IDA supported research in the preparation of distributed leader teams for units and headquarters in joint and combined organizations in the Balkans for the Army Research Laboratory. Recent conceptual work for the Army Chief Information Officer was directed at establishing Army Knowledge Management (AKM) blending www-based Communities of Practice into very high performing teams of leaders in units through development of knowledge networks both Army and Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, Multinational (JIIM). From 2003 to 2006 he served as the Army Senior Mentor establishing the Battle Command Knowledge System, the leading Knowledge Management effort in the Department of Defense. From 2006 to 2009 he was the Senior Mentor for Commander US EUCOM

creating then fielding Teams of Leaders (ToL)- combining IM, KM and team building to generate high performing teams of leaders through collaboration across boundaries of function, organization, level and culture. In 2010, he anticipates institutionalizing ToL more broadly supporting US National Security Professional Development programs (NSPD ToL).

In sum, in the 1970s and 80s Rick guided Army training - development then institutionalization. Since the early 1990s he has initiated then led numerous efforts to embed the "Information Revolution". Two books and numerous IDA papers established the conceptual framework. He initiated sequentially tactical Information Management (IM) (data-linked fighting platforms (FBCB2) then Army Knowledge Management (KM) (Battle Command Knowledge System). Now he leads bringing IM, KM and team relationship building all together initially in EUCOM and now across national security communities to generate national strategic, operational and tactical "soft power" - Teams of Leaders - a coherent, sequential, comprehensive career effort.

Rick has been married to Anne Upham Brown (Wellesley '57) for fifty-three years. As an Army wife, she is a recipient of the Secretary of the Army Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service. They live in Langley/McLean, VA and Dillon, CO. They have three married daughters, graduates of Wellesley '81 (granddaughter Wellesley '13), Smith '82, and Smith '84, now experienced senior executives - Lockheed Martin (Managing Dir JLTV), former CitiBank (Managing Dir) and Wells Fargo (Eastern Regional Operations Executive, Atlantic Bank), and seven grandchildren.

Anne and Rick are avid bicyclists cycling several thousand miles together annually in the US and overseas. Anne has been on the national Board of Directors of the Bicycle Adventure Club.

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