THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN ESTABLISHING THE RULE OF LAW IN PEACE OPERATIONS

By MAJ Andrea J. Johnson-Harvey
Information Officer, U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute

For the sixth straight year the U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute hosted the Peace Operations Seminar for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conducted 13-15 June 2000. This year’s seminar was conducted on “The Role of the Military in Establishing the Rule of Law in Peace Operations.” The seminar worked to provide a forum for education and training on the political, military, humanitarian, and developmental issues related to peace operations. It also provided the opportunity for participants to interact with senior representatives of the U.S. Government, United Nations, and the humanitarian and developmental communities in a problem-solving environment.

The conference familiarized senior participants with issues relating to rule of law initiatives and Presidential Decision Directive 71 (PDD-71), and developed guidelines for military success in rule of law actions. The seventy participants included U.S. and Canadian general officers, and senior officers from the United Kingdom, Australia, and Italy (representing SHAPE). Also included were officials from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, former police commissioners from the International Police Task Force, a representative from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, three U.S. Ambassadors, and senior officials from the Department of State, Department of Justice, the United Nations, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The conference recommended targeting the improvement of military support to interagency planning in support of CIVPOL and thoroughly examining the implications of PDD-71 implementation. Of particular note were the challenges identified when working in a peace operation to fill the security gap between the arrival of military forces, the subsequent arrival of international civilian police, and the eventual establishment of law and order using local police.

ARMY TRANSFORMATION WARGAME 2000

By Professor James Kievit
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From 5 April through 5 May 2000, the Collins Center and Army War College hosted the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Army Transformation Wargame 2000. TRADOC conducts the wargame as a major part of its overall efforts in support of transformation to the Army’s future “Objective Force.”

This year’s wargame was a multi-sided, joint and combined, military examination for a single regional theater of the opera-

The original document contains color images.
tional environment in each potential future mission area (e.g., engagement, response to crisis, warfighting, and post-hostilities). Its objectives were to:

- Assess the future operational environment
- Gauge operational demands on the Objective Force
- Facilitate strategic communication
- Resonate the Army Vision through wargame products and game play
- Involve senior policy advisors as players and as attendees at the Senior Leaders’ Seminar (SLS)
- Provide the Army Chief of Staff a forum for strategic dialogue
- Enable Quadrennial Defense Review understanding
- Provide a coherent visualization of the operational environment for pre-Quadrennial Defense Review wargaming
- Enable greater understanding by senior players and SLS attendees of the strategic value of landpower capabilities

Additional analysis and evaluation of the game activities and results are ongoing within TRADOC and the Army staff. Coordination and planning are already underway for Army Transformation Wargame 2001 to be conducted at the Collins Center in the late Spring of 2001.

**MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE, AND SECURITY**

*By COL(R) Art Bradshaw*

National Security Issues Branch


The exercise focused on a three-part program of environment, migration, and security. It focused on the policy aspects of providing humanitarian and security support to migrating populations moving due to a combination of environmental degradation, drought, and crisis. The game was set in the central African region, an area characterized by high levels of population growth, a high dependence on subsistence agriculture within a fragile natural environment, and a high historical incidence of human insecurity and resultant population movement. Using the gaming technology at the Collins Center to create a simulated crisis, negotiating teams explored how various actors, ranging from state and military to international humanitarian organizations to the migrating groups, cope and behave in a migratory situation with root causes in both human management techniques and natural environmental conditions.

Participating in the exploration of these issues were interagency policymakers from the U.S government, representatives from intergovernmental agencies, international non-governmental organizations, funding organizations, and leading academics currently conducting research in the areas of migration, environment, security and Central Africa.

**STRATEGIC CRISIS EXERCISE**

*By COL Greg Adams*

U.S. Army War College Support Branch

The sixth annual Strategic Crisis Exercise (SCE) was conducted at the Collins Center from 20-31 March 2000. The Strategic Crisis Exercise is the U.S. Army War College capstone exercise providing students multiple opportunities to apply the knowledge that was gained from course work throughout the academic year.

Conducted within a framework of Crisis Action Planning and Execution, SCE replicates the strategic leadership environment that most students will encounter during their upcoming assignments. While role-playing the traditional military positions as combatant and supporting military CINCs and Joint and Service Staffs, students also replicate senior leadership positions at the interagency level including the Department of State, Office of the Secretary of Defense, National Economic Council, and the National Security Council.

Multiple crises in the year 2009 from small-scale contingencies to major theater wars frame the exercise environment. The National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy must be implemented within the context of the elements of national power. Students develop Presidential Decision Directives and strategic guidance, allocate active duty forces, mobilize reserves, execute campaign plans, conduct press conferences, negotiate conditions of conflict termination with their international classmates, and provide congressional testimony to sitting Congressmen and staffers.

The entire student body, U.S. Army War College staff and faculty, and invited guests from throughout the National Security Community are involved in the exercise. The Honorable Ellen Tauscher; Ambassador Rozanne Ridgeway; General (R) David Bramlett, former Commander, Eight U.S. Army, Korea; and a delegation of 7 Taiwanese officers
and civilians were a few of the over fifty dignitaries that participated to add realism and enhance student learning.

The SCE is hands-on, strategic-level leadership training of the highest order, achieving realism and urgency to immerse students in the arena of the international strategic leader.

JOINT LAND, AEROSPACE, AND SEA SIMULATION

By LTC John Andreasen
Joint and Multinational Issues Branch

The 17th annual Joint Land, Aerospace, and Sea Simulation (JLASS) wargame was executed at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, 14-19 April 2000. The JLASS is the only course of instruction integrating U.S. Army War College students with students from the other Senior Service Colleges (SSCs). Over 100 students from the National Defense University, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, College of Naval Warfare, Marine Corps War College, Army War College, and Air War College participated in the event.

The JLASS is designed for students to interact in crisis action planning procedures in a distributed phase and develop a campaign plan, combining elements of strategic and operational art. Students from different SSCs act as members of the National Security Council, Joint Staff, and several geographic and functional CINCs and are exposed to issues in Space, Information Warfare Operations, Weapons of Mass Destruction response, and emerging operational concepts and force structure.

The Collins Center faculty are an integral part of JLASS, with the Game Director traditionally from Carlisle, as well as other members of the Center and Army War College playing critical roles as Senior Controllers, Secretary of Defense, and After Action Review facilitators.

While at the Air University, students were challenged by media interviews, interfaced with other SSC students in different roles, and fought their campaign against a thinking opponent over a four-day period. Students were daily challenged to develop the best plans, branches, and sequels to deal with a constantly evolving situation. Feedback is unanimous that JLASS represents a superb experience allowing students the opportunity to link strategic art with operational warfighting in a dynamic wargame environment.

THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL MILITARIES CONFERENCE

By Professor B. F. Griffard
Joint and Multinational Issues Branch

What should America’s policy be for using its military? This question is being addressed in a three-year Association of the United States Army project, Role of American Military Power (RAMP).

The Collins Center will be an active participant as RAMP seeks to develop original ideas and analysis concerning important defense issues. Based on his work with U.S. Southern Command in Paraguay and Honduras since 1996, Professor Bernard F. Griffard participated in their recent conference 26-27 June 2000 that addressed “Regional Military Engagement: The Role of Professional Militaries” with a focus on Latin America. Discussions focused on identifying overarching goals the United States hopes to achieve via its shaping efforts in this critical region. The exchange of ideas with the conferees will prove valuable as the Collins Center continues to support U.S. Southern Command’s engagement activities.

As RAMP explores the strategic imperatives of the other geographic CINCs, the Collins Center faculty will continue to contribute to the debate.

NIGERIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY EXERCISE

By COL(R) Art Bradshaw
National Security Issues Branch

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (African Affairs), the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), and the Collins Center cosponsored the Nigerian Environmental Security Exercise on 31 May and 1 June 2000. The exercise was conducted for the United States European Command and focused on developing new engagement opportunities with and alternative roles for the Nigerian military.

The game was set in the economically important Niger Delta region, the nexus of energy, environmental security, and ethnic issues that create the potential for tensions and destabilizing events. The game explored the military role in supporting civilian governmental efforts to deal with the implications of this nexus. Critical issues impacting on the situation included the disparity of wealth between urban and rural populations, the concentration of power along ethnic divisions, the critical variable of petroleum reserves and oil wealth, the environmental change that threatens the security of the government, and the stability of the Delta region. Participating in the efforts to explore these issues were senior interagency policymakers from the United States Departments of Defense, State, and Energy; the Environmental Protection Agency; the private energy sector;
The exercise stressed the role of environmental issues in regional stability that has grown significantly and is now recognized as a significant variable in the economic, social, and political dimensions of security. Accordingly, the environment is of increasing importance to governments, NGOs, and the private sector. It was concluded that cooperation among these sectors and nations in the solution of environmental problems is essential to promoting regional stability, protecting strategic interests, and creating sustainable economic growth and trade.

**BLUE ADVANCE 00**

*By Professor B. F. Griffard*

*Joint and Multinational Issues Branch*

As an ongoing part of the Collins Center’s strategic outreach mission, Professor Bernie Griffard and Commander Chris Janiec provided control and National Command Authority/Joint Staff role-player support to U.S. Southern Command during Exercise BLUE ADVANCE 00. This three-phase exercise focused on honing the skills of the Southern Command staff, particularly the Operational Planning Group, in Military Operations Other Than War crisis action planning. Additionally, Southern Command used this as an opportunity to validate and refine applicable Concept Plans and Functional Plans, to operationalize the requirements of Presidential Decision Directive-56, and to exercise Information Operations.

Phase I was conducted by the Joint Warfighting Center to update the Southern Command staff on joint operating procedures.

In Phase II, 1-5 May 2000, the scenario included an expanding Non-Combatant Evacuation Operation in a selected Latin American nation. This operation evolved into a requirement to plan for support of a multi-national peacekeeping operation. Collins Center personnel supported this planning effort as role players and subject matter experts. Professor Griffard performed his National Command Authority role while part of the Joint Exercise Control Group (Forward) at Southern Command Headquarters in Miami, while Commander Janiec acted as the National Command Authority/Joint Staff Response Cell in the Joint Exercise Control Group at the Joint Training Analysis and Simulation Center in Suffolk, VA.

In Phase III, 8-10 May 2000, a Multi-Agency Support Team, formed by National Defense University faculty along with mid-level interagency representation, cooperated with Southern Command in drafting a political-military plan. During this phase Professor Griffard remained at the Joint Exercise Control Group-Forward in Miami, while Commander Janiec provided back-up support from the Collins Center at Carlisle Barracks.

The Collins Center participation in the execution of BLUE ADVANCE 00 provided excellent insights into the operating procedures and policies of U.S. Southern Command. This information will be integrated into our Strategic Crisis Exercise planning and in our interaction with members of the U.S. Army War College class.

**GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM-ARMY**

*By Dave Mangam*

*Director, Command & Control Group*

The Collins Center has added the Global Command and Control System–Army to its Command and Control instructional, academic, and exercise support capabilities. This extension of the Global Command and Control System will support Army Command and Control at both the strategic and operational/theater levels, to include planning and execution during all phases of Army operations.

The Collins Center is now able to provide both the Army War College students and exercise participants a more complete understanding of how the strategic and service-oriented feeder systems interact in a seamless, collaborative manner providing timely, accurate, and relevant information for the strategic decision maker.