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THE RULE OF LAW: FOUNDATION OF CIVILIZATION

By LTC Thomas P. Kratman
Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute

From 6 to 9 July 2004, participants from the Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI), the Asia-Pacific Centre for Military Law, and the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) gathered general practitioners and subject matter experts from around the world at the Center for Strategic Leadership to grapple with this problem: How to bring the Rule of Law to lands where it is unknown. The primary goals of the conference were:

1. To inform senior U.S. civilian and military leaders regarding Rule of Law issues through a published conference report and recommended changes to concepts and doctrine.
2. To collect information needed for the Rule of Law Chapter in the Phase II Concluding Report of the "Challenges to Peacekeeping: Into the 21st Century Project."
3. To increase the U.S. Army knowledge base regarding Rule of Law issues.

Conference attendees generally agreed that establishing the rule of law in places which do not know it remains as difficult, and sometimes as illusory as ever, and that victory on the battlefield is no longer sufficient, if it ever truly was. Foreign aid and developmental loans offer little aid if they are gobbled up by corruption and other criminal activity. Humanitarian non-governmental organizations, no matter how well intentioned, well funded, and well staffed, are ineffective if their members are threatened, their assets stolen, or their ports and routes blocked. Neither congressional pronouncements nor United Nations Security Council resolutions can have effect unless and until the area or problem toward which they are directed is or has been brought under the Rule of Law.

The conference postulated a seemingly insoluble set of problems, and the experts attending could not agree on a common set of answers. Part of the answer to cynicism is that had no one ever bothered there would be no rule of law, no civilization today. The other answer is in the simple observation that most of the world today lives under the rule of law and of civilization. We may not understand every step in the process by which that came to be true. Yet through it all civilization has triumphed, which holds out hope for us today.

Interested in this topic? If so, then go to http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacsl/publications/webruleoflaw.pdf to read the complete issue paper.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND EDUCATION CONFERENCE 2004

By COL Eugene L. Thompson
Joint and Multinational Initiatives Branch

Colonel Charles W. Higbee, Director, Special Operations, Department of Military Strategy, Planning, and Operations (DMSPO); Colonel Eugene L. Thompson, Director, Special Operations, Strategy, and Plans, Center for Strategic Leadership (CSL); and Dr. Rich Yarger, Professor of National Security Policy and Strategy, Department of National Security and Strategy (DNSS) participated in the annual United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), Special Operations Forces (SOF) Education Conference. The conference was hosted by the Joint Special Operations University (JSOU) from 7 to 9 July 2004, at Hurlburt Field, Florida. Participants included SOF educators from educational institutions throughout the Department of Defense as well as the interagency community associated with SOF education.

The theme of this year's conference was "Educating SOF Strategic Thinkers." General Bryan D. Brown the USSOCOM commander presented an overview of the command's reorganization to meet the strategic challenges of the Global War on Terror. Highlighted in his presentation was the establishment, within the command, of two new staff centers, the Center for Special Operations (CSO [J-2, J-3, and J-5]), and the Center for Special Operations Knowledge and Futures (J-7 and J-9), as well as a new Joint Force Headquarters. The president of JSOU is dual-hatted as the Director, Special Operations Knowledge and Futures. General Brown emphasized the continued importance of educating the force to meet the complexities of today's engagements and transforming SOF warriors with capabilities relevant to the service of our Nation in the future.

Dr. John A. Kline presented the keynote address, "Strategic Thinking in

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Professional Military Education." Dr. Kline is the Director of the Institute of Leadership Development, Troy State University. He is also a Distinguished Visiting Professor of Communication and Leadership, Air University, a renowned lecturer, and distinguished author of articles and books on leadership and interpersonal communications. His recent publications include Listening Effectively: Achieving High Standards in Communication and Speaking Effectively: Achieving Excellence in Presentations.

Major General Kenneth J. Quinlan, Jr., the Commandant of the Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC), gave a presentation on the education transformation within their curriculum, "JFSC Developing Strategic Thinkers." The efforts of JFSC include recognition of the progress DOD has made toward "jointness," allowing the JPME II curriculum to become more focused, reducing the course term, and increasing the number of classes presented each year. A significant effort is ongoing to ensure that officers attend JPME II in preparation for joint assignments. COL Kienle, also from the JFSC, reinforced MG Quinlan's presentation with a briefing about the Joint Advanced Warfighting School (JAWS) initiative.

Brigadier General Thomas C. Maffey, Vice Director, Operational Plans and Joint Forces Development, J-7, presented a briefing on the "Officer Professional Military Education Program (OPMEP) as an Instrument of Educational Transformation." His presentation outlined a vision for integration of JPME from a pre-commissioning joint introduction through primary, intermediate, and senior levels to a "Pinnacle" for three-star flag officers.

The SOF faculty chairs, representatives from the National War College (NWC), the U.S. Army War College, the Naval War College, the Air University, the Naval Post Graduate School, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and JSOU were joined this year by the new SOF Chair from the Marine Corps University in presenting updates for SOF professional military education (PME) and curriculum development within their respective institutions. The NWC also provided a briefing about the "National Strategic Wargaming Center."

The over seventy participants in the conference were organized into three breakout panels to consider SOF Strategic Education, Requirements for Analysis and Study, and Wargaming/Simulation Support to Strategic Thinkers. Each panel reported back to Brigadier General Risher with recommendations for strengthening the consortium's ability to integrate and prioritize our efforts for educating SOF Strategic Thinkers. The JSOU will consolidate the input from the conference for further development and presentation to the USSOCOM Board of Regents.

TRILATERAL STRATEGIC DEFENSE CAPABILITY PLANNING SYMPOSIUM

By Dr. Kent Hughes Butts
and LTC Curtis Turner
National Security Issues Branch

In July 2004, the Republic of the Philippines Department of National Defense (DND) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), as part of its ongoing transformation effort, completed the fifth in a series of Senior Leader Workshops on Strategic Planning. The Republic of the Philippines has undertaken a bold initiative to reform its national security architecture in order to more effectively address regional terrorist and other transnational threats. This strategic planning initiative has developed the Emerging Security Environment to 2022 document, a National Military Strategy, a National Internal Security Plan, and a Multi-Year Defense Capability Planning System (MYDCaPS). The Australian Embassy-Manila hosted the latest event, the Trilateral Strategic Defense Capability Planning Symposium, from 13-15 July 2004.

This symposium reviewed the threats to regional security and the processes to develop the capabilities necessary to counter those threats. The main threats cited by the participants were:

1. The negative aspects of burgeoning population growth, specifically regarding cross-border migration.
2. Consumption of natural resources.
3. Spread of infectious diseases.
4. Territorial disputes and flash points.
5. Growth of transnational terrorism and terrorist groups.

In order to respond to these regional security threats, the Philippine Department of National Defense has developed a multiyear security and defense capability planning system. The purpose of this system is to institutionalize processes in order to formulate strategic, long-term, defense capability development plans, and medium-term capability programs. It would be based on a newly proposed Philippine National Security Architecture that establishes national security baselines, assesses the strategic environment, evaluates the national security situation, and determines national security policy framework. With a clear framework of the threat and the government's national security objectives, this system will allow the integration of all types of defense resources, personnel, equipment, facilities, and training into a planning process allowing the DND to achieve a specified capability.

At the end of the symposium the representatives from Australia, the United States and the syndicate leaders briefed the results of the symposium to Philippine Undersecretary of Defense Gacis and Undersecretary of Defense Santos. Both commended the work from the symposium and requested a follow-on symposium to be held in the next six months to continue an examination of the national security framework and share best practices, and concepts for addressing the security issues of the region.

The complete issue paper on this subject can be found at http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacsl/publications/07-04.pdf.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM EXERCISE

By Professor James Kievit
Department of the Army Support Branch

The Center for Strategic Leadership (CSL) hosted the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) Activation Coordination Rehearsal II (ACR-II) exercise at Collins Hall from 12-16 July. The ACR-II, sponsored by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Joint Program Office (JPO), was the latest in a series of seminars, workshops, and simulations designed to prepare an initial

defensive capability for operations beginning 1 October 2004. The objective of the series is to integrate ground-based midcourse defense (GMD) planning and preparation events across all the organizations, functions, and test activities involved in fielding and executing this new capability. Specifically, the ACR-II was a command-post exercise (CPX) intended to "exercise and refine the procedures, reports, and communications [necessary] to enable and sustain the day-to-day operational capability of the BMDS."

Participants in the ACR-II included approximately 180 representatives from the MDA, U.S. Strategic Command, U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Pacific Command, from multiple active and reserve component elements of the armed forces, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the test ranges, and several defense contractors. The ACR-II CPX participants -- replicating all the communications and actions among diverse actors (radar sites, ships at sea,

command centers, launch facilities, etc.) -- exercised the procedures and site-specific checklists developed during the past April's Activation Coordination Rehearsal I (ACR-I) table-top simulation. During this three-day ACR-II CPX, participants were confronted by numerous and diverse potential system disruptions, stemming from both man-made and natural causes, so as to test – and assist in identifying any need for refinements to – the ACR-I envisioned procedures.

The ACR-II concluded with an extensive and intensive After-Action Review session followed by a presentation and discussion of preliminary findings, issues, and recommendations at a Senior Leader Seminar on 16 July. Based upon the evident usefulness of the ACR-II, the MDA is planning additional exercises, including both simulations at Carlisle and ultimately distributed exercises involving actual BMDS organizational locations. CSL and the War College will use the insights and information from activities such as the ACR-II CPX to update and revise both classroom instruction and educational war games such as the Strategic Crisis Exercise (SCE). The intention is to keep the USAWC curriculum abreast of the latest developments in challenges presented by differing aspects of prospective future environments.

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY AND COOPERATION WORKSHOP

By Dr. Kent H. Butts
and LTC Curtis W. Turner
National Security Issues Branch

The United States Army, Pacific (USARPAC), the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (I&E), and the United States Army War College conducted an Environmental Security Cooperation Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand on July 19-22, 2004. The workshop focused on multilateral cooperation in developing regional approaches to building governmental legitimacy and creating conditions inhospitable to terrorism. This was a follow-on activity to the Addressing Transnational Threats in Southeast Asia: Environmental Security and Counter Terrorism Conference held in Manila, Republic of the Philippines (RP) in December of 2003.

The RTA has taken a significant role in developing technology that helps rural communities address the important issues of poverty, food security, health, and the erosion of valuable topsoil. It has undertaken this mission in areas of Thailand with limited social infrastructure and on distant border outposts. As a result of these efforts, support for the Thai government has increased dramatically and the ability of dissident groups to operate within the country has been significantly curtailed. This workshop provided a venue for sharing these techniques with other Southeast Asian countries.

During the conference, the Southeast Asian states' representatives identified areas for multilateral defense cooperation that could help eliminate barriers to success. They felt multilateral Environmental Security cooperation is needed in the region for several reasons:

- Southeast Asian countries face a common and growing challenge to stability from environmental and medical threats, terrorism, and disasters.
- Need for the military to undertake prevention, response, and consequence management missions in the area of terrorism.
- The military's strong organizational, communications, engineering, and human resources capacities could provide valuable support to civil authority in addressing threats.
- Environmental Security, especially the response to man-made and natural disasters, is important to stability and an area for continued multilateral and bilateral military cooperation.

To achieve these actions, the participants agreed to conduct follow-on workshops to promote Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) throughout the region. The participants will identify best practices and focus on ways to reduce vulnerability to terrorism—capacity building, multilateral regional cooperation, interoperability among the military-civilian agencies, and resource conservation. The task of preventing, preparing for, responding to, and mitigating the effects of regional disasters is enormous.

The complete Issue Paper on this subject can be found at http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacsl/publications/08-04.pdf.

MARITIME THREATS WORKSHOP

By CDR Robert Wohlschlegel,
LTC Curtis W. Turner, and Dr. Kent Butts
Operations and Gaming Division

The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment), the United States Army Pacific (USARPAC), and United States Army War College's Center for Strategic Leadership co-sponsored the Maritime Threats Workshop held in Cebu, Republic of the Philippines on 26-30 July 2004. The workshop was hosted by the Republic of the Philippines Department of National Defense and conducted in coordination with The Reef Check Foundation, a UN recognized Non-governmental Organization (NGO). This workshop brought together military and civilian professionals from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, United States (U.S.), and NGOs. This was a follow-up to the December 2003 Defense Environmental and International Cooperation Conference held in Manila, Philippines.

The workshop focused on promotion of multilateral interoperability, cooperation on maritime and environmental issues that foster terrorism, identification of maritime and transnational threats, development of maritime protection capabilities, discussion of military support to civil authority, and facilitation of international and interagency cooperation – to include NGOs and International Organizations (IO). A major topic of the workshop was the PACOM Combatant Commander's Regional Maritime Security Initiative (RMSI). The U.S. and the Southeast Asian states clearly have "shared security interests," and RMSI provides a plan of action to address these transnational maritime threats.

Also as part of the workshop, the NGO Reef Check Foundation conducted briefings on arsenic and dynamite fishing interdiction methods and establishing "community-based" programs to support local civil authority in protecting the economically and environmentally critical coral reefs and coastal areas. As a member of the UN's global coral reef monitoring network, Reef Check brings together and educates government agencies, the private sector, environmental groups, and local community members and empowers them to work together to implement sustainable management of their reefs for future generations. Reef Check teaches and employs a standard, scientifically rigorous method using indicators sensitive to human impact of economic and ecological value to monitor the health and protect coral reefs and coastal areas.

A Philippine delegate recommended conducting a workshop to determine a maritime security strategy and exploring the potential of establishing naval patrols in Sulu area with invitations to RP, U.S., Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia. Also discussed was another workshop to establish maritime security strategy/naval patrols in Northwest Philippines area with invitations to RP, U.S., Japan, Thailand, India, South Korea, Vietnam, and China. The delegates also proposed that maritime security and RMSI implementation would be good themes for future interagency seminars.

Interested in this topic? The complete issue paper on this subject is available at http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacsl/publications/IP09-04.pdf

CSL ON POINT - SUPPORTING REGIONAL SECURITY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

USAWC Support Branch

"I need to change this administration" stated a senior member of the Republic of Fiji's military, "…diplomatically, of

course." Those words set the backdrop for Major Mike Hardy's tour as Interim Defense Attaché, United States Embassy Suva from 6 June 2004 to 30 August 2004. Major Hardy, Deputy Intelligence Coordinator in the U.S. Army War College's Center for Strategic Leadership, filled a critical gap between the outgoing and incoming Defense Attachés (DATT). Having previously served as Army Attaché, U.S. Embassy Belgrade, during the 1998-1999 Kosovo crisis Major Hardy possessed the background to fill a critical void during a turbulent period in Fiji's history.

Major Hardy's focus was assisting the United States Ambassador in supporting national and regional stability as Fiji threatened to implode due to numerous political crises originating from the coup in 1987 and the attempted coup in 2000. As DATT he was in charge of a small military section, including the Defense Attaché Office Suva and the Security Assistance Office. Major Hardy reported directly to the U.S. Ambassador, as well as to Defense Intelligence Agency and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. He was the primary Department of Defense (DOD) contact for the militaries of Fiji, the Kingdom of Tonga, and the security elements of Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu. He was also the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) representative for French Polynesia, including New Caledonia and Tahiti.

The population of Fiji consists of an almost 50/50 mix of ethnic Indians, who descended from indentured sugar cane cutters, and indigenous Fijians. That ethnic mix was only a minor factor in the 1987 military coup that overthrew a government that had squandered the country's large sugar and mahogany profits, but it was a major factor in 2000, when indigenous Fijians and elements of the military attempted to overthrow an Indian-led government. Major Hardy arrived to a tense, chaotic, and volatile political scene as the military instigators and the nation's vice president were finally being tried for treason for their roles during the 2000 coup attempt.

The senior military officer quoted in the opening paragraph was a recent target of government efforts to fire him for his comments about the government's reluctance to bring the perpetrators to justice. However, his efforts paid off and after much political consternation the perpetrators were eventually tried and convicted. As the political crisis diminished, the government, facing a declining economy and loom ing budget deficits, announced that it could no longer fund the military's current force structure. Fiji's military finished a decade's long United-Nations (UN)-funded peacekeeping mission to Lebanon in 2003, but in the eyes of the government it has not significantly downsized since the end of that mission. The military and, to a lesser degree, the government are now seeking other funded peacekeeping opportunities to allow them to maintain current military force structure.

(L to R) Col Alec Peebles, British Defence Advisor, Lt Col Jeremy Ramdsen, New Zealand Defense Advisor, Lt Col Ron Morley, Australian Defence Advisor and Maj Mike Hardy, U.S. Defense Attaché.

In partnership the U.S. DOD has demonstrated its commitment to maintain Fiji as a strong military force contributor through a series of new and current aid and training programs to further develop the Fijian military. Most notably, U.S. Foreign Military Sales and Funds have enabled Fiji to send several officers and soldiers to U.S. military schools. A major DoD initiative is restarting Fiji's Enhanced International Peacekeeping Capabilities program that seeks to improve the peacekeeping training capability of Fiji and other nations. The ultimate goal of fully trained forces is for use in future UN Chapter 6 or 7 peace support operations. The DATT, Suva, is also heavily involved in coordinating officer and specialist schooling and military sales for the small but highly proficient Royal Tongan Defence Services.

Other missions for DATT, Suva, include representing USPACOM and DOD at official functions, fora, and events across the South Pacific, coordinating humanitarian assistance and disaster relief projects for USPACOM, helping to maintain support for nations participating in the Coalition for Operation Iraqi Freedom where Tongan soldiers are now serving side by side with the U.S. 1st Marine Division in combat in the Iraqi Sunni Triangle, and supporting U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ship visits and other "Mil to Mil" efforts.

The Defense Attaché, U.S. Embassy Suva is a key link in the DOD and Pacific Command forward engagement and Theater Security Cooperation effort in the South

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This publication and other CSL publications can be found online at http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacsl/index.asp.

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