

The Global War on Terrorism Or A Global Insurgency

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What kind of War is this?

■ *Terrorism:*

- “**The calculated use of unlawful violence** or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological” - JP 1-02

■ *Activities:*

- *Bombings*
- *Assassinations*
- *Kidnappings*
- *Robberies*
- *Intimidation through violence and threats of violence*
- *Extortion*
- *Proliferation of WMD*
- *Information (IO)*

Insurgency

- *Insurgency:*
 - “An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government [or governments] through use of subversion and armed conflict” - JP 1-02

Comparison

■ *Terrorism:*

- “The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological” - JP 1-02

■ *Insurgency:*

- “An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government [or governments] through use of subversion and armed conflict” - JP 1-02

■ *So which is it?*

How do we fight?

- *Terrorism:*
 - Kill or capture terrorists

- *Insurgency:*
 - Use the 7 elements of National Power

7 Elements of National Power

Diplomacy

Information

Military

Economic

Finance

Intelligence

Law Enforcement

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Bottom line

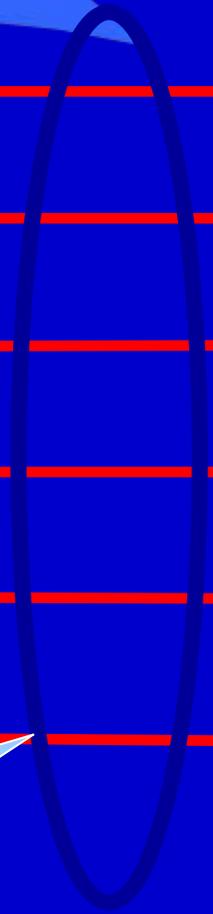
- *Information Operations is a warfighting capability... Strategic Communication is an evolving USG-wide concept and process*
 - *Who directs the USG process day-to-day?*
- *How does the US Government (not just DoD) use Information as an element of National Power?*

Strategic Communication: An Evolving Concept

- Strategic Communication (draft definition): The informational instrument of national power in an era of globalization.
 - Focused US government (USG) processes and efforts to understand and engage key audiences in order to create, strengthen or preserve conditions favorable to advancing national interests and policies
 - Uses coordinated *information, themes, plans, programs and actions in collaboration* with other elements of national power

Strategic Communication

- Policy Statements
- US Military Exercise / Military Presence
- News Releases, Statements
- Leaflets, Broadcasts
- Diplomacy, Demarches, Economic Sanctions
- Military Diplomacy, International Military Education and Training



SC is the process of synchronizing these Lines of Operation

Information Operations: Definition

- “The integrated employment of the core capabilities of:

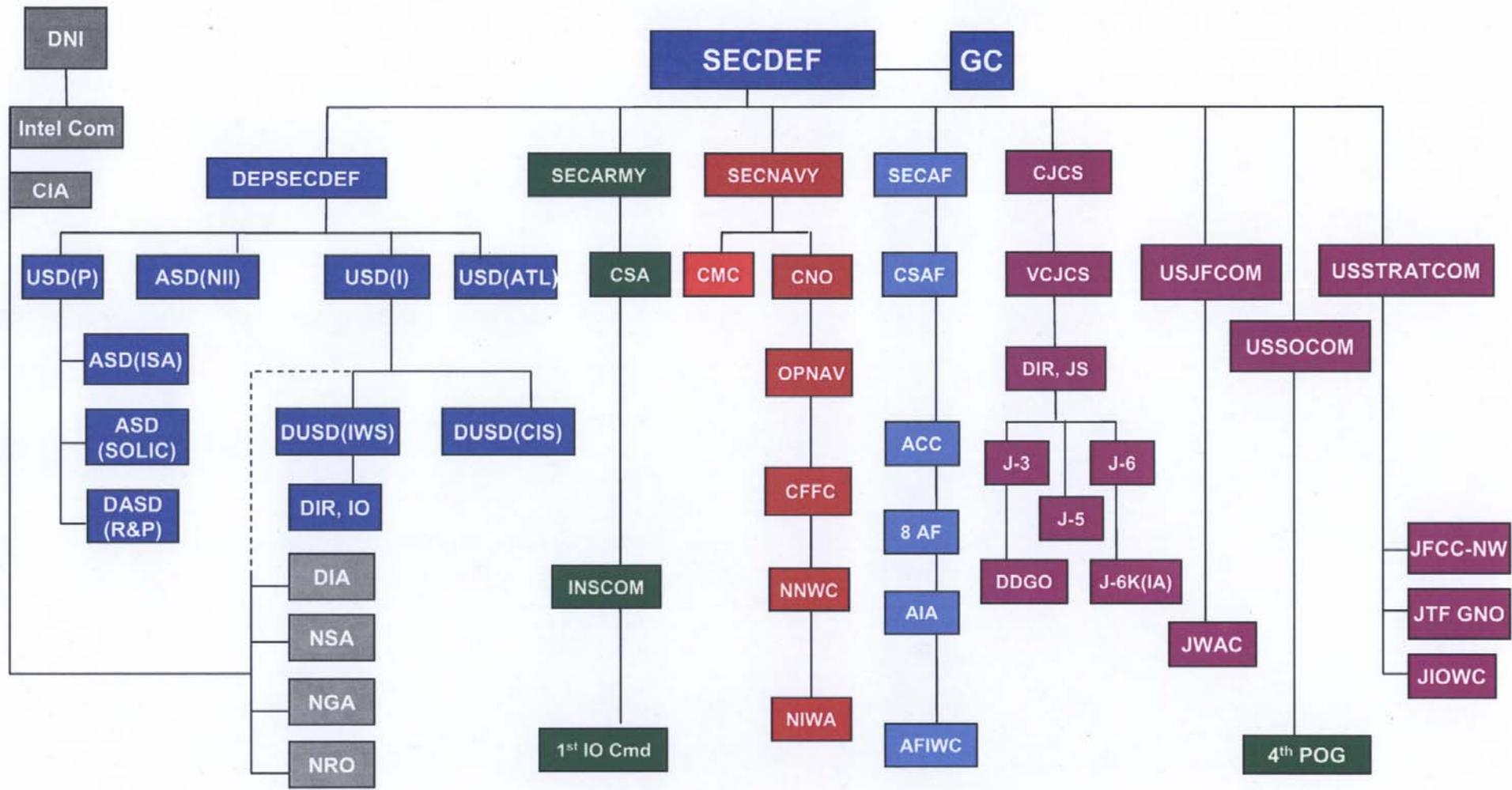
**Electronic Warfare,
Computer Network Operations,
Psychological Operations,
Military Deception, and
Operations Security,**

in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, to influence, disrupt, corrupt or usurp adversarial human and automated decision-making while protecting our own.”

Information Operations: Vision

- **Establish IO as a Core Military Competency for Combatant Commanders to:**
 - **Affect behavior of potential adversaries across the spectrum of conflict**
 - **Exploit, deny, destroy or deceive adversary information during conflict**
 - **Protect friendly information infrastructure and capability**
- **Fully integrate into crisis and deliberate planning**

The DoD IO Community



Information as an Element of National Power

• Challenges:

- Unity of effort and synchronization –no unity of command across USG
- Lack of commonly understood terms
- Consensus building, not centralized direction within USG
- How does the USG convey a consistent message via words and actions?
- “Psychological Operations”—term can be confusing or intimidating to DoS, others in USG
- Influencing audiences is not equivalent to deceiving them
- Potential friction between Public Affairs and Information Operations

7 Elements of National Power

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National v. Military Intelligence

“Title 50 and Title 10” Euphemisms for National and Military Intelligence Respectively

- **National Intelligence** and ‘intelligence related to national security’
 - (A) Pertains to more than one United States Government agency and
 - (B) Involves –threats to the United States, the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction or any other matter bearing on the United States national or homeland security.
(National Intelligence and Reform Act 2004)
- **Military Intelligence**
 - Intelligence on any foreign military or military-related situation or activity that is significant to military policy making or the planning and conduct of military operations and activities
(Glossary of Intelligence Terms and Definitions, Intelligence Community Staff, June 1989)

HUMINT

DoD HUMINT

DoD HUMINT Definition: “A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by Human sources” (Joint Pub 1.02)

Types of HUMINT Activities

- **Military Source Operations**
 - **Agent Recruitment**
 - **Interrogation**
 - **Debriefing**
 - **Low Level Source Operations**
 - **Low Level Contacts**
- **Attaché**
- **Recon & Surveillance**

Methods of conducting HUMINT Activities

- **Clandestine**
- **Overt (selected tasks)**

A Condensed History of HUMINT

- **1917-1941 Attaché critical to intelligence effort (some recruited clan sources)**
 - Perception of failure at Pearl Harbor
- **1947 National Security Act (Title 50)**
 - Established CIA (National Clandestine HUMINT)
 - Defined SECDEF authorities
- **Vietnam – robust capability**
 - Trained case officers
 - HUMINT Detachments are established worldwide
 - Conducted clandestine source operations
- **Post Vietnam/Pre-1993 (Cold War Period) No coherent Defense Program**
 - Services executed Defense HUMINT Activities
 - DIA ran attaché system
 - Over time, deferred the Secretary's Authorities
- **Post-1995 (Perry and White Era)**
 - Cold War expectations of a peace dividend led to dramatic cuts in Defense-wide HUMINT capability

DoD HUMINT Key Players

- **USD(I)**: provides policy direction for and oversight of Defense HUMINT activities...on behalf of **SECDEF**.
- **Defense HUMINT Manager (Dir, DIA)**: responsible for management of the Defense HUMINT enterprise.
- **COCOMs**: responsible for meeting internal needs in respective AORs
- **Services**: collect military intelligence-
 - In support of COCOMs
 - In support of Service Title 10 related intelligence requirements
- **Directorate for HUMINT (DIA/DH)**: collects
 - National Intelligence in support of National Intelligence Requirements
 - Military Intelligence in support of DoD and COCOMs

Military Source Operations (MSO)

- MSO is “... the collection from, by and/or via humans, of foreign military and military-related intelligence, conducted under SECDEF authorities, to satisfy Department of Defense needs.”
 - Directly support Defense requirements (E.G., Commanders in the field, operational planners)
 - Not planned, employed, or conducted in response to or for collection of National Intelligence
- Conducted by trained personnel under direction of military commanders
- Encompass full gamut of HUMINT ops (includes LLC and LLSO)
- Require deconfliction
- Report adjunct collection of national intelligence value

Imperatives

- **Coordinate, coordinate, coordinate!**
- **Leverage all HUMINT capability (ES2)**
- **Employ HUMINT capability in all environments**
- **Conduct HUMINT in consonance with other disciplines**
- **Sharing information**
- **Conduct all source intelligence analysis**

Questions