
Session III: Military Perspectives (1) Introductory Remarks

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Eugene Visco is a long-time military operations analyst, recently retired from the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research). He presently conducts independent research on the history of operations other than war, human behavior in combat, and the etiology of friendly fire. He is a Fellow of the Military Operations Research Society and an adjunct member of the faculty of George Mason University where he lectures on military history.

The session on the military view of the civil-military relationship and coordination in peace support operations consisted of seven presentations. The keynote address for the session was presented by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Kinzer, (US Army, retired). General Kinzer brought to Cornwallis IV a range of military experience and peace operations experience of the highest order. Of particular relevance to the deliberations of Cornwallis IV is the fact that General Kinzer was selected by the Chairman, US Joint Chiefs of Staff, to command the military forces for the United Nations Mission in Haiti, 1995 and served in that role and the related role as Commander, US Forces Haiti until March 1996. After his return to the US and his assignment as Commanding General, Fifth US Army, General Kinzer retired in August, 1998 with almost 40 years of active service. One of the interesting statistics in General Kinzer's career is that over 30 of those years was service "with troops," that is, in command of military units as opposed to administrative and managerial assignments in Army headquarters.

General Kinzer's session-opening remarks set the stage for the subsequent discussions of the military dimensions of the civil-military equations in peace support operations. His paper, which was prepared with the assistance of our editor, A.E.R. Woodcock, is included in these proceedings, so I will not attempt to paraphrase his contributions to the program, except to single out a few observations that were particularly significant to me. As with many other commanders and leaders with experience in peace support actions, General Kinzer emphasized the importance of understanding the culture and history of the community in which the peace operation is conducted. Further, and perhaps a little at variance with the position of other commanders, General Kinzer did not highlight force protection as the most important objective of the commander. He did, of course, indicate that force protection was a high priority objective, but pointed out that military forces are created with an eye towards being in "harm's way," to borrow a phrase from the Navy, that is, there is risk involved in every military operation and commanders and troops are fully aware of the risks they take in carrying out their missions. They cannot do their jobs properly if they are consumed with the task of protecting themselves. Another bit of advice stemming from Gen. Kinzer's hands-on experience referred to shaping the military force for the peace support mission. His catchy

linkage was that force capabilities are defined by the military dimensions of supportability, acceptability and feasibility.

The second presentation in Session III was by Captain Leif Ahlquist, The Royal Swedish Navy. Captain Ahlquist also brought impressive credentials for his paper on coordination and cooperation between civil and military elements in Haiti. In addition to having commanded squadrons of corvettes in the Swedish Navy and becoming a member of the Royal Naval Academy of Science in Sweden, Captain Ahlquist served in the UN Mission in Haiti. Since returning to Sweden, Captain Ahlquist has headed a comprehensive research effort dealing with cooperation, command and control in UN peace support operations; publications have resulted from that research project and much of Captain Ahlquist presentation as well as his contribution to the Haiti work group of Cornwallis IV was drawn from his experiences in Haiti and on the research project.

The third paper in the session was by Dr. A. E. R. Woodcock, better known to Cornwallis participants as Ted, and Dr. James Heath of the US Army Land Information Warfare Activity. Dr. Woodcock has participated in all the Cornwallis symposia and is a founder of the Cornwallis Group as well as the editor of all the Cornwallis proceedings, including this one. Among Ted's impressive array of credentials are the following: Vice-president and Chief Scientist, Syntectics Corporation, USA; Guest Professor at the Swedish National Defence College; Visiting Professor at the Royal Military College of Science, United Kingdom; and faculty member at the George Mason University, USA. Dr. Woodcock received his Ph.D. in biology from the University of East Anglia, United Kingdom, where he also took his Master of Science degree; he also was a Fulbright Fellow at Yale University, USA. His talk, presented below, was on the role of information operations in support of civil-military interactions, and is based on his long experience in developing information services, principally electronic-computer supported, for military forces deployed in peace support and related operations. An additional paper by Dr. Woodcock and Dr. Heath describes how Q-analysis can be used to identify structural relationships between the opinions of Muslim, Serbian, and Croatian ethnic groups in Bosnia.

The fifth paper was presented by Lieutenant Commander Oscar Gaangsas, US Navy. Lieutenant Commander Gaangsas is assigned to the US Joint Staff, specifically to J-8, the Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate. He is a graduate of US Naval Postgraduate School with a Master's degree in operations research and is a submarine officer. His paper discusses a unique approach to the study of mobility requirements. The sixth paper was presented by Mr. Nicholls who is an Australian military officer assigned to the Regional Assessments and Modeling Division of the Office of the US Secretary of Defense, and is experienced in force development analysis. Mr. Nicholls has a Master's degree in Defense Studies from the University of New South Wales, Australia. His paper describes a proposal for cooperation between defense and non-defense agencies in support of smaller scale contingencies in the context of long-term planning.

The final paper of the military session was jointly presented by Rear Admiral Gary Wheatley (US Navy, retired) and Mr. Scott Welch, both of Evidence Based Research, Inc., US. During his active naval career, Admiral Wheatley was a carrier-based aviator, commander of a carrier air wing, commanded the USS *John F. Kennedy*, served on the staff of the Atlantic Command and the Atlantic Fleet, and was commander of Task Force 84 (Atlantic Area Anti-Submarine Warfare Command). He is a graduate of the US Naval

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Academy and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, US. Mr. Welch is an historian by profession and has worked with US Pacific Command on the virtual information center of that command. That experience contributed directly to the presentation of the two authors, the subject of which is uses and limits of technology in civil-military interaction.

The collection of seven papers that follow provides a broad set of observations and ideas relevant to the civil-military connection in peace support operations. While by no means exhaustive, the range of topics is commended to any and all who seek to improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of peace support operations. These papers should be absorbed and assimilated by all.