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CONTAGION AND STABILITY GAME

By COL Jeffrey C. Reynolds

Joint and Multinational Issues Branch

Contagion, overpopulation, and poverty threaten U.S. interests and contribute to instability in developing countries. These factors prevent progressive democracies from attaining their potential as economic partners and regional powers. The United States has great potential to employ its economic, political, military, and informational influence to assist willing partners in overcoming health, population, and environmental challenges that threaten regional stability and promote conflict.

To better understand the implications of health in regional stability, the Woodrow Wilson Center's Environmental Change and Security Project, The University of Michigan Population Fellows Program, and the Army War College's Center for Strategic Leadership hosted the *Contagion and Stability Game* from May 15 to 17, 2001, at the Collins Center. Conference participants included senior U.S. military, diplomatic, and public health representatives; diplomatic representatives from India, Switzerland, and Egypt; leaders of population, health, and environment non-governmental organizations (NGO), and academics from leading universities and think tanks.

The *Contagion and Stability Game* provided a forum for discussing the military, economic, informational, political, and medical aspects of contagion in an environmentally stressed region of the less-developed world—South Asia. Conference planners developed a scenario set in contemporary India that incorporated natural disaster, local population growth, and the concurrent presence of HIV/AIDS, cholera, and plague. Ensuing negotiations clarified environmental, health, and population issues that are central to the stability of the region and of priority interest to the United States, regional states, international organizations, and the non-governmental organizations community.

Participants proposed that regional countries collaborate with U.S. government and international agencies to further develop South Asia's capability to predict and warn of impending disasters. Teams recommended that the United States share selected resources with regional states, including disaster prediction capabilities, cooperation on disease surveillance and epidemiology, and logistic support of relief operations. Expanded military-to-military cooperation with South Asian states would demonstrate U.S. commitment to regional stability and would provide the U.S. military with a better understanding of regional issues, cultures, and military capabilities.

Conferees recommended that the United States encourage sustainable economic development to reduce poverty in South Asia and proposed eliminating trade barriers to stimulate economic growth. When remaining sanctions against aid and development financing in India and Pakistan are lifted, U.S. development assistance should be directed toward local efforts to build clean air and water infrastructure to help eliminate the conditions that harbor tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, and cholera.

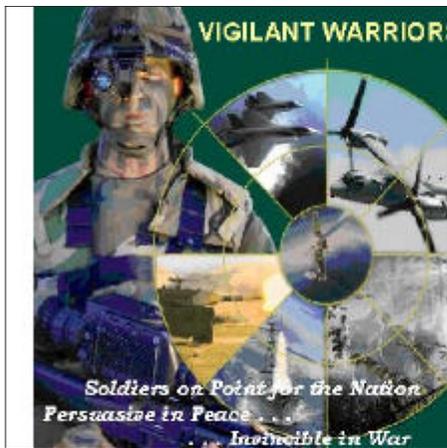
The HIV/AIDS epidemic in India is serious and potentially destabilizing to the economic progress of the region. Poverty and culture in India further complicate what has been a challenging public health issue in Western nations. The United States can gain stature and help ensure stability in South Asia by providing leadership and by partnering with India to help it overcome this epidemic.

ARMY TRANSFORMATION WARGAME 2001

By Professor James Kievit

Department of the Army Support Branch

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) conducts an annual Army Transformation War Game (ATWG) as a major part of its overall efforts in support of transformation to the Army's future "Objective Force." From 22 to 27 April, the Center



FORCING PEACE: WHETHER, WHEN, WHO, HOW

*By Professor Mark M. Walsh
U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute*

On 7-8 May, a unique assembly of organizations interested in peace operations met to examine the policy and operational considerations of the use of force in resolving conflicts. With the conference's title, "Forcing Peace: Whether, When, Who, and How" serving as a framework for discussions, the two-day conference was co-hosted by the U.S. Army War College (USAWC), the U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute (PKI), the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Women in International Security (WIIS), and the Association of the United States Army (AUSA). The conference brought together approximately forty-five participants representing a richly diverse mix of organizations that was the first cooperative enterprise of the co-sponsors.

The conference's purpose was to provide a forum for representatives of the civilian and military communities that share an interest in international security matters. Emphasis was placed on the point of view of female members of both the civilian and military communities. Focused discussions were intended to analyze peace enforcement issues.

The symposium's construct and agenda addressed the questions suggested by the conference's title through presentations of the civilian and military perspectives on each theme. The when and why aspects of the use of coercive measures in peace operations introduced the program, with presentations by Ms. Phyllis Oakley, former Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research, Dr. Robin Dorff, USAWC, and COL Larry Forster, USAWC. The military and civilian views regarding legitimacy and the ethical considerations associated with forceful peace operations were delivered by Dr. Hurst Hannum, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Ms. Holly Burkhalter, Physicians for Human Rights, Jean-Marc Coicaud, USIP, and Dr. Martin Cook and COL Thomas McShane, both members of the USAWC faculty.

The first of two case studies was then presented, with remarks on the Former Yugoslavia by Mr. David Harland of the United Nations and COL Jeffrey

McCausland, the USAWC Dean. The conference's themes of who? how? and under what circumstances? as they related to the use of force, were the focus of a panel on employing national and international power, with commentary by Ms. Dana Priest, a reporter of the Washington Post, Dr. Patrick Cronin of USIP, and COL George Oliver, PKI. A second panel, which included Mr. Tom Leney, AUSA, AMB Nancy Soderberg, formerly of the United States Permanent Mission to the United Nations, and COL Harry Tomlin of USAWC, concentrated on developing and implementing a coherent, coercive strategy. Mr. Graham Day, USIP, and Brigadier Michael Paramor, Australian Defence Force presented the second case study, East Timor. The symposium concluded with remarks by Mr. John Prendergast of the State Department, who applied many of the conference's findings to the crisis in Central Africa.

The presentations and exchanges among the conference participants highlighted the need for greater focus on the policy, utility, and consequences of the use of coercion to force a peace in the world's trouble spots. Aspects of the use of force have profound implications for both peace operations policy-makers and practitioners. The evolving relationship of humanitarian assistance and its coinciding legal framework with historically rooted notions of sovereignty, the criticality of time in applying force in a crisis, the implications of coercive measures to the civil-military partnership in a peace operation, and the connection between force and diplomacy to create an effective strategic response to a crisis were among the difficult issues that the conference presentations and discussions attempted to illuminate. All agreed that, while a great deal is yet to be accomplished in understanding the policy and operational considerations of forcing a peaceful resolution to a crisis, the symposium made a worthwhile contribution to comprehending the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of force to achieve global peace and security.

SOUTHCOM ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

*By Dr. Kent H. Butts
National Security Issues Branch*

The National Security Issues Branch (NSI) of the Center for Strategic Leadership assisted the U.S. Southern Command and the Depart-

for Strategic Leadership and the U.S. Army War College hosted the TRADOC ATWG 2001, Vigilant Warriors, at Carlisle Barracks and the Collins Center.

Set-up, participant and controller training, and rehearsal activities were conducted at Carlisle Barracks from 5-21 April. Vigilant Warriors began on 22 April in the College's newly renovated Bliss Hall auditorium with a plenary session that included an address by General Abrams, the TRADOC Commanding General. This was followed by a reception at Carlisle Barracks' Letort View Community Center, which allowed participants from many disparate commands and agencies to get acquainted in a comfortable social setting. Vigilant Warriors' intensive analytical activities were conducted from 23 to 26 April in the Collins Center, with the 18th Infantry Regiment and 22nd Infantry Regiment gaming areas specially configured to support BLUE and RED force commands and several functional investigative teams.

More than 200 multi-service, interagency, and multinational players, assessors, facilitators, and analysts participated in the war game; including, in addition to the active military members, such distinguished retired senior officers as GEN(R) Tilelli, GEN(R) Schoomaker, Gen(R) Carns (USAF), LTG(R) Russo, LTG(R) Carter, LtGen(R) Van Riper (USMC), LTG(R) Hughes, and BG(R) Wass de Czege. The war game concluded on the morning of 27 April with a plenary session for all participants in Bliss Hall. That afternoon, the Chief of Staff, Army, and the Deputy Commanding General of TRADOC hosted the associated Senior Leaders' Seminar in the Collins Center's Normandy Conference Room.

ment of State in conducting Enhancing Defense-Environmental Cooperation for Central America and the Caribbean in San Jose, Costa Rica, from May 7 to 9, 2001. The conference was opened by the President of Costa Rica, Miguel Angel Rodriguez, and closed by Elizabeth Odio, Costa Rica's Vice President and Minister of the Environment and Energy. Major General Gary Speer, Deputy Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), and the Department of State Environmental Hub hosted the conference, which was attended by 153 representatives from 16 countries and by 14 Ministers or Vice Ministers of Defense and Environment. The purpose of the conference was to both shape the security environment and to prevent the conditions for conflict in the region by promoting civilian defense cooperation on environmental security issues.

Because the impact of environmental issues on national and regional security continues to grow, with the cross-border sharing of scarce resources and illegal fishing, mining, and forestry, the U.S. Southern Command made environmental security a vehicle of its theater engagement plan in 1998. The devastation of Hurricane Mitch increased the awareness of the importance of the military in supporting civil authority in proactively addressing environmental security issues and gave rise to a groundswell of memoranda of understanding between regional Ministries of Defense and Environment.

The workshops of the conference focused on identifying defense environmental issues that are critical to regional security and stability. The consensus of the workshops was that military support to civil authority was essential in the areas of fisheries management, illegal logging and reforestation, policy enforcement, illegal mining, natural and manmade disaster response, disease management, and illegal migration. Based upon the results and the requests of attendees, SOUTHCOM will base its humanitarian exercises on environmental security issues and include environmental security training in each of its annual exercises.

SOUTHCOM and the Department of State will conduct a follow-on environmental security



President Rodriguez of Costa Rica.

conference for South America in Paraguay in November.

The Collins Center began supporting the SOUTHCOM Theater Engagement Plan (TEP) by leading the interagency team that drafted the TEP annex for the SOUTHCOM J5. This conference was based on that annex. Support from NSI for this conference included drafting the initial agenda, identifying and inviting speakers, presenting an environmental security concept paper, moderating the Environmental Security Overview panel, facilitating the Caribbean Regional Workshop, and presenting the U.S. Interagency Summary findings in the closing session with MG Speer and Vice President Odio.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE STRATEGIC PLANNING WORKSHOP

*By COL Jeffrey C. Reynolds
U.S. Army War College Support Branch*

The Center for Strategic Leadership hosted 65 Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel from the Department of State at a workshop conducted at Carlisle Barracks from April 9 to 10, 2001. The purpose of the conference was to expose Department of State participants to Army strategic planning and how it is incorporated into the professional development of the officer corps. Participants attended briefings on Army processes and then met in four workshop groups to examine the Department of State planning process, training and education, cooperation and planning between State and the Department of Defense (DoD), and future vision.

The breakout groups presented their conclusions in a plenary session before the conference adjourned.

The Department of State conducts training on a variety of subjects at its Foreign Service Institute, but it conducts professional education for Foreign Service Officers only at the entry level. Professional education at intermediate or higher levels is not a prerequisite for promotion or for assignment selection. In short, there is no incentive to attend Foreign Service Institute courses. The workshop group participants agreed that the Department of State would benefit greatly from a Professional Diplomatic Education (PDE) system. A PDE system would progressively develop the State Department professional over the course of a career and link a continuum of education to career progression. It could instruct professionals in strategic planning, in understanding the interagency process, and in developing management and leadership skills. A formal education system at State could also advance department-wide team building among peer groups of students with diverse experiences.

Workshop members described a Department of State strategic planning process that, while structurally functional, is perceived as ineffective because of what appear to be disconnects in goals and accountability between Washington's *Bureau Performance Plans* (BPP) and the *Mission Performance Plans* (MPP) of the individual embassy's. Participants believed that strong leadership is necessary to guide evolutionary improvement in the planning process. They recommended that the Secretary visibly communicate vision and priorities from the top down to ensure that everyone in the department has a common frame of reference. Attendees recommended that resources be programmed to support forward-looking policy priorities instead of following historical spending patterns and that Assistant Secretaries be held more accountable for substantive items—ensuring that the planning process supports both the attainment of goals and mission success.

Relations between State and DoD suffer from obstacles and challenges that must be overcome to successfully implement national security strategy in the 21st century. At the highest level, the two departments derive policy guidance differently. The DoD and the intelligence community use the *National Se-*

curity Strategy to develop capability to counter threats, while State develops an *International Affairs Strategic Plan* that addresses the full spectrum of national interests. Workshop participants stressed the importance of shared vision among all members of the national security/international affairs team. They believed that State must embrace strategic planning in order to become a more effective national security player. State should also become a key contributor to, and user of, the *National Security Strategy* as well as DoD and CIA future vision documents. State should collaborate with regional CINCs in the preparation of theater engagement plans and of the interagency annexes of CINC deliberate plans. State should also share its BPPs and MPPs with DoD and exploit information technologies for collaborative planning with DoD and the intelligence community.

The futures workshop employed recent Air Force future visioning methodology to identify core strategic capabilities required to ensure successful diplomacy in the year 2025. Flagship strategic capabilities required in 2025 include seasoned strategic leadership throughout the department and Foreign Service officers with the multidisciplinary competence to succeed in a resource-constrained program in a digital environment.

Organizationally, each country team and the department's Washington bureaus and offices must possess the interagency agility to work effectively both in the government and in an increasingly non-government environment. The Department must also continue to demonstrate flexible intercultural effectiveness and to develop the technological

capability to provide internet-based virtual universality where required.

JOINT LAND, AEROSPACE AND SEA SIMULATION—JLASS 2001

*By COL Lloyd Miles
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The eighteenth annual Joint Land, Aerospace and Sea Simulation (JLASS) War Game was conducted at the Air Force Wargaming Institute, Maxwell AFB, Alabama, from 19 to 26 April 2001. JLASS is the only "two-sided," computer-assisted war game that involves the participation of all of the military's Senior Service Colleges (National War College, Air War College, College of Naval Warfare, Army War College, Marine Corps War College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces).

The overall goal of JLASS is to promote the joint professional military education of all participants by addressing key issues at the strategic and operational levels of war. This year, the exercise scenario, set in the year 2007, included two nearly simultaneous Major Theater Wars (MTWs) occurring in Southwest Asia and in the Asia-Pacific Region (Korea and Taiwan) as well as an additional small-scale contingency.

During the academic year, students role-play military positions as combatant commanders and staffs, the Joint Staff, and the National Security Council. Additionally, students role-play the "enemy" forces (Iran, Iraq, and China). Army War College students served as the commander and staff of the Combined Forces Command (CFC) in Korea. They briefed their plan to MG Ivany

(USAWC Commandant), Ambassador McCallie (Deputy Commandant for International Affairs), and Professor Campbell (Director, Center for Strategic Leadership). Additionally, the plan was briefed to GEN Schwartz, the current CFC Commander.

Prior to arriving at Maxwell, students at the various Senior Service Colleges (SSCs) developed campaign plans in response to the developing regional crises. Unlike other war games, however, JLASS is not "scripted." It is interactive, and the students must continually adjust their plans in response to actions taken by the opposing students. Faculty members from all of the SSCs represent the National Command Authorities (NCA); the Collins Center's Professor Mike Pasquarett (Operations and Gaming Division) served as the Secretary of Defense for the exercise.

The Game Director for JLASS 2001 was COL Don Kirk from the Operations and Gaming Division. Other CSL staff members in support of JLASS included Prof Griffard, CDR Janiec, LTC Sarles, COL Miles, SFC Livingston, and MSG Pherigo.

JLASS is unique among war games; no other exercise conducted at this level involves the students from all of the Senior Service Colleges or has the Red side run by players, with their own goals and objectives, rather than controllers. The dynamic free play nature of the exercise challenges students to increase their understanding of the interagency process, of the elements of national power, and of joint and combined operations. It is one more valuable "tool" used at the U.S. Army War College to successfully prepare the leaders of today for the challenges of tomorrow.

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