



OUR EVOLVING DEFINITION OF KNOWLEDGE: IMPLICATIONS FOR C2ISR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Paper #241

10th International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, McLean, VA

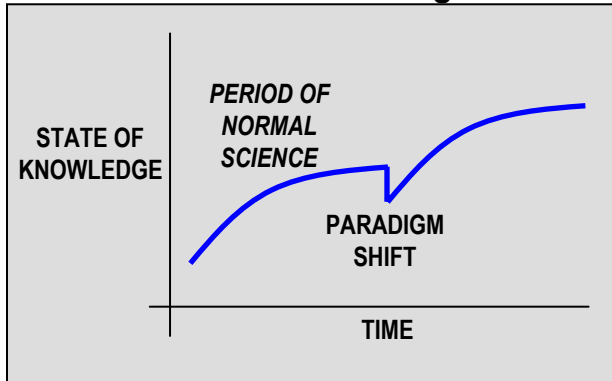
13-16 June, 2005

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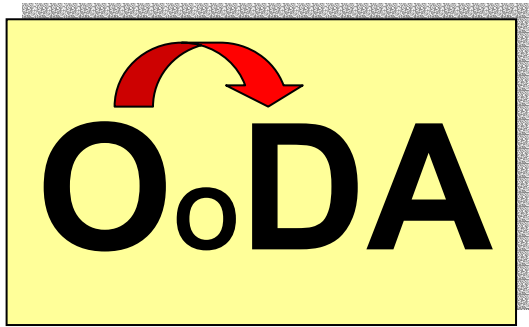
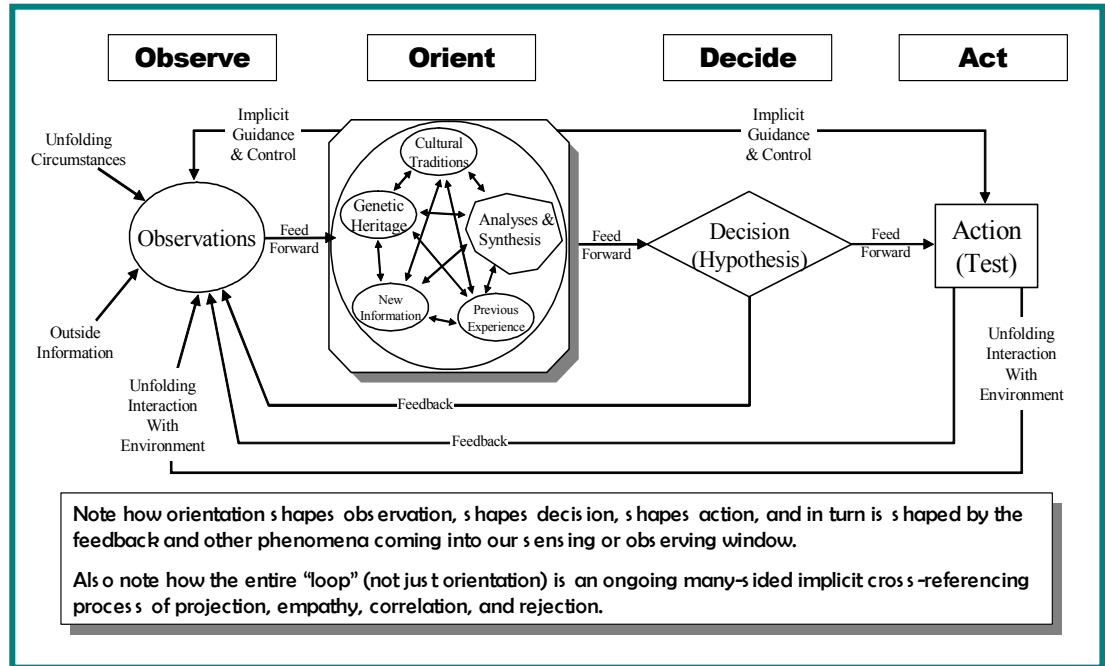


A Paradigm Shift

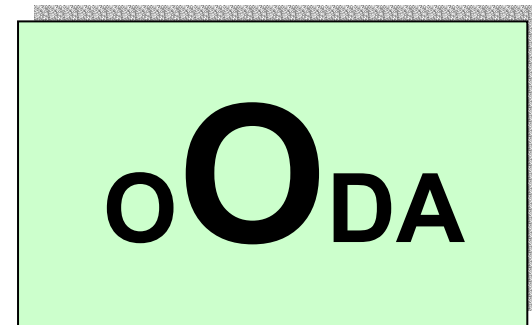
Thomas Kuhn's "Paradigm Shift"



John Boyd's OODA Loop Model



"Current C2ISR Models"



"Future C2ISR Models"



Motivation #1 for the Paradigm Shift: The Advent of 4th Generation Warfare

3

Unique elements of 4th-generation warfare...

- Strategic goal: *Defeat our political will* to engage in a region
- Strategy: Pursue *political, economic, and social actions*, engaging in limited military operations only when it furthers strategic interests (*create impression of intractable struggle*)



Hammes, T.X. (2004). 4th-generation warfare.
Armed Forces Journal, November 2004

Implications for design of C2ISR functionality...

- Adversary is coalition of convergent interests, rather than single nation state
→ *Identify and disrupt critical linkages that hold coalition together*
- Adversary coalition consists of several tiers: leaders, supporters, civilian interests
→ *Employ different approach to disrupting or manipulating each tier*
- Multiple, overlapping networks exists across political, social, economic, religious, humanitarian, and military dimensions
→ *Understand the role, structure, and processes of each type of network*
- Strategic objectives are accomplished through direct C², economic/social disruption, intimidation of specific individuals/groups, and exploitation of emergent situations
→ *Identify and influence fitness conditions, rather than severing commo links*

Mao Tse-Tung

Ho Chi Minh

FSLN / Sandinista

Intifada / PLO



Wicked problem environment...

- Problem space is ill-structured
- No “right” solution, only “good enough”
- Problem-solving ends only when you run out of resources
- Unique/novel set of conditions and factors
- No second opportunities to do it again
- No obvious alternative solution



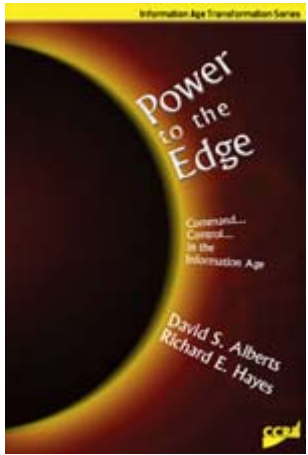
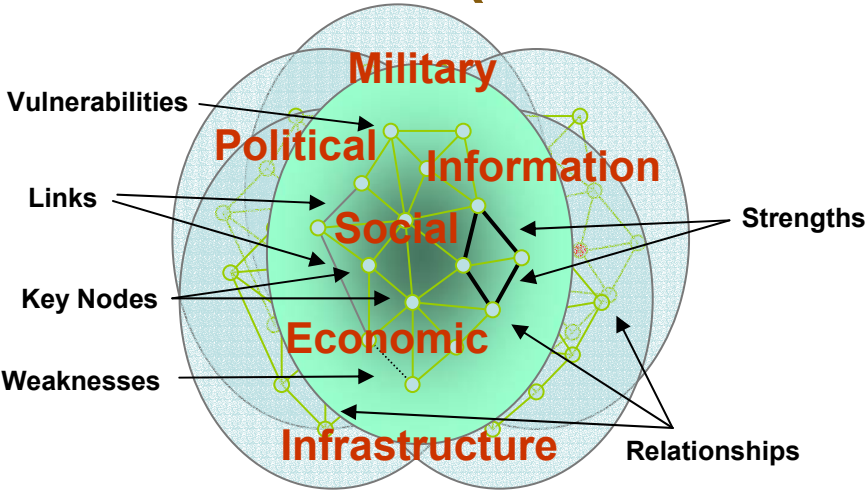
Sensemaking driven by action...

- Clarify/prioritize goals and constraints
- Characterize battlespace relative to these goals/constraints
- Identify key dimensions and variables predictive of cause/effect relationships
- Identify key obstacles to success
- Build solution paths to overcome obstacles



Motivation #2 for the Paradigm Shift: Network-Centric, Effects-Based Operations

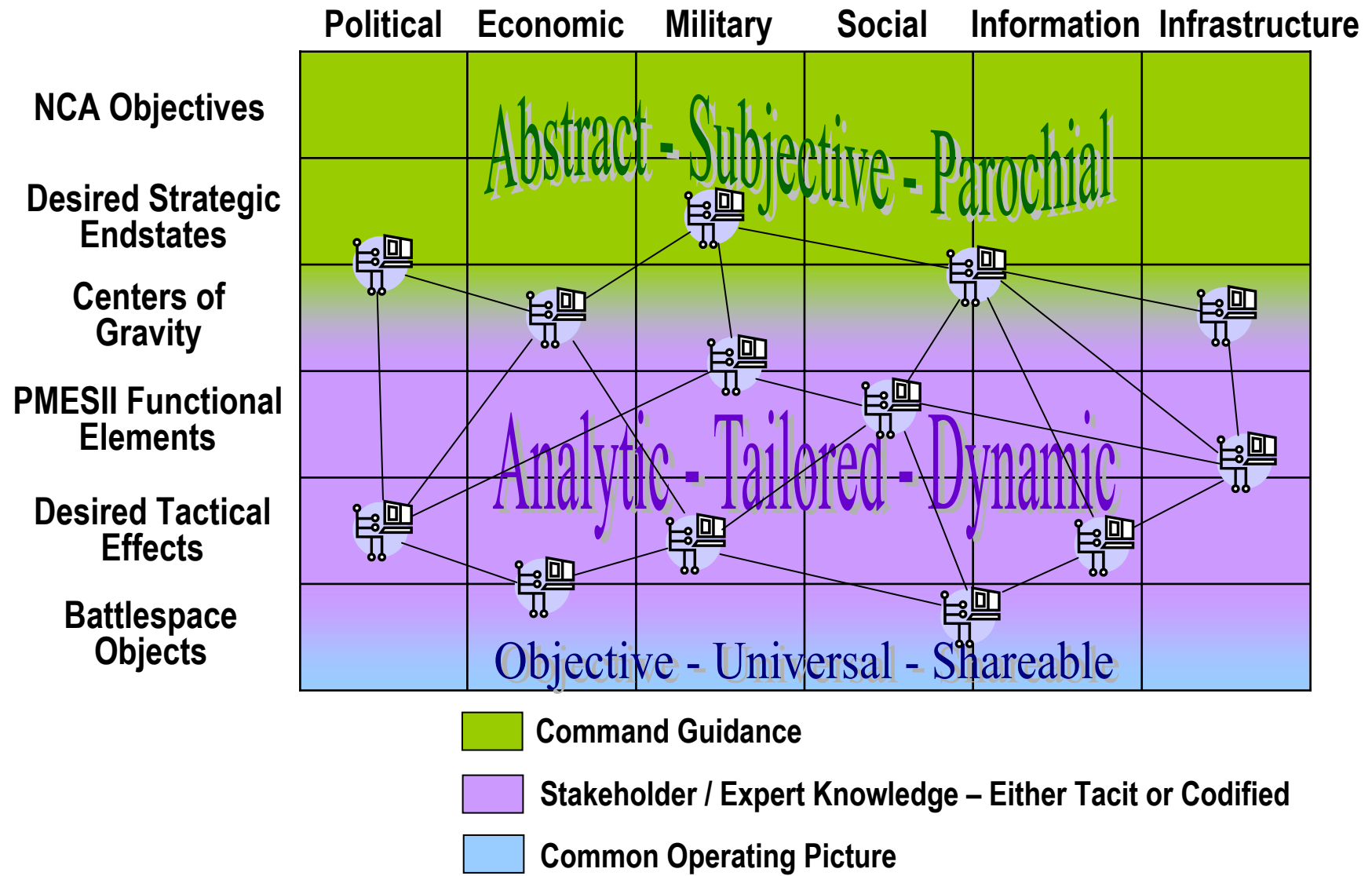
Effects-Based Operations



“as bandwidth becomes ever less costly and more widely available, we will be able to not only allow people to process information as they see fit but also allow multiple individuals and organizations to have direct and simultaneous access to information and to each other. We will also be able to support richer interactions between and among individuals.”



Challenge: Integrating/Reconciling Multiple Experts and Stakeholders





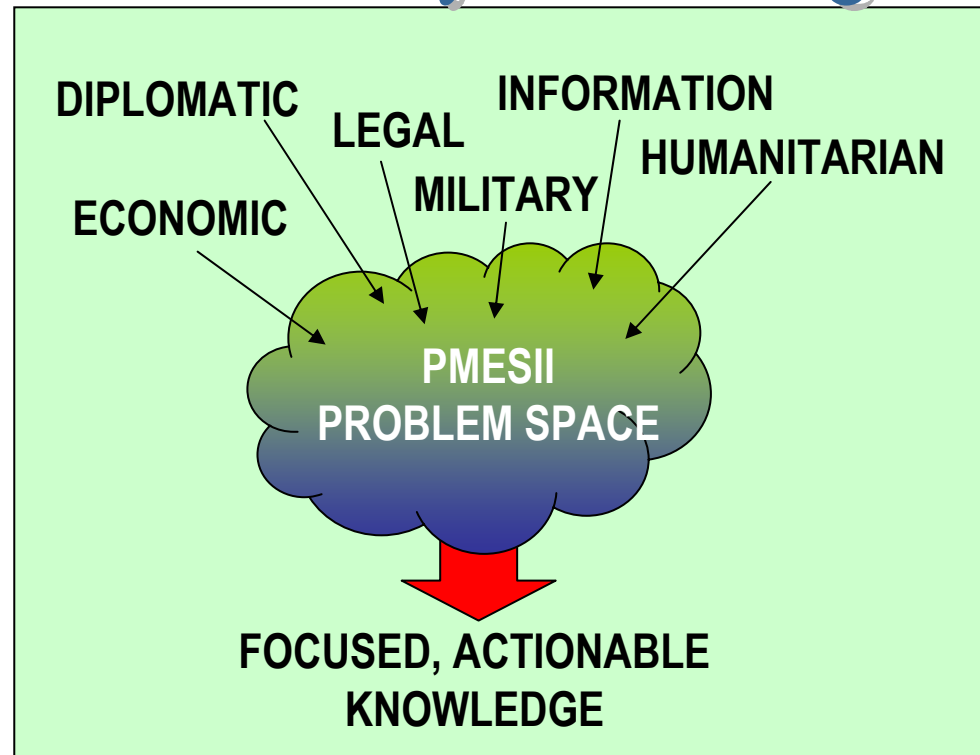
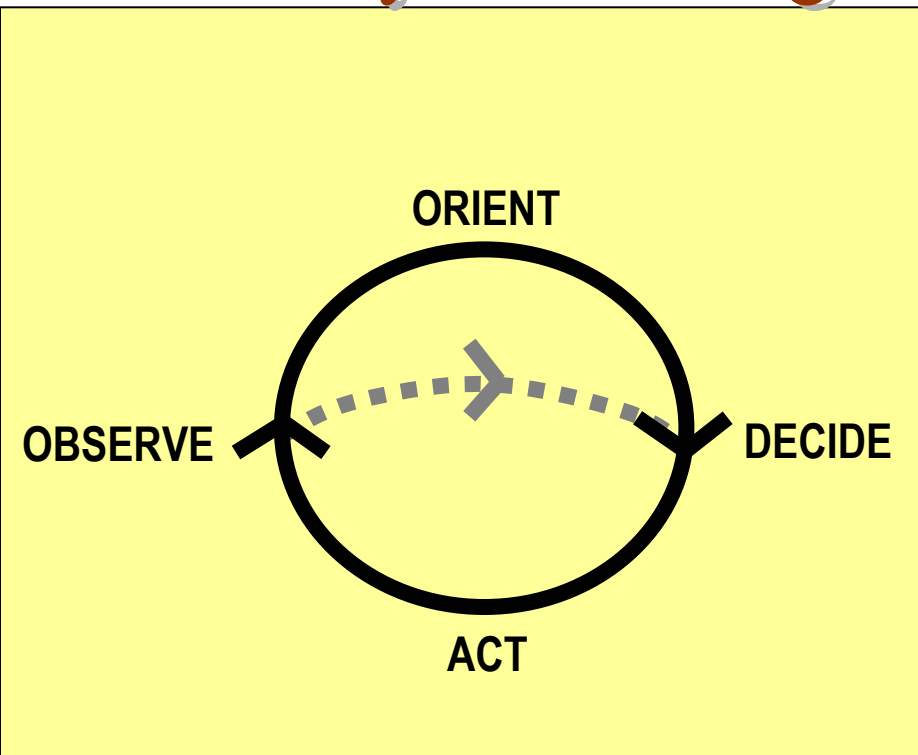
Paradigm Shift in C2ISR Analysis

“...it would sure be nice if we had some clear idea what it was we were trying to do first.”

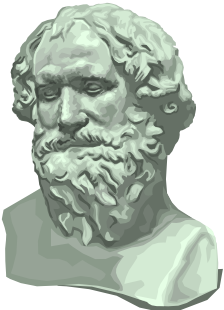
Admiral Mike Boorda

Old Analytic Paradigm

New Analytic Paradigm



RATIONALISM



*Euclid, Socrates,
Plato...*

- Knowledge is derived primarily from **logical reasoning** without benefit of empirical observation
- This school of philosophy has strongly influenced the language of **mathematics** and **artificial intelligence**

EMPIRICISM

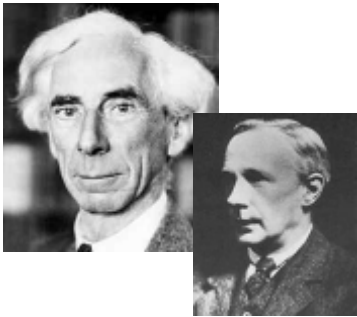


*Bacon, Hobbes, Locke,
Berkeley, Hume...*

- Knowledge is derived primarily from **empirical observation** and **induction** wherein general ideas emerge from specific facts
- **“Cause and effect” associations** are mentally imposed on the natural world to organize and explain experiences



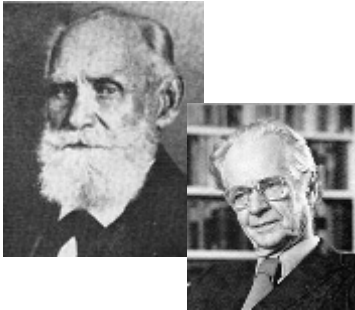
ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHY



Russell, Moore...

- Knowledge is developed through **acquisition** and **definition**
 - A small portion is acquired empirically through the senses
 - A greater portion is developed through description that depends upon language and grammar
- An extreme form of this philosophy, **logical positivism**, argues that only those things which can be logically proved true or false are worthy of scientific study
- A further philosophical development, **logical atomism**, argues that language can be broken down in primitive concepts
- This philosophy is strongly reflected in artificial intelligence and modern definitions of **intelligence fusion**
- The general school of analytic philosophy is reflected in the **“scientific method”**
 - Knowledge is built upon the accumulation of facts and definitions
 - These facts and descriptions are universal in nature, independent of context
 - Knowledge is logically built or unfolded through the processes of induction and decomposition

ASSOCIATIONISM



*Pavlov, Skinner,
Thorndike, Watson...*

- Knowledge focuses on the relationships among phenomena and is primarily developed through the scientific method
- This school of philosophy gave rise to interest in **S-R pairs** and the **linkage of understanding with action**
- A later reflection of this philosophy is seen in naturalistic decision making with its emphasis on the **RPD model**

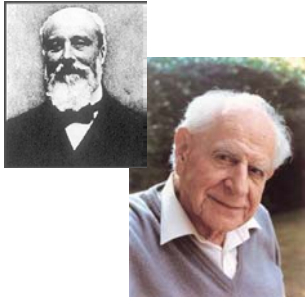
STRUCTURALISM



*Wundt, Titchener,
Brentano, Stumpf...*

- Knowledge can be structured as a set of **universal primitives** organized within a systematic framework, much like the periodic table of elements in chemistry
- Physics deals with knowledge that is *independent* of the knower, whereas psychology deals with knowledge that is *dependent* upon the knower

PRINCIPLE OF FALSIFIABILITY



Duhem, Popper...

- Any empirical evidence can be made compatible with a given theory by the addition of *ad hoc* hypotheses
- A theory is not scientific if it does not admit consideration of the possibility that it might be false

CONFIRMATION HOLISM



Quine, Kuhn...

- Scientific theories are confirmed or disconfirmed as a whole
- Entire theoretical frameworks are subject to revision, as reflected in the phenomena of paradigm shifts
- The creation of knowledge is framed by a set of beliefs that are **socially developed** and **evolve over time**



LINGUISTIC DETERMINISM



Sapir, Whorf

- Language and grammar are systematically related to how one uniquely conceptualizes the world
- **Language and jargon variations** will influence how different communities perceive a problem or situation

PERSONAL CONSTRUCTS



Kelly

- Each individual acts as a scientist, continually framing their experience in terms of **personal models and hypotheses**
- **Core constructs**, constituting deeply held values and principles, are unlikely to change in the face of contradictory information

TACIT KNOWLEDGE

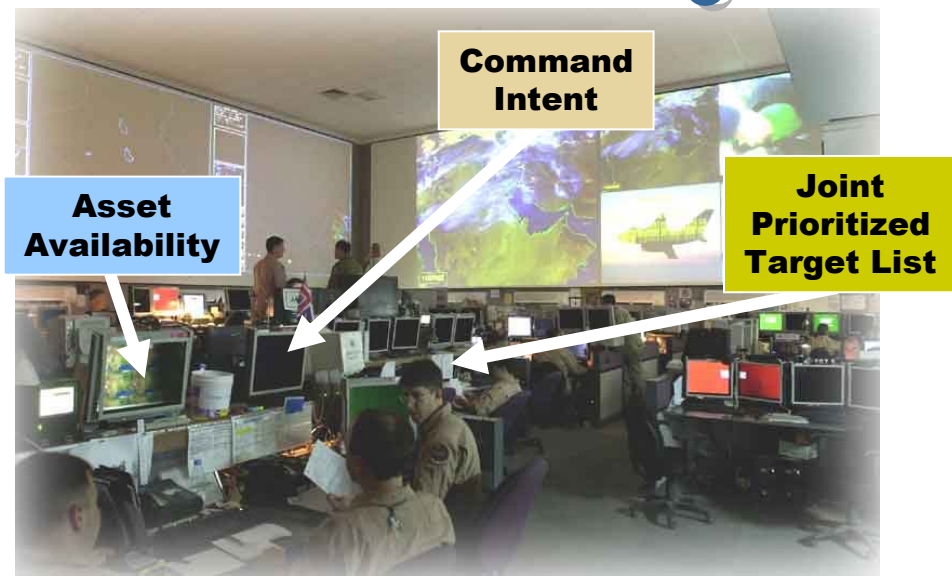


Polanyi

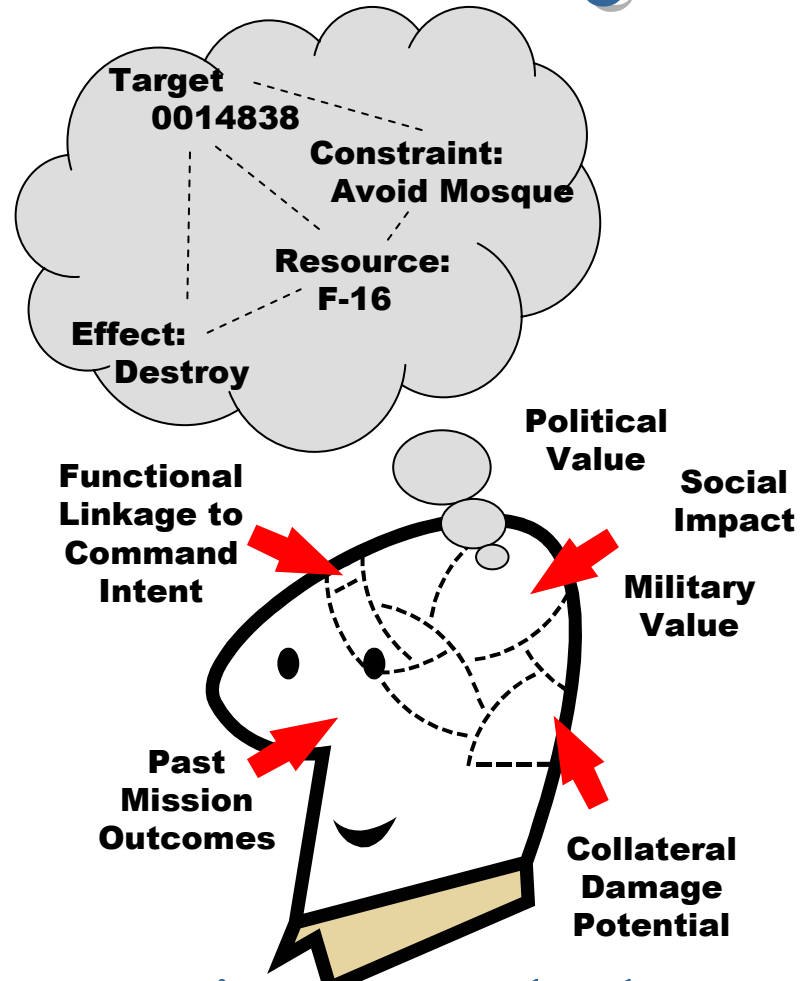
- There exist two complimentary, but mutually exclusive, dimensions of knowledge: **tacit knowledge** and **focal knowledge**
 - Focal knowledge is that knowledge dynamically held about the immediate problem, object, or phenomena in one's focus of attention
 - Tacit knowledge provides the background context that serves to frame and sharpen that which is in focus



Shared Knowledge



Focal Knowledge



Tacit Knowledge



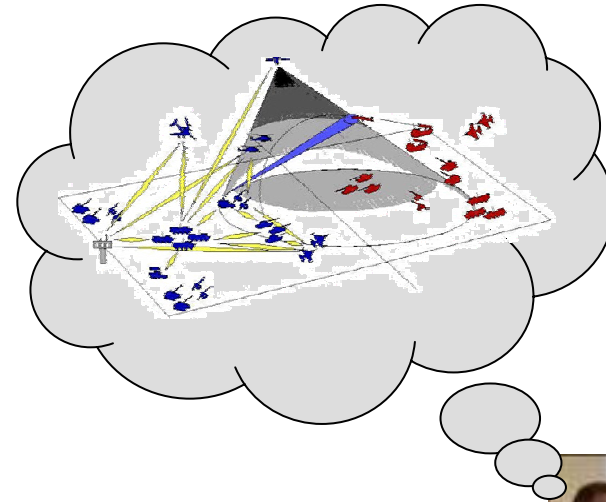
WORLD 1

Physical Objects and Forces



WORLD 2

Individual Thoughts and Perspectives



WORLD 3

Collectively Shared Understandings





Nonaka, Takeuchi

- It is nearly impossible to find a publication on organizational knowledge or knowledge management that does not use the term “tacit knowledge”
- Knowledge is best defined as **justified true belief**



Davenport, Prusak

- Tacit knowledge a **fluid mix of framed experiences, values, contextual information, and expert insight** that provides a framework for evaluating and incorporating new experiences and information
- In organizations, it can be found in **organizational routines, processes, practices, and norms**

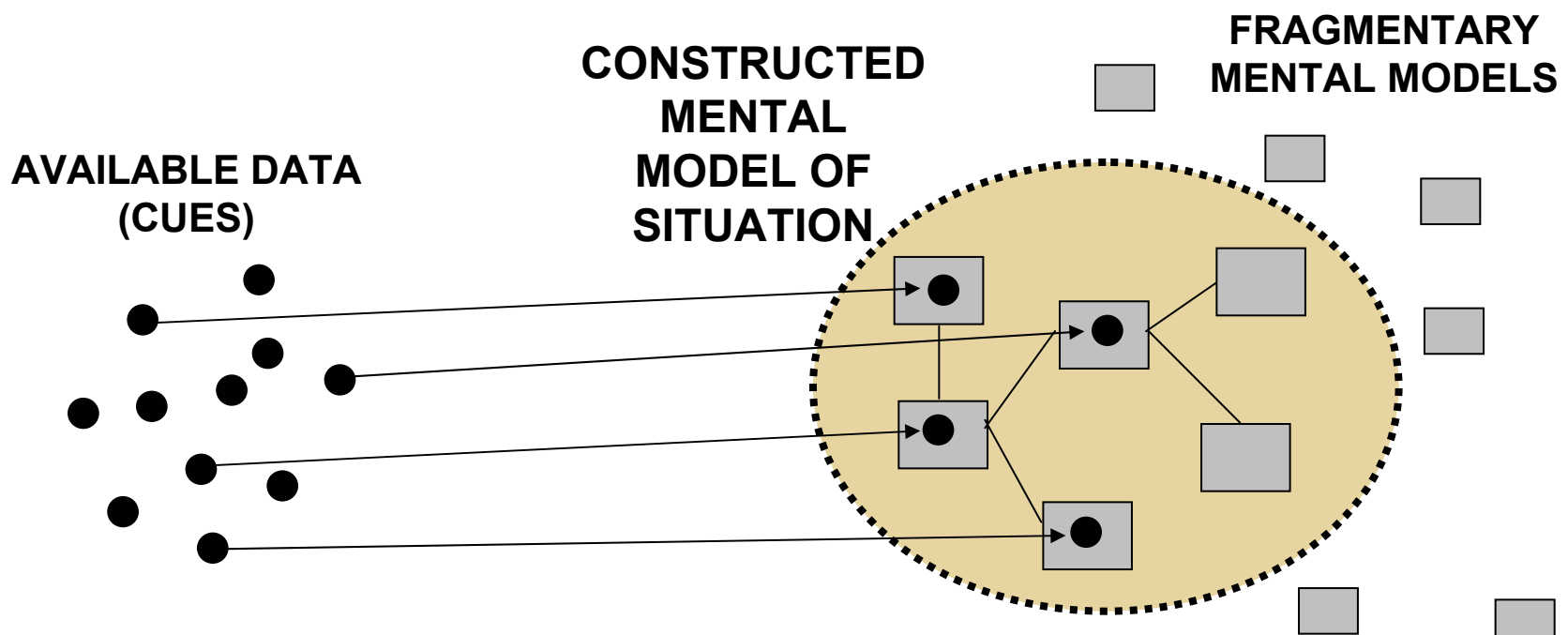


Weick, Choo

- Patterns or connections to past experience can be found in the form of **ideology, 3rd-order controls, paradigms, theories of action, tradition, and stories**
- Cultural knowledge consists of those **beliefs an organization holds to be true** based on experience, observation, and reflection on self and the environment



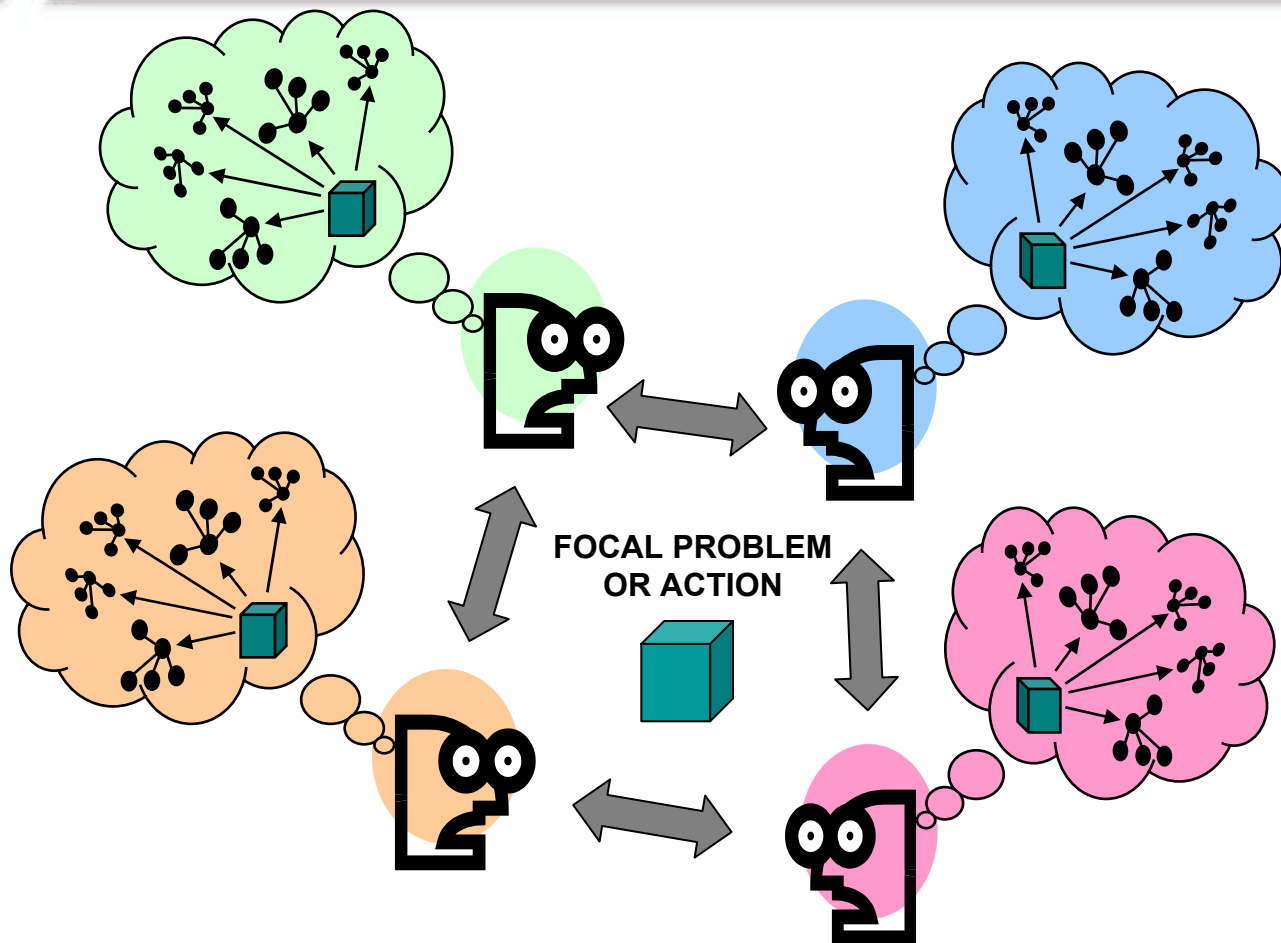
Data / Frame Model of Sensemaking



SENSEMAKING FUNCTIONS:

- Frame Elaboration*
- Frame Questioning*
- Frame Preservation*
- Frame Comparison*
- Frame Seeking*
- Reframing*

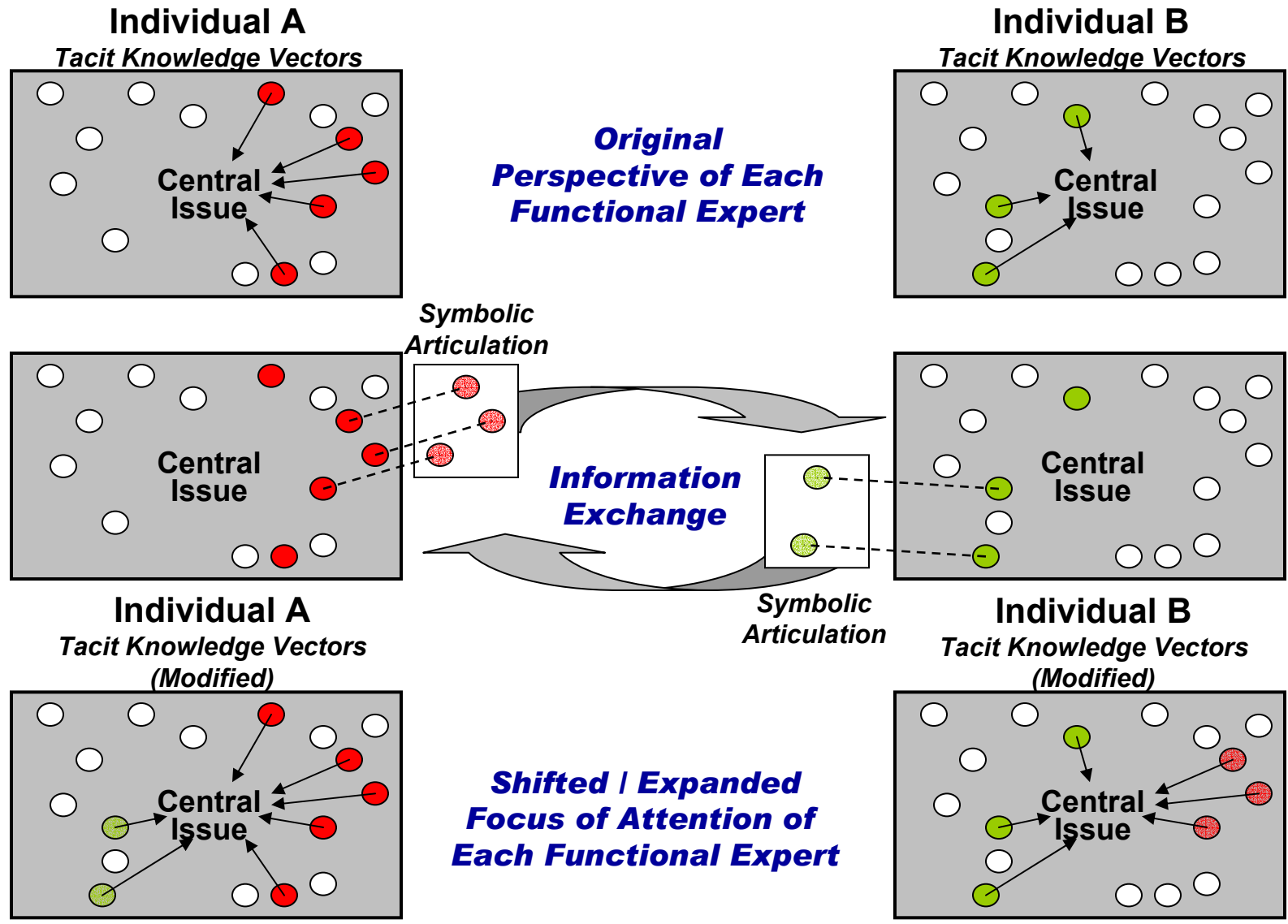
Sieck, W.R.; Klein, G.; Peluso, D.A.; Smith, J.L. & Harris-Thompson, D. (2004). *FOCUS: A Model of Sensemaking* (Final Technical Report, Contract 1435-01-01-CT-31161, US Army Research Institute). Fairborn, OH: Klein Associates, Inc.



Tsoukas, H. (2002). *Do We Really Understand Tacit Knowledge?* Presented to Knowledge Economy and Society Seminar, LSE Department of Information Systems, 14 June, 2002.

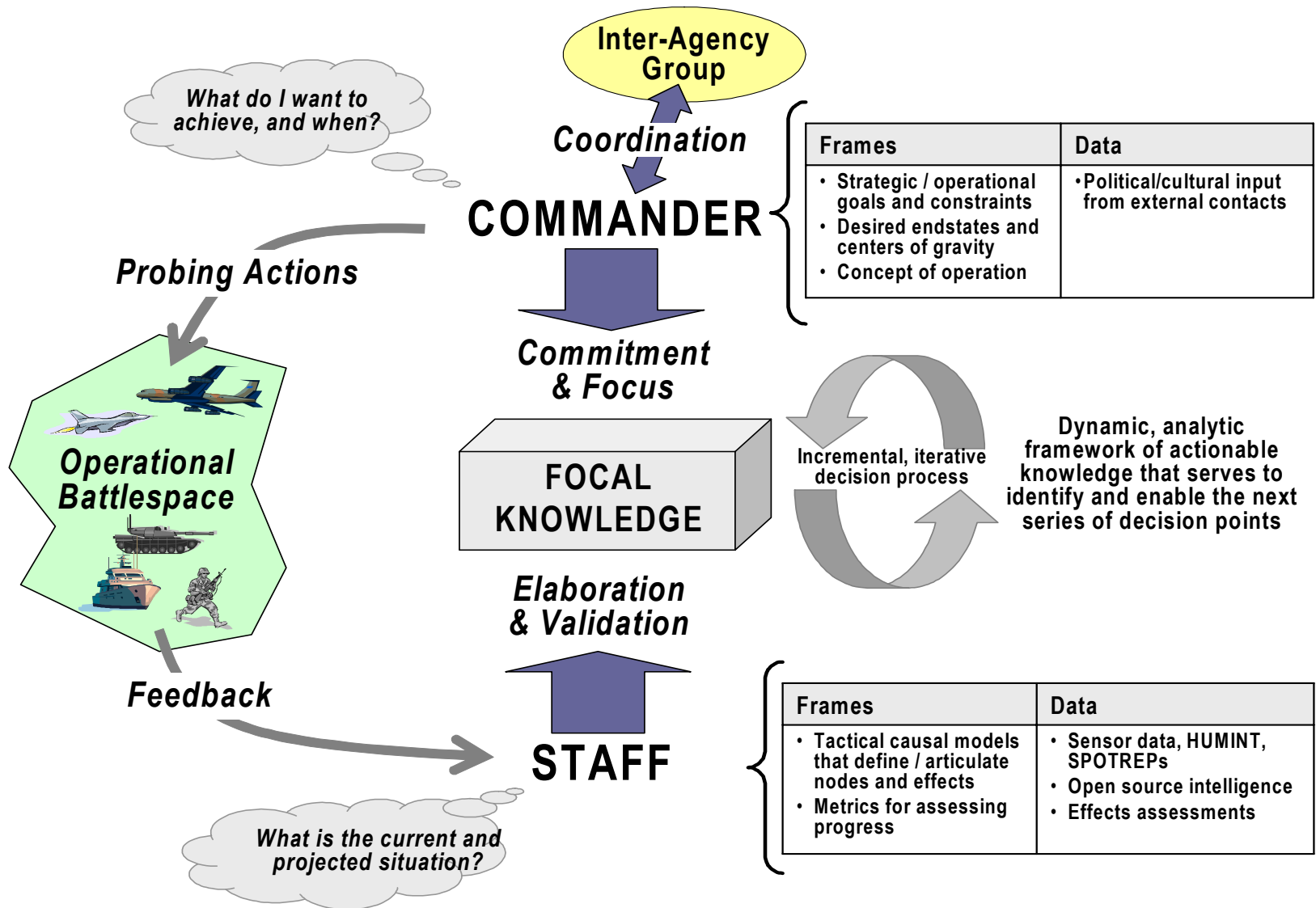


Collaborative Knowledge Creation





Hierarchical Model of Sensemaking



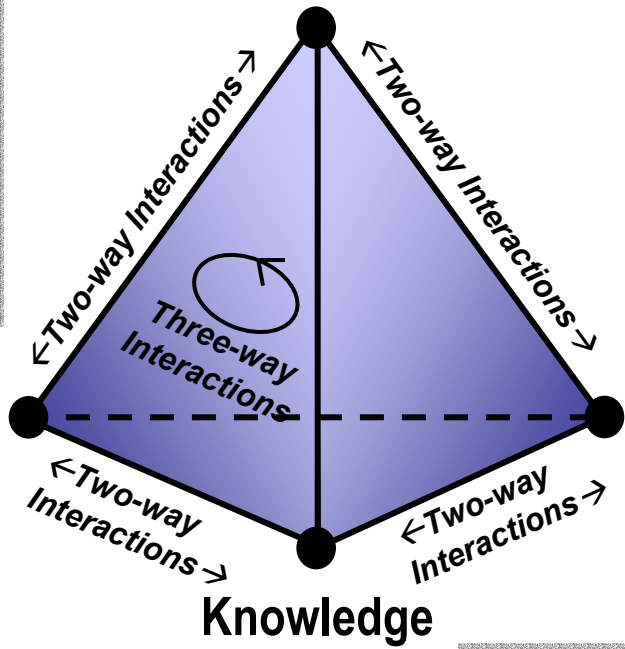


Knowledge Worker Characteristics

- *Recruitment / Education*
- *Leadership*
- *Joint / Service Training*
- *Operational Experience*
- *Personnel Management*

- *National Security Challenges*
- *Mission Goals / Objectives*
- *Joint / Service Doctrine*
- *Tactics / Techniques / Procedures*
- *PMESII Battlespace Variables*
- *Diplomatic / Information / Military / Economic Response Options*
- *Battlespace Sensors / Info Sources*
- *Information Systems / Work Aids*
- *Information Network Connectivity*

Problem-Task Structure



- *Interagency / Coalition Stakeholders*
- *Authority / Command Structures*
- *Organization Boundaries / Interfaces*
- *Staff Planning / Execution Rhythms*
- *Patterns of Collaboration*

Social-Organizational Context

Knowledge Products

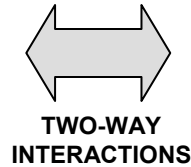
- *Planning Estimates / IPB*
- *Mission Analysis*
- *Prioritized Effects List*
- *Effects Tasking Order*
- *Joint Target List*



Knowledge Creation Metrics

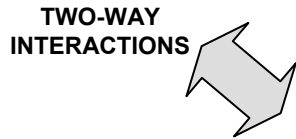
Coherence of Problem-Task Structure

- Info sources, sensemaking support tools, and networks contribute to framing problem space
- Organizational structure and staff procedures define appropriate patterns of collaboration
- Theories of action, mental models, and metrics adequate for articulating political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure dimensions of battlespace
- Work flow patterns enable effective contribution of stakeholders across units, agencies, organizations



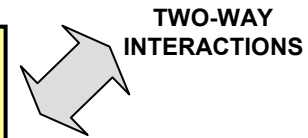
Adequacy of Knowledge Workers

- Leaders demonstrate critical thinking skills regarding each dimension of battlespace
- Staff training and personnel assignments are responsive to 4th generation warfare environment
- Organizational knowledge maps enable rapid and comprehensive involvement of the right expertise
- Staff leaders provide effective monitoring and adjustment of collaboration to insure appropriate participation and quality of knowledge products



Maturity of Social-Organizational Networks

- Joint training develops cross-boundary awareness of staff capabilities and perspectives
- Personnel rotation policies allow construction and maintenance of mature social networks
- Authority and command structures facilitate bottom-up staff initiative and organizational agility
- Staff planning and execution rhythms enable self-synchronization while maintaining cohesion of the sensemaking process



C² Process Issues



Quality of Actionable Knowledge

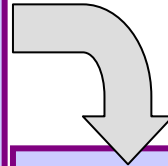
- Addresses political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure dimensions
- Links centers of gravity, functional elements, and battlespace nodes to command intent
- Is properly vetted for rules-of-engagement and other operational constraints

C² Product Issues



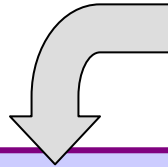
Individual Sensemaking

- Frames identify key elements of understanding of current operational situation
- Frames provide feasible path of action to achieve objectives and meet constraints
- Frames have been adequately validated by available data and information
- Alternative interpretations of available data and information have been considered
- Major areas of uncertainty are accommodated through risk-planning and/or collection of additional data and information
- Data/frame structures are kept current with the evolving operational situation



Collaboration Process

- Availability and participation of expertise are effectively monitored and adjusted to insure quality of knowledge product
- Tacit understandings are effectively articulated in explicit, symbolic form for other participants
- Information exchanges effectively transfer attentional cues among participants
- Technological, cognitive, social, and organizational obstacles to participation and exchange are diagnosed and resolved



Shared Sensemaking

- Key elements of various stakeholder viewpoints are identified and gaps/inconsistencies identified
- Participants reach consensus regarding central issues along each dimension of battlespace
- Participants are able to reconstruct understanding of operational situation from other viewpoints
- A common frame of understanding is reached that accommodates perspective of each stakeholder
- Common frame of understanding provides consistent path of action for synchronizing effects and outcomes
- Participants understand each area of risk/uncertainty and its potential impact across different actions/effects





QUESTIONS

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