

OPERATIONAL WARFARE and COMMAND AND CONTROL In an AGE OF ENTROPY

Dr. Jonathan Czarnecki Naval War College – Monterey February, 2007 ICCRTS Submission I-033

Axioms

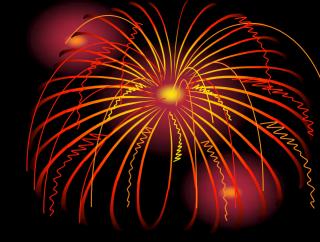
I. Concerning Resources and Conflict

- Humans exist in a resource constrained reality or system subject to periodic exogenous change
 - Humans require resources to survive/adapt
 - All resources are information based
- Humans use two methods to obtain resources
 - Competition
 - Cooperation
- Though research has demonstrated that cooperation is more effective, humans tend to compete with each other more than cooperate.
 - Possible genetic/evolutionary hardwiring
- Competition engenders conflict
- Conflict can be peaceful or violent, personal or societal (groups)

AXIOMS

II. Concerning War and Warfare

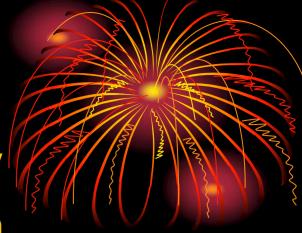
- War is an extreme form of conflict.
- It is the societal behavior of violence performed for some purpose associated with obtaining resources.
 - It always involves information
- War endures and does not change
 - Involves societies (groups)
 - Involves violence (bloodshed)
 - Involves information (resources)
- Warfare, the means of war, changes
 - Depends on societies (culture)
 - Depends on tools (technology)
 - Depends on resource constraints (information)



Axioms

III. Concerning Information

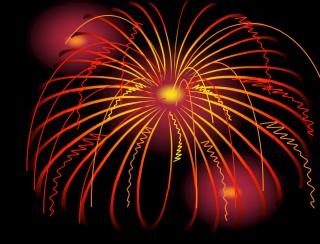
- Information is a basic dimension of reality
- Information is completely interrelated with the other basic dimensions of reality:
 - Time ⇔ Space ⇔ Mass ⇔ Energy
 - When manipulated, these produce Force
 - Force produces change
- Information, as with the other dimensions, is subject to the constraints of physical laws. The most relevant of these are:
 - Thermodynamics and Information
 - Incompleteness
 - Uncertainty
 - Systems
 - Complexity



AXIOMS

IV. Concerning Entropy

- Entropy is the cost of doing business in the universe (reality)
 - It cannot be ignored
 - It cannot be evaded
 - It can locally be reversed for a short time
- Entropy affects all dimensions of reality
 - Space, Time, Energy, Mass, Information
- Entropy is the amount of dissipated energy that occurs during the production of force or work.
 - It always occurs
 - The net output is always less than the input
- Entropy affects information in similar fashion
 - There always is noise and it cannot be eliminated
 - Received information is always less than transmitted information
- Entropy is what Clausewitz called friction, only bigger



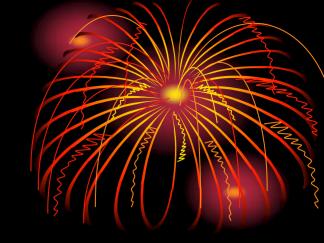
Operational Warfare Defined

Operational Warfare is a <u>method</u> by which a social group conducts complex military tasks against another social group to achieve some operational objective(s)

- Method is a system repeatedly converting inputs into operations
- Complex military tasks are those sequenced and synchronized actions that make up an operation
- Operational objective is strongly related to Strategic Objective and Tactical Objective. It is narrower in scope than Strategic and more complex than Tactical.
- Operational Warfare is strongly affected by individuals (leaders), organizations (institutions), culture (doctrine), and technology (weapons).

Operational Warfare Characteristics

- The Method applies:
 - (Operational) Art
 - (Operational) Science
 - (Operational) Capabilities
 - (Operational) Planning



- The Method seeks nothing less than to impose our desired multi-dimensional reality upon the enemy's thru use of Violent Force
 - Extreme in-formation of our reality
 - Extreme de-formation of enemy reality
- To this end, Operational Warfare has six functions:
 - Command and Control
 - Logistics
 - Fires
 - Maneuver
 - Intelligence
 - Protection

Operational Command and Control Defined

It is the directed application, adjustment and adaptation of Operational Warfare to the interacting environment where friend and foe engage.

- Command and Control is the "brain" for conscious and autonomic operational warfare functions
 - Sensing/pre-sensing
 - Processing
 - Deciding
 - Integrating/coordinating
 - Learning
 - Cybernetic looping and systems dynamics
- Command and Control completely depends on information (management
- Command and Control completely depends on entropy (management)

Operational Command and Control Entropy Management

- Must account for system (method) complexity
 - Design parameters are:
 - Robustness
 - Resilience
 - Redundancy
- Must recognize and include uncertainty and incompleteness
 - No plan lasts after first contact with the enemy
 - Intelligence always is flawed and will always be so
 - Information always is flawed and will always be so
- Must account for minimization of maximum loss
 - Not maximize the maximum benefit of the operation
 - More structure, more loss
 - More time, more loss
 - More technology, more loss
 - More people, more loss
 - More action, more loss
 - More energy, more loss



Implications of Proto-Theory

- Spend too much effort seeking unattainable perfection
- Powell-Weinberger approach better than Expeditionary Warfare
- Spend too much on technology that cannot work as promised
- Do less with less and do less with more; it does not matter
- What matters is how to manage the loss (graceful degradation)
 - Those who manage loss most "gracefully" will win always
 - Gracefully means robustness, resilience, redundancy
- Clarity of End States and Strategic Objectives becomes imperative
 - Recognize that even clearest will have ambiguity and incompleteness
- Must spend much more on common training and learning much more!