Military Intelligence

PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN

ACE

DISE

FORCE PROJECTION OPERATIONS

H-HOUR EQUALS		12:00		4.5	6	22		50	54.5	65
NAI/EVENT	DIST(km)	SPEED	1/1	DAG	AAG	2/1	SPEED	1/2	DAG	2/2
NAI 800	10	10	13:00	13:27	13:36	15:12	10	18:00	18:27	19:30
PL SHERMAN	6	10	13:36	14:03	14:12	15:48	10	18:36	19:03	20:06
NAI 820	8	10	14:24	14:51	15:00	16:36	10	19:24	19:51	20:54
DP1	10	5	15:24	15:51	16:00	17:36	5	20:24	20:51	21:54
EA CUSTER	6	5	16:00	16:27	16:36	18:12	5	21:00	21:27	22:30
TOTAL/AVG	40	8					8			

Figure 4.   Start Time (Box)

H-HOUR EQUALS		12:00		4.5	6	22		50	54.5	65
NAI/EVENT	DIST(km)	SPEED	1/1	DAG	AAG	2/1	SPEED	1/2	DAG	2/2
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DP1	10	5	15:24	15:51	16:00	17:36	5	20:24	20:51	21:54
EA CUSTER	6	5	16:00	16:27	16:36	18:12	5	21:00	21:27	22:30
TOTAL/AVG	40	8					8			

Figure 5.   Units and Distance (Box)

Figure 4. Start Time (Box)

Doctrinal distances between enemy units are placed at the top of the matrix. Figure 5 shows the Division Artillery Group, 4.5 kilometers behind the lead element of the first echelon regiment (1/1). This distance can be changed during the course of the battle by simply typing in a new distance. The time blocks, which correspond to the distance blocks, will

Automation: An Intelligence Multiplier

by Captain Gregory J. Conti

Editor's Note: Captain Conti is writing a series of articles on automation. MIPB will print these in future issues as space permits.

As you probably already know, computers make' your work easier and more efficient. Whether processing intelligence at the strategic or tactical level, automation will greatly increase your section's effectiveness. Computers can be used to train your soldiers, to access huge data bases of information, to communicate, and to disseminate.

With the equipment you probably have on hand, you can take advantage of a wealth of applications to help you work smarter, not harder. The following examples are based on my experiences with the 24th Infantry Division (Mech), Fort Stewart, GA, and Desert Shield/Storm. These skills are easy to master with a little practice.

E-mail

Electronic Mail (E-mail) is a fact of life throughout the Army. With it you can send information instantly to virtually any commander or staff section in your

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DP1	10	5	15:24	15:51	16:00	17:36	5	20:24	20:51	21:54
EA CUSTER	6	5	16:00	16:27	16:36	18:12	5	21:00	21:27	22:30
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Figure 6. Adding or Deleting Columns

automatically adjust. The distances shown in Figure 5 are taken from **Government Training Aid 30-1-2, Soviet Doctrinal Templates**, using a motorized rifle division in the attack.

Figure 5. Units and Distance (Box)

Additionally, vertical and horizontal columns can be added for additional units, NAIs, or events being tracked. Likewise, unused columns can be deleted from the matrix.

Figure 6. Adding or Deleting Columns

It is important to note that the AEAM is not a stagnant spread sheet. The AEAM is continuously updated to give the commander the latest prediction on when enemy forces will be at a given location on the battlefield. Additionally, updated versions are dated and disseminated to all staff elements to maintain continuous synchronization.

To plan for future operations, the planning staff uses the tactical decision-making process outlined in **Student Text 100-9, The Tactical Decision Making Process** (Army Command and General Staff College). The AEAM helps staff planners synchronize friendly BOSs. It automatically predicts enemy locations based on enemy doctrine in relation to time, distance, and rate of movement. When completed, the AEAM can be placed on the event template or decision support template, replacing linear time lines.

Student Text 100-9 describes the synchronization matrix as, "...a method to record the results of the wargaming by allowing the staff to synchronize the course of action across time and space in relation to the enemy's most likely course of action. The first entry is time, entered by the G2 and G3 as they visualize the operation." The end-state of the synchronization matrix rests squarely on the ability of the G2/S2 or SIO to accurately predict the enemy's

local area or across the country. You can use it to send a memorandum or a file to one individual or to a group of individuals simultaneously. With your computer you can set up address lists and can set the mail system to "return receipt." When the addressees have received and read their mail, you will receive a short note to that effect.

Imagine writing a memo about an up-coming inspection and, in one shot, E-mailing it to the battalion commander, the primary staff, and all the subordinate commanders; and then knowing the exact time they received it. Of course, you still can follow-up with hard copy through the normal distribution system.

To use E-mail, you need a computer with a modem (phone connection), a phone line, a communications program (like Procomm), and access to a post E-mail system. A communications program allows your computer to dial the phone and connect with the central mail system. You can find Procomm, Microsoft® Windows Terminal (included with Windows), or a similar program at most units, or you can buy it (they are expensive) through local purchase. Procomm is also available free through Shareware.

To learn about your E-mail system, contact an experienced user or attend Directorate of Information Management (DOIM) or Division Automation Management Office (DAMO) E-mail classes. Attend these classes yourself, and send as many of your personnel as possible. Secure your commander's

location on the battlefield in relation to time and space. He accomplishes this by successfully predicting the enemy's rate of movement. Therefore, it is critical that these predictions are as accurate as possible. The AEAM is a tool intelligence officers can use to increase their accuracy and predictive capabilities.

During the battle, the AEAM will help the G2/S2 or SIO track and predict enemy movement rates, future locations for high value targets, and the arrival of enemy forces. By updating the matrix to reflect the actual speed of a force, the intelligence officer can continuously revise predictions of future enemy locations. This data is used to refine targeting, initiate counterattacks, and begin other operation plans.

The AEAM is useful for all G2/S2s or SIOs from battalion to corps levels. When used with intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) products, this will help synchronize intelligence and create a common understanding of the enemy.

To obtain a copy of the AEAM and a memorandum of instruction on disk, contact 1st ID(M) G2 Plans, Captain Ken Krumm, DSN: 856-2918, or use our E-Mail address, RIL1.AFZNGSP.

CPT Krumm is the Assistant G2 Plans Officer, 1st ID, Fort Riley KS.

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support in the use of E-mail. If possible, each staff officer and subordinate commander should attend the training or send a computer operator or Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO).

Once you are on-line with E-mail, make sure someone in your office checks the mail at least daily and replies when necessary. Print out the important mail and empty the mailbox or it will quickly fill up with old mail.

Shareware

Shareware happens to be a good deal. In addition, it is software with an honor system. Programmers from across the country write programs without any copyright restrictions. Most popular Shareware is of high caliber and rivals commercial software. It can be copied and exchanged freely. You can try it out for 30 days and if you like it, mail the author a nominal fee (usually from $5 to $30); if not, just erase the program. Shareware is available from many local computer Bulletin Board Systems (BBS) or Compuserve. Your DOIM and DAMO are also good sources of Shareware information. See your neighborhood computer store for BBS phone numbers and instructions on how to connect using BBS.

Scanners

Did you ever have to put together a "smart book" (an enemy equipment, order of battle, or doctrine book)? In Windows you can scan the image in, move it to the Paintbrush program to refine it, and then move it to a WINDOWS word processor. A hand scanner can help you tailor your "smart book" or view graph for your unit. The only limit is your imagination.

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☐ Protect and develop the defense industrial complex.

Ongoing Debate

Certain aspects of the doctrine reflect ongoing internal debates over Russian security issues. One debate is over the level of defense spending. All officials want to maintain a viable military R&D and production capability. They differ on how much to spend on this requirement.

There is also an ongoing debate over the near-abroad policy. The doctrine reflects Yeltsin's emphasis on nonmilitary means to resolve national security problems. Certain elements of the document, however, suggest that Russia may use the armed forces to intervene in the near-abroad on behalf of ethnic Russians.

Conclusion

Russia's new military doctrine reflects the continuing debate within Russia over defining national interests, determining how strong the military must be to protect its interests, and how much to rely on military means to accomplish national security goals. How the doctrine will be implemented, and whether it will be contrary to the interests of the West, will depend on who is in power in Moscow.

Dr. Arnett has been a Soviet/Russian analyst at DA, ODCSI, since 1980, and had previously served on the Army Staff's Red Team. He received his Ph.D. in political science from Ohio State University in 1979. Arnett served on active duty at ASA HQ and has served in an MI Reserve unit. He has published numerous articles on the Soviet/Russian Armed Forces and on Russian civil-military relations.