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## Introduction to the Analysis of Civil-Military Interactions

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Four Cornwallis Group workshops have been done and a fifth is in the planning stages, it is always exciting to see a new thing grow. The Cornwallis group is now progressing quickly towards its fifth birthday (17-20 April, 2000). The first three workshops: *Analytic Approaches to the Study of Future Conflict*, *Analysis for and of the Resolution of Conflict*, and *Analysis for Peace Operations* are now followed by this volume: *Analysis of Civil-Military Interactions*. Next year, 2000, the topic is *Analysis of Crisis Response and Societal Reconstruction*. We have been blessed with a set of topics, papers, and people that are current and engaged in the issues of today.

During Cornwallis IV we developed the idea of an internal working group day, proceeding from the first tentative tests of Cornwallis III. This third day (or as it came to be called CIV-D3) of the workshop was most interesting and has yielded the most provocative and useful results. The day was designed to approach the question of: What should a research agenda in this field look like? To do this a series of four parallel working groups were established, each looking at hypothetical problems in different areas of the world roughly parallel with: Haiti, Somalia, Balkans, and Northern Iraq. Each of these areas or scenarios was then reviewed for activities and needs from a Peace Operations view point. The results of this work is reported in *The Wednesday Group: Civil-Military Interactions*. This 'research agenda' is unique and useful to many differing organizations. I must stop here

and give an acknowledgment and strong thank you to Mr. Robert Bailey and Mr. David Frankis for the journeyman effort and hard work that they went through to prepare this very important day.

The other papers of this workshop were focused around the theme of civil-military interactions. In the early sessions, as developed by Mr. Dayton Maxwell's paper, the civilian orientation was discussed and questioned. From the keynote by Mr. Alex Morrison, the hard questions of Drs. Par Eriksson and Gwyn Prins to the designs of Mr. Cedric de Coning, the need to cross train and to understand the 'other' in these operations was stressed and discussed. The remainder of the civil side of the issue was developed in Professor Kevin Avruch's session with two papers by Ms. Jennifer Stewart and by Mr. Edward Smith and Mr. Ed Pechous. These papers on post accord social crime and a case study on Albania were extremely well received and added greatly to the overall understanding of the complex situation in a peace operation.

Lieutenant General (Retired) Joe Kinzer provided the keynote from the military perspective. His experience as United Nations Force Commander during the early days of the Haiti intervention was much respected and insightful. The need to prepare the staff and the civil military components of the headquarters, before operations, was highlighted by General Kinzer. In particular, his use of military computer aided training to work with both the civilian and the military was ground breaking.

The remainder of Mr. Gene Visco's session contained papers on an analysis of command and control issues in Haiti by Captain (Navy) Lief Ahlquist and Dr. A.E.R. Woodcock's and Dr. James Heath's papers on information operations on Q-analysis. Also in Gene's session were papers by LtCdr. Oscar Gaangsas on mobility requirements and by Mr. Andrew Nicholls on the need to include non-governmental and other civilian organizations in the long range planning process for humanitarian operations. The final paper in this session was provided by Rear Admiral (Retired) Gary Wheatley and Mr. Scott Welch on the limitations of civil-military interactions brought on by the differing technological base with which that each was dealing.

Dr. Paul Chouinard's session then added in other areas of civil-military interactions: prioritization of tasks by Dr. Binyam Solomon looked at the relative importance of tasks from an economic view point and Mr. Robert Bailey and Mr. David Frankis also looked at tasks from a military capabilities view. These two papers provided a very interesting contrast in the organization of tasks.

Mr. Karl Bertsche's session was focused directly on analysis and tools. These four papers on information technology, military change and the role of simulation by Dr. Corey Lofdahl; a flexible methodology for simulating wider peacekeeping: DIAMOND by Mr. Andrew Caldwell; shaping the international environment: what role for the reserve component? by Mr. Charles Hawkins; and inter-group planning, coordination, communication, and training as critical processes for effective coalition operations as presented by Mr. William J. O'Mara and his colleagues were all dead on target to bring the analytic perspective back to the operational perspectives previously viewed.

Please review with some rigor the research agenda and other findings of the third day's activity. This may well become the seminal work of this series.

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As I type these words, late as usual, planning proceeds for *Cornwallis V: Analysis for Crisis Response and Societal Reconstruction*. This subject is timely now, and will be timely in April of 2000 during the workshop itself. Current operations in Kosovo, East Timor, and potentially in Sierra Leone all point at the need to deal with the Justice component of Peace and to rehabilitate societies. If these needs are not looked after, then conflicts just return and are never transformed into the positive engines of change that they could be. However, analysis is a hard word when it comes to sociological questions and their interface with military operations. I look forward with excitement to Cornwallis V, just as I look back with pride on Cornwallis I, II, III, and IV, and hope for many more in the future.

I'll close this simple introduction with a very strong and loud thank you to my co-chair and primary editor of this and all previous publications for the Cornwallis Group. Dr. A.E.R. (Ted) Woodcock, Ted has been the reason that this group has prospered.

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