Information Operations Doctrine And Practice A Reference Handbook Contemporary Military Strategic And Security Issues

Strategic Communication: Origins, Concepts, and Current Debates
Deception and Urban Operations
Doctrine, Operations, and Challenges
General George S. Patton And The Third Army Information Service, Aug.-Dec., 1944
Information Technology for Peace and Security
Improving C2 and Situational Awareness for Operations in and Through the Information Environment
Foundations of Effective Influence Operations
Effectiveness of Psychological Operations 2001-2010
Concepts Of Information Warfare In Practice:
A Framework for Enhancing Army Capabilities
The Art of Darkness
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Understanding the Fundamentals of Cyber Warfare in Theory and Practice
Air Force Doctrine Document 3-13 11 January 2005
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Doctrine, operations, and challenges

Intelligence Support for Operations in the Information Environment
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Military Psychological Operations Manual: Military Psychological Operations Manual

SHAFFER TESSA

Strategic Communication: Origins, Concepts, and Current Debates Rand Corporation
The manual describes the general strategy for the U.S. Marines but it is beneficial for not only every Marine to read but concepts on leadership can be gathered to lead a business to a family. If you want to see what make Marines so effective this book is a good place to start.
Deception and Urban Operations Routledge
This book offers an introduction to Information Technology with regard to peace, conflict, and security research, a topic that it approaches from natural science, technical and computer science perspectives. Following an initial review of the fundamental roles of IT in connection with peace, conflict and security, the contributing authors address the rise of cyber conflicts via information warfare, cyber espionage, cyber defence and Darknets. The book subsequently explores recent examples of cyber warfare, including: • The Stuxnet attack on Iran's uranium refining capability • The hacking of the German Federal Parliament's internal communication system • The Wannacry malware campaign, which used software stolen from a US security agency to launch ransomware attacks worldwide The book then introduces readers to the concept of cyber peace, including a discussion of confidence and security-building measures. A section on Cyber Arms Control draws comparisons to global efforts to control chemical warfare, to reduce the risk of nuclear war, and to prevent the militarization of space. Additional topics include the security of critical information infrastructures, and cultural violence and peace in social media. The book concludes with an outlook on the future role of IT in peace and security. Information Technology for Peace and Security breaks new ground in a largely unexplored field of study, and offers a valuable asset for a broad readership including students, educators and working professionals in computer science, IT security, peace and conflict studies, and political science.
Doctrine, Operations, and Challenges ABC-CLIO
Command and control (C2) is an essential element of the art and science of warfare. No single specialized function, either by itself or combined with others, has a purpose without it. Commanders are responsible for C2. However, C2 is also of great concern to staff officers and some staff specialists. Some understand C2 to be a distinct, specialized function—similar to logistics, intelligence, and information operations. C2 does have its own procedures, considerations, and vocabulary. It operates separately from other functions, yet in coordination with them. Through C2, commanders initiate and integrate all military functions and operations toward a common goal—mission accomplishment. How one understands C2 depends on the perspective from which one approaches its study. Some study and discuss C2 as technological means and resources. Others see C2 as people only. Still others focus on C2 as an organization. Finally, C2 has been discussed as a set of procedures. In practice, however, C2 is a commander and a C2 system—a combination of people, organization, technological means and resources, and procedures. Commanders have exercised C2 throughout history. They have performed many of the same C2 functions as long as warfare has existed. Doctrine provides military organizations with a common philosophy and language. It enhances unity of effort. FM 6-0 establishes and explains the Army's command and control (C2) doctrine principles. FM 6-0 is the Army's key integrating manual for C2. It provides the basis for C2 doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures in all Army publications. It promotes common understanding of the fundamentals and concepts of C2 in Army operations, and supports joint and Army doctrine. It supersedes chapters 1 through 4, chapter 6, and appendixes G, I, K, and L of FM 101-5. FM 6-0 provides doctrine on C2 for tactical Army echelons (corps and below). FM 6-0 establishes mission command as the C2 concept for the Army. It focuses on the premise that commanders exercise C2 over forces to accomplish missions. It emphasizes fundamentals and concepts rather than specific equipment or systems, although it discusses the role of equipment and systems in supporting C2. It includes insights from Force XXI initiatives and digitization. Supporting and extending leadership doctrine found in FM 22-100, it defines control within command and control, and covers decision making during execution. FM 6-0 provides doctrine for information management, a contributor to information superiority. (See FM 3-13.) While intelligence is an information product essential in C2, the doctrine addressing information and information management is not intended to change or replace intelligence doctrine in the FM 2 (formerly FM 34) series of field manuals. FM 6-0 applies to commanders of all Army organizations. However, it focuses on tactical commanders and leaders at corps-level and below. With appropriate modifications, it can apply to other Army commands and to Army elements of joint and multinational headquarters. It applies to digitized, analog, and hybrid (combination digitized/analog) units and organizations. The doctrine in FM 6-0 forms the foundation for Army Education System instruction in C2.
General George S. Patton And The Third Army Information Service, Aug.-Dec., 1944 Rand Corporation
This volume in the Contemporary Military, Strategic, and Security Issues series presents a concise introduction to the evolution, key concepts, discourse, and future options for improved strategic communication in today's U.S. government. • Key document excerpts from legislation, proposed legislation, doctrine, reform proposals, and policy documents • A glossary of terms • An annotated bibliography of proposals and recommendations for strategic communication/public diplomacy reform
Information Technology for Peace and Security University of Georgia Press
Part of the Jones & Bartlett Learning Information Systems Security & Assurance Series Cyberwarfare puts students on the real-world battlefield of cyberspace! Students will learn the history of cyberwarfare, techniques used in both offensive and defensive

information warfare, and how cyberwarfare is shaping military doctrine. Written by subject matter experts, this book combines accessible explanations with realistic experiences and case studies that make cyberwar evident and understandable. Key Features: - Incorporates hands-on activities, relevant examples, and realistic exercises to prepare readers for their future careers. - Includes detailed case studies drawn from actual cyberwarfare operations and tactics. - Provides fresh capabilities information drawn from the Snowden NSA leaks

Improving C2 and Situational Awareness for Operations in and Through the Information Environment Information OperationsDoctrine and Practice : a Reference Handbook

This textbook offers an accessible introduction to counterinsurgency operations, a key aspect of modern warfare. Featuring essays by some of the world's leading experts on unconventional conflict, both scholars and practitioners, the book discusses how modern regular armed forces react, and should react, to irregular warfare. The volume is divided into three main sections: Doctrinal Origins: analysing the intellectual and historical roots of modern Western theory and practice Operational Aspects: examining the specific role of various military services in counterinsurgency, but also special forces, intelligence, and local security forces Challenges: looking at wider issues, such as governance, culture, ethics, civil-military cooperation, information operations, and time. Understanding Counterinsurgency is the first comprehensive textbook on counterinsurgency, and will be essential reading for all students of small wars, counterinsurgency and counterterrorism, strategic studies and security studies, both in graduate and undergraduate courses as well as in professional military schools.

Foundations of Effective Influence Operations Praeger

Brantly investigates how states decide to employ cyber in military and intelligence operations against other states and how rational those decisions are. He contextualizes broader cyber decision-making processes into a systematic expected utility-rational choice approach to provide a mathematical understanding of the use of cyber weapons.

Effectiveness of Psychological Operations 2001-2010 Rand Corporation

The U.S. Marine Corps, which has long recognized the importance of influencing the civilian population in a counterinsurgency environment, requested an evaluation of the effectiveness of the psychological operations element of U.S. military information operations in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2010 based on how well messages and themes were tailored to target audiences. This monograph responds to that request.

Concepts Of Information Warfare In Practice: Stanfordpub.com

Information OperationsDoctrine and Practice : a Reference HandbookPraeger

A Framework for Enhancing Army Capabilities ABC-CLIO

To support the U.S. Department of Defense in expanding its capacity for social media analysis, this report reviews the analytic approaches that will be most valuable for information operations and considerations for implementation.

The Art of Darkness Rowman & Littlefield

This research was undertaken to gain a better understanding of the relationship between deception and the urban environment, first to explore the power of deception when employed against U.S. forces in urban operations, and second to evaluate the potential value of deception when used by U.S. forces in urban operations.

Redefining Information Warfare Boundaries for an Army in a Wireless World Springer

This field manual aims to provide techniques to assist planners in planning, coordinating, executing, synchronizing, and assessing military deception (MILDEC). While the means and techniques may evolve over generations, the principles and fundamentals of deception planning remain constant. FM 3-13.4 applies to all members of the Army profession: leaders, Soldiers, Army Civilians, and contractors. The principal audience for this publication is Army commanders, staffs, and all leaders. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning joint or multinational planning. Trainers and educators throughout the Army also use this publication as a guide for teaching MILDEC. Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations.

Mission Command: Command and Control of Army Forces (Field Manual No. 6-0) Presidio Press

Cyberwarfare: Information Operations in a Connected World puts students on the real-world battlefield of cyberspace! It reviews the role that cyberwarfare plays in modern military operations–operations in which it has become almost impossible to separate cyberwarfare from traditional warfare.

U.S. Military Information Operations in Afghanistan ABC-CLIO

Information Operations (10) have become more than an enabler in reaching the goals set forth in Joint Vision 2020 of 'full spectrum dominance and information superiority'. As a result of the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States 10 has been identified as one of the six critical operational goals for focusing DoD's transformation efforts. The September 30, 2001, Quadrennial Defense Review highlights both the imperative for the United States to maintain an unsurpassed capability to conduct information operations, as well as the need to strengthen United States capabilities in these areas. However, as IC takes on greater importance in achieving information superiority, it has become more complex for commanders at all levels, tactical, operational, and strategic, to identify, synchronize, and conduct information operations across the full spectrum of operations against 'nontraditional' adversaries who engage in 'nontraditional' conflict in the information domain. This study examines potential shortfalls and incongruities in practice and doctrine and identifies areas within the domain that can be improved to facilitate the transformation.

Understanding Counterinsurgency Newnes

Growing dependence on cyberspace for commerce, communication, governance, and military operations has left society vulnerable to a multitude of security threats. Mitigating the inherent risks associated with the use of cyberspace poses a series of thorny public policy problems. In this volume, academics, practitioners from both private sector and government, along with former service members come together to highlight sixteen of the most pressing contemporary challenges in cybersecurity, and to offer recommendations for the future. As internet connectivity continues to spread, this book will offer readers greater awareness of the threats of tomorrow—and serve to inform public debate into the next information age. Contributions by Adrienne Allen, Aaron Brantly, Lauren Boas Hayes, Jane Chong, Joshua Corman, Honorable Richard J. Danzig, Kat Dransfield, Ryan Ellis, Mailyn Fidler, Allan Friedman, Taylor Grossman, Richard M. Harrison, Trey Herr, Drew Herrick, Jonah F.

Hill, Robert M. Lee, Herbert S. Lin, Anastasia Mark, Robert Morgus, Paul Ohm, Eric Ormes, Jason Rivera, Sasha Romanosky, Paul Rosenzweig, Matthew Russell, Nathaniel Tisa, Abraham Wagner, Rand Waltzman, David Weinstein, Heather West, and Beau Woods.

Cyberwarfare Vigeo Press

"In the U.S. Army as elsewhere, transmission of digitized packets on Internet-protocol and space-based networks is rapidly supplanting the use of old technology (e.g., dedicated analog channels) when it comes to information sharing and media broadcasting. As the Army moves forward with these changes, it will be important to identify the implications and potential boundaries of cyberspace operations. An examination of network operations, information operations, and the more focused areas of electronic warfare, signals intelligence, electromagnetic spectrum operations, public affairs, and psychological operations in the U.S. military found significant overlap that could inform the development of future Army doctrine in these areas. In clarifying the prevailing boundaries between these areas of interest, it is possible to predict the progression of these boundaries in the near future. The investigation also entailed developing new definitions that better capture this overlap for such concepts as information warfare. This is important because the Army is now studying ways to apply its cyber power and is reconsidering doctrinally defined areas that are integral to operations in cyberspace. It will also be critical for the Army to approach information operations with a plan to organize and, if possible, consolidate its operations in two realms: the psychological, which is focused on message content and people, and the technological, which is focused on content delivery and machines."--Page 4 of cover.

Lulu.com

Information has long been a key part of human competition-those with a superior ability to gather, understand, control, and use information have always had a substantial advantage on the battlefield. From the earliest recorded battles to the most recent military operations, history is full of examples of how the right information at the right time has influenced military struggles. The Air Force recognizes the importance of gaining a superior information advantage-an advantage obtained through information operations (IO) fully integrated with air and space operations. Today, gaining and maintaining information superiority are critical tasks for commanders and vital elements of fully integrated kinetic and nonkinetic effects-based operations. Information operations are conducted across the range of military operations, from peace to war to reconstitution. To achieve information superiority, our understanding and practice of information operations have undergone a doctrinal evolution that streamlines the focus of IO to improve the focus on warfighting.

Maintaining Information Dominance in Complex Environments Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Vice Adm. William H. McRaven helped to devise the strategy for how to bring down Osama bin Laden, and commanded the courageous U.S. military unit that carried it out on May 1, 2011, ending one of the greatest manhunts in history. In Spec Ops, a well-organized and deeply researched study, McRaven analyzes eight classic special operations. Six are from WWII: the German commando raid on the Belgian fort Eben Emael (1940); the Italian torpedo attack on the Alexandria harbor (1941); the British commando raid on Nazaire, France (1942); the German glider rescue of Benito Mussolini (1943); the British midget-submarine attack on the Tirpitz (1943); and the U.S. Ranger rescue mission at the Cabanatuan POW camp in the Philippines (1945). The two post-WWII examples are the U.S. Army raid on the Son Tay POW camp in North Vietnam (1970) and the Israeli rescue of the skyjacked hostages in Entebbe, Uganda (1976). McRaven—who commands a U.S. Navy SEAL team—pinpoints six essential principles of “spec ops” success: simplicity, security, repetition, surprise, speed and purpose. For each of the case studies, he provides political and military context, a meticulous reconstruction of the mission itself and an analysis of the operation in relation to his six principles. McRaven deems the Son Tay raid “the best modern example of a successful spec op [which] should be considered textbook material for future missions.” His own book is an instructive textbook that will be closely studied by students of the military arts. Maps, photos.

Spec Ops MIT Press

Information Operations (I0) have become more than an enabler in reaching the goals set forth in Joint Vision 2020 of 'full spectrum dominance and information superiority'. As a result of the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States I0 has been identified as one of the six critical operational goals for focusing DoD's transformation efforts. The September 30, 2001, Quadrennial Defense Review highlights both the imperative for the United States to maintain an unsurpassed capability to conduct information operations, as well as the need to strengthen United States capabilities in these areas. However, as IC takes on greater importance in achieving information superiority, it has become more complex for commanders at all levels, tactical, operational, and strategic, to identify, synchronize, and conduct information operations across the full spectrum of operations against 'nontraditional' adversaries who engage in 'nontraditional' conflict in the information domain. This study examines potential shortfalls and incongruities in practice and doctrine and identifies areas within the domain that can be improved to facilitate the transformation.

Military and Intelligence Cyber Decision-making Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Every military activity has informational aspects, but the information environment (IE) is not well integrated into military planning, doctrine, or processes. Better understanding of the IE will improve command and control and situational awareness.

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