



# Battlespace Management

**P**resident George W. Bush defined the modern battlefield in his January 20, 2005, inaugural address:

*We are led, by events and common sense, to one conclusion: The survival of liberty in our land increasingly depends on the success of liberty in other lands. The best hope for peace in our world is the expansion of freedom in all the world.*

Indeed, although there are friends of freedom across the world, America still has a security dilemma: a dauntingly large battlefield. The repressive and borderless alliance of terrorists and rogue

states, the nontraditional nature of modern asymmetric warfare, and the potential for a few to use technology to create devastating, worldwide effects mean the President and other decisionmakers in the free world are faced with an increasingly global battlespace and a military toolchest primarily developed in the Cold War. Fortunately, America and its allies are also exploiting modern technology, developing new partnerships, and creating innovative ways of managing this complex battlespace, one that covers all mediums, including cyberspace and what used to be called “outer space.”

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff further defined the



Soldiers on early morning raid in Tikrit, Iraq

# in Integrated Operations

55th Signal Company Combat Camera (Elizabeth Erste)

threat, explained the new strategic battlespace, and called for increasingly integrated operations. In late 2004, General Richard B. Myers remarked at the Economic Club of Indianapolis:

*It is a very different war than we've fought in the past, against a very different kind of adversary or enemy, an enemy that really knows no limits. You see this all the time—they know no limits, whether they're territorial or whether they're moral limits. The torture chamber we found in Fallujah, the weapons caches and fighting positions in 66 of the 70-some mosques in that town, the videotaped beheadings of hostages. These are the gruesome reminders of who it is we're*

*up against, and what they think is important, and how their vision of the world departs so dramatically from ours . . . this is going to be a long struggle, and while the military will play an important role, the military can't do it alone. Diplomacy, all instruments of our government—education, economic development—all need to play if we're going to keep from creating more folks who want to join the extremist side as opposed to trying to have a meaningful life in society, normal society as we know it.*

This Joint Force Quarterly forum answers the Chairman's call by examining several perspectives of battlespace management. The articles go beyond discussing the challenges of managing informa-

tion, however. As the threat has increased, so has the need for joint warfighting to evolve to meet new post-Cold War challenges. Therefore, what the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs now calls *integrated operations* are a vision of transformation in which new partners and a diverse mix of military and non-military instruments of national power will provide security for peace-loving nations in an uncertain world.

JFQ