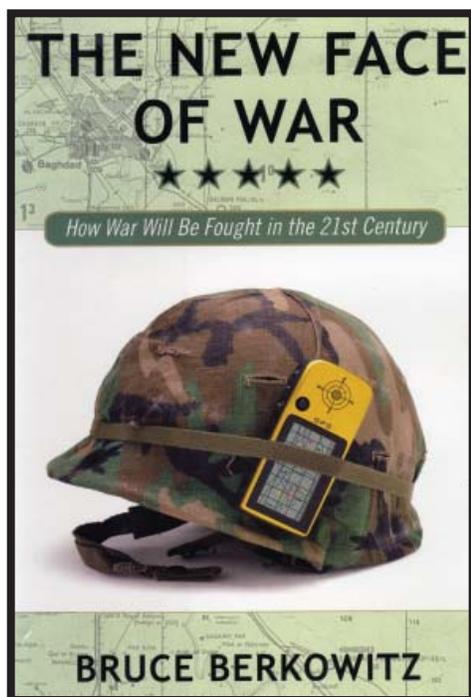


What you Need to know ...



Berkowitz, Bruce. *The New Face of War*. New York, 2003

I found what I think is a concise answer to a critical, nagging question relating to strategic communication. It rested inside a post-9/11 book written about today's national security challenges. The big-picture answer: Obtain the latest, most accurate information about the enemy and do so inside the military leaders' "strategic art" decision cycle.

The simple question: What does the Army do in Space?

Or why is the Army in Space? Or how important is it? Or, even, how?

Bruce Berkowitz' 2003 book "The New Face of War: How War Will Be Fought in the 21st

Century" provides an insightful perspective of the impact of information warfare on combat operations. He outlines four specific aspects of what he sees as a necessary and new concept for fighting and winning a war on terrorism. They are: 1) asymmetrical threat, 2) information technology competition, 3) the race for decision cycles and 4) network organizations. He describes how the strategic military leader who wins must deal with an enemy who targets vulnerabilities and exploits technological changes by quickly assembling the right combination of forces for specific needs while reacting to rapid changes. Nested within the author's discussion is a special understanding of the

criticality of keeping an edge on the race for information in order to win against terrorists.

Of course, my interest in this is how we in the Army Space community communicate what we do. In some ways, it may be easier for combat Soldiers to clearly explain what they do for national security than our Space warriors. Combat troops patrol streets to keep the streets safe. They search out and find insurgents and their weapon stashes. With weapons, they fight the enemy and kill them if necessary. They train locals to secure their own country. The missions of cooks, mechanics, medics — and all the others who traditionally support — are also easily understood in that context. For Army Space warriors, though, their contribution is not so easily heard or seen.

It is difficult to grasp the value of Space warriors while considering our Army and military in conventional ways. Since the war in Iraq — and long before — our Soldiers have provided 24/7 support to our national security efforts through early missile warning and control of satellite communication payloads, along with satellite imagery and other Space-based capabilities through the contributions by Space Elements, Army Space Support Teams, FA40 Space Operation Officers and Commercial Exploitation Teams. The context that Berkowitz provides through his book puts a different light on the importance of those efforts. We in the Space community must make the effort to tell our story because in the War on Terrorism, it is an important one.

— Michael L. Howard
Editor in Chief