

## FICHAS EQUIPO ESTRATEGIA

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<b>Ficha</b>	Fawcett, John M. Jr, 2019 "This Breaking News Just In, Emperor Napoleon I Is Still Dead!", <i>Joint Force Quarterly</i> (enero) (Washington: National Defense University Press) pp. 36-43.
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<b>Palabras clave</b>	Organización de las tareas de comando y control, organización de los comandos Combatientes
<b>Tema</b>	Propuesta de reestructuración de los Comandos Combatientes y de las funciones de Comando y Control.
<b>Argumento</b>	En una época de reducción presupuestaria y con el balance de 20 años de conflictos con participación de Estados Unidos se propone racionalizar la estructura del comando y sus componentes (Comandos Geográficos y Funcionales) para llevar a cabo las tareas de cooperación en seguridad en el Teatro de Operaciones (TSC) y de combate de guerra (warfighting).
<b>Concepción de intereses estratégicos</b>	Hacer eficiente la interacción entre los distintos Comandos en las labores de colecta y análisis de información, así como para su utilización permanente o en caso de despliegue alrededor del mundo.
<b>Concepción de guerra</b>	No es señalado de manera abierta, pero se desprende de la Dominación de Espectro Completo.
<b>Concepción del enemigo o de las amenazas</b>	Se habla de que hay amenazas de estados nacionales, nacionales no estatales y actores no estatales, además de transnacionales:  Transnational organizations include the private sector and may be designated as criminal, noncriminal, or terrorists while stateless nations may be described as criminal or noncriminal or may be designated as terrorists. (Fawcett, 2019:39)
<b>Fuerzas mencionadas en el artículo</b>	Se mencionan todas las fuerzas de los Comandos Combatientes (geográficos y funcionales), la CIA, Department of State, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Canadian Joint Operations Command, Permanent Joint Force Headquarters (United Kingdom)
<b>Los aliados: ¿quiénes son y cuál es su compromiso o tarea?</b>	Se menciona que dentro de las Áreas de Responsabilidad (AOR) se realiza un trabajo permanente con las naciones aliadas en diversos rubros: The combatant commanders (CCDRs) engage in TSC, training, and exercising with the military representatives of host nations in the AORS. Since U.S. tactical level forces are large in absolute numbers, but small relative to the population base and the global range of missions, the regional knowledge

	<p>and partnerships of the CCDRs and their staffs provide a key understanding of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) networks, joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and theater logistics and communications infrastructures. Within their AORS, CCDRs have unique battlespace awareness that includes partners, allies, neutrals, potential adversaries, and the relationships among them that can inform operations. (Fawcett, 2019: 37)</p>
<p><b>Metodología para enfrentar las amenazas</b></p>	<p>En este caso se trata de hacer más ágil y eficiente la estructura y comunicación entre los distintos comandos. Es por ello que se propone una reestructuración de los Comandos:</p> <p>An alternative to the existing legacy is to divide the warfighting and TSC missions into two separate commands. <b>Geographic Commands.</b> In this concept, the geographic-oriented approach is maintained, but the geographic commands (GCS) have a three-star commander responsible for all noncombat U.S. DOD interests in the AOR as well as a theater campaign plan or his portion of a global plan. This includes missions such as creating and assessing intelligence, logistics, and communications networks, and facilitating the TSC operations of training and exercising [...] <b>Externally Focused Combatant Commands.</b> With the GCS focused on the TSC mission, the execution of combat operations becomes the mission of one of three combat commands (CCs)— East, West, and Homeland—each with a four-star commander. East and West commands provide deployable command and control that will respond as required to crisis in the GCS’ AORS and will have steady-state relationships with specific GCS. For example, East Command could support USOUTHCOM, USEUCOM, and USAFRICOM, while West Command could be tied to USPACOM and USCENTCOM. (Fawcett, 2019:39)</p> <p>En lo que respecta a los Comandos hoy conocidos como funcionales se propone:</p> <p>The FCCs will be assigned Service components. The National Security Agency will be assigned its own dedicated commander; the USCYBERCOM commander will not be dual-hatted. Eighth Air Force under USSTRATCOM will have operational control over bombers and land-based nuclear missiles, while Eighth Fleet will have operational control over nuclear missile equipped submarines. When resources are on alert, missiles, bombers, or submarines will be under the direct command of the USSTRATCOM commander. Due to the size of the Marine Corps and missions of the FCCs, only USSOCOM has an assigned Marine component headquarters. USTRANSCOM, USSPACECOM, USSOCOM, and USCYBERCOM may elect to put liaison cells in the command centers of the other FCS. The FCS may also assign liaison cells to the CCs. (Fawcett, 2019:41)</p>
<p><b>Mecanismos o planos de la guerra contra el enemigo o las amenazas</b></p>	<p>Se alude a las diferentes tareas que van desde ayuda humanitaria en caso de desastres naturales o provocados por la acción del hombre, hasta combates de guerra abierta. En especial se hace énfasis en la colecta de información, comunicación y operaciones.</p>

<b>Documentos militares citados</b>	National Security Strategy, National Defense Strategy, Evaluation Framework for Unified Command Plans: A Documented Briefing (RAND), Beyond Goldwater Nichols: Defense Reform for a New Strategic Era (Center for Strategic and International Studies), The Unified Command Plan and Combatant Commands: Background and Issues for Congress (Congressional Research Service).
<b>¿Cómo se inscribe esta discusión en el tema de nuestro proyecto?</b>	La propuesta de reorganización de los Comandos Geográficos y de las funciones de Comando y Control es clave para aproximarnos a la evolución de la Dominación de Espectro Completo/Global Integration.
<b>Comentarios</b>	<p>Me pareció muy relevante que más allá del planteamiento en torno a la reestructuración de la comunicación y control y de los Comandos Combatientes se aluda a la centralidad del análisis cultural y que se ejemplifica con el caso turco:</p> <p>Effective cultural analysis and engagement will be at the heart of the GC. Cultural analysis is the creation of assessments on the different nationstates and nonstate actors in the AOR. Both the National Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy clearly state the importance of strategic partnerships as a way to increase military power. The GC staffs and liaison officers (LNO) will be responsible for establishing personal relationships with military personnel in the AOR, and, when possible, personal contacts will be expanded to wholeof-government or whole-of-nation organizations [...]</p> <p>As an example, Turkey (USEUCOM AOR) has a distinct culture that is oriented toward Europe and the Western philosophies of the Enlightenment and democracy, while retaining a distinct bias based on Islam that may run counter to generally accepted European cultural standards. The commander of USEUCOM must direct his staff to create cultural profiles for all the nation-states and stateless nations in his AOR, including Turkey. Since human interaction continues to define power relationships, the commander is the DOD face to the Turkish military, establishing the personal relationships that may be leveraged during crisis response to include combat operations. The commander must build these relationships through the TSC mission, as well as humanitarian relief. (Fawcett, 2019:39)</p>
<b>Enlace electrónico del artículo original</b>	<a href="https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/jfq/jfq-92/jfq-92_36-43_Fawcett.pdf">https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/jfq/jfq-92/jfq-92_36-43_Fawcett.pdf</a>
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