



# Military Intelligence Part 1

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### Outline

• Definitions Revisited

• Modern Warfare

• Coordination by Standardization

• Coordination by Ontologies as Standardization

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### Definitions 101

• For any definition there is a term defined -T – and the expression or expressions – E – defining that term

• A definition is a pair <T, E>

• For any definition and any domain, T is true of that domain just in case E is true of that domain

Triangle  $=_{def}$  A polygon with three edges and three vertices

## Evaluating Definitions

- Evaluating a definition then involves at least two steps:
  - Assume T is true of a domain, attempt to find a scenario in which E is not
  - Assume E is true of a domain, attempt to find a scenario in which T is not

#### Triangle $=_{def}$ A polygon with three edges and three vertices

• The preceding is a good definition; any triangle is a polygon with three edges and vertices; any polygon with three edges and vertices is a triangle

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#### Human Being $=_{def}$ A featherless biped

• The preceding is an infamous definition attributed to Plato; Diogenes the Cynic famously plucked a chicken and proclaimed "Behold, a man!"

Not all definitions that pass such tests are useful

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Alan Ruttenberg =  $_{def}$  Human being who had \$1 in his pocket 9-25-24

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Not all definitions that pass such tests reflect the world

Not all definitions that pass such tests are useful

Alan Ruttenberg =  $_{def}$  Human being who had \$1 in his pocket 9-25-24

Not all definitions that pass such tests reflect the world

Squond  $=_{def}$  A round square

# Avoid Negative Language

• Definitions should – to the extent possible – avoid defining terms negatively, as this often results in confusion

- Defining terms negatively often:
  - Provides no implicit or explicit end point
  - Obscures rather than illuminates
  - Implies an incorrect bifurcation of classes

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# Where to Stop?

• Pressure to define negatively often stems from ignorance about the nature of what is being defined

• Such defining in ignorance has no end point, one can continue adding "non-" or "not" clauses excluding extensions

• A better strategy is to work harder to identify the nature of the entity in question

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Negation tells us little about what an entity is

- Examples:
  - Defining cat as "not a dog" says very little about cats
  - Anselm defining "God" as that for which none greater can be conceived tells us little about God
  - Epicurus defined death as the absence of sensation...

• Humans struggle to reason with negation

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On the island of Knights and Knaves, everyone is either a Knave or a Knight. Knights always tell the truth and Knaves always lie. You have encountered a group of islanders, and want to know who is a knave and who is a knight. The islanders have made some statments about each other - each statement should be taken independently: each is either a true statement or a false statement.

You have met a group of 3 islanders. Their names are Quentin, Vincent, and Zoro.

Vincent says: Zoro never lies.

Vincent says: Quentin never lies.

Zoro says: Quentin is my type.

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### Incorrect Bifurcation

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The complement of a class is not necessarily a class

### Internal vs Eternal Negation

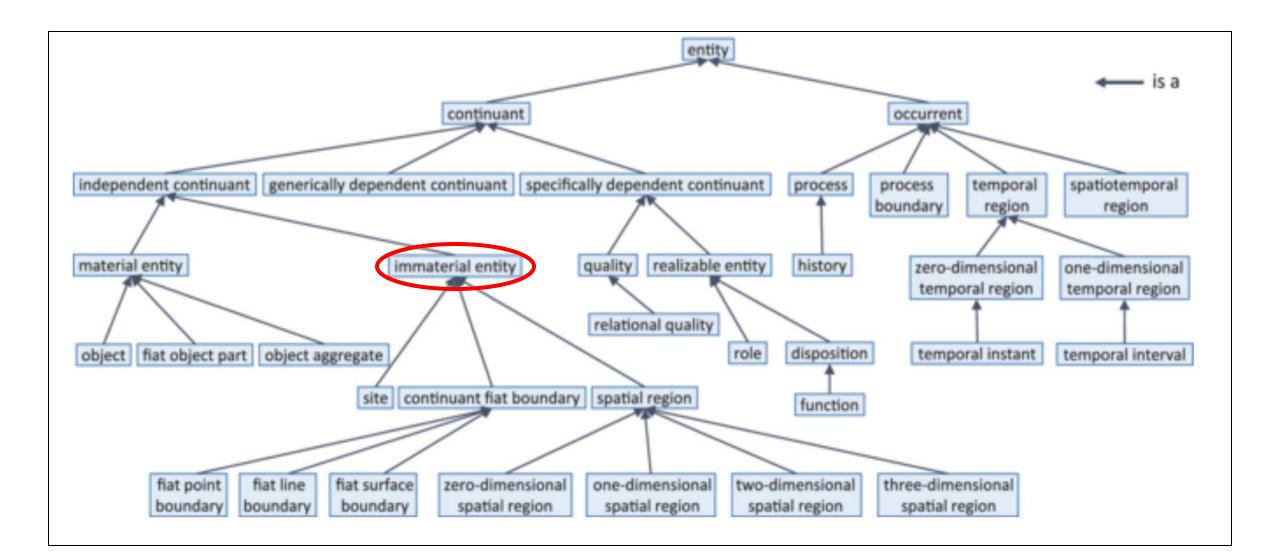
• Defining entities in negative terms runs the risk of confusing internal and external negation

• External negation bifurcates all logical space, e.g. entity that does not smoke

• Internal negation bifurcates **logical space within a class**, e.g. person who does not smoke

• That said, if one is careful about the distinction between internal and external negation, negative definitions can be acceptable

### Immaterial Entity



• That said, if one is careful about the distinction between internal and external negation, negative definitions can be acceptable

Immaterial Entity  $=_{def}$  An independent continuant which is such that there is no time when it has a material entity as continuant part

• Immaterial entity is **disjoint** from Material Entity, so the parent class Independent Continuant is appropriately bifurcated

### Individual Exercise

• Do not gather into groups; rather, provide a definition based on your own knowledge for the following terms

### Individual Exercise

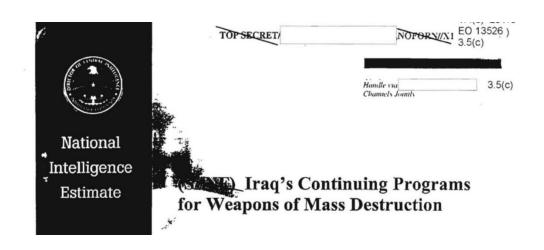
• Do not gather into groups; rather, provide a definition based on your own knowledge for the following terms

Armed Forces
Military

Do not use outside research

# Directions of Fit for Ontology Engineering

- Ontology engineering strategies can be distinguished by direction of fit
  - World-to-Word: Make world fit the words, e.g. conceptualism
  - Word-to-World: Make words fit the world, e.g. realism





## Conceptualism

• "An ontology is a specification of a conceptualization" -Gruber, 1992

- Interpreted as claiming that ontologies represent concepts
- "Taking a more pragmatic view, one can say that ontology is a tool and product of engineering and thereby defined by its use." *Gruber, 2009*

• Interpreted as claiming ontologies represent what they need to represent

### Realism

• Ontologies are a specification of the world

If we attempt to go from the words we use to the world, it is unlikely that we will end up in the same place

If we attempt to go from the world to the words we use, it is more likely we will remain coordinated

### Outline

• Definitions Revisited

• Modern Warfare

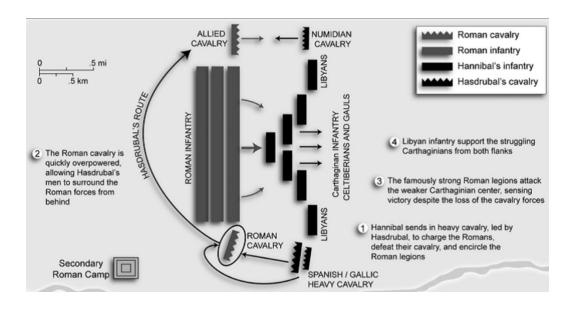
• Coordination by Standardization

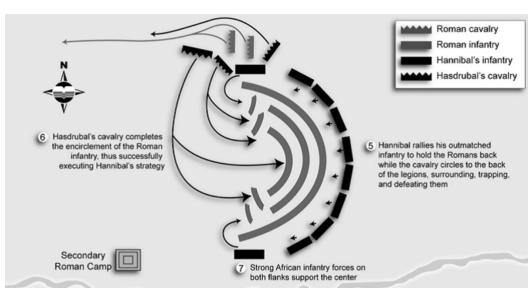
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### Classical Warfare

• Battle of Cannae; Second Punic War

• Romans pushed through the center of Hannibal's troops, with the goal of splitting his army; Hannibal's elite troops encircled the Roman army





### Early Modern Warfare

• Characterized by widespread use of gun powder, explosives, and professional armies

- Greater reliance on strategy and intelligence
- Massive increase in number of deaths

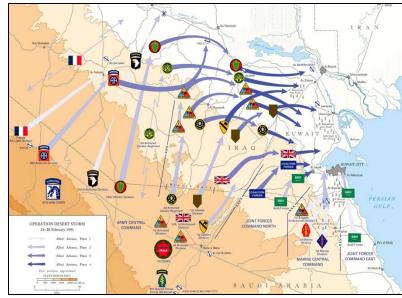


### Modern Warfare

 Characterized by weapons of mass destruction, stealth, and massive coordination of resources



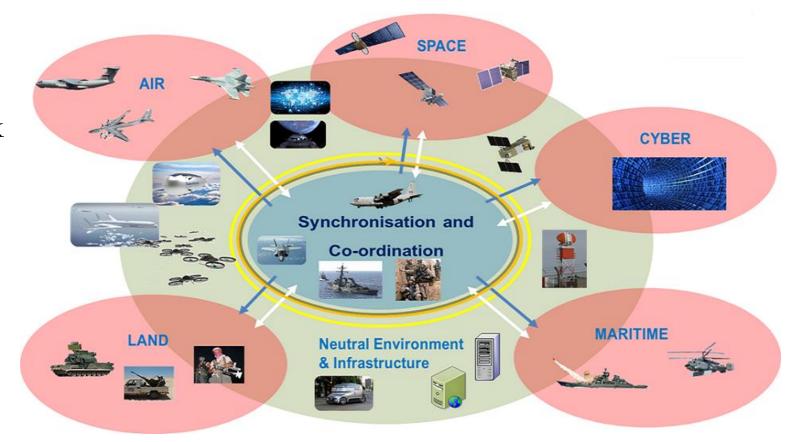
• Expansion of routine operational environments to include land, sea, and air, as well as digital domains that stretched across participating nations



### Modern Warfare

• Illustration of the electromagnetic warfare domain and required coordination during engagements

• Traditional warfare has focused on kinetic attack and defense, i.e. physical damage to people and infrastructure

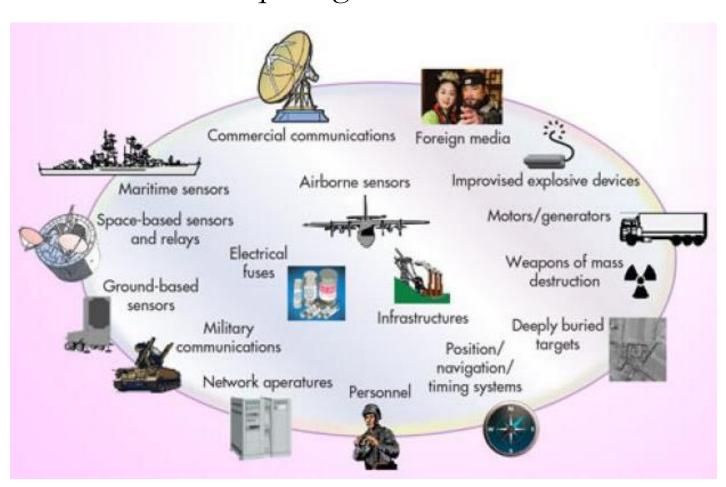


### Modern Warfare

• Illustration of intersecting operational areas requiring dedicated attention

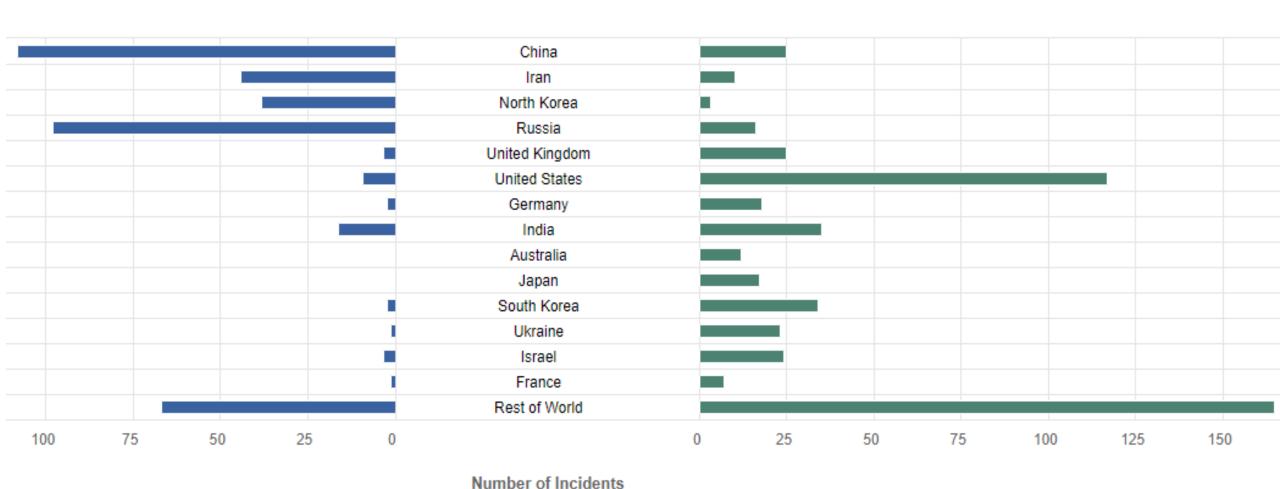
during engagement

 Modern warfare shifts towards non-kinetic attack and defense, i.e. towards digital or cyber attacks



### Significant Cyber Incidents since 2006

Offender



Victim

(i) "Significant" cyber attacks mean hacks into a country's government agencies, defense and high-tech companies, or crimes with losses of more than \$1M.



Roughly 6,000 computers were infected, which halted work at the company's editorial offices, as well as some of its major printing houses.

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## First U.S. Army Drill Manual

• Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States

 Compiled by Baron de Steuben, Inspector General of the Continental Army, 1779

 Codified strategies for joint military efforts during engagement

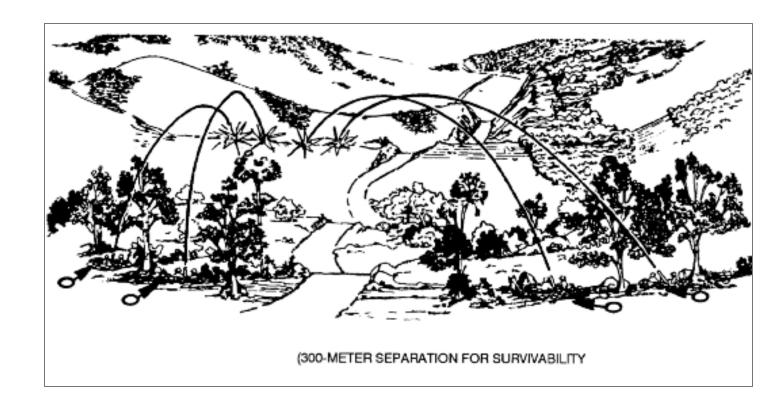


# Doctrine of Massing Fires

• Coordinated dispersed artillery on single target

#### • Required:

- Real-time coordination
- Common operational view
- Interoperable artillery
- Achieved by:
  - New information support strategies and governance
  - New training



### Importance of Standardization

• Massing fires was a strategy that could be realized by militaries long before Steuben outlined it in 1779

• The actual doctrine for massing fires was approved only in 1939

• The codification of massing fires enabled progressive refinement of this military capability over time

Aided by professionalization of armed forces, including signals indicating who can be trusted in battle, training, etc.

### Professional Militaries

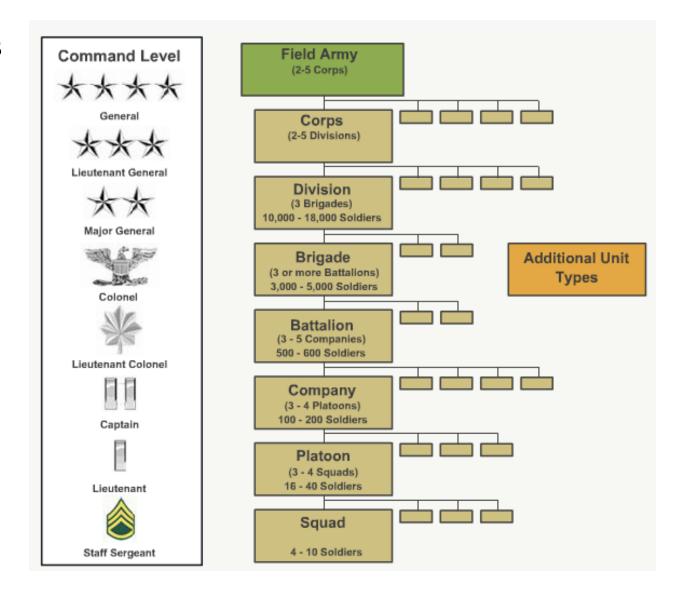
• The goal of training, credentialing, evaluating, and continuous reengineering is the create habits aimed towards pre-coordination of intermeshed plans and different levels, so soldiers will coordinate spontaneously when executing the sorts of actions for which they have been trained.



### Rank

- Creating new types of credentials through which soldiers may be promoted, provides trustworthy standards for vetting expertise
- Which in turn creates new strategic and operational team arrangements and activities

 See Shane Babcock's Military Rank Ontology



# Epistemic Communities



# Anticipating Massing Intelligence Fires

• 9-11 illustrated challenges of predicting massing fires from intelligence failures

- Prediction requires:
  - Real-time information sharing and revising
  - Common operational perspective
  - Interoperability across activities
- Which will require:
  - New information support strategies
  - Semantic interoperability across data
  - New governance and training for both humans and machines



# Anticipating Massing Intelligence Fires

• Agencies too need signals to understand who can be trusted

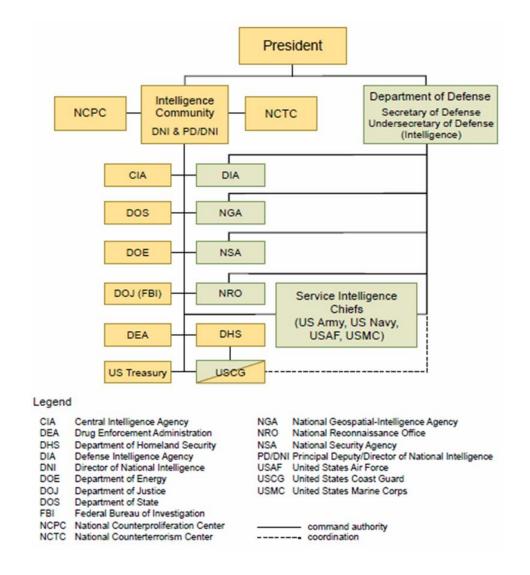
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# U.S. Intelligence Community (IC)

• U.S. government agencies concerned with intelligence activity, either in an oversight, managerial, support, or participatory role.

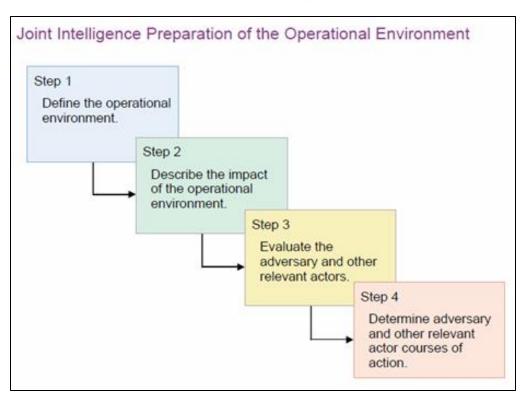
- The IC is an epistemic community:
  - Normative beliefs about the purpose
  - Beliefs based on investigating problems in their domain
  - Standards of accuracy for analyses
  - Common community goals



### Common Operational Perspective

• Common operational perspective connects data to intelligence

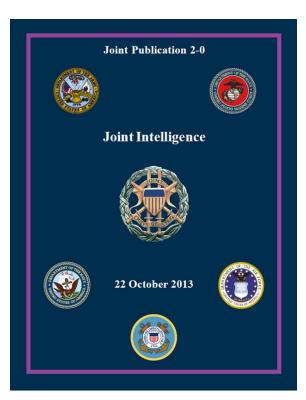
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### Joint Publications

• Activity interoperability involves enforceable prescriptions

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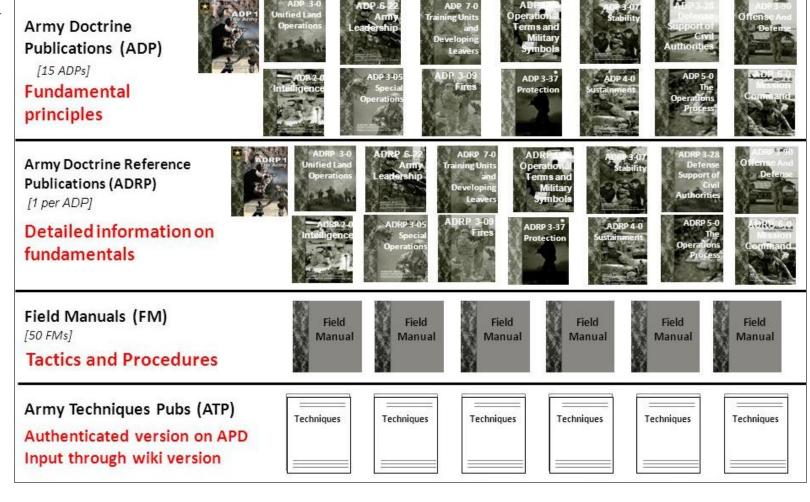
# DOD Definition of Interoperability

• "The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide data, information, material, and services to, and accept the same from, other systems, units, or forces, and to use the data, information, material, and services exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together." -DOD Instruction 8330.01

Importantly, this is not semantic interoperability

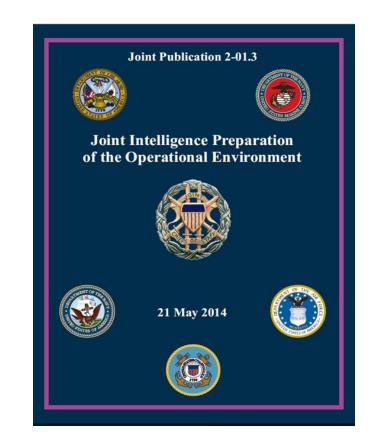
### Importance of Standardization

- Activity interoperability involves enforceable prescriptions internal to and across agencies
- Such as the Army
   Doctrine Publications,
   Reference, Field
   Manuals, and
   Technique Pubs

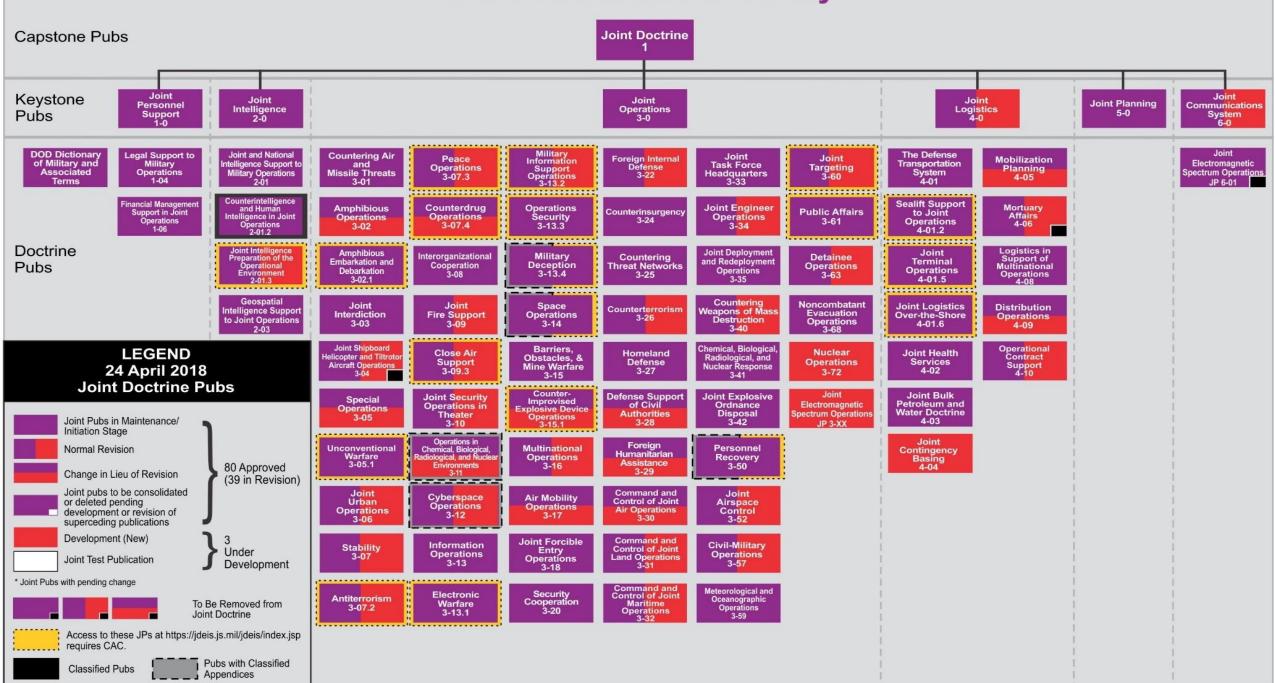


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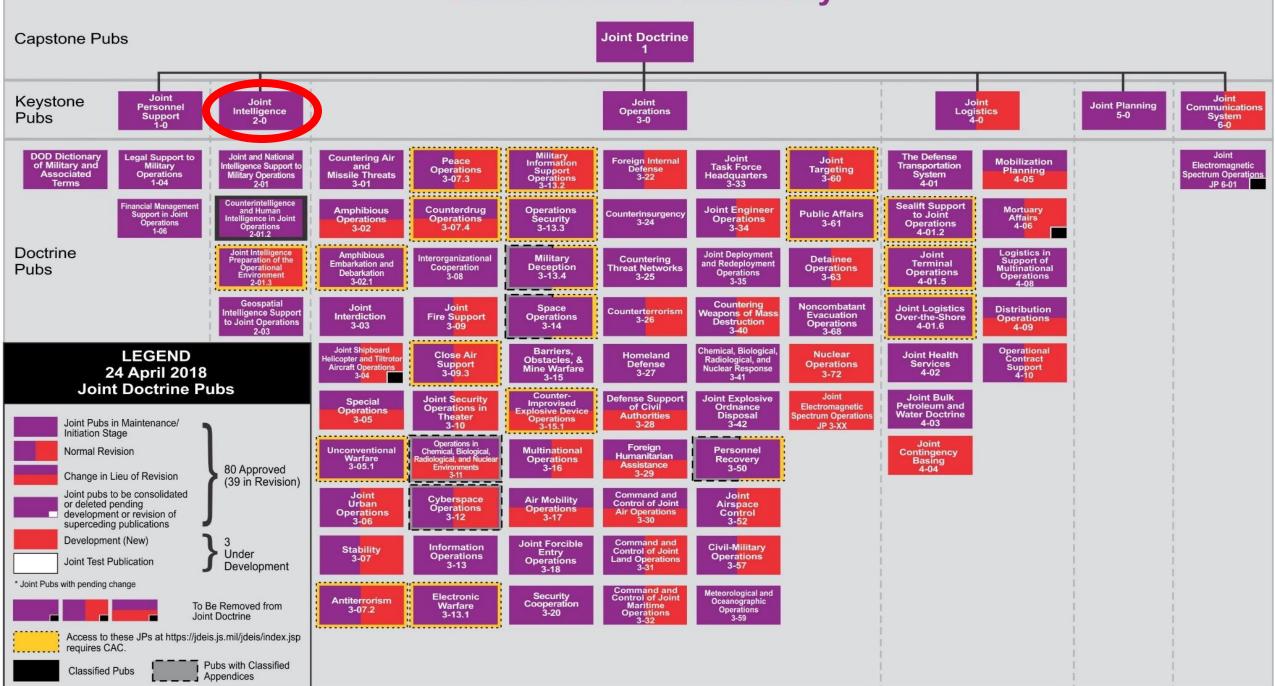
- Activity interoperability involves enforceable prescriptions internal to and across agencies
- "Governs the analytical process used by joint intelligence organizations to produce intelligence estimates and other intelligence products in support of the joint force commander's decision-making process."



#### **Joint Doctrine Hierarchy**



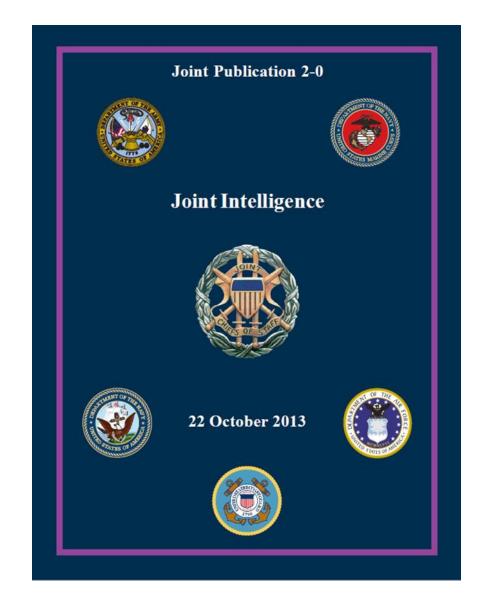
#### **Joint Doctrine Hierarchy**



### Joint Publication Doctrine

- Provides authoritative body of consistent statements on:
  - How military forces conduct joint operations
  - How military plans are to be constructed

- As well as a common lexicon:
  - Which must be used by military planners and leaders
  - Which will be what those charged with execution of military plans will anticipate and understand

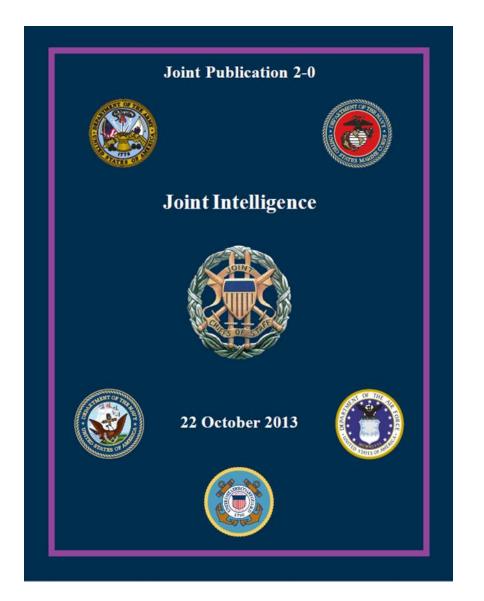


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  - ...for humans...



• Intelligence  $=_{\text{def}}$  The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available

information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations, as well as the activities that result in the product and the organizations engaged in such activities.

• *Joint Intelligence*  $=_{\text{def}}$  Intelligence produced by elements of more than one service of the same nation.

DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

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DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

- Counterexamples:
  - Intelligence ≠ Intelligence Gathering Activity
  - Agents getting proper sleep shouldn't count as intelligence

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DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

- Counterexamples:
  - The CIA itself is not intelligence; it gathers intelligence
  - An agency's HR department doesn't gather intelligence

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• That aside, this is **clearly specific** to military intelligence, and so could not serve as a general definition

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- Counterexamples:
  - Police gather intelligence on domestic criminal activity
  - Companies gather intelligence prior to merger

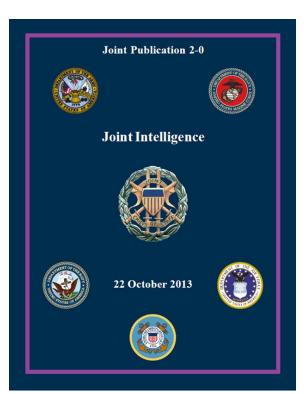
### Joint Publications

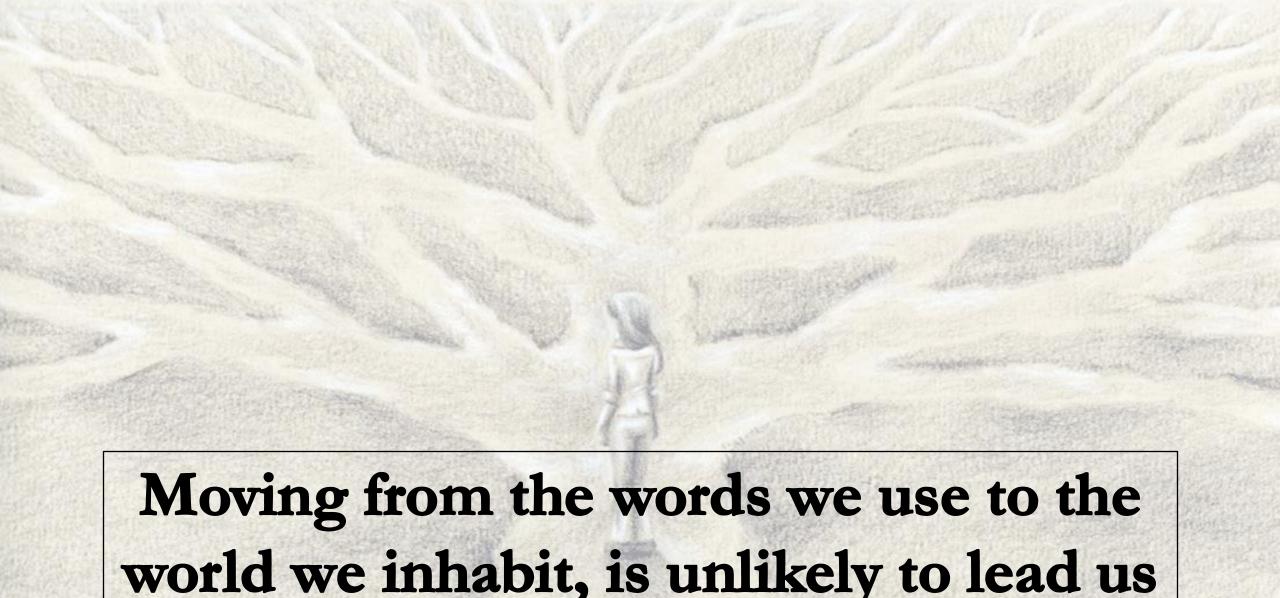
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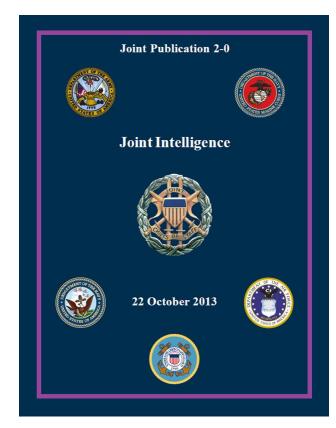
world we inhabit, is unlikely to lead us to the same destination

### Joint Publication 2.0 Definitions

• *Intelligence* = def The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available

information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations, as well as the activities that result in the product and the organizations engaged in such activities.

• More explicit than the definition for intelligence I have provided



• Intelligence gathering  $=_{\text{def}}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

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An Act in which at least one Agent plays a causative role and which is prescribed by some Directive Information Content Entity held by at least one of the Agents.

• Intelligence gathering  $=_{def}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

Does not require the information in fact promotes relevant interests, but the Directive Information Content Entity must be so directed

• Intelligence gathering  $=_{\text{def}}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

Need not aim to acquire intelligence or evidence

• Intelligence gathering  $=_{def}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

But must be constrained by interests of relevant parties using reliable standards

• Intelligence gathering  $=_{\text{def}}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

Broad enough to cover both individuals and groups; could be specialized to reflect intelligence cycle planned acts

• Intelligence gathering  $=_{def}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

• Covert intelligence gathering  $=_{def}$  Intelligence gathering that aims to keep information gathering methods and results concealed from all but authorized individuals or collectives.

• Intelligence gathering  $=_{def}$  Planned act aimed at acquiring information to promote the interests of an individual or collective, using methods deemed reliable by the individual or collective.

• Evidence Role  $=_{def}$  A role borne by an information content entity when it justifies or undermines justification in one or more beliefs.

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Caveat: Neither BFO nor CCO have adopted ICEs bearing roles; this is tentative

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•  $Evidence =_{def}$  An information content entity that bears an evidence role.

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• Evidence Role  $=_{def}$  A role borne by an information content entity when it justifies or undermines justification in one or more beliefs.

• Intelligence  $=_{def}$  Evidence that is the output of intelligence gathering.

# Group Exercise

• Gather into groups and reflect on the definitions for intelligence and intelligence gathering provided

• Weight the costs and benefits of the suggested revision, leveraging counterexamples where possible to illustrate

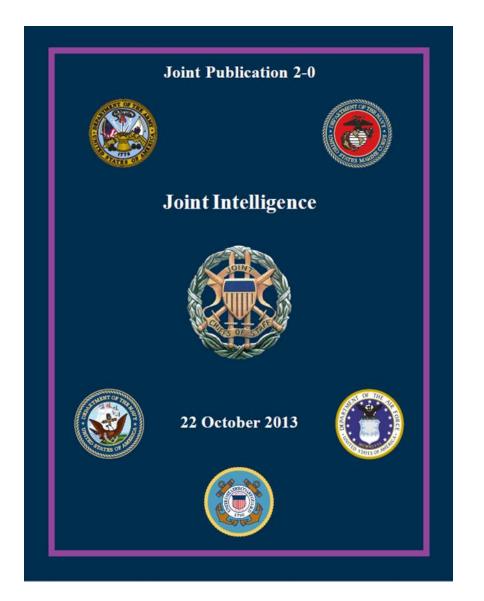
Provide suggested improvements to the definitions

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## Joint Publication Definition Guide

- A definition should:
  - not be *over-restrictive*
  - not be *circular*
  - be *positive*
  - contain no *hidden* definitions

operational area =def. An overarching term encompassing more descriptive terms (such as area of responsibility and joint operations area) for geographic areas in which military operations are conducted.

contingency operation =def. A military operation that is either designated by the Secretary of Defense as a contingency operation or becomes a contingency operation as a matter of law (Title 10, United States Code, Section 101[a][13])

**subordinate command** =def. A command consisting of the commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been placed under the command by the authority establishing the subordinate command.

# Group Exercise

• Gather into groups and reflect on the definitions provided from the Joint Publication doctrine

• Evaluate whether these definitions respect the definition creation guidance introduced

If so, explain why; if not, provide a counterexample

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Table 1: Examples of errors in JP 1-02 U = unclear, N = not concise, C = circular, H = hidden definitions

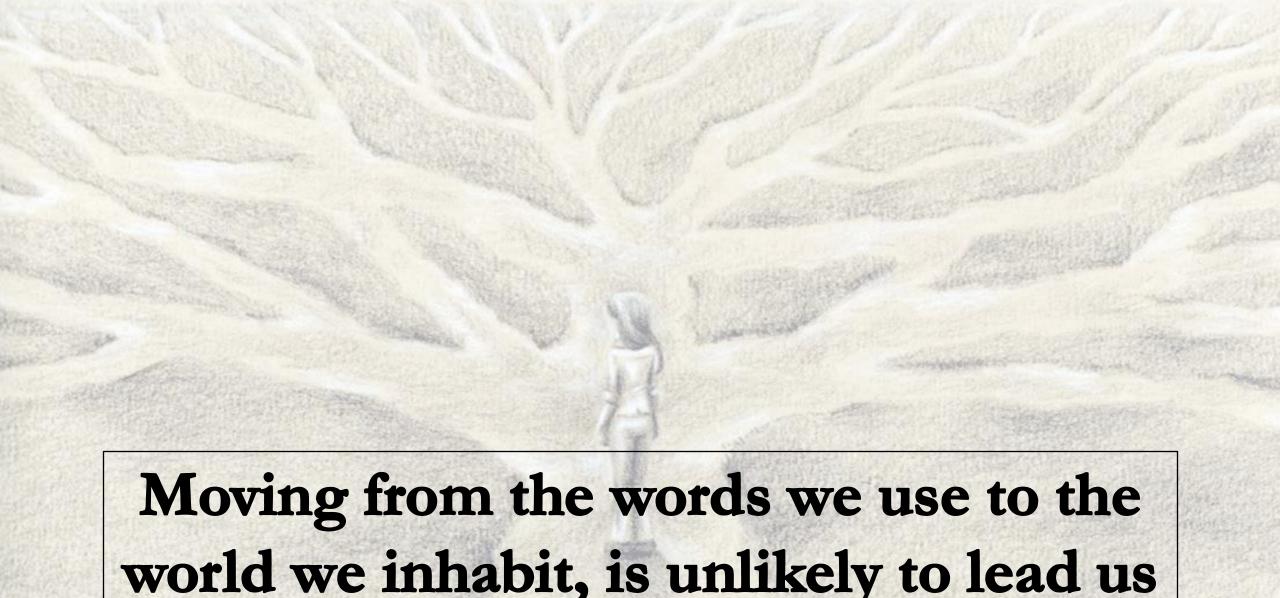
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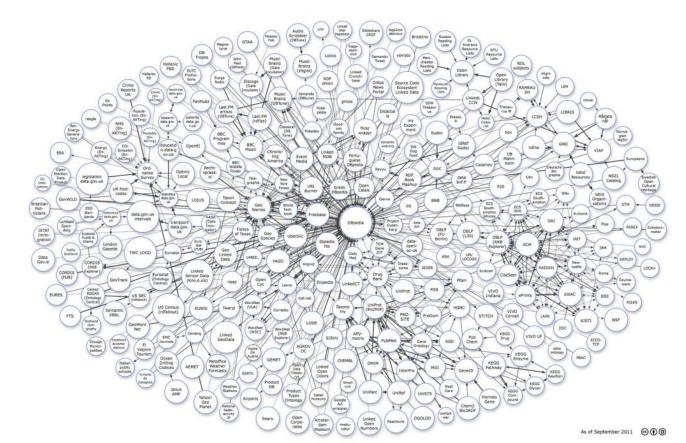
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### Controlled Vocabularies

- Standards such as the Joint Doctrine Publications help humans use, understand, and create representations of reality
- And computers process representations of reality and connect data
- But they are **only able to** serve these purposes if developed in a coordinated, coherent, fashion



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