

SO/LIC SPECIAL OPERATIONS/ LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT DIVISION NEWS



Volume 22, Number 3

November 2011

MESSAGE FROM THE DIVISION CHAIRMAN

MESSAGE FROM THE DIVISION CHAIRMAN



Ms. Irene H. Sanders
Chairman
SO/LIC Division

To all members, friends and staff of the NDIA SO/LIC Board:

These are the best of times; these are the worst of times... Since our last Newsletter, we have witnessed the exquisite success of our Special Operations Community in eliminating Osama Bin Laden and yet we have also suffered the loss of an inordinate number of Special Operators in support of the U.S. conflicts abroad.

Through the good efforts and dogged work of our Outreach Committee Chairs, Col Edward "Otto" Pernotto, USAF and Maj Michael Ecker, USAR, we have held two socials and used those networking opportunities to solicit donations for the Special Operations Warrior Foundation (SOWF), and raised almost \$2000. We are on the leading edge of soliciting more support for this worthy cause. The day after our August 12th event, the SOWF issued a plea for additional support, and since, we have added to the Foundation's commitment to so many children. Thank you so much to all who contributed! There's still an opportunity for others to add to the NDIA SO/LIC "pot" by contacting Otto (epernotto@verizon.net) or going directly to the SOWF site at: www.specialops.org.

The SOCOM Change of Command on August 8th had ADM Eric T. Olson, USN leaving us after a stellar career. His concerns for the future included the "conventionalization" of Special Forces; the stress the Services will face in supporting SOCOM with large, looming budget constraints; and the effect of long term warfare on our troops. All areas with which we need to help ADM Bill McRaven, USN face, tackle, and transcend.

Our Symposium Team is "on target" with our theme, and Preston Plous is charging ahead with plans. Please be supportive of his efforts and volunteer to contact VIPs with whom you have personal and direct access.

In other achievement areas, The Katz Deli Picnic at Walter Reed was a HUGE success and Gene Russell, Bill Strang and their support teams are to be congratulated on another "job well done!" Meanwhile, Kim Dozier did a great job at our Executive Breakfast and a number of guests expressed interest in becoming more active; we'll encourage them and I ask that you encourage other colleagues to do so, as well.

We're selected two major 2011 Award winners: Gen Charles Holland, USAF (Ret) is our newest Rylander recipient and MG Sydney Shachnow, USA (Ret) is our DeProspero Lifetime Achievement awardee. Both will be honored at our Awards Banquet in February. Selection of the Annual Achievement Award recipients will take place at our November meeting. Many thanks to Gretchen Idsinga (gidsinga@caci.com) for her efforts in leading this process.

Tim Davidson is continuing to ensure we have Professional Development opportunities, which resumed at our October meeting with a lively and most informative presentation by CAPT Evin Thompson, USN, of OPNAV N85. His remarks, candor, and ready sense of humor made for one of the best professional development sessions our Board has experienced all year! Please reach out to Tim (timd@erols.com) if you have an idea for a meaningful Speaker at our regular meetings and/or Executive Breakfasts.

Thank you to those working so hard to make things happen for our Division. Know that there are plenty of opportunities to contribute for we do have "miles to go before we sleep."

All the best,
Irene
Chairman
SO/LIC Division

UPCOMING EVENTS

23rd Annual SO/LIC Symposium & Exhibition

February 6-8, 2012
Marriott Wardman Park, Washington, DC
<http://www.ndia.org/meetings/2880>

As a service to the community, we would like to include an events calendar in upcoming Newsletters. If you know of a SOF-related event, Change of Command, or other function and would like to get the word out to our various components, please send the date, location and particulars to NDIA SO/LIC Board Members, Mr. Jim Diehl or Mr. Gene Russell. We will work to include your information in the next Newsletter.

Mr. Jim Diehl: ajamesdiehl@aol.com
Mr. Gene Russell: enrussell@msn.com

ANNUAL SO/LIC DIVISION AWARDS

The NDIA SO/LIC Division is honoring two individuals who have made lifetime contributions to the Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict communities. Gen Charles Holland, USAF (Ret) has been selected as the 2011 recipient of the Rylander Award. Gen Holland is being honored, not only for his distinguished record to Joint Special Operations and related efforts/organizations while on active duty, but also for his many contributions creating better ties with industry and the community since his retirement. Receiving the DeProspero Award, will be MG Sydney Shachnow, USA (Ret), a legend in Special Forces and a trailblazer within Army Special Operations for over 30 years. The awards will be presented at the Annual Awards Banquet on February 8, 2012 in Washington, DC, held in conjunction with the Symposium & Exhibition.

TSSI WINS GOVSTAR AWARD FROM SMARTCEO MAGAZINE

For Immediate Release

Contact: Wendy Abney; TSSi; (540) 434-8974 ext 4311; wabney@tssi-ops.com

Harrisonburg, VA, October 14, 2011 – TSSi, a leading provider of logistic solutions, services and products for the military, law enforcement and disaster response professionals, was named a GovStar winner last night at a ceremony at the Hyatt Regency in Reston, VA.

GovStar awards, presented by SmartCEO magazine and Sheppard Mullin, salute leading local government contractors who have demonstrated excellence in one of five categories: Star Performer for growth; Star Warfighter for veteran support; Star Workplace for workplace environment; Technical Trailblazer for technological innovation; and Industry Star for contributions to the industry and marketplace. TSSi won for medium sized companies in the Star Warfighter category, which is for government contractors that support the safety and well being of individuals who are serving or have served in the armed forces. Forty-five finalists were represented at the event.

TSSi currently employs veterans as 45% of its full-time workforce, of which six are honorably discharged disabled veterans. Many veterans begin working at TSSi immediately upon leaving the military. Founder, President, and CEO Bill Strang firmly believes in recruiting and training top talent.

Government contracting is an extremely competitive and growing industry in Greater Washington, as the federal government is the largest consumer of products and services in the country. GovStar encompasses and recognizes the many noteworthy attributes of the Greater Washington-area companies that strive for excellence in the complex and competitive sector of government contracting.

About TSSi

TSSi, a service-disabled veteran-owned small business (SDVOSB), has been providing logistic solutions, services and products for the military, law enforcement and disaster response professionals for more than 30 years. The company offers a comprehensive selection of tactical and operational support equipment to all elements within the Department of Defense and other federal government agencies. In addition, TSSi provides special project support and custom kit integration.

2011 SOFIC SUMMARY

By Jim Diehl, SO/LIC Board Member

1. Executive Summary. The annual Special Operations Forces Industry Conference (SOFIC) is the premier U.S. annual event for SOF technologies. Mandated by law, supported by the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and co-sponsored by the National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA), this conference (May 17-19, 2011 in Tampa, FL) features addresses by SOF Commanders, the Command's Acquisition Executive and key members of their staffs. The theme this year, "Setting the Course" was refined by ADM T. Eric Olson, USN into four technology buckets, which enabled SOF Operators to better understand, communicate, move and engage. (All four terms are used broadly, as will be evident throughout this report.) This venue affords the opportunity to meet scores of contacts among the 350 exhibiting companies and over 7,000 registered Attendees. Even with three correspondents, we could not cover all of the topical Breakout Sessions. The slides are posted on NDIA's website, <http://www.ndia.org>, under the Resources, Online Proceedings section. As usual, sidebar meetings proved fortuitous—and provided the fora at which much of the real business got done.

2. Special Operations Research Development and Acquisition Center (SORDAC). ADM Olson has consistently been an energetic proponent of restoring the agility of SOF acquisition and exercising the Command's unique authorities.

a. The Director of SORDAC, Mr. James Cluck, has accomplished ADM Olson's charge. In FY10, the SORDAC executed 13,531 contract actions totaling \$9.78B. Mr. Cluck explained that the "85% solution" for which SOF seeks isn't an immature solution that only works 85% of the time, but rather a mature solution which works 100% of the time, but perhaps has only achieved 85% of its potential. Mr. Cluck also made a key point, which was echoed by the Component Commanders: MFP11 dollars are scarce and must be saved for truly "SOF unique" items—not spent simply because normal acquisition processes are too slow. Wherever possible, USSOCOM should share new technologies ("from sniper rifles to riverine craft") with the conventional military Services and seek to have them field these innovations for all of their units.

b. Ms. Margaret McCaskey, the new Deputy Director of SORDAC's S&T (Experiments and JCTDs), encouraged the Attendees to engage with the USSOCOM Quarterly Experiments, also known as Technical Network Testbed (TNT). These will encompass both "mission-based" experiments (in which the questions are known and the solutions are being explored) and "capability-based" experiments (in which known innovations are tested against capability gaps). Note: This is methodically different from the standard, requirements-driven, systems engineering approach—and it requires parallel programmatic flexibility on the part of other agencies when supporting USSOCOM.

3. ADM Olson. There is an old proverb which breaks down military actions into "shoot, move, and communicate." ADM Olson opined that, for the foreseeable future, we will face a form of warfare in which our first challenge is to "understand." (Note: The aspect of understanding is one in which intelligence plays most heavily--encompassing language, culture, the effects of climate and terrain, histories and family relationships, how money is made/moved, how religion affects the psyche, what motivates individuals, etc.) He observed that, since 9-11, SOF Operators have made some progress in mobility (both ground and air), have made marginal improvements in shooting, but we still lack language skills and personal relations which negatively impact our ability to understand. After understanding is achieved, the order needs to be reversed—i.e., we need to communicate, then move, and finally engage (whether kinetically or through indirect methods). ADM Olson suggested that technology can help in (1) non-kinetic simulation for cultural training and (2) in accelerating training for small units.

4. Component Commanders. Because this conference enjoys "command sponsorship," the majority of the Component Commanders attended. It was interesting to see the harmony and complementary viewpoints expressed.

a. Lt Gen Donald Wurster, USAF, Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC): AFSOC is about 1/3rd of the way through recapitalization of its force. It has outfitted the Dragon Spear (a C130J refueler with limited ground fire capability) with small diameter bombs. The new MV-22 is on track, with about 1/3rd of the aircraft on the ramp, 1/3rd third in the pipeline, and 1/3rd to go. AFSOC is also acquiring small cargo aircraft to move small teams when a C130 is not required. Gen Wurster saved his most forceful emphasis for computer issues,

questioning the need for a military NIPRNet, and suggesting that these funds could be better spent on handhelds with a robust encryption application. He envisions that this could perform training, communication, and other business functions, as well as personal communications.

b. LTG John Mulholland, USA, Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC):

1) His toughest challenge is ground mobility, i.e., finding a replacement for the Ground Mobility vehicle (a SOF-customized HMMWV). He would like it to be a derivative of an army-common vehicle (so Army will buy it and SOF can simply add the weapons and unique communications gear required).

2) Other concerns are: signature management, greater use of simulation in training, more lightweight and renewable power sources, leave-behind, secure video sensors, incapacitants (the “15-minute kill”), and tools to remotely immobilize vehicles.

3) He sees a day when ground forces might have a face shield with a heads-up display.

4) During the Q&A, Gen Mulholland reminded us that, in Unconventional Warfare, systems often must be shared with indigenous partners. (This poses releasability concerns for various intelligence products.)

c. RADM Edward Winters, USN, Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (NAVSPECWARCOM):
Mobility was also a concern for Admiral Winter.

1) The Mark 5 is “not a good war boat” for infiltration against a sophisticated adversary. While the Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB) is a staple for foreign internal defense missions, it also isn’t a stealthy craft. He would like the replacements to have better seakeeping and longer range. (Note: physics in boat design are most unforgiving.)

d. The underwater Mark 8 SEAL Delivery Vehicle (SDV) is 30 years old, and a “wet” platform (a problem for divers, especially in cold waters).

e. MajGen Paul LeFebvre, USMC, Commander, Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC):

1) Gen LeFebvre emphasized the importance of intelligence fusion in achieving the “understanding” about which ADM Olson had spoken.

2) For equipment needs/required capabilities, he asked for more research in multi-purpose antennas, compact laser markers for fire support, force protection sensors that can be carried and used by small teams—often on long missions with little sleep, more simulation in training of small teams, over-the-horizon communications, maritime IPB, and R&D to boost medical resiliency of MARSOC operators.

3) During the Q&A, Gen LeFebvre endorsed the idea of an encrypted hand-held device which could interface with ISR systems.

f. VADM Bill McRaven, USN, Commander, Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC), was unable to attend.

5. Understand: Advancing SOF’s Battlespace Awareness Panel. Mr. Konrad Trautman, USSOCOM’s J-2 and a very experienced Intelligence Officer, chaired this panel presentation. He began by emphasizing “the need to get the ‘understand’ part right. If this is wrong, there is very little chance that the rest of the ‘communicate/move/engage’ equation can be adjusted to get it right.” Other major points included:

a. Mr. Trautman pointed out that using technical means to understand the human domain is NOT the same as HUMINT!

b. LTC Scott Riley, USA, now with USASOC G-2 but formerly a JSOTF J-2, pointed out that direct action missions account for about 30% of SOF taskings, “but intelligence and industry give little focus” to the other 70% of missions, i.e., indirect engagements, to include Operational Detachments in village stability operations (VSO), Civil Affairs, and Military Information Support Operations (formerly called “PsyOps”). He called for more focus on these “passive collectors,” to include passive video, voice recognition, and biometric tools. He also noted that ArcGIS is difficult to learn. (This seems to confirm the utility of making Mobile Training Teams available to deploying SOF units.)

c. Now with USSOCOM, LtCol Michelle Trusso, USMC, was the first CO of the intelligence company within MARSOC. She gave an impressive overview of MARSOC’s burgeoning intell capabilities. (Their intell company has grown into an intell battalion.) Having gleaned lessons from the other components, they have fully integrated intell with operations, to include extensive cross training with operators. She described their three greatest challenges as

(1) finding the balance in cross training between intell and MOS/operations skills; (2) how to gain language skills; and, (3) how to bring together the multiple layers of a common operational picture and pushing this forward to small units, while maintaining a small footprint.

d. Mr. Archie Archer, with 24 years of SF experience in ODAs, heads USSOCOM's biometric effort, which was described as "the best in DoD." Linked to DoD/FBI/HLS and Interpol data bases, it pushes situational awareness forward in a user-friendly "5Ws and How" format, via SIPRNET, within 7 minutes, to any user, world-wide. Interestingly, he went on to ask attendees to think both offensively and defensively. That is, we should not only be actively pulling information about our adversaries, but we should know what our guys look like when their profiles or postings are pulled from Facebook and other social networking sites.

e. Col Jim Berry, USAF, Chief of USSOCOM J-2's ISR Cell, acknowledged that, while SIGINT is a driver for many kinetic operations, it needs to be integrated into platforms like the SHADOW UAS. (Combining SIGINT and IMINT sensors potentially will be a synergistic advance in tactical intelligence, in that operators will be able to determine both enemy intent and location in a more timely manner.)

6. SOF Rotary Wing Aviation.

a. The Breakout Session on the future of SOF Rotary Wing Aviation by COL Doug Rombough, USA listed a wish list of desired features, e.g., lightweight transparent armor, hostile fire indicators depicted on a digital map and linked to onboard weapons systems, and reducing signature across the spectrum of UV, IR, and acoustic.

b. COL Reaf, USA, Commander of the 160th SOAR, gave an excellent overview of his command and ongoing expansion plans, to include the standup of a 4th battalion (for a total of 216 aircraft), and two new companies within the 1st Bn (which will now have 7 aviation companies).

c. BG Kevin Mangum, USA, Commander of the newly-established Army Special Operations Aviation Command (ARSOAC), outlined his mission as the force generator and aviation proponent for Army SOF in USASOC. In terms of situational awareness tools, he highlighted the ongoing hazards of vertical obstructions, dust/brownout landings, and the need for accurate terrain depictions in the cockpit for the last 100 yards of flight—capable of showing rocks, stumps, and gullies.

7. SOF Information Environment. During the panel discussion on SOF communications, CDR Ken Elkern, USN (NAVSPECWARCOM N-6) needs algorithms which would conserve bandwidth and save analysts' time.

8. Gala Dinner. Always a highlight, this year's event was exceptional in that the Command recognized inductees into the Commando Hall of Fame during the same week, and so several early SOF legends were present. (For example, the real-life exploits of LtCol "Digger" O'Dell, USMC (Ret) in MACVSOG would make Rambo blush.)

a. MG "Jack" Singlaub, USA (Ret) received the Colonel "Bull" Simons Award and Secretary Mike Vickers (USD/I) received the USSOCOM Medal. This was also the inaugural year for an award given to recognize "operational innovation." It was presented to SSgt Craig Cooper, USMC (MARSOC), for a life-saving, field-expedient, invention. (As an aside: this idea of recognizing innovation is worthy of wider emulation.)

b. The Keynote Speaker was Gen James Mattis, USMC, Commander, USCENTCOM, who noted that Americans did not ask for this war with Islamist extremists, but that heroes, such as the SOF warriors, are the reason that Americans can sleep soundly at night. Noting that Prime Minister Churchill called for commandos in the darkest days of 1940, in order to keep hope alive in occupied Europe, he said that SOF warriors keep hope alive around the world today. He closed with a challenge against complacency: "the only thing worse than obsolete weapons is obsolete thinking." It was truly a memorable evening.

9. Enhancing SOF Maneuver Capabilities. This panel, chaired by Brig Gen Eugene Haase, USAF, (USSOCOM J-8), focused on the recapitalization of SOF's mobility.

a. BG Kevin Mangum, USA, Commander, ARSOAC, identified advantages to having common avionics architecture in 142 of their 192 aircraft and the capability advances associated with the integration of Hellfire missiles with the Grey Eagle UAS platform.

b. CAPT Jason Ehret, USN, J-8 NAVSPECWARCOM, identified a number of surface and subsurface mobility requirements for insertion and extraction, stability operations, and security force assistance. He desires to see common boat platforms with the Naval Expeditionary Combatant Command in Little Creek (i.e., shifting the cost of the basic boat to Navy). He also identified the need for robust sensors on multiple new SEAL Delivery vehicles, including a shallow water variant, a dry combat swimmer submersible (light) and a dry combat swimmer submersible (medium). Additionally, the criteria for the new combatant craft medium no longer contains a requirement that it be air droppable. During the Q&A, Mr. George Nicholson pointed out that the Navy is getting two new squadrons of SH-60 helos (24 acft) which will provide dedicated lift to SEALs. They will be based at North Island NAS and Norfolk NAS.

c. Brig Gen Norman Brozenick, USAF, AFSOC A5/8/9, gave an update on the recapitalization of the C130 fleet, reiterating that there are too many variants. He then proceeded to identify all the new different air frames that AFSOC is acquiring, to include ten Pilatus aircraft (8 pax), ten Dornier 328 aircraft (44 pax) and sufficient airframes to conduct three foreign internal defense missions simultaneously. The number of special tactics airmen will increase from 600 to 800.

d. Inasmuch as MARSOC is only five years old, they are not truly “recapitalizing” but are still building. While looking for an all terrain vehicle (ATV) for use with the V-22, Col Jack Fitzgerald, USMC, MARSOC G-8, identified the challenges of maintaining so many items of diverse equipment. He’s hoping that the Marine Corps will choose an ATV which MARSOC can then adapt to its unique requirements. Interestingly, he is working with the racing industry to improve safety standards and practices.

10. Guiding the Tip of the Spear. Mr. Doug Richardson (SORDAC’s Special Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Exploitation (SRSE)) and Ms. Val Shuey (PM-Intell) are well-known to the community. During a Breakout panel discussion, both Speakers noted that we are fighting an adaptive enemy, so it is no longer appropriate to build a sensor and field it. Sensors should be part of a SOF Information Enterprise, with interoperable output standards, and adaptable for use by different customers. This was followed by very interesting presentations by LCDR Aaron Hill, USN, (Dep PM) on “SIGINT/Cyber—Future Environment” and Dr. John McEachen (Naval Postgraduate School). The tremendous potential returns from exploiting the cyber realm worldwide have generated considerable interest. (Note: Incorporating these capabilities into tactical intelligence (across the “INTs”) should be a priority.)

11. “SOF Operations at the Seams.” The final panel, consisting of Component Command Operations Officers, addressed warfighter protection, precision strike, fratricide avoidance, and improved non-lethal capabilities.

a. COL Mike Adams, USA, J-33, addressed the importance of a common operating picture, now that SOF are in the battlespace of conventional forces and some conventional forces are attached to JSOTFs. Force Protection items need to have a small footprint, in that about 80 small teams are engaged in village stability operations (VSO)—living with villagers and training local police. (Shades of the Marine Corps’ Combined Action Platoons in Vietnam.)

b. Mr. Gary Oles, Deputy G-3 of MARSOC, noted that (1) VSOs are inherently dispersed—but that these must be cohesive; (2) we must provide tools to help map the human terrain; and (3) small units must be able to conduct and coordinate fires in any direction.

c. Brig Gen Michael Kingsley, USAF, AFSOC A-3, highlighted the multi-role support provided by the DRAGON SPEAR, in that it has some fire support capability, has onboard sensors to assist in ISR, and can provide a communications relay, if needed.

d. Finally, CAPT Steve Wisotzki, USN, NAVSPECWARCOM N-3, reminded the audience that, despite the recent focus on land warfare, SEALs must keep “one foot in the water.” (This seems like sage advice indeed.)

12. Geospatial Intelligence Exhibits. Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) undergirds much of advanced special operations and this year’s exhibitors reflected this growing trend with new and varied capabilities:

a. There were a number of firms with GEOINT technology in the exhibits hall, to include ADAPX, ESRI, Capturx, Goodrich ISR, SAIC, CTC’s SOF C5ISR, and TerraGo. ADAPX is a digital pen that automatically stores and integrates handwritten data on paper and maps into Microsoft and ArcGIS. Capturx interfaces with C4ISR systems to simplify command data input for all echelons of commands by integrating handwritten and spoken

command tasks into existing C4ISR systems. SAIC demo'd a number of solutions, but their File Acceleration Server Storage Technology Exploitation Platform (FASSTEP)/Advanced Wide Area Rapid Exploitation (AWARE) software for solving the problem working with huge FMV files attracted the most interest. TerraGo software enables geospatial collaborations for enterprise organizations that rely on maps, images, and related location-based information.

b. A number of tech data sheets on emerging rotary wing platforms, e.g., Sikorsky's X-2 and S-97 Raider and Boeing's AH-6 light attack/reconnaissance helicopters, were available from exhibitors.

13. Conclusions. The support of U.S. Special Operations Command and its Component Commands was simply superb throughout the event. NDIA's advanced planning and attention to detail in execution combined to make this a flawless event. In many ways, the Special Operations world is a family—a growing family—but events like this bring together its varied parts for a brief look at where we've been (usually with old friends over a beverage), taking a breath from the stress of current ops, and taking a cooperative look at where we need to be and how to get there. Kudos to USSOCOM and the NDIA staff for their attention to detail, to the Speakers for their candor, and for the Special Operators and those Low-Intensity Warfare warriors who grapple so well with the toughest and most persistent challenges we face as a nation.

Jim Diehl is a retired USMC officer, whose formal involvement with NDIA's SO/LIC Division began in 1989. The observations and opinions expressions above are his own.

CLAN STRUCTURE IN SOMALIA

Reprinted with Permission by Author, Britta Rinehard



CIVIL - MILITARY FUSION CENTRE

Clan Structure in Somalia

August 2011

Comprehensive Information on Complex Crises

Britta Rinehard

Knowledge Manager

britta.rinehard@cimicweb.org

This paper provides a brief overview of the clan structure in Somalia and its importance to Somali society. Related information is available at www.cimicweb.org. Hyperlinks to source material are highlighted in blue and underlined in the text.

This paper is intended to provide a brief overview of Somalia's clan structure, including major and minor clans, minority groups, clan elders, political representation and the mag or *diya*-paying group (see page 5) and its significance within society. It is important to understand that clans could be key in furthering the international community's counter-piracy initiatives. The majority of the literature written about Somalia's piracy issues, strongly suggests that the underlying problem of piracy is land based; therefore, it is helpful to understand Somalia's clan structure as the [Journal of Foreign Relations](#) has noted. However, [Commander James Kraska](#) from the [Naval War College](#) in Newport, Rhode Island underscores this notion when [he said](#): "The clans are not causing piracy, rather, the clans are a potential counterweight to containing and restricting piracy".

According to the CIA Factbook, the population of Somalia is about [9,925,640](#). The vast majority of the population¹ identify with a clan, sub-clan or sub-sub clan. However, there are also minority groups, defined by the UK Border Agency "[Country of Origin Information Report](#)" as non-ethnic Somali, such as the Bantu, the Benadiri and the Rer Hamar, which represent about one third of the population².

[Somalia's clans](#) are [patrilineal](#). Since the clan system constantly [fluctuates and changes](#), intra/inter-clan fighting is common, says Stig Hansen of the [Journal of Conflict Studies \(JCS\)](#). According to Joakim Gundel, a freelance consultant and researcher, the clan system in

To The Reader: In the course of the research the authors consulted public/open source information. However, current information on Somali clan in Somalia is difficult to obtain and verify. We welcome receiving additional data sets and sources on the clans that we could make available to relevant stakeholders via the Civil-Military Fusion Centre's online portal, [CimicWeb](#).



¹ Clan membership or identity figures from the [CIA Ethnic Group Map 2002](#) showed 94% of the Somali population associated with a clan.

² The numbers in regards to the percentage for the minority groups differ in the literature reviewed.



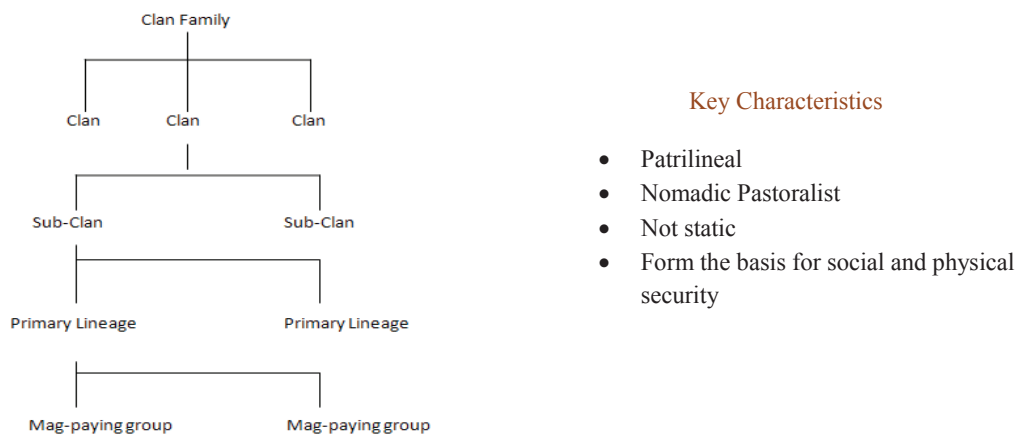


Thematic Report: Clan Structure in Somalia

Somalia is dynamic and complex and plays an important part in the lives of Somalis. He points out in the “[Clans in Somalia](#)” report, which was prepared by the Austrian Red Cross (ARC) and Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research (ACCORD), that “the [segmentary lineage](#) system or clan structure remains the bedrock foundation of the pastoral Somali society, and the primacy of clan interests is its natural divisive reflection at the political level”. It is therefore vital to understand the clan system.

A [comprehensive chart](#) of the Somali clans and sub-clans is difficult to find as the presentation of these structures varies and is often disputed. However, most literature reviewed for this paper identified two major clan groups, [Saab \(Sab\) and Samaal \(Samale\)](#). The [clan names](#), described by [Global Security](#) are believed to have originated from two brothers (Saab and Samaal) whose descendants formed [six clan families](#), namely the Darod, Dir, Isaq and Hawiye, Digil and Rahanwein. The clan family divisions were further explored by the ARC and ACCORD report, which found clans further divided into sub-clans, primary lineage and mag-paying groups. ARC and ACCORD note, that although clans are often led by a clan head, there is little evidence to support the existence of a centralized administrative system or clan governance structure. To further complicate these relationships clan families are often able to trace back several dozen generations to a [common ancestor](#), however they do not necessarily cooperate with each other, according to the [Canadian Government report on Somalia](#). This is illustrated by a famous Somali saying: “My cousin and I against the clan; my brother and I against my cousin; I against my brother”. *Figure 1* below shows a diagram outlining the social clan structure for the nomadic-pastoralists; starting with the major clan family on the top and then dividing into clan, sub-clans, primary lineage down to the mag-paying group. Gundel captures four main points which describe the [characteristics of the Samaal](#): “patrilineal, nomadic pastoralist, not static and form the basis for social and physical security”. The traditional structures of the Saab as well as the minority groups differs from that of the major clans.

Figure 1. Social Clan Structure for the Major Clans



Source: Joakim Gundel, “[Clans in Somalia](#)”, ACCORD, December 2009

Clan Identity

[Each clan](#) is responsible for its members and, therefore, the individual action of members will have an impact on the entire clan, says Gundel. In addition, he explains belonging to a clan provides “[protection, access to water and good land, and political power](#)”, as well as [conflict resolution](#) through Somalia’s customary law, called *xeer*. Stig J. Hansen, notes in his “[Warlords and Peace Strategies: The Case of Somalia](#)”, that clans function as a support system for members, for example, during a drought members rely on the clan for food security. Catherine



Thematic Report: Clan Structure in Somalia

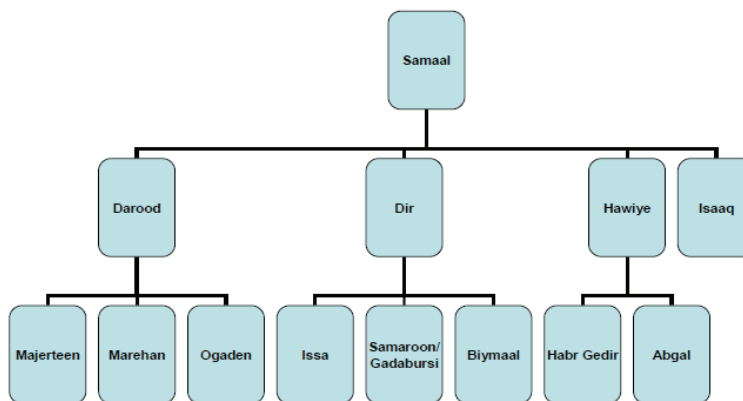
Besteman, a professor of anthropology at Colby College in Maine, points out that “clan membership also provides an identity within Somali society. One is not a part of Somali society if one is not a member of a clan”.³

Major Clans

The majority of literature reviewed for this paper recognizes the four major or noble⁴ clan families to be Darood, Dir, Hawiye and Isaaq (Isaak) who are believed to be descendants of Samaal. However, whether or not the Isaaq is a clan family or belongs to another family is somewhat disputed, even by Isaaq themselves.

The major clan families are predominately pastoral nomads and according to the Library of Congress Country Studies of Somalia, this group represents approximately 75% of the population. Due to continuous developments and changes both politically and demographically in Somalia, *Figures 2 and 3* below should only be regarded as general guidelines. For an additional overview of Somali clans, the “Country of Origin Information Report Somalia” by the UK Border Agency profiles the Somali clan structure, listing the clan family, sub clans/groupings, sub-sub clans and their geographic location (*see Annex A*).

Figure 2. Major Nomadic Clan Groups in Somalia



Source: Joakim Gundel, “Clans in Somalia”, ACCORD, December 2009

Minor Clans

The descendants of Saab, (who is said to have been a farmer), and based on research by the Library of Congress Country Studies of Somalia, represent about 20% of the population and form the minor clans which are the Digil and Rahanweyn. The Digil and Rahanweyn are agro-pastoralist⁵ people, who grow crops and raise livestock to support their families. Joakim Gundel points out that the Saab clan structure differs from that of the four major clans. The minor clans are unable to trace their family tree as far back as the others. In addition, the Rahanweyn clan is comprised of smaller rather than larger family units.

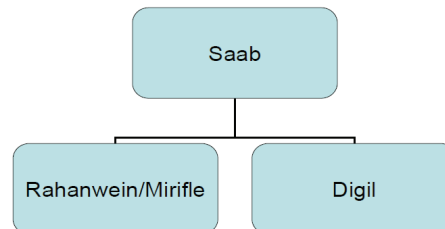
³ Besteman, Catherine, “Public History and Private Knowledge: On Disputed History in Southern Somalia”, Duke University North Carolina, Press Autumn, 1993, page 567

⁴ Many researchers refer to the major clans also as “noble”, but the term is disputed by others such as Adan Ali Bulle, a Somali genealogist.

⁵ Definition according to Merriam-Webster: of or relating to a practice of agriculture that includes both the growing of crops and the raising of livestock



Figure 3. Minor Agro-pastoralist Clan Groups in Somalia



Source: Joakim Gundel, "[Clans in Somalia](#)", ACCORD, December 2009

Minority Groups

The Bantu represents [the largest minority group](#) in Somalia. As mentioned on page 1, minority groups vary from the clans as they are considered non-ethnic Somalis. The Bantu are a group of farmers and labourers live mostly in riverine areas such as the Jubba and Shabelle area (*see map on page 1*). Other minority groups include the Benadiri and the Rer Hamar (*see Annex B*). Belonging to a minority group, as opposed to the major or minor clans discussed above, often results in an inability to access public services or governance structures and increases the risk of "[discrimination in employment and judicial proceedings](#)", [reports the UK Border Agency](#). United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ([UN OCHA](#)) has reported that members of [Somali minority groups](#) face conditions of extreme poverty and have been economically disadvantaged compared to clan members. They were also reportedly living without an armed militia or protective force. Therefore, the combination of continuous armed conflicts and the displacement of people due to drought [make women and children](#) from minority groups some of the most vulnerable Somalis. According to the [Somalia Country Data](#) from the [Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress](#), for most Somalis, the term [sab](#) is considered derogatory because it means "[ignoble](#)". The Samaal used the term sab to describe groups of a [lower socio-economic status](#) that would engage in activities such as leatherworking, hair-cutting and metal working.⁶

Clan Elders

Any adult male is eligible to become an elder. According to [Conciliation Resources](#), "[they are selected for attributes](#) like age, wisdom, knowledge of customary law, powers of oratory and wealth". Clan elders are accountable to the clan and if their performance is deemed unsatisfactory, they risk losing their role and are replaced. According to the International Institute for Justice and Development ([IIJD](#)), the clan elders are usually at the "[top of the clan hierarchy](#)" and their roles include legislators, mediators and enforcers of *xeer*. *Xeer*, as defined by Idarat Maritime, is an "[oral justice system](#) and is not formally codified", very fluent and pragmatic. It regulates various aspects of life within the clan as well as between the clans. According to Andre Le Sage, an assistant professor of terrorism and counterterrorism at the Africa Center for Strategic Studies at the [National Defense University \(NDU\)](#), the [general principles of xeer law](#) include:

- Collective payment of *diya* (or blood money, usually paid with camels and other livestock) for death, physical harm, theft, rape and defamation
- Maintenance of inter-clan harmony
- Family obligations
- Resource-utilisation rules

⁶ Murphy, "Somalia: The New Barbary?" Columbia University Press, 2011, pgs. 199



Thematic Report: Clan Structure in Somalia

Political Representation of the Clans

As outlined by Conciliation Resources ([CR](#)), political representation of the [four biggest clan families](#), Darood, Dir, Hawiye and Rahanweyn, was established in 2000 by Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) with the ["4.5" formula](#).⁷ Minorities such as women and groups outside the main clans are included in the "0.5" formula. While these different formulas were established to provide a platform of fair representation at the political level, according to the [International Crisis Group \(ICG\)](#), [these formulas](#) have been highly controversial. The [Shabelle Media Network](#) further explains that the formulas [are unfair](#), because they don't equally represent the Somali people, and the appointed representatives are often ["not supported by the clans they are supposed to represent"](#). Data pertaining to the make-up of the various clans and minority groups remains a debated topic, with the [last official census](#) taken in mid-1992 according to the US Library of Congress.

Mag-Paying Group

Mag or *dīya-paying group* in Arabic is [compensation or blood-money paid](#) for homicide and injury [calculated in camels](#), but often paid in equivalent money. Following Gundel's Social-Clan Structure (*see Figure 1*), the mag-paying group is referred to as the most basic in the clan family structure. The group consists of a few lineages ranging between four to eight generations, which can be traced back to a common ancestor. The group is large enough in size to ["be able to pay the mag \(according to Sharia: 100 camels for homicide\)"](#) and obligates each member to [protect the group](#) and also to receive or pay *mag*.

Conclusion

Opinions about the [level of clan influence](#) in particular regions vary greatly among analysts and the clan system is highly controversial even in Somalia. However, in order to understand Somali society it is important to have some basic knowledge of the clan system and how it influences every aspect of Somali life. The system is [flexible and fluctuates](#), and the society is [not as homogeneous](#) as it has often been pointed out. Clan politics are constantly shifting, and an ally of today can easily become the adversary of tomorrow. Further research and data pertaining to clans in Somalia is needed to fully understand the current situation in the country. It is hoped this paper will encourage our readers to provide additional sources of information and spark further research.

The Civil-Military Fusion Centre (CFC) is an information and knowledge management organisation focused on improving civil-military interaction, facilitating information sharing and enhancing situational awareness through the [CimicWeb](#) portal and our weekly and monthly publications. CFC products are based upon and link to open-source information from a wide variety of organisations, research centres and media sources. However, the CFC does not endorse and cannot necessarily guarantee the accuracy or objectivity of these sources. CFC publications are independently produced by Knowledge Managers and do not reflect NATO or ISAF policies or positions of any other organisation.

⁷ According to the [CIA World Factbook](#), there are 550 seats, of which 475 members are appointed and the remaining 75 seats are given to others, e.g. civil society and business persons.



Thematic Report: Clan Structure in Somalia

Annex A. Somalia Clan Structure

Source: Extracted from the UK Board Agency Report, “[Somalia: Country of Origin Information Report](#)” 2009.

Clan family		Sub-clans/groupings	Sub-sub clans	Residential location	
DIR	Issa (Ise, Isse)			All regions of Somalia. Also Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya	
	Gadabursi (Medelug)				
	Bimal (Biyemal)				
	Madahwayn				
	Mehe				
ISAAQ	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> The 2000 FFM identifies the Issaq as a sub-clan of the DIR, DIR-Mehe-Issaq </div>		Habr Awal	Saad Muse Issa Muse	Ethiopia, Djibouti W/Galbed, Togdheer Sanag
			Habr Jaalo (Habr Toljaalo; Haber Geelo)	Mohamed Abokor Ibrahim Muse Abokor Ahmad	
			Habr Tojala Ayub		
			Habr Garhadjis	Habr Yunis Aidaqalla (Idagale, Idagale)	
DAROD	Marehan	Red Dini Rer Hassan Eli Dheere			All regions of Somalia. Also Kenya and Ethiopia
		Kabaleh	Absame	Ogaden	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Intermediary Harti – Majerteen + Gaalgale </div>	Harti	Jiwaq		
			Majerteen	Omar Mahamoud Issa Mahamoud Osman Mahamoud	
		Dulbahante			
		Warsangeli			
HAWIYE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Intermediary – from minor clan (2000) into Hawiye - Sheikal </div>	Harti	Agonyar Warsangeli Abokor		Hiran and Gedo Also Kenya, Ethiopia
		Waesli			
	Waculus				
	Wabudan	Da'oud Rer Mattan Mohamed Muse			
	Habr Gedir	Ayr Saad Suleiman Sarur			
	Hawadle				
	Murasadde (Murosade)				
	Sheikal			Gandershe	
Gaalgale (Galjael, Galje'el)					
Waadan					

(continued on page 7)



Thematic Report: Clan Structure in Somalia

Clan family			Sub-clans/groupings	Sub-sub clans	Residential location	
DIGIL-MIRIFLE	DIGIL-TUNNI	Todoobo Tol <i>"the seven clans"</i>	Shangamas Rer Brava Warile Hatimy Hajuwa Bidda Wali Daqtira Goygal Da farad		Mainly Lower Shabelle, also Middle Juba, Bay, Hiran, Gedo and Mogadishu. Also Kenya and Ethiopia	
	DIGIL-GELEDI		Dabarre			
			Jiddu Garre			
RAHANWEYN	Mirifle	Sideed <i>The "Eight"</i> :	Maalinweyna Harien Helleda Elai (Eelay) Leysan Jiron and others		Bay, Bakool, Gedo. Also Kenya and Ethiopia	
(Some commentators give Rahanweyn as main group including all Digil-Mirifle) See note in text		Sagaal <i>The "Nine"</i> :	Gassa Gudda Hadama (Hadame) Luwai Jilible Geledi, and others		Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Hiran. and Ethiopia	
Clans existing in 2000 but no longer are classed as distinct clan entities		Shekhal	Held to have merged within Hawiye structure in late 1990s			
		Barawan				
		Bantu	Mushunguli Swahili Bajuni		Lower Juba Middle Juba	
		Asharaf	The 2000 FFM states "Religious groups can be found in major towns"			
		Rer Hamar				Mogadishu
		Arabs				Mogadishu Lower Shabelle Lower Juba Bay
For persons deemed to be outside the clan system, Luling refers to <i>Jareer</i> ; Helander uses the term Commoner						



Annex B. Main minority Groups in Somalia

Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, “[A study on minorities in Somalia](#)”, 2002

Minority groups	Ethnic origin	Estimated population	Location: Main Districts	Language	Religion	Clan affiliation	Traditional skill
Bantu	Bantu communities in East and Central Africa	15% of the total 7000,000 Somali Population	In the riverine areas across the Juba and Shabelle rivers: Jilib, Jamame, Buale, Sakow, Merka, Qoryoley, Afgoye, Jowhar, Balad, Buloburte, Beletweyne,	Somali (both Maay and Mahatiri); Mushunguli),	Islam and small percentage of Christian (about 300 people) mainly from the Mushunguli communities in Kakuma regucee camp	Some Bantu subclans in the Lower shabelle region identify themselves with Digil and Mirifle in the Lower Shabelle region	Small scale farming and laborers
Rer Hamar	Immigrants from Far East countries	0.5%	Shangani and Hamarweyne districts in Mogadishu; and Merka	Somali (Rer-Hamar Dialect)	Islam	Some subclans have patron clans within Hawadle	Business, fishing
Brawan / Bravanese	Arab immigrants mainly from Yemen	0.5%	Mainly in Brava town	Baravenese	Islam	No patron clans	Business, fishing,
Bajuni	Kswahili people from Kenya Coast	0.2%	Kismaio, and islands off coast: Jula, Madoga, Satarani, Raskamboni, Bungabo, Hudey, Koyama, and Jovay islands.	Bajuni	Islam	No patron clans	Mainly fishing
Galgale	Samale	0.2	Mogadishu and Gedihir in the Middle Shabelle	Somali (Mahatiri)	Islam	Identify themselves as Nuh Mohamud; Clan patrons- Osman Mohamud	Wood craft making, pastorals



Thematic Report: Clan Structure in Somalia

			Region.			and Omar Mohamud subclans of Majetren,	
Gaheyle	Samale	0.1	Erigabo (Sanag)	Somali (Mahatiri)	Islam	Warsengeli (Darod)	pastorals
Boni		0.1	Along the border between Kenya and Somalia:	Somali (Mahatiri)	Islam	No patron clan	hunters
Eyle	Sab	0.2	Mainly in Burhakaba, Jowhar and Buloburte	Somali (Some use May, and others Mahatiri)	Islam	Rahaweyn	hunters and gathers
Midgan or Gaboye	Samale	0.5	Scattered in the north and central Somalia, Hiran, Mogadishu and Kismaio	Somali (Mahatiri)	Islam	No clan patrons	shoemaker
Tumal	Samale	0.5	North and Central Somalia, Hiran, Mogadishu and Kismaio				Blacksmith
Yibir	Samale	0.5	North and Central Somalia, Hiran, Mogadishu and Kismaio				Hunters
Ashraf	Arab immigrants from Saudi Arabia	0.5	Merka, Brava, Bay and Bakol regions	Mainly May, there are also some Mahatiri	Islam	Rahaweyn	Farmers and pastorals

2011 JOINT MISSIONS CONFERENCE SUMMARY

By James Diehl, SO/LIC Board Member

1. Executive Summary. Built around the theme of, “Bridging Technology Capability Gaps,” this conference went beyond addressing the needs of special operations forces to include capability gaps in Homeland Security as well. Among the 180 Attendees were numerous useful contacts, such as U.S. Special Operations Command, Joint Special Operations Command, DHS (S&T), and U.S. Coast Guard.

Themes included:

- The difficulties of rapid insertion of technology are complex and affect all agencies.
- Even though USSOCOM’s budget for FY12 is \$10.5B, coming budget cuts will mandate even closer cooperation among agencies engaged in research and development (R&D) and acquisition efforts. Yet the urgent needs of warfighters mitigate against creating a ponderous, centralized control mechanism. A goal of this conference was to find a balanced approach that maximizes cooperation and interoperability without sacrificing responsiveness.
- Any thoughtful professional in national security matters must carefully consider the potential impact of cyber warfare—both offensive and defensive. Although this conference wasn’t focused on future warfare, there were thought-provoking presentations on this topic—addressed below.
- Slides are posted on the DTIC website: <http://www.dtic.mil/ndia/2011jointmissions/2011jointmissions.html>

2. Presentations. It is interesting that, despite the need for collaboration among S&T entities, there does not appear to be a central government repository of ongoing R&D projects. (The DTIC website comes close.) NDIA has contributed to a partial solution by passing out copies of their annual list of companies (140 pages), organized by the core competencies, to assist those who have identified a specific need.

a. Mr. Michael Lumpkin, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict, OASD SO/LIC, disclosed that they have begun a series of SOF Acquisition Summits, aimed at creating a forum for dialogue between SOCOM, the Services, and Industry, with a goal of tying R&D to requirements. MG Barry Bates, USA (Ret), NDIA, said that the next Summit is scheduled for September. Several current SOF capability gaps (unclass) were identified:

- Close air support: Survivable, optionally piloted, with four-hour loiter;
- Persistent ISR: Quiet and over wider areas;
- Clandestine insert/extract;
- An “inexpensive helicopter”;
- “Human Terrain” support; and,
- Weaponry with scalable lethality effects.

b. CAPT Dennis Granger, SEAL, USN (Ret), USSOCOM Dep J-9/Future Operations, spoke on the Command’s training and doctrine challenges. They define near term as 0-2 years, mid-term as 3-7 years, and long term as 8-20 years. Mr. Meyers (also J-9) said that the USSOCOM Commander signs out three Warfighting Challenges per year.

c. MAJ Brian Weyenberg, USA (S&T Lead for JSOC J-8) gave an excellent unclassified summary of some of his unit’s priorities: a single-pass aerial geolocation capability, over-the-horizon cueing of forward sensors, maritime basing, remote defeat of IEDs, a robust C4I network (to include high throughput), and strong active and passive network defense systems.

d. The USASOC Science Advisor, Dr. John Morgan, encouraged Attendees not to get so focused on the current fight that they neglect the foreseeable needs of the near-term.

- In a rather sobering summary, he noted that USASOC comprises nearly 50% of USSOCOM, conducts about 70% of the missions, and has shouldered about 90% of the casualties.
- He identified the following as high priorities for USASOC: socio-cultural and biometric data bases, pushing full motion video to the soldier, and analytic tools to relieve watchstanders from having to monitor screens.
- Dr. Morgan also noted that SORSE reports are posted on the USASOC SIPRNET portal.
- In closing, he announced that USA Special Forces Command publishes an annual list of their S&T Priorities.

e. Mr. Tom Dee, Director, Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell, OUSD(AT&L), briefed the group on the role, capabilities, and limitations of his office. Although they have no independent budget for rapid acquisition or PMs to manage projects, they assign Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statements (JUONS) to appropriate sponsors and then monitor to ensure that these don't fall through the cracks. (The exception is for IED or ISR issues, which are handled through other channels.) When the need arises, they can assist with requesting Congressional approval to re-program monies as needed. Finally, he asked us to be alert for changes to the Defense Rapid Acquisition Management System (DRAMS).

f. Technologies used in combating terrorism often have utility across departments. The interagency Countering Terrorism Technical Support Office (CTTSO) was established about 30 years ago, under the auspices of the ASD(SO/LIC&IC), to help coordinate among interested partners. It now has over 100 different agencies, at various levels, collaborating in search of technical solutions. Mr. Doug Cavileer, the CTTSO Operations Director, provided an update on their annual cycle, procedures, and priorities.

g. Mr. Randy Zeller (SES), the Director of S&T for Homeland Security, gave a presentation on his office's interagency outreach.

h. Mr. Ryan Vangel, Contractor, briefed the conference on the U.S. Army's Rapid Equipping Force. They are conveniently located at Ft. Belvoir and available to help as needed.

i. Representative Todd Young (IN) read a non-partisan call for clearer guidance from the Quadrennial Defense Review; he noted that it lists many diverse requirements, but fails to establish any priorities. (Note: I don't recall that it was mentioned when he was introduced, but his website reflects that he served as a Marine Corps intell officer.)

j. CDR "JT" Turner, USN, gave a superb overview and update of the Naval Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC). This encompasses riverine forces, construction battalions (SEABEES), Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and several other expeditionary specialties. The Command's priorities are robotic removal of limpet mines, RIO (a persistent riverine ISR project, recently named as JCTD of the year), and expeditionary power supplies.

k. One of the most unfamiliar features of future warfare is the roles (offensive and defensive) which will be played by cyber operations. CAPT John Felker, USCG, is the Deputy Commander of the Coast Guard's component command of USCYBERCOM.

- While focusing on the need to protect networks, he also addressed the need to use existing intelligence authorities, described nascent efforts emerging from the National Guard, and challenged the leaders in attendance to figure out ways to recruit, train, and retain IT professionals with those essential IT skills.

- In terms of complexities, we are structured to fight nation states, but states and stateless actors (such as "hacktivists") are our adversaries. We must also contend against natural disasters—and we must protect against self-inflicted wounds, i.e., "stupid users" and "insider threats."

l. Mr. Mark Borkowski, the Assistant Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection, gave an interesting overview of combining Customs and Border Protection into a single agency. The focus of the former is on facilitating necessary movement of trade and the focus of the latter is on protection. Differences also abound in setting and environment—resulting in a wide diversity of scientific interests, such as tunnel detection, foliage penetration and wide area surveillance.

m. Mr. John Keenan, Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, provided a helpful overview of the current capabilities and ongoing R&D projects (TRL levels 1-6). (With an annual budget of about \$70M, they would be a good R&D partner in pursuit of USSOCOM's goal of a "20 minute reversible kill," e.g., using nanosecond electrical pulses.)

3. The Way Ahead. Renovations to facilities at the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Indiana, caused this year's Joint Missions Conference to be moved to a conference center in Bloomington, IN. Therefore, this year's conference and discussions were held at the UNCLASSIFIED level. MG Barry Bates, USA (Ret), indicated in his closing remarks that NDIA will look at returning the conference to Crane in future years, so that it can be held at the SECRET level. Either way, with tremendous support from both the NSWC staff and the local NDIA Chapter, it promises to be another worthwhile and enjoyable event.

Jim Diehl is a retired USMC officer, whose formal involvement with NDIA's SO/LIC Division began in 1989. The observations and opinions expressions above are his own.

BENEFICIAL BOMBING - The Progressive Foundations of American Air Power, 1917 - 1945

Mark Clodfelter, University of Nebraska Press, 400pp \$40.00

The Progressive era, marked by a desire for economic, political, and social reform, ended for most Americans with the ugly reality and devastation of World War I. Yet for Army Air Service Officers, the carnage and waste witnessed on the Western Front only served to spark a new progressive movement - to reform war by relying on destructive technology as the instrument of change. In *Beneficial Bombing*, Mark describes how American Airmen, horrified by WWI's trench warfare, turned to the progressive ideas of efficiency and economy in an effort to reform war itself, with the heavy bomber as their solution to limiting the bloodshed. They were convinced that the airplane, used as a bombing platform, offered the means to make wars less lethal than conflicts waged by armies or navies.

Clodfelter examines the progressive idealism that led to the creation of the U.S. Air Force and its doctrine that the finite destruction of precision bombing would end wars more quickly and with less suffering for each belligerent. What is more, his work shows how the progressive ideas emerged intact after WWII to become the foundation of modern U.S. Air Force doctrine. Drawing on a wealth of archival material, including critical documents unavailable to previous researchers, Mark present the most complete analysis ever of the doctrinal development underpinning current U.S. Air Force notions about strategic bombing.

MILITANT ISLAMIST IDEOLOGY UNDERSTANDING THE GLOBAL THREAT

CDR Youssef H. Aboul-Enein, USN, Naval Institute Press

After decades of contention with militant Islamism, the secular world still remains ignorant of the mindset and motivation of its adversaries. Youssef Aboul-Enein, an expert on Islamic thought, aims to fill that void, and in this book he has drawn us a map of the intellectual domain of militant Islamism. He shows how the aberrant thinking of the militants is their greatest vulnerability. In the struggle to counter militancy, our weapon with the greatest unrealized potential is the truth.

Christopher C. Straub, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Middle East)

2111 WILSON BOULEVARD, SUITE 400
ARLINGTON, VA 22201-3061
(703) 522-1820
(703) 522-1885 FAX
WWW.NDIA.ORG

This newsletter is a publication of the NDIA Special Operations/Low-Intensity Conflict Division.

Editorial Offices:

2111 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201; Telephone (703) 522-1820; Fax (703) 522-1885;
Homepage: <http://www.ndia.org>

Chairman, SO/LIC Division - Ms. Irene H. Sanders
Co-Editors - Mr. Jim Diehl and Mr. Gene Russell
Layout and Editorial Support - Ms. Meredith Geary, CMP

Opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and not of the publisher or sponsors.
The Editorial Board reserves the right to edit any article it chooses for publication. Any portion of this newsletter may be reprinted, provided recognition is given.

SO/LIC SPECIAL OPERATIONS/ LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT DIVISION NEWS