



## Searching for a Winner: Sun-tzu's Essentials for Victory: Preparation & Capacity; Economy of Force: U.S. Military Unpreparedness: Fowler's Policy Briefing in 2000

He will win who, prepared himself, waits to take the enemy unprepared.

Preparation takes time. Thus the believer's patience is manifested in his spiritual asceticism that accelerates his spiritual growth. The development of a garrison of doctrines in the soul is able to take any enemy unprepared. No assault that the devil's world can present is capable of overcoming the mature believer.

Islam is prepared. Its followers are patient. They are super-ascetic and devoted without measure to their cause. They constitute the mass that make up a force whose offensive is to destroy the West. Yet we are commanded to stand fast for "greater is He that is in you that he that is in the world."

We take the enemy unprepared by allowing the ord to administer His discipline on this client nation. Hagar's children are the enemies not only of both Christians and Jews but also of our Lord. Vengeance is His alone. Divine justice will balance the books in due time.

He will win who has military capacity and is not interfered with by the sovereign.

Capacity comes from knowledge of doctrine and the ability to function under the three spiritual skills: filling of the Holy Spirit, the continued double column advance, and the deployment and application of the ten problem-solving devices. The Sovereign in this illustration is the Holy Spirit consequently, His involvement is not considered "interference" but the source of power and guidance that enables the believer to execute the spiritual life and utilize his assets under pressure.

Our military capacity has for 10 years been interfered with by the sovereign and by Congress. Their involvement in the dark side of morality now threatens our nation's ability to competently fight the enemy. But restoration and help is on the way.

**Brinkley, C. Mark. "Special-Ops Leathernecks: Elite Marines as Commandos? They're Coming." *Marine Corps Times*, 17 June 2002, 15:**

Determined to fix a reconnaissance capability that atrophied during years of neglect, Marine Commandant Gen. James Jones has approved a plan to put an elite Marine unit into the high-speed world of Special Operations Command (SOCOM).

"The Commandant has made the decision that we are going to make a commitment of a force to SOCOM," said Lt. Gen. Emil R. "Buck" Bedard, deputy commandant for plans, policies and operations. "We're working out the details."

It won't be a "tier one" unit—ultra elite operators such as the Army's Delta Force or the Navy's SEAL Team 6—but instead a "tier two" force similar to the Army's Rangers and Green Berets and the remainder of the Navy SEAL units.

The U.S. Special Operations Command is composed of Army, Navy, and Air Force units:

### Air Force.

- Special Operations Wings and Groups—Precision attack; clandestine infiltration; resupply; refueling; airborne radio and television broadcasts.
- Special Tactics Squadrons—Establish drop zones and landing zones; air traffic control; casualty treatment and evacuation; gunfire control; search and rescue; aircrew and aircraft recovery; combat weather operations.



### Army.

- Rangers—Light infantry strike force; airfield seizure; raids.
- Special Forces—Unconventional warfare; direct action; reconnaissance; train and assist host-nation or paramilitary forces.
- Delta Force—Counterterrorism operations.
- Chemical Reconnaissance—Collect, examine and identify contamination at nuclear, biological or chemical attack sites.
- Aviation—Heliborne insertion/extraction, attack, electronic warfare, and command and control.
- Civil Affairs
- Psychological Operations

### Navy.

- SEAL Teams—Clandestine ground and waterborne reconnaissance and direct action.
- SEAL Delivery Vehicle Teams—Clandestine maritime delivery via SDVs (specialized submarines) and dry deck shelters.
- Special Boat Squadrons and Units—Operate a variety of special-operations craft, including rigid inflatable boats and coastal patrol ships.

15. Our introductory principle on the axiom of mass stressed that combat power includes the number of troops, weapons, tactics, fighting ability, discipline, morale, and leadership of the force to be deployed.
16. The challenge faced by the Lakedaemonians was their line of battle. The tactic of the phalanx required that every man in the ranks had to be proficient with his weapons, he had to know how an advancing phalanx functioned as a unit, he had to have the expertise to do his part in his rank and file, he had to be disciplined to ignore or overcome all distractions in both his preparation and execution, he had to be free of fear so that under pressure his courage, mettle, spirit, and resolve would rivet his concentration on the objective of defeating the enemy force. And he had to have not only confidence in but also respect for those who were his leaders, from Leonidas on down.
17. The principles we have noted from Sun-tzu as well as the various axioms of warfare are illustrated by two major passages of Scripture which we will note at the end of this section: 2 Corinthians 10:3-6 and Ephesians 6:11-17.
18. In these we will observe that the principle of mass, or combat power, as it is applied to the believer in the Invisible War. They emphasize the delegated power of the Holy Spirit and His mentorship that takes us to a level of spiritual growth where this power can be most efficiently and effectively deployed.

#### 4. Economy of Force:

- 1) The economy of force is the application of the principle of mass. It refers to the means by which mass is employed.



- 2) Once the time and place of the attack is determined then the men and the means of the attack are conserved by reducing their employment in other directions.
- 3) Abram decided that the situation at the Mesopotamian bivouac at Dan-jaan made it an acceptable point of attack. He decided that the time of the attack should be at night and that the forces should be divided into four divisions advancing simultaneously.
- 4) Over the past decade, our military has suffered from a systematic violation of these principles. The readiness of our armed forces is diminished by the fact its economy of force is compromised. This is the subject of a Policy Briefing written by former U.S. Congresswoman Tillie K. Fowler, Republican-Florida, and former member of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Readiness. I quote from her report:

**Fowler, Tillie. "How Can Armed Forces' Readiness Be Improved?" Roll Call, May 1, 2000:**

Since entering office, the Clinton-Gore administration's cumulative defense budget requests have fallen more than \$300 billion short of covering even the costs of inflation relative to the defense spending levels it inherited in fiscal 1993.

As a result, our force structure has declined precipitously. We have reduced the number of U.S. military personnel by 36 percent since the Cold War ended. Today's U.S. Army comprises 10 active divisions versus 18 at the end of the Bush administration. Our Navy operates 315 ships, the smallest number since the height of the Great Depression in 1933.

Meanwhile, the Clinton-Gore administration has launched our forces on an increasing number of deployments around the world. In the 10 years before this administration began, the Army and Marine Corps carried out 30 deployments. In the seven years since, they have participated in 136, including sizable, indefinite commitments in Bosnia and Kosovo.

This combination—significantly reduced spending, increased deployments and declining inventories of ships, planes, tanks and other gear—has generated a crisis in the military at the same time America finds itself the target of new threats in an uncertain world.

Worst of all, the frustrations of reduced readiness, inadequate modernization, deferred real property maintenance, and constant deployments have sorely overtaxed our service members and their families. During a visit to Kosovo last year, I met a young Army sergeant on his fourth deployment to the Balkans in five years—that is, 48 months out of 60 away from his family. Reenlistment, he told me, was out of the question.

The situation is acute throughout the services and affects some of our most highly trained and skilled personnel. Pilots and aviation maintenance personnel lead the pack of those leaving. The Air Force has projected it will be 1390 pilots short by fiscal 2002. Meanwhile, between 1989 and 1999, the number of Army captains voluntarily leaving the service increased by 58 percent. Late last year, Navy ships at sea were 12,300 sailors short.

The national security challenges we face today are very different than the ones we faced just a few years ago, such as extensive missile proliferation, new nuclear powers, non-state terrorist and criminal enterprises with near global reach.

The cornerstone of an effective defense remains a strong, well-trained and well-equipped U.S. military. If America wishes to remain a superpower in the 21st century, we must invest the resources our military needs to meet the challenges of the new millennium.

<http://www.rollcall.com/pages/pb/00/05/pb01g.html>



- 5) Congresswoman Fowler made it clear over two years ago, well before September 11, 2001, that we have violated a host of principles related to the principle of mass, i.e., our combat force, and the energy of that force. We are only just beginning the attempt to correct this situation but find ourselves doing so in the midst of a war.
- 6) However, Sparta never allowed itself to be in such a condition in fifth-century B.C. Greece. The support and preparation of an army was recognized as an absolute necessity if their freedom, their property, and their very lives were to be preserved.
- 7) The army was trained to become a mass, a combat force. And when it was assembled in phalanx and charged the enemy, it functioned as one man of a single mind and will.
- 8) The development of this maximum economy of force found its source in certain powerful mental attitudes that Pressfield describes in *Gates of Fire*. He describes these through a discussion between Xenones and Alexandros.

#### Pressfield, *Gates of Fire*, 80-81:

We talked for hours in secret on the pursuit of *esoterike harmonia* [ἑσωτερικά ἁρμονία, “inner” + a “musical scale”; used metaphorically for harmony and concord, thus “inner harmony” (L&S, 700, 244). ], that state of self-composure which the exercises of the *phobologia* are designed to produce. As a string of the *kithera* [κίθαρα, “lyre” (L&S, 950). ] vibrates purely, emitting only that note of the musical scale which is its alone, so must the individual warrior shed all which is superfluous in his spirit, until he himself vibrates at that sole pitch which his individual *daimon* [δαίμων, “god” (L&S, 365) ] dictates. The achievement of this ideal, in Lakedaemon, carries beyond courage on the battlefield; it is considered the supreme embodiment of virtue, *andreia* [ἀνδρεία, “brave deeds” (L&S, 128). ], of a citizen and a man.

Beyond *esoterike harmonia* lies *exoterike harmonia* [ἐξωτερικός ἁρμονία, “outer” (L&S, 601-601). ], that state of union with one’s fellows which parallels the musical harmony of the multistringed instrument or of the chorus of voices itself. In battle *exoterike harmonia* guides the phalanx to move and strike as one man, of a single mind and will.