



California Cadet Corps

Curriculum on Military Knowledge



“To Deter War & Protect Our Freedoms”

M9/B: Trends in the US Military



Agenda

- B1. Soldier Care, Diversity, & Equal Opportunity Programs
- B2. Special Operations Forces
- B3. Technology
- B4. The Draft
- B5. Deployments
- B6. Reintegration Problems



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SOLDIER CARE, DIVERSITY, & EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

B1. Explain how Soldier Care, Diversity, and Equal Opportunity programs in the US Military tie the armed services to the community.



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Trends in the US Military

OBJECTIVES

Cadets gain an appreciation for the far-reaching trends, policies, and programs embraced by the US Military that have contributed to our national identity.

Plan of Action:

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Essential Question: In what ways does the US Military, through Soldier Care Programs, lead the way in the fair treatment of its employees?



Soldier Care

- Empower soldiers to be as good at their jobs as they can possibly be
 - Well qualified soldiers will survive longer
 - Good for the soldier, good for the mission
 - Soldier care includes challenging training, ensuring timely promotions & schools, performance improvement counseling, assistance in solving family issues and making family ready for a soldier's deployment



Definition of Diversity

The different attributes, experiences and backgrounds of our Soldiers, Civilians and Family Members that further enhance our global capabilities and contribute to an adaptive, culturally astute Army.





The Army's Diversity Vision

The national leader in embracing the strengths of diverse people in an inclusive environment . . investing in and managing talent, valuing individuals and developing culturally astute Soldiers and Civilians who enhance our communities and are prepared for the human dimension of leadership and global engagements.





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Equal Opportunity

Equal Opportunity is the larger program that includes diversity. Equal Opportunity, or EO, is a military-wide program that provides guidelines, regulations, and processes that govern daily treatment of soldiers and Army Civilians. Equal Opportunity is grounded in US and state laws, and is embraced by the military as the right of every servicemember and civilian employee for fair treatment.





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Goals of EO Program

- Provide EO for military personnel and family members, both on and off post and within the limits of the laws of localities, states, and host nations.
- Create and sustain effective units by eliminating discriminatory behaviors or practices that undermine teamwork, mutual respect, loyalty, and shared sacrifice of the men and Women of America's Army.



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EO Philosophy

EO philosophy is based on fairness, justice, and equity. Commanders are responsible for sustaining a positive EO climate within their units.





EO Policy

The U.S. Army will provide EO and fair treatment for military personnel and family members without regard to race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or national origin, and provide an environment free of unlawful discrimination and offensive behavior. This policy-



Applies both on and off post, during duty and non-duty hours.



Applies to working, living, and recreational environments (including both on and off-post housing).



Ethnic Observances

EO/special ethnic observances are conducted to enhance cross-cultural awareness among all soldiers, civilian employees, and their families. These observances recognize the achievements and contributions made by members of specific racial, ethnic, gender groups in our society. The observances should promote understanding, teamwork, harmony, pride, and spirit among all groups not just within the specific group being honored.



Ethnic Observances

- January Martin Luther King Jr Celebration
- February Nat'l African American/Black History
- March Women's History Month
- April Holocaust Days of Remembrance
- May Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage
- June LGBT Pride Month
- August Women's Equality Day Celebration
- September Nat'l Hispanic Heritage Month
- November Nat'l American Indian Heritage Month



EO can be your Job

- Military Occupational Specialty
- NCOs/Officers train at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI)
- Work in EO positions as their primary job at battalion & higher
- Can also be an additional duty in lower level units (companies)
- Equates to EEO in the civilian workforce



EO Complaints



- EO isn't just an educational program
- Commanders and EO Offices receive complaints from soldiers and employees who feel they've been treated unfairly
- Investigations by impartial leaders
- Very serious – can end a career



Check on Learning

1. What is the focus of Soldier Care?

2. The Military isn't a civilian business.
Explain why Diversity & EO pertain within our nation's military units.

3. Name 3 of the Ethnic Observances.



SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

B2. Explain the role Special Operations Forces have played in the wars of the early Twenty-First Century.



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Essential Question: Why have Special Operations Forces become the force of choice for military operations, and how has the military made up for numbers of SOF needed for the mission?



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Special Operations Forces

- US Military's "commandos"

- Army Rangers



- Army Special Forces (green berets)



- Army's Delta Force



- Navy SEALs



- Marine Raiders



- Marine Recon



- Air Force Spec Ops

- (PJ, Combat Controllers)





Special Operations Forces

- Originated during World War II
- British Army developed concept
- US SOF
 - Ranger
 - Office of Strategic Services (OSS)
 - Marine Raiders
 - Various provisional units with SOF missions





SOF Missions

- Sabotage
- Demolition
- Support to Counterinsurgency
- Security Force Assistance
- Reconnaissance & Surveillance (Intelligence)
- Combat Diving
- Elite Offensive Operations
- Counterterrorism
- Hostage Rescue



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Why Now

- SOF have been used extensively in military operations since 2001
- Force of choice in Counterinsurgency and Counterterrorism operations
- Major Special Forces mission is training local military and security forces
- Elite small team attack forces is another major strength of SOF
- These are the missions we've been doing in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria



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Why Now

- The missions in Iraq and Afghanistan have been so extensive, we've had to use conventional forces to do most of them
 - US Army combat brigades training the Iraqi & Afghan military
 - Military Police training the Iraqi & Afghan Police & security forces
- SOF forces focus on training Iraqi & Afghan SOF forces and conducting elite combat missions



Check on Learning

1. Name three of the current US Military special operations forces

2. Name three SOF missions.

3. Why have SOF forces been used so extensively in Iraq & Afghanistan?



TECHNOLOGY

B3. Explain how technology in warfighting has changed both the nature of war and the warriors



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Essential Question: What types of technology have influenced changes in the nature of war?

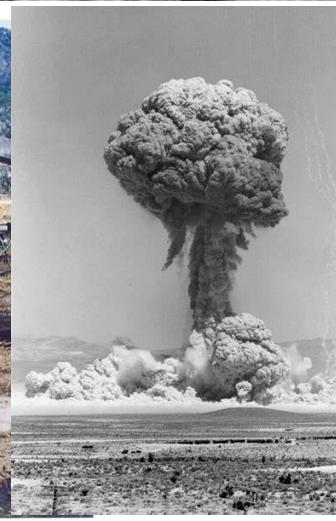
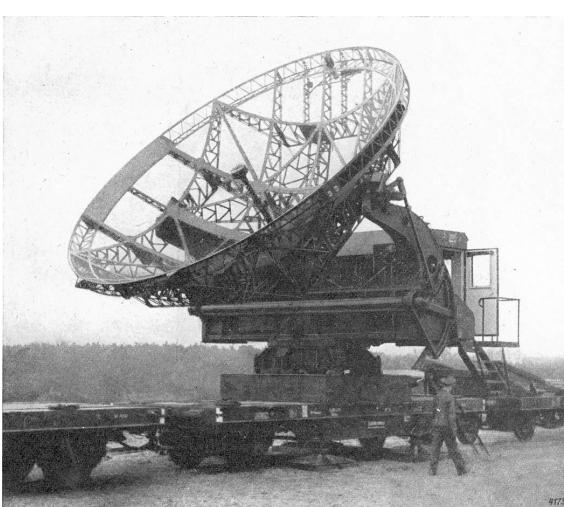
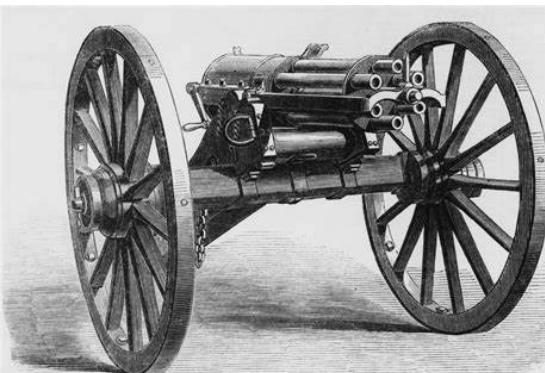


Technology

- Changes the nature of warfare
- Historical Technology Innovations
 - Guns (over spears, arrows, swords)
 - Machineguns
 - Balloons
 - Airplanes
 - Tanks
 - Submarines
 - Radar
 - Helicopters
 - Computers
 - Nuclear warfare
 - Missiles



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Modern Innovations

- GPS
- Tracking Terrorist Funding
- IEDs
- Counter-IEDs
- Unmanned aerial vehicles
- Prosthetic devices
- Robotics



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Free
CPE
Webinars

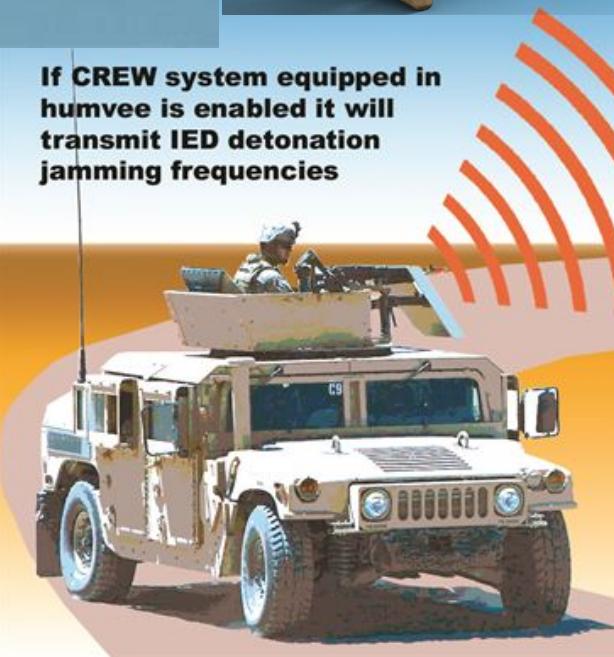


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The Evolution of Terrorist Financing Methods



If CREW system equipped in humvee is enabled it will transmit IED detonation jamming frequencies



The JED receives a signal from the CREW



If the CREW is disabled,
the mock IED will explode



Check on Learning

Name five historical technological innovations that changed warfare.

Name five current (past 20 years) innovations that are changing warfare



THE DRAFT

B4. Explain how the Draft functions in the United States and why it still exists



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Essential Question: Why do we have a Selective Service System, and how is it changing to keep up with the times?



What's a Draft?

Draft = Conscription

The compulsory enrollment of persons especially for military service

When a country uses a draft, that means that young adults are required to join the military for a specified time (often 2 years), then be available to be called back up if needed.



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History of US Draft

The draft is covered by the Selective Services Act

The United States has used the draft in five wartime periods:

- Revolutionary War
- Civil War
- World War I
- World War II
- Korean War thru Vietnam Wars





Who is Drafted?

- Depends on the needs of the country/Army
- Usually has been men ages 18-25
- Has been to age 45 (Rev War) or 35 (Civil War)
- The US has never (yet) drafted women
 - There has been movement in Congress to add women to the US draft



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Pros & Cons of a Draft

Pros

- Better cross section of society – higher intelligence, more diversity
- Lower personnel costs
- Personnel strength across the Army

Cons

- Lower morale
- Higher discipline problems
- Lower pay (pay not used as an incentive to join)
- Unpopular to citizenry
- Soldiers are in the service for a shorter time, so don't gain a lot of experience



Check on Learning

1. How many times has the US activated the draft? Name three.
2. What are the ages of eligibility for the draft in the current system?
3. Name a pro and a con of the draft.



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DEPLOYMENTS

B5. Explain how the armed services manage deployments, and the ramifications of those policies



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Essential Question: What problems does a high operational tempo of deployments cause the military, the soldier, and the family?



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Mobilization & Deployment



- Any movement of personnel or equipment to another place for military action (training or combat)
- Mobilization is the process of placing military reservists on active duty for a period of time.
- Active forces deploy; Reserve forces mobilize then deploy



Post 9/11 Deployment

- World War II vs Vietnam vs Iraq
- Time deployed vs time home – cycle
- High OPTEMPO units
- Effect on families
- Reduction in time deployed
- Special Operations Forces



Deployment Bottom Line

- Deployment should be predictable (in a long-term conflict)
- Lots of lead time if the cycle is working
- Depends on your skills/career field
 - Some deploy a lot more than others
- Deployments are the top priority – that's where the resources go



Check on Learning

1. What's the difference between deployment and mobilization?
2. What type of units deploy the most?
3. After 2011, were soldiers more or less likely to deploy?



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REINTEGRATION PROBLEMS

B6. Explain the reintegration problems military personnel have returning from deployments or combat, and how they affect the military member, their family, their community, and the military services



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Essential Question: What are the major issues with reintegration of soldiers after combat service?



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Reintegration

The process of integrating soldiers back into society

When soldiers return from a deployment, the military puts them through a process that helps them get used to their 'normal', either as an active duty soldier or reservist

This includes wellness counseling and helps families and soldiers understand and deal with the outcomes of their forced separation





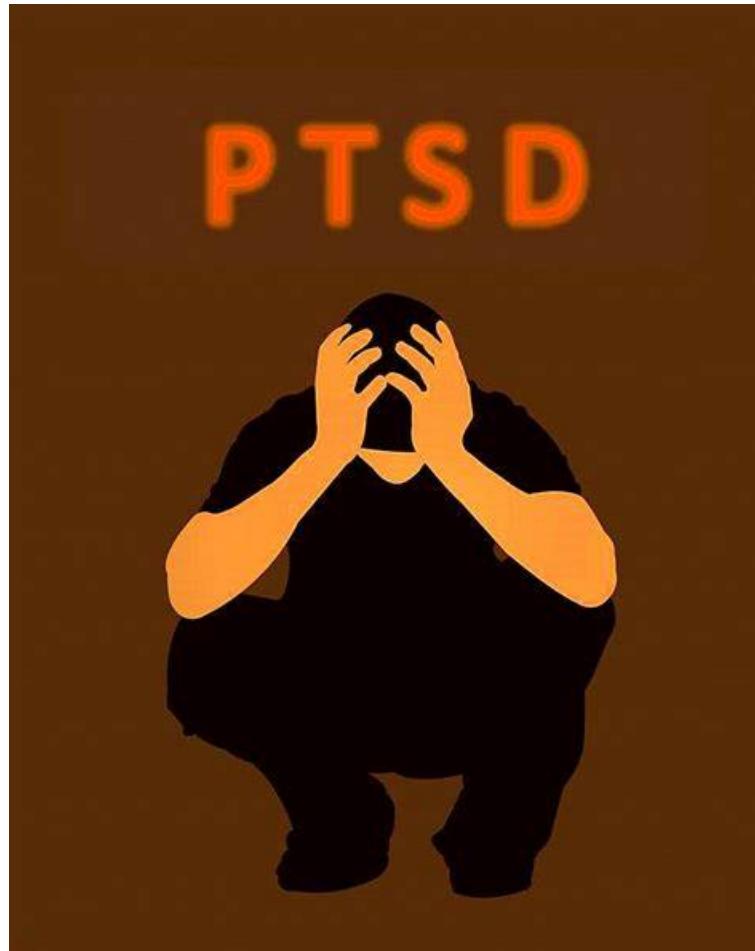
Deployment Issues

Some issues related to deployment can be:

- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Family dynamics
- Employment issues
- Marriage or relationship issues
- Kids
- Money



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PTSD

- Common at low levels
- Medical Professionals can usually help
- Major cases can last a long time if not addressed and treated
- Most cases are simple to deal with



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Family Dynamics



- When the soldier is gone, the family develops new ways to get things done
- Reintegrating soldier interrupts ‘new’ processes
- Level of freedom for spouse – hard to ‘go back’



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Employment Issues

- Laws require employers to give Reservists back their job, or one similar, with no reduction in pay or tenure
- Harder for small business to absorb the loss and return of an employee
- ESGR helps employers understand their responsibilities and requirements





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Relationship Issues

- A relationship that had issues before the deployment will not improve with the deployment process
- May be a temporary ‘honeymoon’, but problems will return
- Relationships that happened during the deployment must be addressed





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Kids

- 6-12+ months is a long time for a parent to be separated from their child
- Response depends on the age of the child
- Child can act with remoteness, or clinginess
- Older kids can push the parents, trying to gain freedoms from supervision
- Soldiers don't acknowledge gains that have happened in family dynamics
- Spouse used to being in charge





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Money



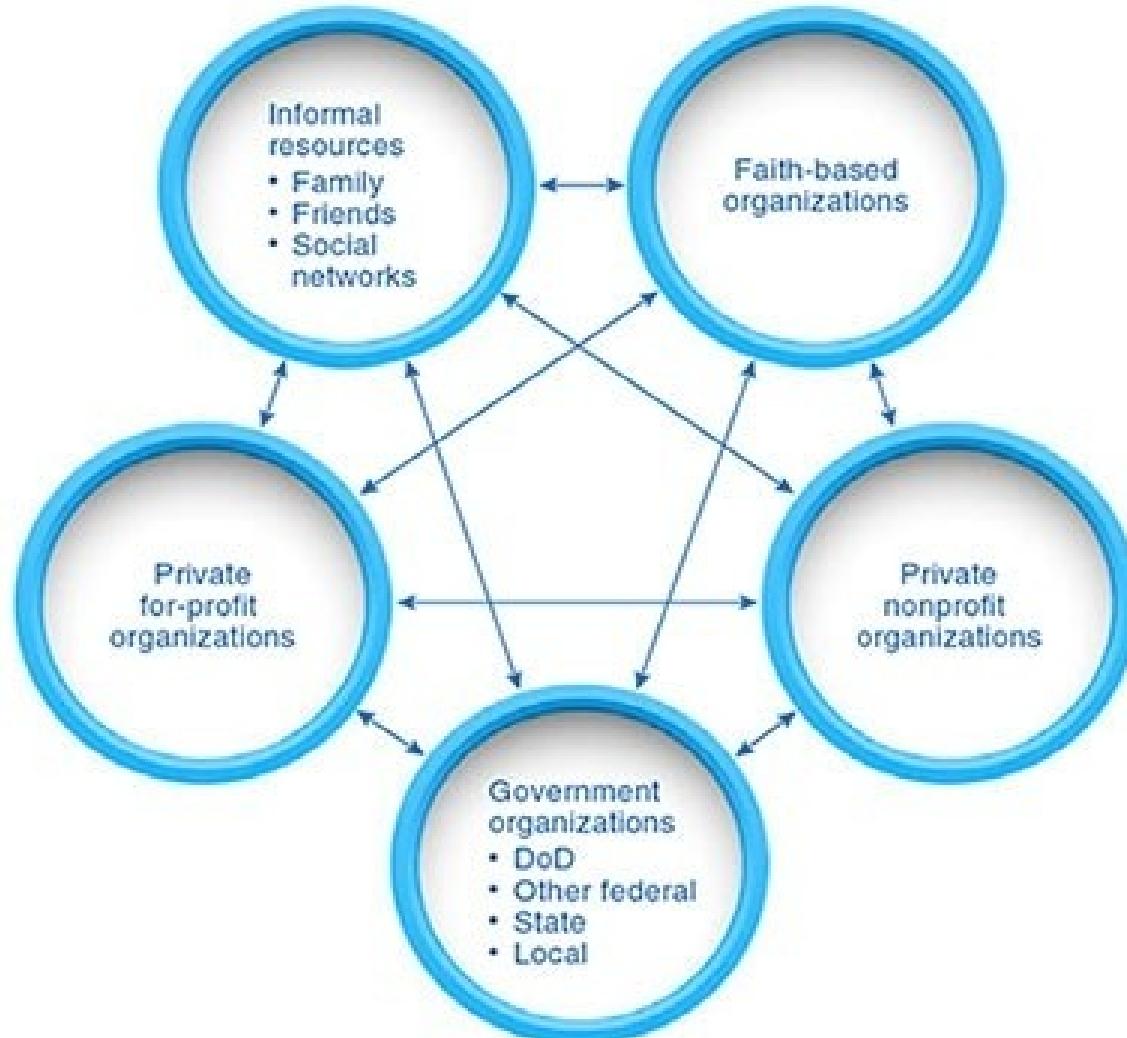
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- No less a problem in deployments than any other time
- Reservists may make less money from military
- Control of funds – power within marriage
- Soldier wants to treat themselves with large purchases



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Resources Available





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Family Readiness Groups

- Group of people related to or interested in a military unit, especially one deploying
- Shared experience
- Source of assistance
- Plans activities
- Welcomes families to a military unit
- Funded by military





Family Readiness Groups

For Reserve & National Guard Units, family readiness is equally important during mobilization:

- Families aren't oriented to the military
- Families are spread out – not concentrated on or near a military base
- May not have any experience with military support capabilities
- No friends/neighbors sharing deployment experience



Preparation

- Prior to a unit's redeployment, the military offers training and guidance to soldiers and families on reintegration
- After redeployment, more training of soldiers and families together to educate about and help with issues



Check on Learning

1. Name and discuss two issues that often arise during the reintegration of soldiers returning from deployment
2. What resources are available to help soldiers and families work through reintegration issues?