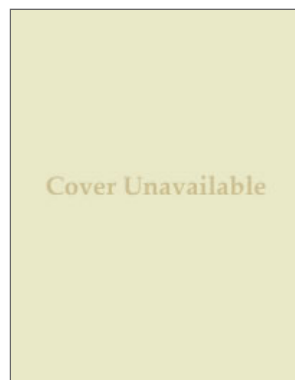


[Home](#)[About Us](#) ▾[Publications & Analysis](#) ▾[Opportunities](#)[Events](#)[Media](#)[Sitemap](#)Search: [Options](#)[Read Study](#)[Download Study](#)[Add to My SSI Favorites](#)[Rate Study](#)[Contact the Author\(s\)](#)[Send to a Colleague](#)[View Similar Studies](#)[View Disclaimers and Reprinting Rights](#)[Research and Analysis](#)[All Publications by Year](#)[Authors by Name](#)[By Series](#)[Key Strategic Issues List \(KSIL\)](#)[Most Popular Downloads](#)[Coming Soon](#)[Colloquium Briefs](#)[Links and Resources](#)[Strategic Studies Institute](#)[Faculty & Staff Directory](#)[About Us](#)[Media Inquiries](#)[U.S. Army War College](#)

U.S. Army War College >> Strategic Studies Institute >> Publications >> Details

The Revolution in Military Affairs and Conflict Short of War

Authored by LTC James Kievit, Dr. Steven Metz.



Added July 01, 1994

Type: Monograph

28 Pages

[View the Summary First](#)

Download Format: PDF

Cost: Free

[Send this page to a colleague.](#)[Alert me when similar studies are published](#)

Share |

Other Studies by Keyword

+[Kievit] +[Metz] +[Emerging Concepts]

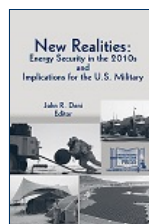
Brief Synopsis

The authors concede that the revolution in military affairs holds great promise for conventional, combined-arms warfare, but conclude that its potential value in conflict short of war, whether terrorism, insurgency, or violence associated with narcotrafficking, is not so clear-cut. Given this, national leaders and strategists should proceed cautiously and only after a full exploration of the ethical, political, and social implications of their decisions. To illustrate this, the authors develop a hypothetical future scenario--a "history" of U.S. efforts in conflict short of war during the first decade of the 21st century. It is too early to offer concrete policy prescriptions for adapting many aspects of the revolution in military affairs to conflict short of war, but the authors do suggest an array of questions that should be debated. In order to decide whether to apply new technology and emerging concepts or how to employ them, the United States must first reach consensus on ultimate objectives and acceptable costs.

You may also be interested in the following titles:



Senior Conference 50, The Army We Need: The Role of Landpower in an Uncertain Strategic Environment



New Realities: Energy Security in the 2010s and Implications for the U.S. Military



Army Support of Military Cyberspace Operations: Joint Contexts and Global Escalation Implications

Monthly Newsletter

Your Email:

Current Newsletter featuring

Junior Leader Professional Development — Who Has the Time? by Dr. Steven Metz

[Past Newsletters & Op-Eds](#)[Manage Your Subscription](#)Survey: *The Revolution in Military Affairs and*

Conflict Short of War

1. How would you rate the writing and overall quality? (5 best - 1 Worst)

☒ N/A

2. Is the content relevant for influencing present and future debates?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ No Opinion

Your Comments (No URLs Allowed):

If you'd like a reply to your comments, provide your email:

 (optional)

Submit Survey

Also by the Authors/Editor:

[2010 SSI Annual Strategy Conference Report "Defining War for the 21st Century"](#)

[Decisionmaking In Operation IRAQI FREEDOM: The Strategic Shift of 2007](#)

[Decisionmaking in Operation IRAQI FREEDOM: Removing Saddam Hussein by Force](#)

[COIN of the Realm: U.S. Counterinsurgency Strategy](#)

[Rethinking Insurgency](#)

[Learning from Iraq: Counterinsurgency in American Strategy](#)

[Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in the 21st Century: Reconceptualizing Threat and](#)

[Response](#)

[Security Transformation](#)

View other pubs in the following category:

[Military Change and Transformation](#)

