

ÄLYKKÄÄN AJATTELUN OPAS



"Special operation"
Sotilasoperaatio

GOOD REASON

SYSTEMINEN INNOVAATIOALUSTA

Eki Laitila

Lukunäyte 24.2.2023

On the anniversary of the war in Ukraine

My dear reader,

the Russian "special operation" that started a year ago is a sad reminder of the limitations of human intelligence - at least for certain nations. Since the crisis arose at the same time when I was writing my book, and since I have publicly promised something exceptional and original about argumentation: that it is possible to systematically examine any object and phenomenon, I decided to make a demonstration of it in the book.

The reason for making the book was that the systemic field, which has swelled to overflowing abundance, has lost its focus in a way, and therefore remained little used. You have to find the "core of the poodle", the lowest common denominator and the greatest common factor for the system.

The systems sector has had the most significant task of rationalizing management and organization even before the crises of the 2020s, but the pressures resulting from climate change, world politics and the breaking of the paradigm of continuous growth create unimaginably great new needs to think creatively and sensibly and equally so that everyone's life is also in the future worth living. In this context, war fits very poorly, because it is irresponsible extermination. There is some logic in that too. How would the system field explain the different perspectives of the war?

I have combined many techniques in the book. The special operations section (9 pages) extracted from the demonstration chapter of Part 4 is structured *atomistically by page*. Each method in the book is based on a scientifically evaluated method.

Atomism can be seen in the fact that each page has its own task with subtasks. Each one has its own miniature directory inside, which starts with the subsection **Description**. After that, there are a few parsing points and the page ends with **Assessment** or **Decision** or **Research Question**. Thanks to the short paragraphs, a tenuous logic is formed on each page, which anyone can question and write their own answers to, so that synergy begins to arise in the discussions.

This precise, paragraph-by-paragraph structuring offers teamwork opportunities for research institutes, universities and school classes. The target can really be anything.



What about the summary? In addition to the instructions, page 13 states that a new type of "UN" should be created, whose decision-making follows the principles of an ethical regulator. Security councils must implement security in such a way that state terrorism is eliminated.

In Turku

February 24, 2023

Eki Laitila

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Everything is a system!

System of Systems - periaate

Maailma on muuttumassa *systemeiksi*: työpaikat, teollisuus (Industry 4.0), matkustus, logistiikka, palvelurakenteet, IT-infra, sosiaaliset järjestelmät, sote jne. ***Kukaan meistä ei jää systeemien ulkopuolelle.*** Siksi meidän pitäisi alkaa ymmärtämään *mitä systeemi oikeasti on!*



Google



Korona



Ilmastomuutos



Sotilasoperaatio



Kansanterveys

Kirjassa **Älykkään ajattelun opas** esitellään teoriana **Systeemien filosofiaan** pohjautuva teoreettinen malli viidestä demosta (kuva) kymmenestä näkökulmasta, joista viisi liittyy tutkimukseen ja viisi kehitykseen → **R & D:**

1. **Google** teorioineen on muuttanut IT-kulttuuria erittäin syvästi.
2. **Korona-pandemia** aiheutti shokki-ilmiön. Mitä se pitää sisällään?
3. **Ilmastomuutos** on ristiriitaisena nähty teema, *maapallon survival-game*.
4. **"Sotilasoperaatio"** paljasti kylmät kasvot. Miten sotiminen voitaisiin estää?
5. **Kansanterveys** on yhteiskuntaa ja meistä jokaista yhdistävä, iloinen haaste.

Kirjassa demonstraatiot ankkuroidaan vakuuttavimpaan teoriaan:

1. Googlen **BigTable** – **teknologia** on perusta IT-jätin menestymiselle
2. **Pandemic Systems** on monitieteinen suuntaus pandemioiden tutkimiseen
3. **Earth Systems Science** (NASA 2003) tutkii maapalloa myös ilmaston kannalta
4. Sotilasoperaatio: **"Ethic regulator"** olisi periaate **YK:lle** kontrolloida valtioita
5. Kansanterveys: **Public Systems Science** pyrkii ehkäisemään sairaudet.

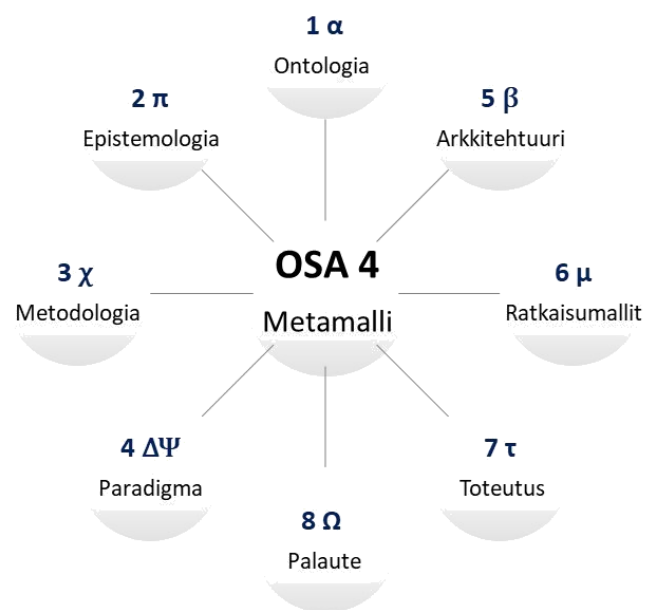
Innovoinnin mahdollisuudet ovat huikeat. Jokainen aihe esitetään systeemisinä malleina osamalleineen, holarkiana **suunnittelua** varten.
GoodReason – tekniikka kokoaa ja visualisoi systeemin ominaisuudet.

System of Systems – ajattelu: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_of_systems
Systems Philosophy- yhteisö: <https://www.systemsphilosophy.org>
The Systems Thinkers – sivut: <https://thesystemsthinker.com/>
Systems Engineering – kirja: https://www.sebokwiki.org/wiki/Main_Page

PART 4 – METAMODEL OF KNOWLEDGE

Part 4 is like a system model as well. Its eight sub-areas with their symbols (α , π , χ , Δ , Ψ , β , μ , τ , Ω) form the most open-ended understanding of itself, if necessary focusing on sub-sections and the direction of its surroundings.

The terms of the image from ontology to paradigm are known to form the research part of the hierarchy of science and thus innovation (Research), while the symbols on the right side of the image are related to development (Development). This is how the familiar combination is built *Research & Development* , in Finnish as the abbreviation T & K.



Additions to the special edition 24 February 2023

The following pages do not require academic knowledge from the reader. Since each subsection (Description, Analysis, Evaluation, Decision, etc.) is independent, the reader can ignore the sections if he does not understand, or does not want to focus. It is still **surprising** how little the world's overall security has been improved despite the experiences and pressures caused by the First and Second World Wars and the nuclear war, even though hundreds of peace conferences have been held and meetings thousands and thousands of times to promote the security of each country.

Systems thinking would have a great opportunity and mission to promote the removal of negativity from reductionist world by means of collective intelligence.

Let's hope for the best!

1. "Military operation" as a research concept with its meanings

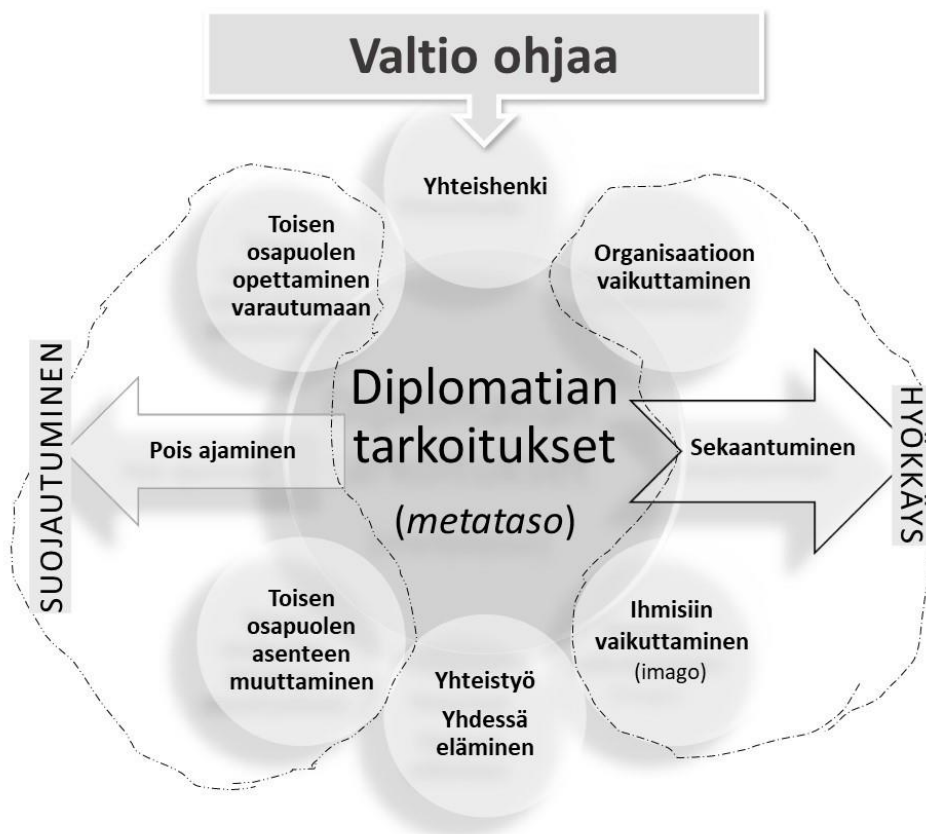
DESCRIPTION: War is humanity's worst tragedy, a wreck of mutual trust. It should be seen in the larger context as a failure of international policy management. "War is failure of diplomacy".

Diplomacy is managing international relations with the aim of influencing the actions and decision-making of other states through peaceful means, such as discussions, negotiations and "trading".

KUVA 1

Diplomacy as Wikipedia's content model and metamodel.

ANALYSIS: Wikipedia has a clear 15-item list of forms of diplomacy in English (see footnote), the items of which are grouped in a picture as a synthesis according to semantics into a system that best serves to find a diplomatic strategy. In the picture, the direction from top to bottom represents state-directed development, and the horizontal direction represents communication, which involves two-way violent intentions as well. **The best knowledge-based methods** are scientific diplomacy and preventive diplomacy. The left half of the diagram is mainly related to protection, while the arrows going to the right are related to intentions to attack. The left side of the diagram relates to history (what has already happened), while the right side depicts future intentions to achieve important themes in practice by changing the organization, humanitarian status of the opposing side, or even escalating resistance there. No clear philosophy can be found in the theories of diplomacy, but the instructions come from the state. ¹A visual diagram of the subject is still understandable.



EVALUATION: Once the war has started, the conversational connection changes drastically, and the guns start talking, but diplomacy can continue. The most influential research topic on SemanticScholar related to this "military operation" belongs to the field of psychology and political science and management: Machiavelli's leadership theories. ²It is symptomatic why exactly the most aggressive theories stick in the minds of researchers. The ideals of peace are hardly talked about in diplomacy.

PLAN: The military operation is seen as a phenomenon. Let's analyze the forms of violence in relation to soft diplomacy. It is essential to study the different forms of diplomacy in relation to the different phases of warfare.

¹This demonstration is related to the Ukraine crisis from 2014 as one practical example: Mearsheimer, John J.. "Why the Ukraine Crisis Is the West's Fault." *Foreign Affairs* 93 (2014): 77-89. Why the Ukraine Crisis Is the West's Fault

² A. Jay: *Management and Machiavelli* (<https://www.semanticscholar.org/search?q=%22machiavelli%22>)

2. "Military operation", what kind of phenomenon is it?

DESCRIPTION : War is studied under the title of military science. The methodology of military science is revealed in the table of contents of the English-language Wikipedia.³

1 History: what has been learned

2 Use of military skills

- Military organization
- Structuring of forces
- Military training

3 Military concepts and methods

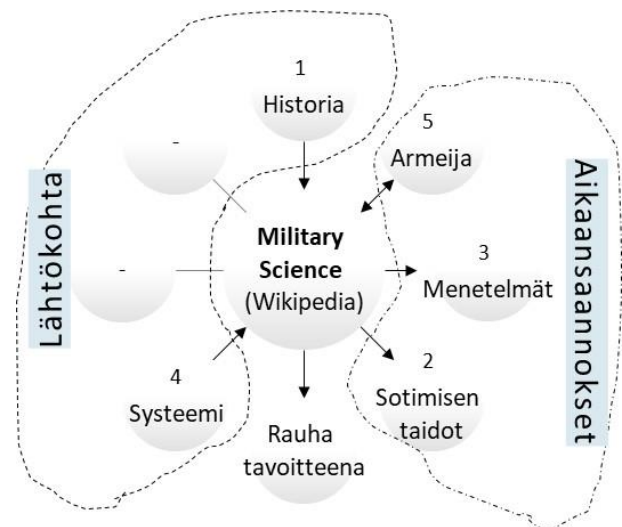
- Military history
- Military strategy and doctrine
- Military geography

4 Warfare as a system

- Military intelligence, logistics, technology and equipment

5 Army and society

- Recruitment and retention
- Veterans and reserve



KUVA 2

Systematic diagram on Military Science (Wiki).

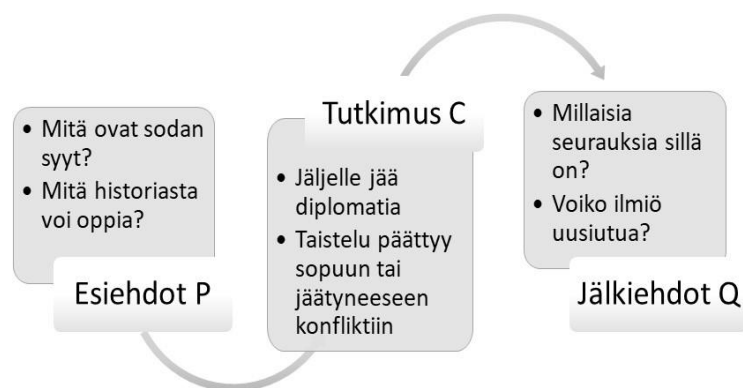
ANALYSIS : Military science is a purely empirical discipline that studies the history and methods of destruction and defense. As a starting point, a certain system concept is suitable for defining warfare (subsection 4). The results are described by Military Science in its three forms (army, methods and skills). There isn't much of an equivalent to military science that would refute it (the peace cloak is a different way of thinking). Diplomacy is created to prevent conflicts, but even that has no scientific basis. The main motives for starting wars are:

- 1) economic or territorial gain,
- 2) religious power,
- 3) nationalism and fascism,
- 4) revenge,
- 5) internal state crisis, i.e. civil war,
- 6) coup or
- 7) defense against the enemy.

The motive always has to be somehow justified to one's own army, fighters, citizens and relatives.

It is obvious that the motive for war would disappear if attacking were made punishable and so risky that even the cruelest head of state would not have the reason and courage to start a war.

RESEARCH QUESTION 4 : "Attack" , should breaking into another country be made illegal ?



³Military Science (*engl.*) corresponds to the word war science. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_science

3. A military operation, how to investigate and prevent the worst injustices?

DESCRIPTION : In war, the governing bodies strive to be up-to-date with the armies and secretly with the help of intelligence agencies about the situation of their people. **Intelligence** is the most critical part of getting information about the war situation and its development from the point of view of the troops. The purpose of military intelligence is **to investigate**, to produce information for the military leadership to support decision-making. This is achieved by evaluating the available material, which often comes from multiple sources. Intelligence covers the operational environment, the status of hostile, friendly and neutral forces, the civilian population in the area of operations and other topics of broader interest. Intelligence activities are carried out at levels from tactical to strategic. Legitimate intelligence activities include, for example, military agents or defense agents who have diplomatic immunity due to accreditation.



KUVA 3

Finnish intelligence drone.

ANALYSIS : What are we investigating? Espionage is partly related to intelligence, and many countries have secret police for that. Intelligence and espionage agents are usually trained experts in a specific field in order to identify the most important information for the development of their own organization. Broad intelligence and espionage targets and areas of expertise with agents include:

- Natural resources: strategic identification and evaluation of production (food, energy, materials). Agents are usually found in the bureaucrats who manage these resources in their own country
- Public opinion towards domestic and foreign policy (ordinary people, middle class, elite). Agents are often recruited from groups of field journalists, exchange students and sociology researchers
- Strategic economic strengths (production, research, manufacturing, infrastructure). Agents have been recruited from science and technology communities and companies, and less often from among military technologists
- Military Intelligence (Offensive, Defensive, Maneuverable, Naval, Air, Space). Agents are trained using undercover identities at military espionage training facilities and sent to the operational area.
- Counterintelligence activities that target adversary intelligence services themselves, such as breaching the confidentiality of communications and recruiting defectors or moles
- Examining vulnerabilities (weaknesses)

The societal perspective on war includes intelligence obtained by the media as well as more traditional information, emphasizing scenarios, perceptions of how the situation will progress and eventually end. The attitude of the media as a researcher depends on the views of the media limiter, and propaganda can be associated with a lot of material that is created. The media presents news in a way that is interesting to readers and viewers. It brings out a broader pattern than just studying fighting, human suffering, social consequences and threat factors, etc.

The societal perspective on war (**PESTLE** scenarios) may be complicated, complex and chaotic in the midst of bombing. In addition to the normal peacetime topics, the following topics are revealed: human suffering, political and foreign policy situation, economic development, the role of technology (weapon technology), illegalities, environmental destruction and destruction of buildings, migration, refugees and support from other states, as well as cultural suffering and food supply, accommodation conditions and the state of health care .

The scientific perspective on war situations is also broad. It depends on the state, civilization of the countries concerned. However, military science is blind to the situation in the outside world, as a science it studies military processes, institutions and behavior as well as warfare and the theory and application of organized coercive force. It mainly focuses on the theory, method and practice of producing military capability in a manner consistent with national defense policy. It involves the following concepts: military organization, military training, military history, military geography, military technology and equipment, military strategy and doctrine, intelligence cycle management, and foreign policy analysis.

PLAN : Staying up-to-date on the war situation requires active, front-line-wide intelligence. This information may be wrong, as deceiving the enemy is an important skill in chess and warfare.

4. A military operation as a paradigm with its effects

DESCRIPTION : "Positive feedback" known from regulation theory means bad in the conditions of war: the success of destruction . After all, a war party succeeds when it can destroy its enemy, while at the same time gaining more weapons with which it is even easier to paralyze the opponent. It is the logic of looting, where either side can decline for decades, or so that the infrastructure of the other side is eventually completely disintegrated.

ASSESSMENT : Authoritarian states will engage in looting if it furthers their goals. Then the logistics of the "neighboring state" must be destroyed and the supply routes, and possibly hospitals and culture as well. The rules of warfare are largely confused because killing is never acceptable. Although the League of Nations and the UN were founded as peace organizations after the world wars, their message has been diluted for many reasons. And when every country has a right to veto **in the Security Council** , even one disruptive state can discourage the adoption of common, wise rules. Unfortunately, the following rules apply in the 2020s:

- The more losses a war party causes, the more power it gets.
- The side that wins the war can humiliate the loser by all means in the peace negotiations.
- Compromise is possible in war, or an "eternal" frozen conflict may arise.
- The biggest criminal will not go to court-martial if the head of state is needed for negotiations.
- Unfathomable amounts of money are being spent on armaments everywhere, and nuclear weapons are lurking in the air.

Rational thinking and moral responsibility must be brought forward to condemn the initiators of the war of aggression.

International law cannot be equated with the internal legal system of a state, because there is no entity above states that could force obedience to it. However, for example, with joint pressure, states can be made to comply with international law. States can unite together and condemn a state that has violated international law to, for example, economic sanctions. In addition, especially in the case of human rights violations, where states do not necessarily want to intervene in the internal affairs of another state, the media can be used to focus negative attention on the violations, which usually arouses political organizations or even state decision-makers to intervene.

A solution-oriented attitude and innovativeness enable a new paradigm.

"Innovation": If the system is able to actively search for and create new internal connections and combine information in new ways, it can become a system of exploratory learning. In this sense, it enables innovation and evolution. This can be described as an "evolutionary system" (creativity , innovation , flourishing).

PLAN : Let's study the root causes of the war. How is it possible that some countries resort to weapons without being able to understand the benefits of peace and trust in commerce, science promotion, cultural exports, networking and global division of labor as an alternative? **Would it be possible to promote solution-oriented thinking** ?



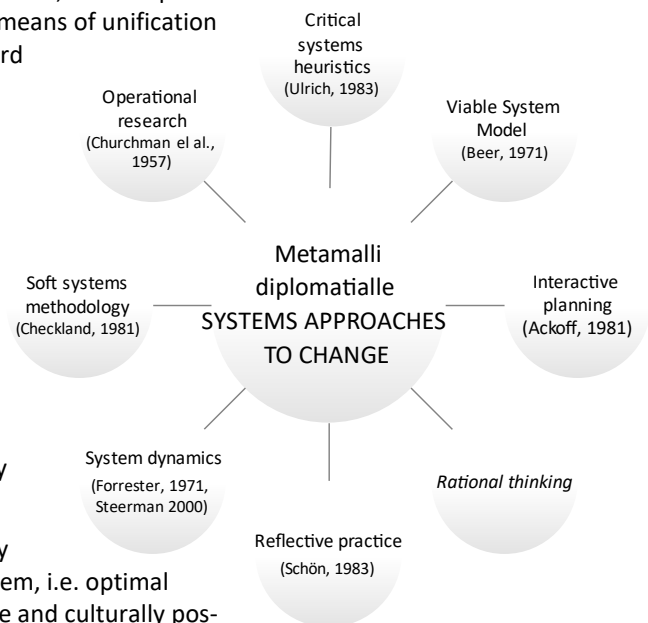
5. Evolution and life cycle of a military operation, strategies

DESCRIPTION: The surest way to end a war is to make peace (diplomacy). But with the parties believing in their own victory, they continue until the other side is made to surrender. At worst, the war puts the state in a dangerous state, perhaps losing everything. The best means of unification is diplomacy, but that doesn't work in circumstances where a warlord can change his mind about agreements already made at any time.

KUVA 4 Systemic change (Hienonymy, 2021).

The following systemic methods can be used:

- Critical systems heuristics (Ulrich, 1983) supports considerations about how to draw boundaries for systems, what is relevant and what is less important in a military operation. What about values and facts that have strong political and ethical implications?
- System dynamics (Forrester, 1971; Sterman, 2000) is a method of understanding and modeling dynamic military operation systems by simulating them in terms of quality and quantity.
- The methodology of soft systems (Checkland, 1981) helps to study problems from several perspectives, to find emergence between them, i.e. optimal situations, how to define action plans that are systemically desirable and culturally possible.
- Interactive design (Ackoff, 1981) is a method to plan and define the ideal purpose for the object with a far-sighted view, still achieving a functional, user-pleasing solution.
- Optimization techniques (OR; Churchman et al., 1957) are decision-making methods to improve efficiency.
- Reflective practice (Schön, 1983) emphasizes the process of learning as a guarantor of continuous and deep development. Good practice requires reflection and good learning requires experience. It is almost impossible to prepare perfect forecasts and a flawless plan for complex systems. Therefore, learning through direct interaction with those in charge of the system is crucial.

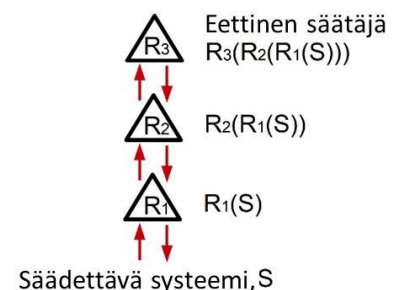


Large and significant changes cause new threats and dangerous situations. The green economy is causing a redistribution of the economy and power. Countries that focus on the sale of fossil energy threaten to completely fall off the bandwagon of the rest of the world. The worst crisis of the century could arise from these collisions.

SOLUTION: International humanitarian law is a branch of international law that regulates the use of force in war and its limits, methods and targets. Its **right the justification for the use of force and the legal rules limiting the use of force are excluded**. That is why a proactive code should be created that strictly condemns interference with another country's rights. A global **organization with an ethical regulator would be needed**. At that lowest level, each state, R1, commits to the rules. Level R2 monitors the states' activities in real time. When anomalies occur, it starts process R3. As such, such a regulator can be built on existing organizations (the UN and the Red Cross), but they do not have enough power. The carrot and stick system as a tool for the ethical regulator should be created from the beginning. It would be in the common interest of the earth to remain viable.

KUVA 5 Ethics Editor, Ross Ashby.⁴

ASSESSMENT: We can only get rid of wars if we create an ethical code that applies to all states.



⁴Ross Ashby: Ethical Systems. <http://www.rossashby.info/ethics/index.html>

6. Solution models related to military operations

DESCRIPTION: When the main purpose of society's processes is to build, and raise the standard of living in different ways, warfare is the opposite, because the parties have a desire to cripple each other by all means. Every military crisis is a unique, critical challenge with unpredictability. To describe the goal of the war (win or lose), a certain kind of resource model from the main parties is needed, as well as an analysis like SWOT.

SOLUTION: Discussing a serious crisis differs quite a bit from the usual development discussion, which the parties are forced to commit to. The picture shows the CSH diagram, which you can use as a basis for your thinking when communicating with other people (KUVA 6). The principle is that differences in the cells of the table with the "counterparty" are potential crises, and they should be resolved. The parties can go through CSH processing for years, supplementing information about, for example, a military operation whenever the opportunity arises.

CSH: Sotilasoperaation selvittäminen 12 kysymystä		
Motivointi (Sources of Motivation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kuka on (pitäisi olla) asiakas tai kärsijä eli kenen etuja (pitäisi) palvella? 2. Mikä on (pitäisi olla) ongelman nimi tai sen tarkoitus eli mitä ovat (pitäisi olla) seuraukset? 3. Mikä on (pitäisi olla) mittarina edistymiselle, jotta seuraukset yhdessä johtaisivat askeliin, jopa rauhaan? 	MITEN ON?	PITÄISI OLLA?
	Valtio A ja valtio B (kärsijä)	Ei kärsimystä
	Sotilasoperaatio	Sota tai rauha
Käsitys vallasta (Sources of Power) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Kuka on (pitäisi) päättää eli kuka pystyy (pitäisi) edistämään parantumista merkittävästi? 5. Mitä resursseja päätöksentekijä hallitsee (pitäisi olla) ja mitä menestymisen ehtoja asianosaisilla voi (pitäisi) hallita? 6. Mitkä ehdot ovat (pitäisi olla) tärkeä osa päätös-ympäristöä, olosuhteita, joita päättäjillä ei voi (pitäisi) olla 	MITEN ON	PITÄISI OLLA?
	A:n ja B:n johto	
	Armeijat	
Tietämys (Sources of Knowledge) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Ketä pidetään (pitäisi olla) ammattilaisina, joiden (pitäisi) olla mukana asiantuntijana, tutkijana, suunnittelijana jne.? 8. Millaista asiantuntemusta on (pitäisi) kuulla eli mikä lasketaan (pitäisi) kriittiseksi tiedoksi? 9. Kenen oletetaan olevan (pitäisi) menestymisen takaaja? Millaista yhdistävää tietoa heidän tulee (pitäisi) etsiä? 	MITEN ON	PITÄISI OLLA?
	Diplomaatit	
	Systeemi-ajattelu	Kokonaiskuva
Vakiintuminen (Sources of Legitimation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Kuka arvioi (pitäisi) asianomaiset (pitäisi) ja kuka puolustaa (pitäisi) ulkopuolisia kuten kärsijät, tulevat sukupolvet ja kestävä kehitys? 11. Millä voidaan varmistaa (pitäisi turvata) asianosaisten vapautumisen vahingollisista tiloista eli missä menee (pitäisi) sen palautumisen raja? 12. Millä eri skenaarioilla "edistymistä" tarkastellaan (pitäisi)? Miten näkökulmat sovitetaan (pitäisikö) yhteen? 	MITEN ON	PITÄISI OLLA?
	Humanitääriset järjestöt	YK, Punainen risti jne
	Muut valtiot	
	Syntyvä tulitauko tai rauhan tila	Kylmä sota tai yhteinen rauhantila

KUVA 6 Critical Systems Heuristics - method, example.

The model of the picture can be continued horizontally, adding new columns to it for increasingly detailed plans. The terms *how is*, and *should be* refer to higher levels of logic and deduction (modal logic).

ASSESSMENT: In a military operation, there is a question of the "problem of a common country", which phenomenon is introduced in the first economics courses. The state leadership is the more uneducated the more burdens it carries from its culture.

7. of military operation : warfare and games

DESCRIPTION : From military science and military operations as well as diplomacy, you can find the essential by creating a systemic model for each subject. A cybernetic model can also be formed of the warring states, through which it is possible to balance the common conditions between the leadership, potential, material, resources and coordination of these states.

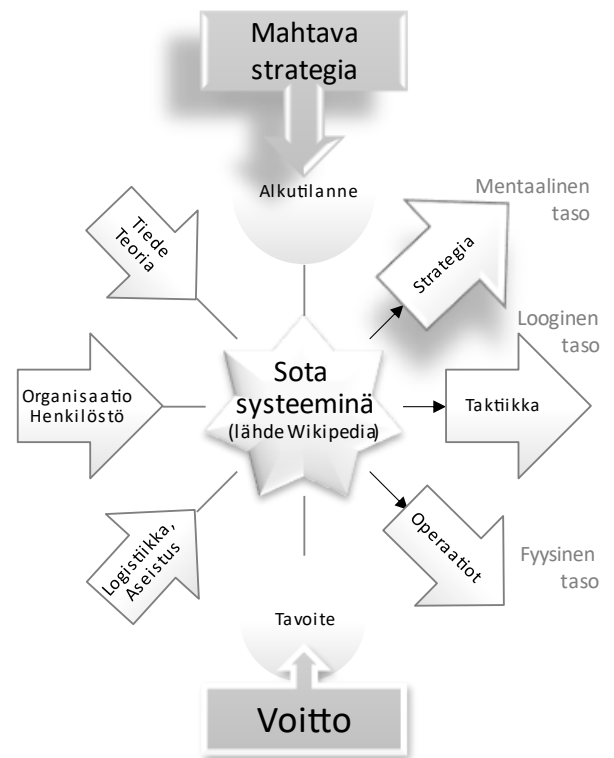
KUVA 7

The holarchy of warfare can be browsed on Wikipedia.

Part of a series on War	
History	[show]
Battlespace	[show]
Weapons	[show]
Tactics	[show]
Operational	[show]
Strategy	[show]
Grand strategy	[show]
Administrative	[show]
Organization	[show]
Personnel	[show]
Logistics	[show]
Science	[show]
Law	[show]
Theory	[show]
Related	[show]
Lists	[show]
V · T · E	

A grand strategy means achieving **hegemony** either in politics as an idea, as a deterrent (such as nuclear weapons) or otherwise by propaganda about the goodness of one's own idea in relation to the opponent's weakness.

The demands of war are described in the attached Topic List (Wikipedia), where the conceptual elements of destruction can be seen in more detail below (*show* button) as holarchy and plural. On the right side of the picture, a systemic model formed from them. The parties must constantly monitor their own and opponent's situations. It is affected by the historical development of the parties and the vision, theory of warfare, areas under battle with resources, weapon systems, tactics, operational activities, strategy (grand strategy), administration, organization, personnel and logistics, as well as the regulations of military science and law



that limit them.

SOLUTION : Soting has started to become more technical. There is a virtual war and a cyber war. We are already talking about robot armies, which is already happening between Drones. But it is not enough that people fight another nation physically, because warfare in the 2020s involves crippling another state and society by striking at its infrastructure, energy (natural gas), hospitals, bridges, media, education system, communication and everything that is most important to the other to secure the conditions of their lives . It uses the internet, crippling connections and drones. Hybrid warfare is the use of several offensive forces together in such a way that the opponent, when paralyzed, cannot understand the combination formed by many threats together. Behind the war game board in the picture (KUVA 8) could be virtual reality, with multi-agent systems, with the system logic of the previous picture (KUVA 7): "everything flows".

KUVA 8

An example of a war game, system (KUVA 7).



(M. Kirschenbum).

CONCLUSION : The more the society becomes technical, the more terrifying the means of warfare become.

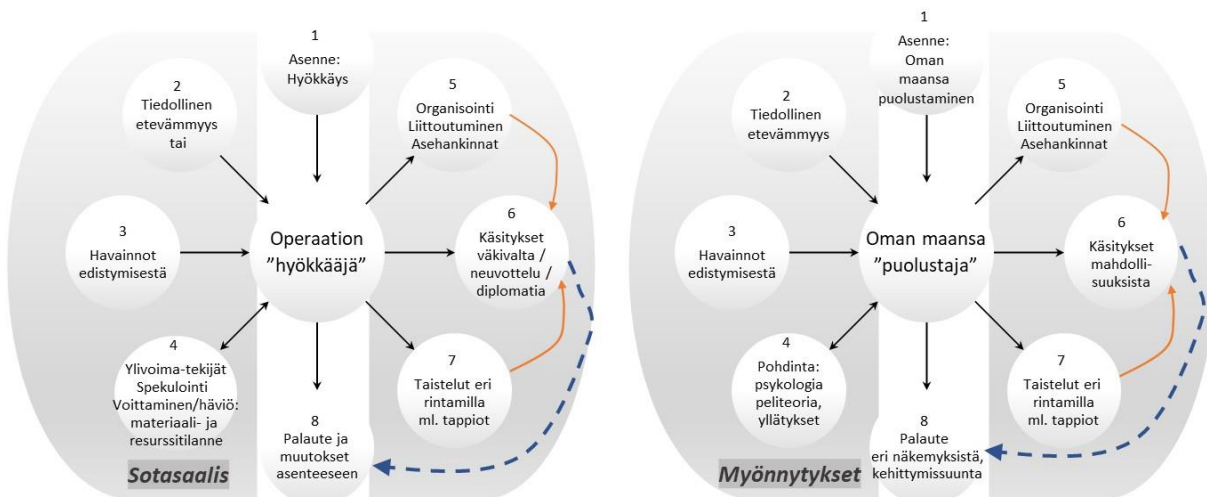
8. Achieving the objective of a military operation

There are dozens of military operations in the world (in the 2020s). All of them are cruel, but some are even more cruel. If a war usually ends, it ends in a frozen situation, or a peace that enables cooperation in the future. During the Cold War, coalitions emerged that lived behind the Iron Curtain for decades. Such animosity is not reasonable at all, because in today's world every state has resources and services that it would like to exchange with other states.

The most important issues related to the peace agreement are e.g. the following:

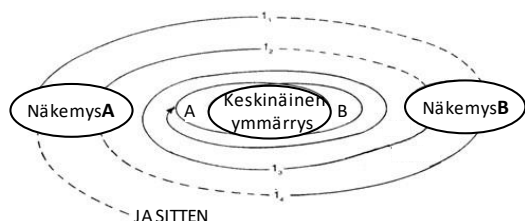
- 1) formal delineation of borders,
- 2) processes for resolving future disputes,
- 3) access to and sharing of resources,
- 4) status of refugees,
- 5) status of prisoners of war,
- 6)

settlement of existing debts, 7) definition of unjust conduct, 8) renegotiation of existing agreements application, 9) attitude towards revenge mentality.



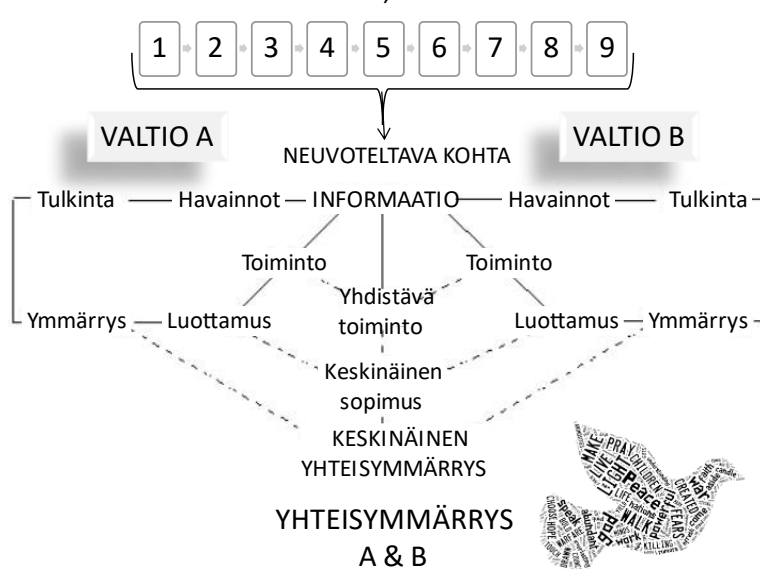
KUVA 9 In war, the aggressor maximizes the spoils of war, and the defender minimizes concessions.

Theories and methods have been developed for negotiation and mediation, such as the convergence theory (Kincaid, picture), which intelligent parties could use to support their thinking, in which case a good enough common goal would perhaps begin to be realized through joint trade and tourism and the exchange of goods.



KUVA 10 Convergence theory and the progress of peace negotiations, with diplomacy 1-9.

Neuvottelu rauhasta, 9 sovittavaa aihetta



CONCLUSION : No one benefits from a war of aggression. Globalization, on the other hand, gets the best benefit when countries see each other as service providers and as opportunities to promote common well-being and energy production.

9. Answer to research question 4: stopping the military operation

Legal rules have been created for warfare as well, which are agreed upon by states and are part of international law. The basic principles of the rules of war are binding on everyone.⁵ The rules of humanitarian law apply in the middle of a conflict. However, **the rules of warfare** are the same for all parties, regardless of who started the conflict. The rules of war protect civilians, prisoners and wounded, that is, all those who do not take part in combat. Human rights and humanitarian law both aim at the protection of people, but from different starting points. Both define the minimum requirements for the treatment of people.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' document *Laws of War*, there is no mention of the winning state, nor of the losing state. War is apparently understood there as a process that has no beginning and no end. However, Article 8 of the UM publication defines the offense of assault, which prohibits the act of assault:

When applying paragraph 1 of the article, "act of aggression" means an act in which a state uses armed force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state or in violation of the United Nations Charter.

In the light of history, it seems that a state attacking another, or joining a multilateral war, is not so reprehensible and punishable that it becomes a deterrent. On the contrary, if a country succeeds in defeating another country, it gets the rights to punish the loser even more by collecting war reparations and redeeming the country's riches, even if it has killed the majority of the country's soldiers and driven it into bankruptcy. Also, continuing the war is not considered punishable, so there are no legal incentives to end the war!

What could be done to achieve peace?

After the First and Second World Wars, efforts were made to eliminate the recurrence of war. The League of Nations and the United Nations, or UN, were founded there. However, their impact on warfare has not been as expected, because in 2021 there were still about 20 armed conflicts going on, in which about 200,000 people died.⁶ Throughout the ages, international agreements between states have been made in such a state of mind, where the great powers have wanted to secure back doors for themselves, which could be used opportunistically in the event of such a situation. Justice has not been the highest value in deciding the rules of war, and trials after wars and atrocities may be ostensibly so that heads of state are not held accountable.

What would an international system be like that could monitor rights between states? A clear precondition is this: a common will for peace must be created. The value of civilization must be restored. It is achieved between civilized parties through education and common motivation. The measures would be the following:

- Attacking another country is made such a crime that it will never be worth it and will not happen again.
- The rights to usurp the losing state should be taken away from the winning state that did it.
- The effort to benefit from the geopolitical position should be diluted so that the aggressive state does not have the motivation to gain leverage by robbing the bridgehead stations.
- Intimidation with nuclear weapons should be strongly condemned everywhere. Such a country should be blockaded.
- Nuclear weapons should be destroyed. Similar revisions should be open and mandatory in all countries.

Unfortunately, these measures will not be implemented unless a few sustainable development goals are fixed before then. Namely, inequality and many negative phenomena fuel all aggression.

DECISION : A new type of "UN" should be created, whose decision-making follows the principles of an ethical regulator. The Security Councils must act in such a way that state terrorism is eliminated.

⁵ <https://www.punainenristi.fi/tyomme/humanitarinen-oikeus/mitka-sodan-oikeussaannot>. The basis of humanitarian law is [the four Geneva Conventions](#) from 1949 with additional protocols.

⁶ Armed conflicts by year: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ongoing_armed_conflicts

Different forms of diplomacy

This page has been included as a demonstration of the limitlessness and interdisciplinary nature of the systems field. A systems thinker can study any field and problem, knowing his responsibilities, of course .

Diplomacy is one of the most difficult professions, dealing with international conflicts and many secret patterns in support of the state leadership. The role of systems is the theme of the book in terms of how well diplomacy could be developed into a systemic model, with which even states could find common understanding among themselves. The meta-language of diplomacy would be a way to understand the other party's ultimate intentions, after all, it is also meta-management, at its own level of wisdom. That would be real, cybernetic **internationalism** .

The seven types of diplomacy are taken **directly from Wikipedia in section 7** , for Part 4 of the book:⁷

- **Appeasement and appeasement** are policies in which concessions are made to the aggressor in order to avoid confrontations (based on experience, it is not considered a working "legal" tool of modern diplomacy).
- **Counterinsurgency diplomacy** advises local commanders on the purpose of the political environment to facilitate the host government's administrative efforts, operations, and reach.
- **In debt trap diplomacy** , a country tries to get another country into debt in order to gain influence.
- **Economic diplomacy** is the use of economic policy as a means to achieve a diplomatic goal.
- **Gunboat diplomacy** is the use of spectacular displays of military force as a means of intimidation to influence others. Being inherently coercive, it straddles the line between peace and war.
- **Hostage diplomacy** is the taking of hostages by a state-level actor to achieve diplomatic goals. It is a type of asymmetric diplomacy often used by weaker states to pressure stronger ones. Hostage diplomacy has been practiced from prehistory to the present day.
- **Humanitarian diplomacy** is a set of activities carried out by various actors with governments, (para)military organizations or individuals to intervene or push for intervention in a situation where humanity is at risk (negotiation of presence, protection of the civilian population, monitoring of aid programs, promotion of respect for international law and promotion of support for humanitarian goals)).
- **Immigration diplomacy** is the use of human immigration, international migration is closely related to the international relations of states. States use "weapons of mass migration" against target states in their foreign relations.
- **Nuclear diplomacy** is related to the prevention of nuclear proliferation and nuclear war. One of the most famous (and controversial) philosophies of nuclear diplomacy is Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).
- *Preventive diplomacy* is the quiet preparation for threats (as opposed to "gun-boat diplomacy", which uses threat as leverage, or "public diplomacy", which uses publicity).
- **Public diplomacy** is the use of influence by communicating with the general public of another country, e.g. in the form of propaganda, instead of trying to influence the country's government directly.
- **Quiet diplomacy** is a "softly soft" approach, an attempt to influence another state's behavior through secret negotiations or by refraining from taking certain actions.
- **Science diplomacy** is the use of international scientific cooperation to solve common problems and build constructive international partnerships. Science diplomacy describes the formal and informal exchange of information based on technology, research, knowledge or engineering (CERN, etc.).
- **Soft power** is the "diplomacy of hearts and minds," cultivating relationships, respect, even admiration from others to gain influence, as opposed to more coercive approaches.
- **City diplomacy** is a way for cities to promote, through institutions and processes, the formation of relationships with other actors on the international stage with the aim of improving their position and the interests of their residents with other parties. Normally, cities and city networks strive to deal with and eliminate national and regional conflicts, to support each other in achieving sustainable development and to achieve a certain level of regional integration and solidarity with each other.

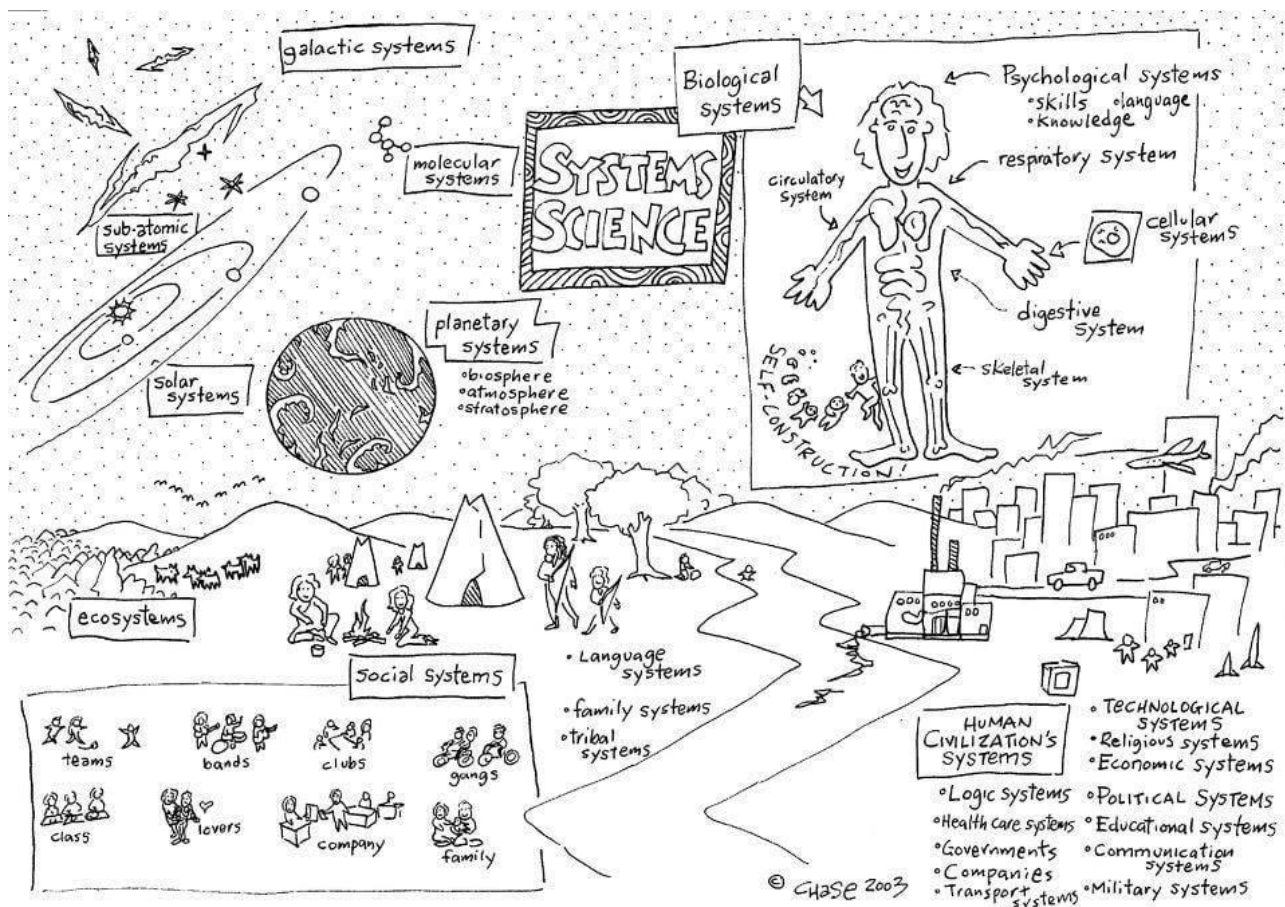


⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomacy>

Systems field - crystallizations and the puzzle of systems science

The basic ideas in this book are the following ⁸:

- A) Innovativeness begins with the human mind and creativity as described by cognitive science.
- B) The system and its roles with default meanings and symbols effectively communicate the idea.
- C) Visual suggestions for diagrams make it easier to draw systems with Powerpoint.
- D) Through cybernetics, there is a connection to management and controllability and sustainable thinking.
- E) Through modeling, IT thinking, the multiagent principle and cognitive science find each other.
- F) The system model and compact architecture make even a large organization a clear pattern.
- G) A compact presentation and crystallization of systems science helps you get the most out of this subject.
- H) There are thousands of successful examples of multidisciplinary projects in Metatylopisto's material.



KUVA 11 All are systems (Christoffer Chase): "System of systems".

In the cybernetic world view, objects are seen as systems. In the review, functioning systems and those that are not interesting can be skipped, focusing only on those that need monitoring or are otherwise informative. Stability and taking care of one's own land is important for all the bodies of society, especially infrastructure, because if one's own field is not in order (traffic, water, energy ...), even more developed bodies (systems) cannot function. System of systems – the principle is so clear that everyone can understand the idea from the picture (KUVA 11).

⁸ Within the framework of Meta University, ten books have been published in the field of systems, starting with the basics of systems thinking. At the same time, video presentations began to appear, approaching various practical challenges: technology, society, cybernetics, etc.

THE SMART THINKING GUIDE

The depth and versatility of thinking is known to have no limit. Researchers and inventors are constantly pursuing this possibility with their innovations. So far, the progress of systems thinking has been hindered by the inability to express what system and systemicness could really mean.

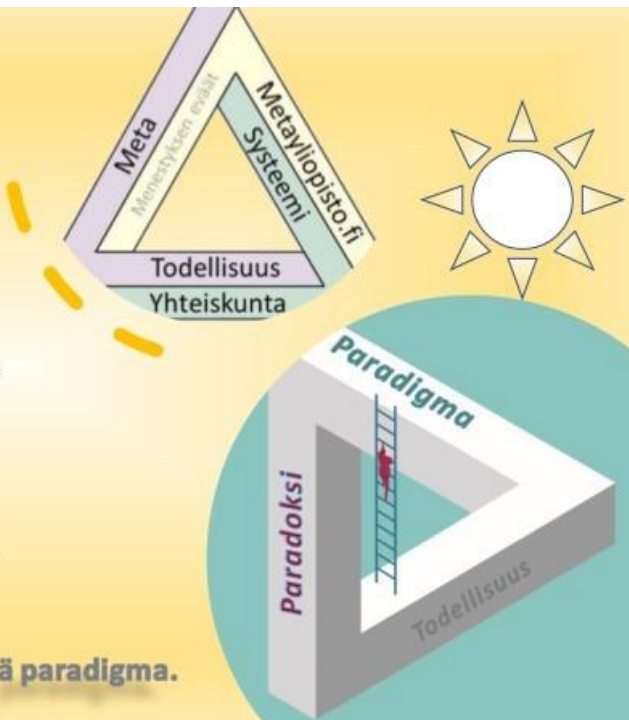
In this book, this problem of *articulation* is tackled powerfully, when five demonstrations are taken as the object of thorough reflection: Google as an example of success, Corona as a phenomenon that tests the effectiveness of healthcare, the different extremes of climate change and the "special operation" shaking Europe, and public health as a way of habit and division of responsibility that affects each of us.

Paradoksiopetus: viisi (5) älykkään ajattelun haastetta

Aukot ymmärryksessämme, mikä ei toimi?

- 1) **Google:** Mooren laki ennusti lähes rajattoman kehityksen jo kauan sitten
- 2) **Korona:** lääketiede sai haasteeksen meidät kaikki, potilaat jokaisesta maasta,
- 3) **Ilmasto:** pelkästään hiilidioksidiko, CO₂, määrittää maapallon elämisen ehdot?
- 4) **Sotilasoperaatio:** miksi kansainvälinen oikeus ei pysty estämään uusia sotia?
- 5) **Kansanterveys:** elintasoihminen voi liian huonosti; siksikö hyvinvointialueet uhkaavat kaatua rajoituksiinsa?

Ainoa tapa selvittää paradoksista on löytää paradigma.



In the book, systemic development is explained in the form of an innovation process - it is a system too. Innovation takes place in ten-stage cycles, which the practitioner can use creatively like the Deming cycle. The energy sector is an example of opportunities that can be used to make concrete progress.

Creativity is known to be the trinity formed by imagination, knowledge and evaluation. To dig knowledge from different sources, the method of *information backward modeling* is needed. The book's methods are used to unearth and articulate dozens of systems from Wikipedia, scientific literature, and – best of all – by combining different concepts, architectures and models. By inventing, you get leverage, because when an even more revolutionary idea is revealed while utilizing the first discovery, it may reach an exponential rise in the future. The IT industry has been a fairy-tale narrative where exponential development has taken place according to Moore's law for tens of years.

Humanity is still only at the beginning to fully utilize the possibilities of science and technology. Four competences have been raised as the central thinking skills of this century (*21st Century Thinking Skills*): critical thinking skills, creativity, cooperation and communication skills. It is good to start the change with them.

Eki Laitila, Ph.D

ISBN 978-952-65007-0-6

It goes without saying that **SYSTEMOLOGY** will solve challenges of sustainable development with most proven methods of science, combining them (i.e., *industrialism*).

Humanity is only at the beginning of fully exploiting the possibilities of science and technology and learning. Four competences have been raised as the central thinking skills of this century (*21st Century Thinking Skills*): critical thinking skills, creativity, cooperation and communication skills.

In technology, on the other hand, Smart Industry 5.0, which is based on **cognitive systems**, is already showing the direction. At the societal level, the best models and most responsible theories are currently Socio-technical system – principle, Sociocultural systems – architecture and Eco-social systems management.

Systemicity thus already affects everywhere, but it only brings joy and information to those whose eyes are open to see the future. It is good to start smart innovation, development and improvement work of organizations and efforts to solve even the most difficult crises with open eyes.

