

Contact Military Communication as an Alternative Language in Turkey

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Abstract

The information has become the most crucial source of the current era. Acquiring, storing, and using the correct time at the proper place effectively and efficiently is vital for all organizations. Enormously developed information and communication technologies provide significant benefits for the organizations in achieving this necessity.

Communication phenomenon has a direct and indirect relationship with all technologies and sciences. In this study, communication in the military area is considered, and communication phenomenon is discussed by considering the military framework. In this context, the importance of military touch in history, developments in information technology, its effects on the military arena and strategic communication in military subjects are emphasized.

Keywords: Military, military communication, technology, strategic communication

1. Introduction

The need to communicate is an integral part of humanity. It is accepted that society reacts instinctively to every natural effect and message and forms a spontaneous union with nature while trying to unite with the spirit in which the first people lived and continue their lives. Some scientists also suggested that the evolution of humanity is linked to communication.

Communication, which has continuously improved in the historical process and is the priority of people, has started to format people's lives. It continues to have an impact on the way societies become more contemporary.

It is known that the developments in the field of communication in the late 20th century made our world global. In peace, tension, and war, reaching information quickly and sharing information is not as crucial in any field of activity as it is in defense of the country. Both access and share information perform the functions of command and control system elements with effectiveness, including communication and information systems suitable for the next 21st century in inventory.

The information age is that the Armed Forces; doctrine also changes the path it follows in training, leadership training, organization, equipment, and soldiers training. Knowledge and knowledge open the horizons of soldiers and commanders. With recent dizzying advances in microelectronics and computer technology, the reproduction, large storage, and rapid transfer of information increase the possibilities and speed of access to information in a short time. These opportunities found practical use in the Armed Forces of countries and have expanded rapidly and started to be used in all areas. The situation reached in this field today is unimaginable a few years ago.

With the reflection of advances in computer and electronic technology on the battlefield, there are significant changes in communication and information systems in parallel with these advances. Fast, effective, and safe communication and information systems reveal that the information age's armed forces will be an indispensable element in their personnel and procedures.

2. Military Communication and Importance in History

The Great Hun State, which is considered a glorious beginning of Turkish history and the Turkish Army and was founded by Mete in 209 B.C., used unnamed communication class and communication method. He used communication vehicles such as drums, bricks, flags, and arrows. Mete had the opportunity to make one-on-one communication within an area of approximately 3.5 km² using arrows that were queering. If the warm hand has been thrown, everyone will throw their arrows in that direction (Military History Bulletin, 1996). Alexander, Anibal, and

Caesars have developed excellent systems that enable transferring information from one communication station to another at full speed by horse-timers. In that way, they could maintain contact with their homeland during their expeditions far away. Later in the 12th century, Genghis Khan took advantage of the messengers as his ancestors did and used homing pigeons to send messages to the capital of parts of his empire outside Mongolia. Where the desert climate prevails, camels have been used to communicate because they are resilient.

At sea, provided communication connection between the two ships by using flags (flags), moving sails, and light (lantern). After the found black gunpowder, various codes determined based on the number of ignitions made from the ships' cannons began to be used in communication between the boats. In the castle defenses, the enemy's approach with lanterns, vents, and pipes was reported to the defenders.

However, despite all this, it also revealed significant delays. On January 8, 1815, the battle between the United States and the British Army took place 15 days after the war between the two countries. The news had signed the agreement concluding the war had been signed reached the commanders only after British forces' final defeat. In the middle of the 19th century, the telegraph's communication and the development of the Morse code provided a rapid and brand new communication connection for military purposes as for civilian purposes. With the phone's aim in 1876, communication in the military field can be considered to have become even more vital. A new technique for military communication towards the 20th century, the Radio telegram, is being used. The world's leading countries immediately realized the value of using electromagnetic waves for communication, but there was a problem. That's because sending a sleazy reference lacks privacy. Efforts to address this have led to the gradual development of cryptography in military communication (Military History Bulletin, 1996).

During the First World War, almost all combat states had radio facilities and telegraph devices. However, the need for sent messages not to be captured by enemy listening devices has led to increased phone confidence. During this struggle, field phones and power plants have been developed for use among forces on the ground. Communication between continents and aircraft has emerged as a problem that primarily requires research and experiments.

We know that ATATÜRK made the most of the telegraph lines and phone established in our homeland during the Crimean War in the national struggle (ASELSAN Magazine, 1995). After the First World War, three or more polar wire lamps reduced radio stations' weight and increased communication range. Since this war, there have been significant advances in communication. The last of the "telex"s next to telegrams, telephones, and radios joined communications in 1945. Then the computer came our lives.

As a result, communication systems that started with smoke and flags in the first years of communication history have peaked with satellites in the military field today. Developments in communication systems have been reflected in the military area at every stage of history, as in weapons systems. On the contrary, the military field's needs have led to communication systems development.

2.1 Developments in Information Technology and Their Impact on the Military Field

It is known that advances in technology will lead to significant changes in the communication systems that will be used by the armed forces in the 21st century. Experience from past warfare and advances in military technology, military thinkers; the new strategy directs research and development to reveal doctrine and tactics. New plans linked to this, and in the opposite direction, are also for the scientists to develop warfare weapons vehicles and create new systems.

2.1.1 Communication Tools

Communication is provided by image, text, audio, and speech methods. The main logic in the emergence of communication is the communication of images, text, sounds, or address. Transmitting images, texts, or sounds, which we can collect communication elements, wire systems, radio systems, automated information systems, computer systems, and satellite communication systems can be assembled in four headings. The technological method used mainly to transmit information is discussed in the classification.

Today, advances in information and communication technologies have resulted in many new communication technologies. On the one hand, while expanding their coverage areas, different applications and situations have been raised. For example, it is also essential to ensure confidentiality within the scope of radio communication networks also used in the military field (Kolenchery, Townsend, and Freebersyser, 1998)

2.1.1.1 Computers and Internet within the Scope of Military Communication

During the Second World War, the need to calculate large-scale military data in a short time and obtain results resulted in the use of the computer in this field and, therefore, rapid development in the military area. During this period, built the first computer capable of 5000 aggregations and 300 multipliers per second. To give you an idea of the size of the first computer; It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say it's the size of a movie theater. With integrated (Integrated) circuits consisting of a transistor and then many circuit elements, the devices' length has shrunk. In contrast, the processing speeds have reached millions per second.

In parallel with the technological developments in computers, technological developments in other fields have increased the breed, quantity, and effects of war weapons and vehicles and complicated the battles by speeding them up. These changes in war weapons and vehicles have led to user personnel's specialization and the proliferation of supporting materials. Computers and other high-tech equipment are also to change the war structure (Mehrabian and Ferris, 1967). Computers are used in various applications, from missile detection and guidance control systems to making the usual headquarters activities and administrative activities more effective. Command and control functions are performed with a connected and safe computer network. Information; satellite, fiber-optical microwave contacts, wire, and radio contacts are sent.

It has become difficult for commanders and headquarters to monitor troops of various possibilities and capabilities and changes in their situation. In these difficult circumstances, effective use of troops taking into account varying enemy, air, and terrain factors (including planning) was needed immediately in times of need, the need for accurate, fast, and comparable information required, and the computer support that would provide it.

Ensuring effective communication can also bring troops effective coordination (Achille, Schulze, and Schmidt-Nielsen, 1995). Thanks to an automatic computer information system to be established in combat, it will continuously monitor it, and developments can be intervened if necessary. It will be possible to calculate the inspiring operational effects of mutual troops' weapons and vehicles (friends and enemies). Thanks to the computer-aided automatic information system, a unit of the command-control system to be established both at the time and in peace, the troops' operations, resupply services, stock and storage activities, and personnel activities can be controlled and directed.

Computers in communication, peace for military purposes, and in general in the following fields at the time;

- To meet the information needed for all kinds of planning activities of the command quickly and accurately,
- In the collection and evaluation of warning information,
- In the delivery of messages as an automated message transfer system following the applicable instructions,
- In keeping target information, assessing threat status, determining aircraft and aircraft loads according to target characteristics, processing route, and meteorological information together,
- The use of the obtained intelligence by the troops,
- Preparing and distributing computer-aided format messages, preparing messages and providing speed in the process,
- To import a picture, photo, shape, document into computer media through the browser, to make changes to it, to store, to reproduce, to re-press,
- In storing the information required to be hidden using passwords, codes, passwords, audio images, characters,
- All information it has is used with the help of devices such as modems, multiplexers (replicators), telephones, faxes via wired, radio circuits, or floppy disks, hard drives, and other computers next to or far. In the military field, specific military terms and acronyms ensure that messages can be transmitted effectively and efficiently (Achille, Schulze, and Schmidt-Nielsen, 1995).

Internet in the Turkish Armed Forces

One of the areas where the communication network is most needed is the military area. About 30 years ago, electronic communications were carried out by the U.S. military as part of the arms race and the cold war superpower competition. Using satellites and fiber optic cables, which they call ARPANET, the U.S. military has created this system that will be least affected by a nuclear attack, faster, more reliable, and carry a large amount of information than other methods. This network was opened to educators and researchers at all world universities, considering that the information shared between scientists and mathematicians would have a strategic meaning. Today, the Internet is used within the framework of strategic and tactical networks in the military field, and its benefits are at the highest level (Lund, Eggen, Hadzic, Hafsoe, and Johnsen, 2007).

With TSK's connection to the Internet, TSK staff had the chance to benefit from almost all of the internet services mentioned earlier. However, as in the U.S. military, it is assessed that TSK will establish its Internet-like communication network and therefore increase tsk's mission effectiveness. In addition to performing tasks, communication is known to improve social commitment and efficiency (King, 2006).

2.1.2. Development and Classes of Satellites within the Scope of Military Communication

Today, satellite communication is one area where developed countries invest the most money. The satellites' features as numerous and valuable information production tools in political, economic, socio-cultural, and most military fields make them indispensable, although they are costly.

Satellites are sent into space for different purposes such as communication, observation, natural resource research, locating satellites. They are used in a matching way with other means of communication of technology and offer numerous communication opportunities to people beyond limitations, especially digital obstacles.

Since the beginning of history, societies have developed various means of defense to defend themselves and continue their existence. Intelligence is the most critical element for an army to succeed in a local or large-scale conflict environment. In 500 B.C., Chinese General Sun Tzu commented on this issue;

"If you know someone else and yourself, if you fight a hundred times, you will not be in danger; If you don't know anyone else and you know yourself, you win, and you lose; If you know neither yourself nor anyone else, you are in danger in every war" (Arslan, 2009).

In ancient times, military leaders ruled their armies from a dominant hill that saw the area of conflict. As humanity evolved, the dominant peak was replaced first by balloons, then by planes with its discovery, and finally by satellites that provided the largest observation area in the middle of the last century.

Military Satellites

Satellites are similar in terms of their general structure but vary according to the equipment they have qualities. This distinction, which was certainly in the years when satellite technologies began to develop, has now gained an uncertain structure. For economical and military reasons, some civilian satellites and civilian electromagnetic carriers, and military electromagnetic carriers. Likewise, some military satellites, such as NAVSTAR GPS, can also be used for civilian applications. Despite the different usage techniques, all satellites used for military purposes are called "Military Satellites." These are special satellites (Arslan, 2009), usually used for purposes such as communication, early warning, fictionalization (navigation), and reconnaissance.

Military satellites are considered the "power multiplier" of today's military operations. This acceptance reveals that military satellites are essential for operations' success. Military satellites, which enable the rapid collection, transfer, and distribution of information, are an indispensable part of today's operations.

Space-based systems can be used effectively at every stage, from planning to implementation of the strategy, with the width of global coverage, ready for duty at any time, the ability to observe effectively without the use of force, the rapid implementation process and its mission flexibility.

In parallel with technology development, especially communication and remote sensing, military satellites' mission classes have evolved. As initially thought of as just a signal transmission station, satellites have today provided much more advanced solutions for military purposes.

Satellites are generally used;

- Locating Satellites,
- Remote Sensing Satellites,
- It is classified as Communication Satellites.

Today, communication satellites account for 61% of the satellites circulating in space. Again, they are the most advanced communication satellites in space use. For example, the latest satellites used to broadcast both phone calls and television channels, together with thousands of phone calls at the same time, can take images of many communication stations and mirror them.

By a military satellite;

- Enemy country can monitor in detail.
- Coordination of friendly troops is achieved in high performance.
- They can determine the exact coordinates of the radios and radars instantly.
- They can monitor the movement of friendly-enemy troops, vehicles, aircraft, ships, and submarines with high precision.
- Communication between enemy elements can be listened to.

Use of Satellites for Military Purposes

It is known that the detail separation powers of military satellites are much stronger than scientific research satellites (about 50 cm.). Considering that the research satellites' detailed separation power is currently about ten m., the importance of the information obtained for military purposes is revealed. Following the International Space Treaty signed in 1987, it is possible to know about satellite launch studies because all countries must report their space shots to the United Nations. Still, it cannot prevent doubts about the future of the world due to the studies' results and the lack of detailed explanations about their data. It will no longer be a false statement to say that the ongoing or possible conditions on earth for today will become a satellite war in the future. The Falklands War and the Gulf War between England and Argentina, where we lived in the recent past, are the most vivid examples of this. In these wars, satellites served as a forward watcher for the Armed Forces.

It is possible to group the fields that are used for military purposes from images obtained from satellites as follows (Armed Forces Journals, 1998):

(a) Intelligence Collection and Region:

It is difficult to obtain strategic intelligence and create basic intelligence about countries that are likely to be enemies in peacetime. Information from different sources cannot be as reliable as information provided from an asset-valued image. The collection of information that will be the basis for strategic policies and decisions to be followed without jeopardizing the peaceful environment can only be obtained from satellite images.

In addition to obtaining long-term information from satellite images, tactical information needed in wartime is also accepted. In the tactical field, satellites with high-range cameras and capable of sending pictures to the user in a short time are more effective. As a result of evaluating these displays, unknown targets are identified, changes in known targets are revealed, sudden changes in the field of operation are detected. Besides, most importantly, these targets' locations are determined very precisely, and their coordinates are removed, and even if the marks are replaced, they can determine coordinates precisely.

(b) Special Purpose Mapping:

The most critical technology that the satellite system brings to mapping is the spot panoramic (Black and White) stereo double photometer, resulting in excellent measurements and appearances of the earth's tops' shapes and dimensions. With the measures and views obtained, it is possible to get detailed information about the desired region in the map, to enlarge and examine that region from different angles.

(c) Training and Simulation:

Stereoscopic images provided by satellites are significant until used in the air force's mission planning. As a result of computer-aided comparison and evaluation of intelligence information, they can prepare the route to be followed in enemy territory, the target or destination community, and healthily prepare their surroundings in three-dimensional synthesis images.

(d) Contribution to peacekeeping:

One of the reasons why interest in satellites for various purposes circulating in space is increasing day by day; we have no birds. They are started to be used for peaceful purposes. Since everyone in a short time can learn the information collected by spy satellites and carried out to ground stations, no country can quickly launch aggressive operations across borders without the other's knowledge and dare not take up covert weapons.

(e) Communication Areas :

One of the areas where satellites are used most effectively in the military field is communication and communication. Satellites can transfer information safely through the channels of communication satellites.

3. Strategic Communication in the Military Field

In the information age, where communication tools and possibilities are developed, and information is made easier to access, it is possible to use strategic communication as a practical soft power element if well planned and implemented. Strategic communication uses multiple media tools with visual and written messages to ensure the desired information effect.

It is also possible to say that strategic communication is a strategic method used to achieve political objectives, as it usually targets strategic results. Development and use of a continuous organization and a coordinated capability in government agencies producing strategic communication, policy, and strategy; furthermore, for this purpose, it requires that an authorized institution coordinate all efforts at the state level. Every process or plan prepared at the military level must be supported by a strategic communication strategy or communication plan.

It is essential to distinguish between information operation and strategic communication in the military field. While protecting its decision-making system with its electronic procedures, computer network operations, psychological operations, deception operations, and operational security capabilities, the information operation, which aims to neutralize the adversary's decision-making system, provides a different area from strategic communication aimed at influencing information and target audiences.

The state's national security strategy (grand strategy) must be supported by public diplomacy and strategic communication strategy. The U.S. National Strategy document on Public Diplomacy and Strategic Communication, published in June 2007, is a strategy document designed to support its national goals and national values as defined in the National Security Strategy document. Public diplomacy, public relations, psychological action, and strategic communication are related concepts. Public diplomacy aims to improve relations through the mutual exchange of individuals and thoughts and ensure the perception of the country's culture, values and policies. Public diplomacy also those driving communities to influence behavior and support procedures. Educational scholarships, students exchange, embassy press briefings, official websites, and television interviews are used in public diplomacy. While public relations cover activities carried out within the country by state units, it influences the people and media of the country psychological action means the use of selected information to influence foreign governments, institutions, groups, and individuals to support national and military objectives.

(<http://www.isletme.biz/gundem/stratejik-iletisim-2.html>).

Turkey's strategy, which should cover its military dimension and economic, diplomatic, cultural, and psychological dimensions, should be supported by a strategic communication strategy to fight terrorism. The limited ground operation against the PKK in the North of Iraq is an example of successful and erroneous strategic communication practices. Before the procedure, political, diplomatic, and military diplomacy successfully implemented strategic communication. Thus it was possible to exercise the will to carry out operations in the occupied territory as if the United States did not desire it. The lack of severe reaction from the Iraqi administration, the Islamic world, the E.U., and other power focuses after the start of the operation is also the result of successful strategic communication. During the procedure, the General Staff informed the public using its website, gave clues that the function was limited and would not last, and tried to provide strategic communication with the media and public through its means by publishing pictures related to the operation. However, the visual and written media, which was not content with the General Staff's statements, exaggerated the procedure—increasing the operation's geographical scope and objective, causing misperceptions and public opinion expectations.

Along with politicians' comments, some commentators presented their bills as an operational plan has caused exaggerated expectations with the operation. They could not correctly contact the media to correct the misperceptions caused by misdirections. Therefore the conclusion of the process within the planned period caused public surprise.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense's demands for the quick end of the operation before coming to Turkey and while in Turkey, and similar testimony from U.S. President George Bush, create a misperception in the domestic and international public that finished the operation because the United States wanted it.

4. Conclusion

This study aims to reveal the importance of communication in the military field by emphasizing the military field's communication phenomenon.

The words of a commander in history, "If I had no means of communication, I could not command anything other than the table I was sitting on," reveals that the role of communication in the Armed Forces will continue as it was in the past, as we entered the 21st century.

However, the commander no longer has to leave his desk to see his troops' tactical status in the area of operation. They give orders, inspect and discuss because the computer screen, keyboard, and mouse on his desk are about to put all these possibilities in front of him at the same time. Perhaps very shortly, information systems will submit the "decision" to the commander's approval, whether or not to be accepted. Still, the importance of communication and its role in the Armed Forces will always remain on the agenda and be open to development, as it has been for thousands of years.

The important thing is to choose the most appropriate communication technology by considering the current conditions, to ensure that communication is carried out effectively and efficiently and thus to achieve the goals.

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