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PREFACE

(U) The 1981 Command History of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force is unique in that it will stand alone for the first time and not be a supplement to any other command's submission. Without the services of a full-time historian, this document has been compiled by the staff elements of HQ RDJTF and consolidated in the Directorate of Operations, Current Operations Division. While this approach to historical activities results in a more structured final product, it has the advantage of economy of effort without loss of detail. This history is a record of the activities and accomplishments of HQ RDJTF responsive to and submitted in accordance with Joint Chiefs of Staff SM-547-77, Preparation of Histories of Joint and Combined Headquarters, dated 16 June 1977.

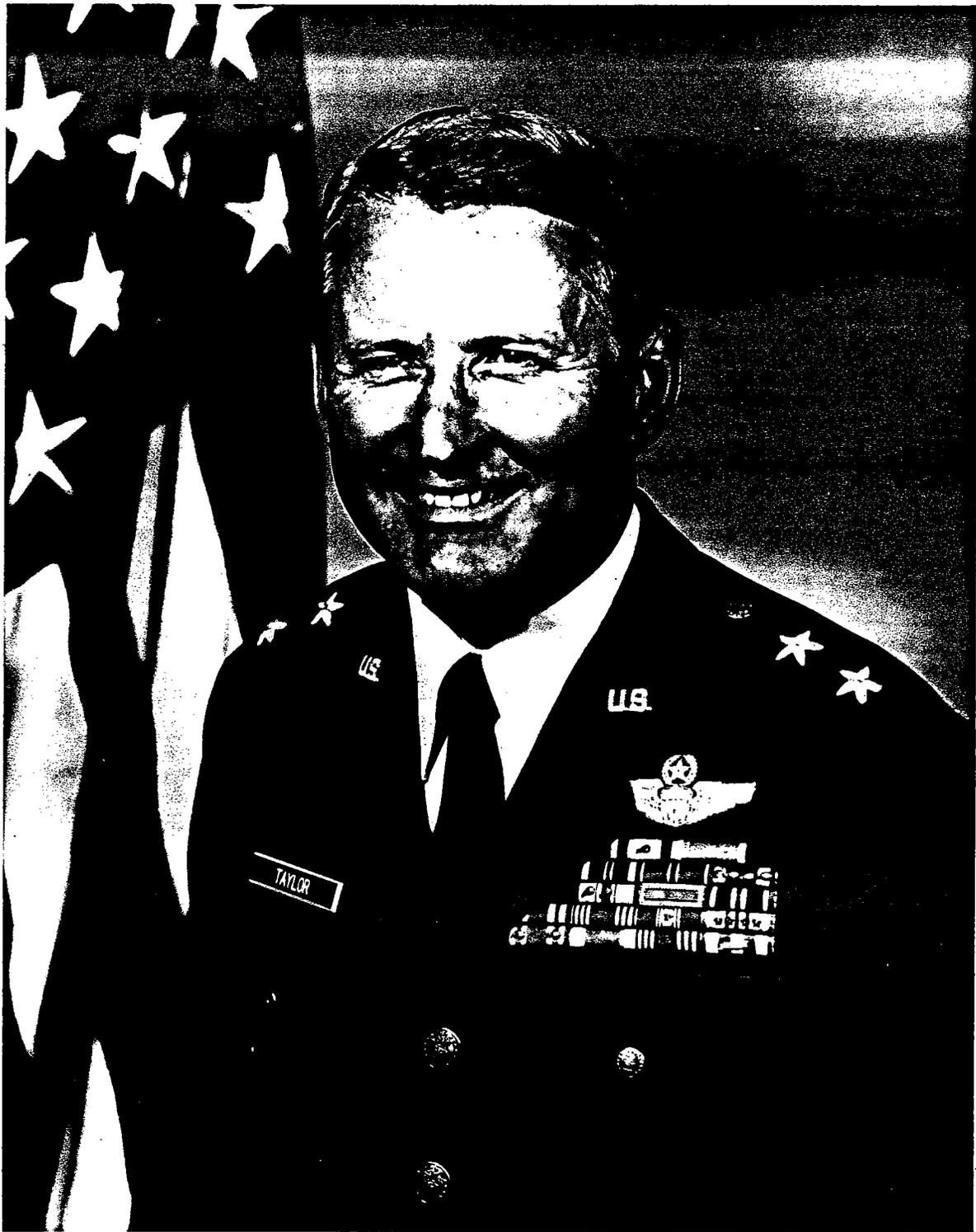
(U) The component commands of RDJTF function in the uni-Service Command structure as Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps; Headquarters, Ninth Air Force; Commander, Supporting Naval Forces; Headquarters, I Marine Amphibious Force; and Commander, John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance. They report through that structure on historical matters, however, these component headquarters referred to as COMRDARFOR, COMRDAFFOR, COMRDNAVFOR, COMRDMARFOR and COMRDJUWTF respectively, are frequently cited throughout this history because of their closely associated subordinate role. Comments relating to their positions and activities have been extracted from periodic reports and plans submitted to this headquarters rather than from specific historical contribution.



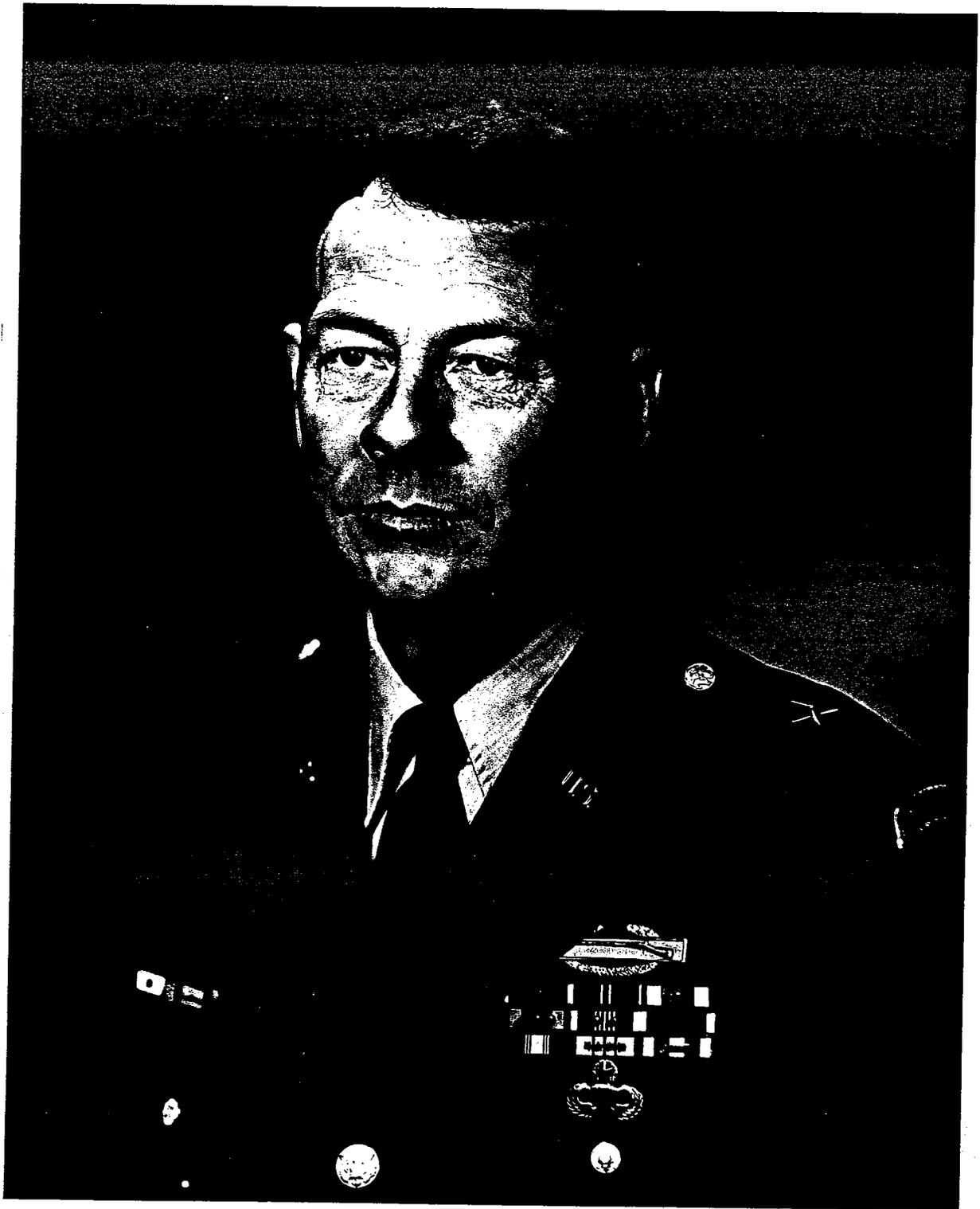
COMMANDER
ROBERT C. KINGSTON
LIEUTENANT GENERAL, USA

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DEPUTY COMMANDER
ROBERT C. TAYLOR
MAJOR GENERAL, USAF



CHIEF OF STAFF
CARL W. STINER
BRIGADIER GENERAL, USA

1



DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON LIAISON OFFICE
JAMES R. VAN DEN ELZEN
BRIGADIER GENERAL, USMC

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CHAPTER I
MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

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A. (U) MISSION

1. (U) The mission of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) from 1 January 1981 through 30 September 1981 was to plan, jointly train, exercise, and be prepared to deploy and employ designated forces in response to contingencies threatening US vital interests in the Southwest Asia (SWA) region. More precisely and as defined by the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Commander, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, dated 13 August 1980, the mission included:

U a. ~~(S)~~ Under the operational command (OPCOM) of US Readiness Command (USREDCOM), undertake predeployment planning for SWA region contingencies and related training and exercises. The SWA region was defined as all states on the Arabian Peninsula south of the northern borders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; the countries of Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan on the Middle East landmass; Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, and Kenya on the Horn of Africa; and the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and adjacent waters.

U b. ~~(S)~~ Coordinate through USREDCOM all outside continental US exercises with commanders of appropriate unified commands.

U c. ~~(S)~~ Employ forces as directed by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

2. (U) On 1 October 1981, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force was designated a separate Joint Task Force. The revised mission was defined by the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Commander, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, dated 23 September 1981 (SM-661-81):

U a. ~~(S)~~ Reporting directly to the National Command Authority (NCA) through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, be responsible for planning, joint training, exercising, and being prepared to deploy designated forces to the SWA region. The definition of SWA was changed to include Egypt and Sudan on the continent of Africa. Adjacent waters was deleted after the Persian Gulf.

U b. ~~(C)~~ Coordinate exercises directly with appropriate commanders and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

U c. ~~(C)~~ Employ forces as directed by the NCA through the JCS.

U d. ~~(C)~~ Manage the transition of RDJTF to a unified command in accordance with JCS policy and direction.

B. (U) COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

1. (U) From 1 January 1981 through 30 September 1981, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force headquarters was a subordinate command of the US Readiness Command, as such:

U a. ~~(C)~~ The Commander, RDJTF (COMRDJTF) was under the OPCOM of USREDCOM for planning, joint training and exercising, and during all preparation phases for the employment of assigned forces.

U b. ~~(S)~~ For the employment/deployment of assigned forces, the RDJTF would be employed under the direction of the National Command Authority through the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) or as otherwise directed by the JCS. Furthermore, all command arrangements, agreements and memorandums of understanding (concerning RDJTF) between USREDCOM and commanders of other unified and specified commands would be submitted to the JCS for approval.

U c. ~~(C)~~ USREDCOM components designated Army and Air Force headquarters to conduct detailed execution planning with HQ RDJTF.

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Once the deployable headquarters were identified for a specific exercise or contingency, they served as HQ RDJTF's component headquarters through which the specified contingency response/exercise was planned in detail and executed.

U d. ~~(S)~~ When deployed in an exercise or contingency response, operational control (OPCON) of Army and Air Force forces would pass to COMRDJTF; Naval force would operate in support of COMRDJTF, and OPCON of Marine forces would pass to COMRDJTF upon termination of amphibious operations as appropriate.

2. (U) On 1 October 1981 the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force was designated a separate Joint Task Force, as such:

U a. ~~(C)~~ The RDJTF was under the direction of the NCA through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

b. (U) COMRDJTF could communicate directly with:

(1) (U) The Chiefs of the Military Services on uni-Service matters as he deems appropriate.

(2) (U) The commanders of unified and specified commands.

(3) (U) The Joint Chiefs of Staff on other matters including the preparation of strategic and logistic plans, strategic and operational direction of forces, conduct of combat operations, and other necessary functions of command required to accomplish the mission.

(4) (U) The Secretary of Defense, to the same extent as granted the commander of unified and specified commands.

U c. ~~(C)~~ All Command Agreement Arrangements (CAAs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between COMRDJTF and commanders of unified and specified commands would be submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for review and approval. This includes CAAs/MOUs that may be required for administrative/logistic support provided by HQ USREDCOM to HQ RDJTF.

d. (U) Component headquarters of Army, Navy, and Air Force forces were identified for the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force as follows:

(1) (U) Army. XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Rapid Deployment Army Forces (RDARFOR)).

(2) (U) Navy. Headquarters, Rapid Deployment Naval Forces (RDNAVFOR), at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

(3) (U) Air Force. Headquarters, Rapid Deployment Air Force Forces (RDAFFOR), at Shaw AFB, South Carolina.

U e. ~~(C)~~ Designated forces of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force were under the operational control of COMRDJTF through the appropriate component headquarters.

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C. (U) ORGANIZATION

1. (U) The RDJTF is responsible for all aspects of planning for rapid deployment force operations in Southwest Asia and for planning and conducting rapid deployment force operations in other regions of the world as directed by the JCS. Duties and responsibilities include:

a. (U) Maintain a permanent in-place, ready, trained, and exercised joint staff.

b. (U) When deployed, exercise operational control, or maintain operational relationship, as directed, over the designated forces of the RDJTF.

c. (U) Conduct mission analysis and develop staff estimates to include force tailoring.

d. (U) Review and develop OPLANS, CONPLANS and coordinate joint deployment requirements with USREDCOM and JDA.

e. (U) Monitor RDF readiness to include unit readiness, force deployability, force sustainability, and joint procedures and systems effectiveness.

f. (U) Coordinate inter-service logistics requirements.

2. (U) The following flag officers are assigned to the RDJTF:

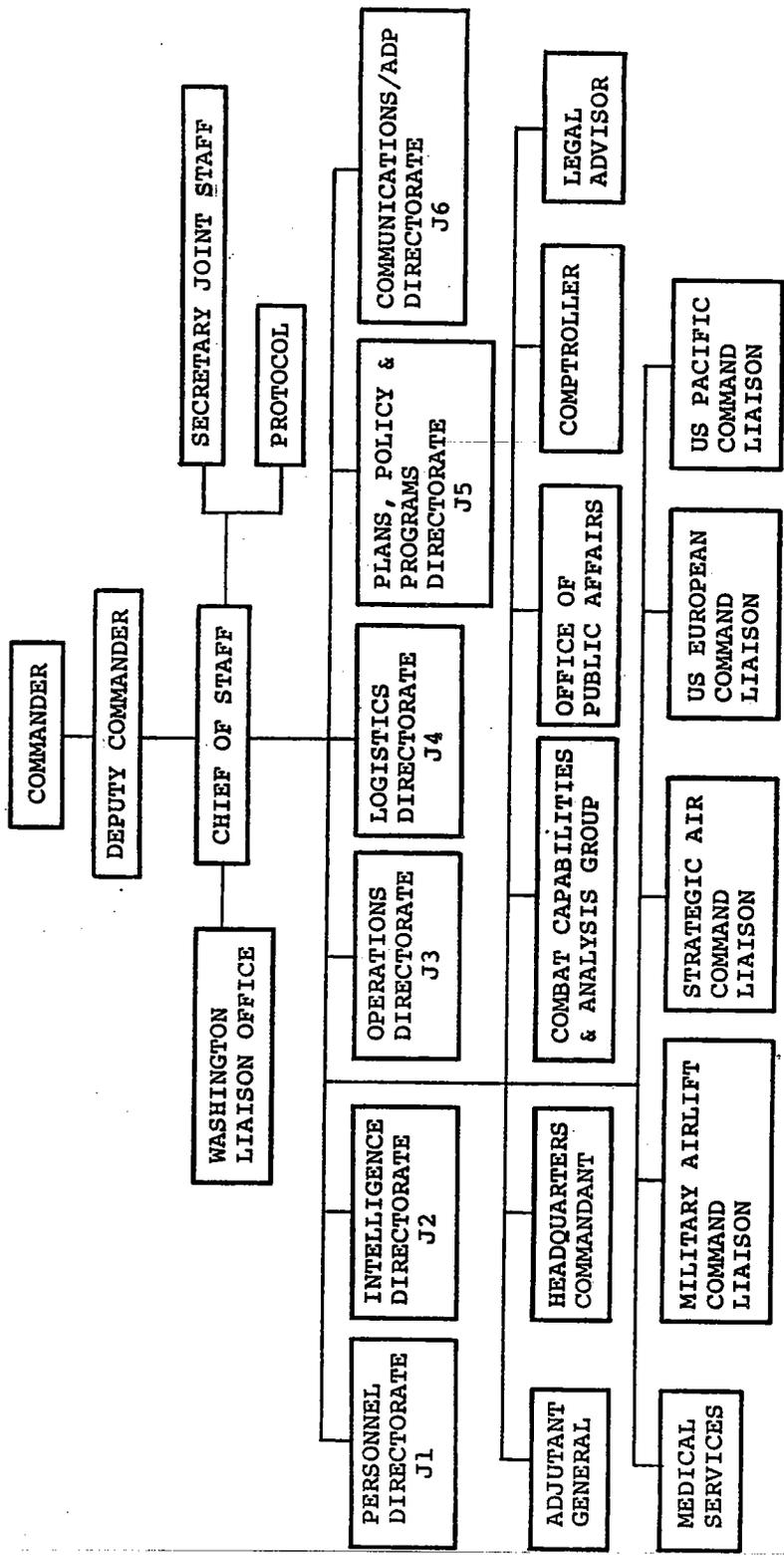
a. (U) Lieutenant General Robert C. Kingston, USA, assumed command of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force on 17 July 1981. A native of Brookline, Massachusetts, he was born (b)(6), enlisted in the US Army in 1948 and commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry, through Officer Candidate School, 20 December 1949. General Kingston has a varied background in infantry, airborne and ranger operations, intelligence, unconventional warfare, test and evaluation, plans, and military assistance programs. He has served as commander of the Far East Command Special Mission Groups; Chief of General Plans, Assistant Chief for Force Development, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Deputy Commanding General, Second Regional Assistance Command; Commander, Joint Casualty Resolution Center; Assistant Division Commander, 1st Infantry Division; Commander, US Army John F. Kennedy Center; Chief of Staff, United Nations Command, United States Forces Korea, Eighth US Army; and Commander, 2d Infantry Division. As Commander of the RDJTF, General Kingston commands a joint task force capable of responding to strategic deployment worldwide. He is directly responsible to the NCA through the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the performance of the prescribed command mission and functions.

b. (U) The Deputy Commander of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force is Major General Robert C. Taylor, USAF. General Taylor, a native of Danforth, Illinois, was born on (b)(6) and commissioned in 1953. He is a command pilot and has flown over 4,300 hours, primarily in fighter aircraft such as the F-4. General Taylor has served as military assistant to three Secretaries of Defense (Melvin Laird, Elliott Richardson and James Schlesinger). In addition, he has served as Commander of the 314th Air Division and US Air Forces in Korea. The Deputy Commander is the principal advisor and assistant to the Commander, RDJTF, discharging the mission and functional responsibilities of the Commander in his absence.

c. (U) The Chief of Staff of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force is Brigadier General Carl W. Stiner, USA, a native of LaFollette, Tennessee. General Stiner was born in (b)(6) and commissioned in 1958. An airborne officer, General Stiner has spent most of his career in airborne and infantry positions, including

command of the 1st Infantry Training Brigade at Fort Benning, GA. For two years in the mid-seventies, General Stiner served as assistant project manager of the Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program, with headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The Chief of Staff directs and coordinates the activities of the RDJTF Staff in accomplishing its mission and functional responsibilities, and the policies and instructions of the Commander.

d. (U) Concurrent with establishment of the Headquarters, RDJTF, was a Washington D.C. Liaison Office which maintains cognizance of ongoing actions that may affect the RDJTF planning contingencies anywhere in the world. Brigadier General James R. Van Den Elzen, USMC, was assigned as the Director of this office 23 July 1981. Brigadier General Van Den Elzen was born [redacted] (b)(6) in Green Bay Wisconsin. He entered the Marine Corps in 1951, and received recruit training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California prior to being commissioned a second lieutenant in October 1952. Subsequent command assignments over the years have included the 2d Marine Division's Reconnaissance Company, Camp Lejeune, N.C.; the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines, on Okinawa, and the 1st Marine Regiment, Camp Pendleton, CA.; and the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit afloat in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean region. More recently, he was assigned duty as the Chief of Staff, Landing Force Training Command, Pacific. While serving in this capacity, he was selected for promotion to brigadier general and promoted on March 31, 1981. He assumed duty as the Commanding General Landing Force Training Command and on July 23, 1981, he was assigned to his current position.



RDJTF ORGANIZATION

Figure I-1

CHAPTER II

JOINT PLANNING, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

A. (U) PERSONNEL

1. (U) Organization. Although some expansion has occurred, the organization has changed only minimally. The two divisions previously identified are now further subdivided into several branches.¹ Plans Division includes the Plans, Policy, and Manpower Management Branches while the Personnel Services Division includes the Army, Navy & Marine Corps, Air Force, Morale-Welfare-Recreation, Special Actions, and Personnel Data Branches.

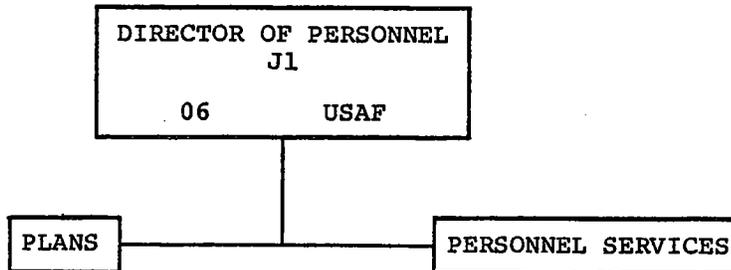


Figure II-1

2. (U) Functionsa. (U) Manpower Review

(1) (U) In October 1980, the JCS requested a detailed review of the near and long term manpower requirements for the HQ RDJTF. A joint committee (USREDCOM/RDJTF) was formed to address this issue. While this committee was conducting its study, the Secretary of Defense, on 24 Apr 1981, announced that the HQ RDJTF would transition, through stages, into a unified command. These stages would result in assumption of associated taskings and responsibilities as the RDJTF attained Separate JTF status on 1 Oct 1981, and unified command status on a date to be determined.

(2) (U) Also during this period, the HQ RDJTF manpower authorizations were increased to 336, through two separate actions:

(a) Four civilian secretaries were authorized by JCS to support the Command Group and the Washington Liaison Office (WLO) and,

(b) 71 Tactical Intelligence and Related Area (TIARA) positions were mandated to support the RDJTF by Congressional action. As of 31 December 81, 59% of the TIARA positions had been filled (Appendix A).

(3) (U) In order to provide the personnel to meet the needs of the command as it transitioned, a proposed unified command Joint Manpower Program (JMP) was submitted for JCS review and approval on 16 July 1981. The proposed JMP required an increase of 564 billets for a total of 898 assigned to the Headquarters. Subsequently, an additional 14 spaces for the WLO, 14 for a Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force (JUWTF) and 41 for a Forward Headquarters Element (FHE) were added to bring the total required manpower positions to 967. This provided for a staff that included 10 general/flag officers. Its composition was further defined as follows: 487 officer and 470 enlisted, and 10 civilian; the Service alignment includes, 337 Army, 324 Air Force, 158 Navy, and 138 Marine.

(4) (U) On 18 September 1981, JCS dispatched a message

that approved 569 of 967 which represented a first increment approval (Appendix B). The 569 spaces were to be identified and proposed to JCS within 30 days. On 13 October 1981, HQ RDJTF submitted the required list which included a service mix of 196 Army, 197 Air Force, 94 Navy and 82 Marines. It was comprised of 316 officers, 249 enlisted and 4 civilians, and included 9 of the 10 general officer/flag positions. The 569 positions were individually selected to enable the Headquarters to perform those tasks assigned to it as a Separate JTF. They did not provide a stand-alone capability--the 967 was proposed to accomplish that.

(5) (U) The RDJTF continued to review the progress of the approval of the remainder of the positions within the JCS while assessing future manpower needs based on operational and exercise experience.

b. (U) Awards and Decorations.

(1) (U) All joint awards were processed under the auspices of the US Readiness Command until 20 August 81. At that time, USCINCRCD delegated award approval authority for the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM) and Joint Service Commendation (JSCM) to COMRDJTF. This authority remained in effect until 1 October 1981.

(2) (U) When RDJTF became a Separate Joint Task Force reporting through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense, a request, dated 21 October 81, was submitted to the Director, Joint Staff to obtain delegated award approval authority for the DMSM and JSCM. The award authority was granted by Joint Staff memorandum dated 30 October 81.

c. (U) Validation of Augmentee Requirements

(U) The augmentee requirements previously submitted remain valid. However, a review, to determine requirements upon achieving unified command status, is scheduled to occur in 1982.²

d. (U) Dedicated Housing

(U) The review conducted, in conjunction with the unified command package, resulted in a total of forty (40) positions being identified. Previous justification remained valid.³

e. (U) POR Processing

(U) This program received continued emphasis, primarily to ensure the deployability of this Headquarters. With the rapid influx of personnel to fill the new manpower authorizations the number of personnel meeting POR requirements dropped. Approximately 80% of the personnel assigned to the headquarters at the end of the year had met all requirements.⁴

3. (U) Exercises.

(U) Personnel statistics for BRIGHT STAR 82 (Real World only) follow:

RDJTF	237
ARFOR	2975
AFFOR	1137
NAVFOR	11
MARFOR	1000*
JCSE Signal	150
Total (*Oman)	5510

FOOTNOTES

1. Document, HQ RDJTF Command History, calendar year 1980, pg V-1.
2. IBID, pg V-5.
3. IBID, pages J-1 to J-9 and K-1 to K-7.
4. IBID, pg V-5.
5. IBID, pg V-6.

B. (U) INTELLIGENCE

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) In July the JCS approved a new JTD for HQ RDJTF, increasing the Intelligence Directorate personnel strength from 53 to 162¹. The J2 expects to be at full strength by the end of CY 82. The revised organizational structure is shown in Figure II-2.

b. (U) The mission of the J2 remains the same, as previously stated².

c. ~~U~~ (C) In September 1981³, the RDJTF Terms of Reference (TOR) were revised by JCS, outlining the framework for an RDJTF evolution to a Unified Command.

d. (U) Operations Division (OPS)

(U) The Operations Division is responsible to the Director of Intelligence for all current intelligence and intelligence products required to support the mission of the Commander, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. Additionally, the Division is tasked to provide coordination, support and guidance to the component/supporting forces to insure a timely exchange of intelligence information.

e. (U) Plans, Programs and Security Division (PP&S)

(U) No change⁴

f. (U) Cryptologic Support Group (CSG)

(U) No change⁵

2. (U) Functions

a. (U) Operations

(1) (U) Analysis - Provides detailed analysis of military capabilities and regional threat assessment on Southwest Asia (SWA) countries.

(2) (U) Targets - Provides overall management of RDJTF targeting programs to ensure that coordinated target analysis programs and attack methodologies are employed by component/supporting forces. In addition, the Targets Branch is responsible for the compilation of production requirements for the Headquarters and all supporting forces for aeronautical, topographic and hydrographic products, Tactical Target Materials (TTM) and Terrain Analysis (TA) products.

(3) (U) Collection Management - Provide a centralized collection management program in support of the Headquarters and component/supporting forces to ensure optimum use of intelligence collection resources and to ensure all intelligence requirements are satisfied in a timely manner.

(4) (U) Indications and Warning (I&W) - Responsible for providing strategic warning in area of responsibility in support of Commander, RDJTF and the DoD I&W community.

b. (U) Plans, programs and security

(1) (U) Planning - responsible for coordinating directing the writing of intelligence portions of OPLANS/CONPLANS and SOP's. Review all joint strategic planning system documents and coordinate and submit J2 inputs. Coordinate and submit manning and fiscal

documents to include the Joint Manning Program (JMP), Program Objective Memorandum (POM), General Defense Intelligence Plan (GDIP) and local budget data. Planning functions also include coordinating J2 inputs on facilities issues, congressional testimony, forward basing, Memos of Understanding (MOU), Terms of Reference (TOR) and the military Reserve Program.

(2) (U) System Analysis - Provide J2 with timely and accurate appraisals of present and future intelligence collection and Automated Data Handling Systems. Provide necessary planning and coordination with national, service and civilian contractors to acquire and implement systems required for intelligence support.

(3) (U) Security - Local management of the national level compartmented security programs, through the Special Security Office (SSO). Provide protection and control of access to Special Compartmented Information (SCI). Operate a secure communications facility to support headquarters and provide privacy communications for the commander and key personnel.

(4) (U) Counter Intelligence(CI)- Provide for the detection and neutralization of sabotage, espionage, treason, sedition and subversion and insure CI measures are adequate to protect the headquarters during time of deployment. Coordinate CI activities with component and higher headquarters.

c. (U) Cryptologic Support Group(CSG)

U (S) The CSG provides SIGINT support during exercises, contingencies and deployment. Provide Commander, RDJTF with an interface for support from National Security Agency (NSA).

3. (U) Exercises

a. (U) ACCURATE TEST '81

U (S) ACCURATE TEST '81 was a JCS directed communications exercise conducted in Oman during the period 14-26 Feb 81. The exercise gave the J2 the opportunity to test command/control and intelligence (C2I) communications (for both collateral and SCI data) over long distances. Additionally, the J2 had the real world mission to maintain communications with national level agencies (NSA and DIA) and provide indications and warning, and threat intelligence to the exercise.

b. (U) BRIEF REPLY

U (S) Commander, RDJTF directed this exercise be designed to test and refine RDF communications. The exercise was conducted at MacDill AFB, FL from 1-8 Aug 81. The J2 used this opportunity to refine intelligence communications (collateral and SCI) with component commands.

c. (u) BRIGHT STAR '82

U (S) BRIGHT STAR '82 was a JCS directed joint exercise in Egypt, Oman, Sudan and Somalia. The J2 deployed, a Joint All-Source Intelligence Center(JASIC), a Mobil Cryptologic Support Facility (MCSF) and the Tactical Special Security Office (TASSO) for the first time. These vans provided communications links to the national agencies (NSA and DIA), National Military Command Center (NMIC), HQ EUCOM and HQ RDJTF Rear at MacDill AFB. The J2 provided COMRDJTF and component forces, located in four separate countries, intelligence indications and warning data, threat analysis on Soviet and regional reaction, as well as the terrorist threat to exercise deployment and employment.

4. (U) Significant Activities

a. (U) Operations

U (1) ~~(S)~~ The Analysis Branch continued a heavy commitment to intelligence support to RDJTF OPLANS 1003 and 1004 by providing threat analysis, installation and other data to all major staff sections. An important product was the preparation of a regional threat assessment which depicts probable adversary situations, vulnerability assessments on SWA countries and analysis of probable courses of action. The Analysis Branch also produced several country fact books on SWA in support of on-going planning by all staff sections.

(2) (U) The Targets Branch functions have grown appreciably. Functions such as detailed target system analysis, management of the Tactical Target Materials Program (TTMP) for the SWA region, increased Mapping, Charting and Geodetic (MC&G) responsibilities and requirements all assumed increased proportions at the command level. As a consequence the Targets Branch will assume division status within the J2 organization in 1982. During the period 2-6 Nov 1981, the J2 Targets Branch hosted the 1981 Worldwide Target Intelligence/Tactical Target Material (TI/TTM) conference and the RDJTF is now a voting member of this DIA managed program that directly affects the production of Targeting materials.

U (3) ~~(S)~~ Collection Management capabilities were significantly enhanced in Feb 81 with the installation of the advanced Imagery Requirements and Exploitation System (AIRES)⁶. A real world collections program for I&W during exercise BRIGHT STAR '82, coordinated with HQ EUCOM was implemented to provide exploitation of imagery requirements⁷. A significant project was the planning and implementation of the contingency Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program (PARPRO). Flight tracks were developed for SWA SIGINT collection⁸. SIGINT Operational Tasking Authority (SOTA) for strategic SIGINT collection systems, dedicated to RDJTF for real world contingencies and exercises, was received from NSA and exercised⁹. The collection management functions have expanded appreciably during 1981 and in 1982 when the new JTD is implemented. The Collections Branch will also be elevated to a division.

(4) The Indications and Warning (I&W) Branch grew and took on significant responsibilities with the establishment of 24 hours RDJTF I&W facility on 1 October 1981. Pending completion of construction of an interim I&W facility in Bldg 1105 (scheduled for completion in mid 1982), RDJ2 personnel are sharing the REDCOM J2 I&W facility¹⁰. Representatives from the I&W Branch attended a DoD I&W Planning Group meeting 20-22 October in Washington, DC during which they were accepted as an associate member of the DoD I&W community¹¹, with responsibility for two DoD warning problems¹².

b. (U) Plans, programs and security

(1) (U) Plans Branch significant activities included a revision to COMRDJTF OPLAN 1003-81 and the submission of a draft input to COMRDJTF OPLAN 1004. A new JMP, containing the J2 manning requirements at a Unified Command level, was submitted raising the manning requirements from 53 to 162¹³. In April a total of \$129,102 was submitted for the FY 82 financial plan¹⁴. In September a revision to this plan was submitted requesting a total of \$ 269,857¹⁵. The FY 84 operating budget was submitted in December requesting a total amount of \$1,378,992¹⁵. In December a draft of the Program Decision Packages (PDPS) for five programs was informally coordinated with the Air Staff Program element monitors (PEM). Items will be submitted in early 1982 for the 1984-88 POM and include:

- (a) (U) HQ RDJTF deployed intelligence ADP support
- (b) (U) RDJTF Imagery Transmission System support

(c) (U) Permanent intelligence ADP support for the forward headquarters element.

(d) (U) Deployable ELINT support for HQ RDJTF

(e) (U) HQ RDJTF advanced deployed intelligence support.

(2) (U) The Systems Analysis Branch has been heavily committed to developing an intelligence architecture, defining and acquiring a Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System(DIDHS) and implementing a plan to acquire a network of facsimile terminals to support imagery transmission requirements.

U (3) (e) Special Security Office(SSO) - In November DIA granted approval for HQ RDJTF to expand the existing Secure Classified Information Facility(SCIF) by four additional rooms¹⁷. Concurrent with this expansion, DIA approved SCI billets for HQ RDJTF to a total of 19418/19.

(4) (U) Counterintelligence (CI) - A request for a waiver of the requirements for administrative control of SECRET material within HQ RDJTF was granted by the Under Secretary of Defense, Director of Information Security, through HQ USREDCOM on 20 May²⁰. The new policy was implemented on 1 June ²¹. CI Branch hosted a Counterintelligence Officers Conference 24-25 August, with presentations keyed to improving CI support to contingency operations and improving overall coordination among the services CI elements. Discussions included interrogator/translator capabilities; investigative support; jurisdictional disputes in possible areas for responsibility; joint interrogation facility; captured documents/facilities and difficulties in joint service interface.

c. (U) Cryptologic Support Group (CSG)

U (e) Additional manpower spaces of two officer and two NCO billets was approved for direct support of COMRDJTF and will be fully implemented in early 1982²². Enhancements approved for MCSF²³ were effected through out 1981 and were completed prior to the MCSF being deployed to Egypt to support secure communications requirements of exercise BRIGHT STAR '82 in late October.

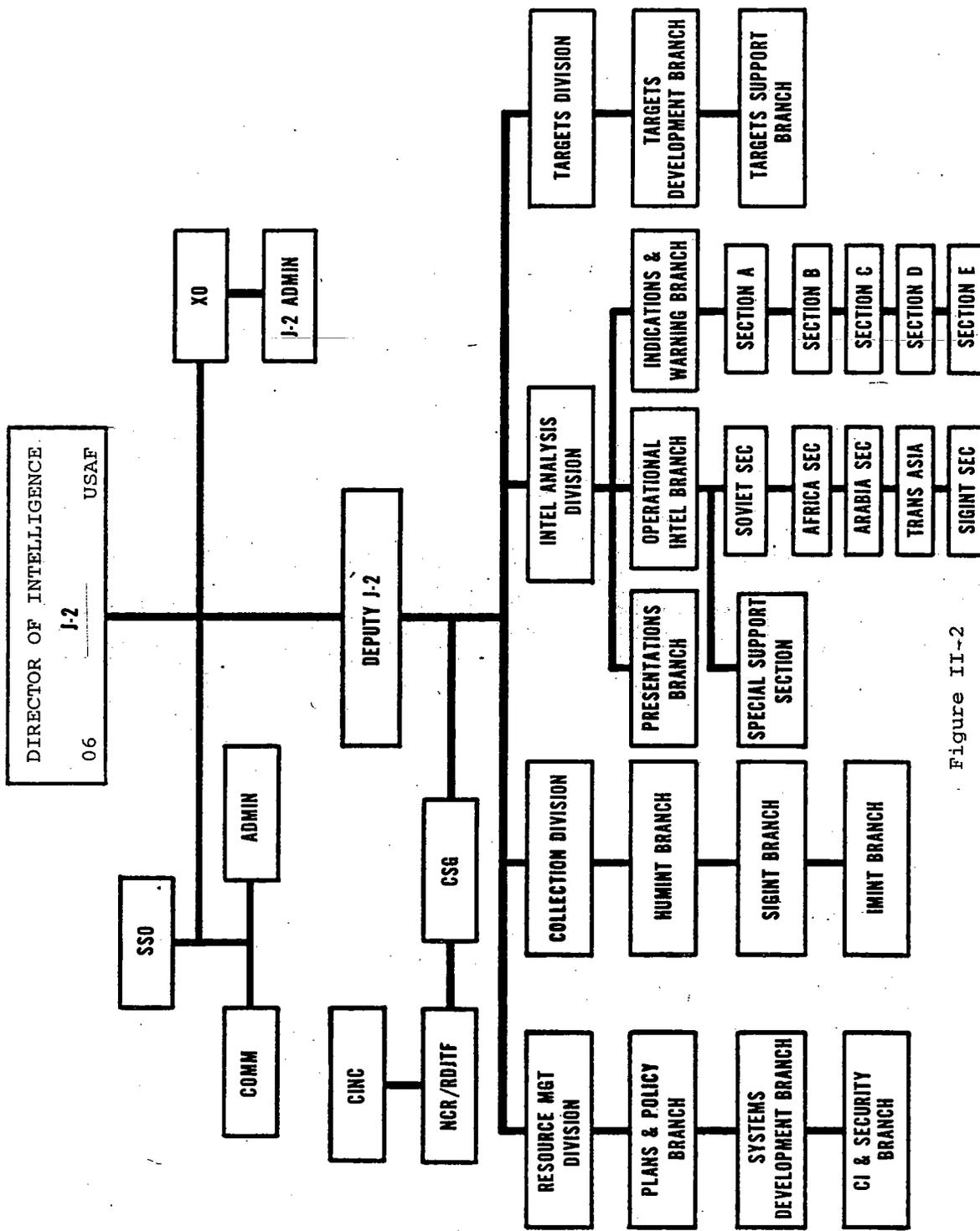


Figure II-2

FOOTNOTES

1. Document, JTD dated 1 July 1981.
2. Document, HQ RDJTF Command History, calendar year 1980.
3. Memorandum, JCS SM-661-81 dated 23 Sep 82; subject: Terms of Reference for the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force.
4. op. cit., HQ RDJTF Command History, calendar year 1980.
5. Ibid
6. Message, SCA Oklahoma City, OK DTG 141914Z Jan 81; subj: Installation of Advanced Imagery Requirements and Exploitation System (AIRES) at MacDill AFB FL.
7. Message, COMRDJTF SSO DTG 271458Z Oct 81; subj: DOS Nominations for BRIGHT STAR '82.
8. Letter, Strategic Air Command, dated 27 Aug 81; subj: Contingency Tracks ATTN: DORE
9. Document, USID #4 dated 22 Dec 80; subj: SIGINT Support to U.S. Military Commanders.
10. Memorandum of Understanding, USREDCOM/RDJTF dated 30 Sep 82.
11. Message, DIA DTG 031815Z Dec 81; subj: Results of DoD I&W Planning Group Meeting.
12. Document, Worldwide Warning Indicator Monitoring System (WWIMS) Development and Implementation Plan, dated 30 Nov 81.
13. op. cit., JTD dated 1 July 1981.
14. Form 14, RDJ2 dated 9 Apr 81; subj: FY 82 Financial Plan
15. Form 14, RDJ2 dated 24 Sep 81; subj: (Revised) FY 82 Financial Plan.
16. Form 14, RDJ2 dated 15 Dec 81; subj: FY 84 Operating Budget.
17. Message, DIA DTG 182307Z Nov 81; subj: Expansion of Existing RDJTF SCIF, building 1105, MacDill AFB, FL 33608 (C).
18. Message, SSO USREDCOM DTG 272130Z Feb 81; subj: Request for SI/SAO billets.
19. Message, DIA DTG 052130Z Jun 81; subj: Approval of Request for Additional SI/SAO Billets.
20. Form 14, USREDCOM J2 dated 20 May 1981; subj: Accountability/Control Procedures for SECRET materials.
21. Form 14, RDJTF COS dated 1 June 1981; subj: Accountability/Control Procedures for SECRET materials.
22. Letter, Director NSA Ltr Ser # N1073 dated 10 October 1980; no subject.
23. op. cit., HQ RDJTF Command History, Calendar year 1980.

C. (U) OPERATIONS.

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The organization of the Operations Directorate (J-3) remains unchanged. The directorate is comprised of three (3) divisions and the functions and size of these divisions remain as previously reported.

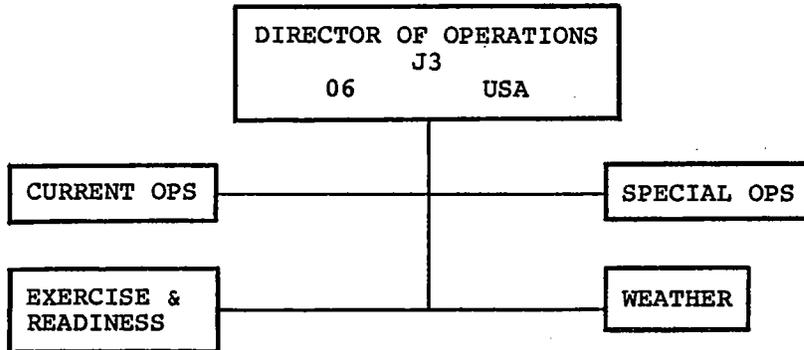


Figure II-3

b. (U) The following branches report to the Chief, Current Operations Division:

- (1) (U) C3CM/Electronic Warfare Branch
- (2) (U) Air Defense Operations Branch
- (3) (U) Ground Operations Branch
- (4) (U) Naval Operations Branch
- (5) (U) Air Operations Branch
- (6) (U) NBC Branch

c. (U) The following branches report to the Chief, Special Operations Division:

- (1) (U) Unconventional Warfare Branch
- (2) (U) Special Plans Branch
- (3) (U) Civil Military Affairs Branch/PSYOPS Branch

d. (U) The Exercise and Readiness Division is not further subdivided into branches.

2. (U) FUNCTIONS

a. (U) Command and Control

(b)(1)1.4a

(b)(1)1.4a

(3) (U) The collocated Command Center remained in effect from 1 June 1981 through 31 December 1981 and was manned initially by part-time headquarters staff personnel and later by full-time emergency action personnel.

b. (U) Forces

(1) ~~(S)~~ Major changes were made with regard to RDJTF forces on 1 July 1981, when COMRDJTF was assigned operational control (OPCON) of Army (RDARFOR) and Air Force (RDAFFOR) headquarters and forces as well as a Navy (RDNAVFOR) headquarters element and a Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force (RDJUWTF) headquarters. Additional forces were allocated by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) FY 82 (effective 1 Oct 1981) to COMRDJTF for contingency planning.

(2) ~~(S)~~ Certain forces, assigned OPCON to HQ RDJTF and others that are designated for contingency planning, are dual-mission forces. JSCP FY 82 Vol II makes these forces available to other unified commands in the event of a Nato-Warsaw Pact/Asian-Pacific Theater conflict. In coordination with the Services and the Unified Commands, the Joint Chiefs of Staff designate specific forces to satisfy requirements identified by Commander RDJTF, and Service component planning headquarters. Additional forces could be tasked in OPLANs and OPORDs if approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Identified RDJTF forces were so recorded in applicable Joint Strategic Planning System documents. The size of the RDJTF force was derived from a planning requirement for a swift response to a demanding non-NATO contingency, in which there may or may not be, direct Soviet involvement. Should there be direct Soviet involvement, the RDJTF could be reinforced by additional units assigned or earmarked for NATO. On 24 April 1981, the RDJTF command decision was released. This decision reads as follows:

"The Secretary of Defense announced today that over a period of three to five years the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) should evolve into a separate unified command - with its own geographic responsibilities, Service components, forces, intelligence, communications, logistics facilities and other support elements.

During the short time of the RDJTF's existence, considerable progress has been made in improving our strategic posture in Southwest Asia; detailed, joint contingency planning has been undertaken; Service force and support requirements have been identified; joint exercises of rapid deployment forces of all four of our military Services have been conducted - some in combination with the forces of other nations in the region; and significant equipment has been pre-positioned to increase the speed with which we can deploy forces.

But more is needed to increase its power projection capability, including enhanced sealift and airlift, further pre-positioning, improved facilities, and greater sustaining capability. The Administration's recent force structuring initiatives represent significant steps toward speeding our progress.

As our capabilities grow, however, the structure of the RDJTF must grow to keep pace. The first change

the Secretary of Defense will direct in the RDJTF's organization will be the assignment of XVIII Airborne Corps and shortly, other units to strengthen the RDJTF, its Service components and combat units. This will permit better deployability and sustainability of forces in Southeast Asia. Other changes will come later as additional resources become available for the Command.

For the time being, relationships among the present Unified Commands will not change, and the RDJTF headquarters will continue to be located at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida. Nor will its mission change. The RDJTF will continue to have a potential for world-wide deployment, but its major focus will remain on Southwest Asia.

Further details concerning evolution of the RDJTF - such as specifics and timing of changes, other forces assigned, headquarters size, and functional responsibilities - will be announced in the future as political and military development permit." 3

Follow on messages (notes 4 and 5) from the JCS addressed the assignment of forces to operational control of the Commander, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force.

(3) ~~U (S)~~ Consistent with the SECDEF decision to provide forces to the RDJTF, USCINCRD was directed to place an Army component consisting of XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters, to include the 82d Airborne Division and the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and an Air Force component headquarters consisting of Headquarters, Rapid Deployment Air Force Forces (RDAFFOR), which is collocated with Headquarters, 9th Air Force, Shaw AFB, South Carolina under the Operational Control (OPCON) of COMRDJTF by 1 Jun 81. On 20 Aug 81, eleven active duty Tactical Fighter Squadrons were placed OPCON to COMRDJTF. The CNO was directed to place a Naval component headquarters consisting of Headquarters, Rapid Deployment Naval Forces (RDNAVFOR), which is collocated with CINCPACFLT, under the operational control of COMRDJTF by 1 Jun 81. The provision of other combatant forces to COMRDJTF and appropriate revisions to the RDJTF Terms of Reference that clarify specific responsibilities of COMRDJTF and component commanders was to be addressed not later than 1 Jul 81.

(4) ~~U (S)~~ In accordance with JSCP FY 82, the following RDJTF forces were OPCON to, or available for, contingency planning as of 31 December 1981:

FORCES (U)

US ARMY FORCES¹

US AIR FORCES²

OPCON:

Rapid Deployment Army Forces HQ
(XVIII Airborne Corps HQ)

82D Airborne Division

101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)

Rapid Deployment
Air Force Forces HQ

13 Tactical Fighter
Squadrons²

2 Tactical Reconnaissance
Squadrons³

9 Tactical Airlift
Squadrons⁴

AVAILABLE FOR PLANNING:

24th Infantry Division

6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat)

1st Battalion, 75th Infantry (Ranger)

2D Battalion, 75th Infantry (Ranger)

Strategic Projection Force
(SPF)⁵

Notes to Above:

1. ~~U (S)~~ Total Army Combat Forces are 2 1/3 divisions from the above force list.

2. ~~U (S)~~ These RDJTF forces would be augmented with appropriate USAF support units, including E-3A aircraft and air rescue helicopters. Two of the squadrons are Air National Guard A-7s which require mobilization.

3 ~~U (S)~~ Air National Guard units requiring mobilization.

4. ~~U (S)~~ CONUS based MAC units with airdrop capability. A total of 144 C-130 aircraft.

5. ~~U (S)~~ SAC SPF composed of one HQ unit, two B-52H squadrons with additional support from EC-135s, RC-135s, U-2s, SR-71s, and KC-135s as directed by JCS.

Figure II-4

US NAVAL FORCES⁶SUPPORTING FORCES AVAILABLE FOR
PLANNING FOR

1 Surface Action Group	Strategic Refueling ⁸
3 Carrier Battle Groups	Strategic Airlift ^{9/10}
1 Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) ⁷	Strategic Sealift ¹¹
5 Patrol Squadrons P-3	

Notes to Above:

6. ~~(S)~~ U Consists of forward-deployed and CONUS-ready forces assigned to CINCLANT, USCINCEUR, or CINCPAC. RDJTF forces may be drawn from the appropriate Unified or Specified Command, depending upon the location of the contingency.

7. ~~(S)~~ U Made available from 3 MAFs, currently under operational command of CINCLANT and CINCPAC. All three, or elements thereof, possess rapid deployment capability. Amphibious lift is available for 1 MAF assault echelon. MAFs are capable of rapid deployment via sealift and/or airlift.

8. ~~(S)~~ U Strategic refueling resources, for the execution of a specific OPLAN, will be allocated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as required, at the time execution planning is directed.

9. ~~(S)~~ U Strategic movement resources, for the execution of a specific OPLAN, will be allocated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as required, at the time execution planning is directed.

10. ~~(S)~~ U Planning for any single non-NATO contingency may assume use of up to 90 percent of mobility assets that are available at the assumed level of mobilization.

11. U ~~(S)~~ Sealift forces available for planning include:

U a. ~~(S)~~ Nonmobilization--Military Sealift Command (MSC)-controlled fleet, US-flag ships in the Sealift Readiness Program (SRP), and the Ready Reserve Force (RRF).

U b. ~~(S)~~ Partial Mobilization--MSC-controlled fleet, US-flag ships in the SRP, and the National Defense Reserve Fleet, including RRF ships.

Figure II-5

U (5) ~~(S)~~ The force list above modified the specific type of Army units available and noted that shortfalls or reduced equipment/personnel levels would occur in support forces if more than 2 1/3 Army Divisions were simultaneously employed. It also provided more specific guidance on the number and type of Air Force squadrons. No changes occurred in the list of Naval Forces available.

c. (U) Readiness

(1) (U) In accordance with the FY81 JCSP and the Terms of Reference (TOR), readiness data for all Service forces assigned for planning purposes by the RDJTF, were provided to HQ RDJTF, through the established chain of command, as required by JCS Pub 6, Vol II, Part 2, Chap 1 (UNITREP). US Army and US Air Force RDJTF units provided their UNITREP status to US Readiness Command, and in turn, USREDCOM provided the information to HQ RDJTF. Identification and status of OPCON units, from 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981, are shown in figure II-6.

ASSIGNMENT STATUS

		STATUS AS OF 1 Jan 81	STATUS AS OF 31 Dec 81
<u>Army</u>			
24th	Infantry Division (Mech)	C3	C2*
82d	Airborne Division	C2*	C2**
101st	Air Assault Division	C4*	C3**
6th	Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat)	not assigned	C3*
194th	Armored Brigade	C2*	Not Assigned
<u>Air Force</u>			
563	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-4G) 37 TFW	C2*	C1**
390	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-111A) 366 TFW	C2*	C2**
522	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-111D) 27 TFW	C1*	C1**
353	TAC Fighter Squadron (A-10) 354 TFW	C1*	C1**
355	TAC Fighter Squadron (A-10) 354 TFW	C1*	C1**
68	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-4E) 347 TFW	C1*	C1**
70	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-4E) 347 TFW	C1*	C2**
339	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-4E) 347 TFW	C1*	C2**
27	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-15) 1 TFW	C1*	C1**
71	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-15) 1 TFW	C1*	C1**
94	TAC Fighter Squadron (F-15) 1 TFW	C1*	C3**
166	TAC Fighter Squadron (A-7) 121 TFW	C1*	C1**
188	TAC Fighter Squadron (A-7) 150 TFG	C1*	C1**
106	TAC Reconnaissance Squadron (RF-4C) 117 TRW	C1*	C1**
179	TAC Reconnaissance Squadron (RF-4C) 148 TRG	C1*	C1**

16	Spec Operations Squadron (AC-130) 1 SOW	C2	C3*
552	Abn Warning Control Wing (E-3A)	C1	C2*
7	Abn Battlefield Command & Control Center (EC-130)	C2*	C1*
193	TAC Electronic Combat Group (EC-130)	C4*	C4**
	* Assigned for Planning		
	** OPCON		
	+ Air National Guard Units		

Figure II-6

(2) The readiness of Army units was degraded primarily by a shortage of senior NCO's. Air Force forces were experiencing a degradation of readiness due to shortages of War Reserve Spare Kits (WRSK).

U (3) ~~(c)~~ The Naval forces available for RDJTF planning consisted of forward-deployed and CONUS-ready Naval forces assigned to CINCLANT, USCINCEUR or CINCPAC. The RDJTF Naval force could be drawn from appropriate Unified or Specified Commands, depending on contingency location. Since the RDJTF's planning throughout the year was focused on SWA, the RDJTF concentrated on monitoring, through JCS, the location and status of Naval forces forward-deployed in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Gulf. During the majority of the year, two Carrier Battle Groups were forward-deployed in the Indian Ocean. These were in addition to the Naval forces attached to COMIDEASTFOR which were forward-deployed in the Arabian Gulf. The major factor degrading Navy readiness was a shortage of personnel.

U (4) ~~(S)~~ RDJTF Marine forces were available from elements of the three Marine Amphibious Forces (MAF) under the operational command of CINCLANT and CINCPAC. The three Marine Divisions remained C-2 throughout the year. The Marine Corps' major readiness deficiency was shortage of personnel. Further, during this period a Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) was periodically forward-deployed to the Indian Ocean aboard amphibious shipping.

3. (U) EXERCISES.

a. (U) ACCURATE TEST '81-2

(1) (U) Exercise ACCURATE TEST '81-2 was a JCS directed communications exercise conducted in Oman during the period 13-23 February 1982. It was the second exercise conducted by the RDJTF outside the Continental United States and the first in Southwest Asia.

U (2) ~~(S)~~ The purpose of the exercise was to test command and control communications with the National Command Authority (NCA), the supported Commander in Chief Europe (USCINCEUR) and allied forces similar to that which would be expected in response to a real-world contingency in SWA. The exercise was also designed to test and evaluate communications equipment and systems that would be deployed and employed by the initial elements of the RDJTF Headquarters, its component headquarters and the supporting Naval forces responding to a contingency in Southwest Asia. This was accomplished by deploying small player cells, representing HQ RDJTF and the components, to Thumrait and Masirah, Oman.

(3) (U) The exercise objectives were:

(a) ~~U (S)~~ Establish command, control and intelligence communications during deployment and employment of a small RDJTF HQ.

(b) ~~U (S)~~ Test communications within the country of Oman to ascertain frequency interference, propagation characteristics and other atmospheric phenomena.

(c) ~~U (S)~~ Determine selected logistic requirements for communications equipment.

(d) ~~U (S)~~ Verify capability, compatibility and interoperability of communications equipment.

(e) ~~U (S)~~ Provide the Government of Oman an opportunity to participate in a US Communications Exercise.

(4) (U) A more lengthy discussion of Exercise ACCURATE TEST to include personnel/units, command relationships, training activities and lessons learned can be found in the ACCURATE TEST '81-2 After Action Report.

b. (U) BRIEF REPLY

(1) (U) BRIEF REPLY was an unclassified, RDJTF sponsored, three-phased, limited scale communications training exercise. Participation was by those communications units/commands (less Navy) identified in OPORDs 1001/1003 and which would provide support during an actual contingency. The exercise was conducted in three phases during the period 3-7 August 1981 and involved home station play with representatives from RDJTF, RDARFOR, RDAFFOR, RDNAVFOR and HQ MARFOR. The exercise also included equipment play with various supporting units.

(2) (U) Consistent with the limited funds, the purpose/objectives of the exercise were as follows:

(a) (U) Test and evaluate the C-141B JACC/CP package, in both the airborne and ground mode, for utility as a command post during future HQ RDJTF deployments.

(b) (U) Evaluate portions of the ANNEX K, HQ RDJTF no-notice deployment plan, for validity, responsiveness, and completeness.

(c) (U) Test and evaluate level 6 computers, WWMCCS terminals and associated interface equipment via SHF satellite media.

(d) (U) Test and evaluate interface procedures between COMRDJTF/RDJTF Battle Staff and UHF gateway station at Brandywine, MD.

(e) (U) Exercise UHF satellite interface (WSC-3/CV-3333) procedures between HQ RDJTF and the NAVFOR contingent.

(f) (U) Increase expertise and experience available to communication operators working HF connectivities. Specific areas of emphasis included TRQ-35 applications, 12A9B emissions, and DCS interface procedures.

(g) (U) Provide an opportunity for units and personnel tasked to provide communications support for HQ RDJTF to interface in a hands-on, low-pressure, training environment to solve specific problems.

- ANNEX A, Transition from Peace to War
- ANNEX B, Headquarters Organization
- ANNEX C, Joint Operations Center
- ANNEX D, Headquarters and Staff Liaison
- ANNEX E, Communications - Electronics (C-E)
- ANNEX F, Headquarters Displacement
- ANNEX G, Base Support
- ANNEX H, Headquarters Support
- ANNEX I, Strategic Air Command (SAC) Liaison
- ANNEX J, United States European Command (USEUCOM) Liaison
- ANNEX K, Military Airlift Command (MAC) Liaison
- ANNEX L, United States Pacific Command (PACOM) Liaison

d. (U) Crisis Action Team SOP (RDJTF M525-4).

(U) A decision was made to prepare a Crisis Action Team (CAT) SOP which would provide command policy, procedures, guidance and tasking for the operations of the HQ, RDJTF Crisis Action Team. Additionally, the SOP would provide the information concerning the Crisis Action System (CAS) needed by staff elements to operate in emergency or time sensitive situations. Publication of this SOP is scheduled for January 1982. The general subject areas included in the SOP are:

- (1) (U) The Crisis Action System.
- (2) (U) Notification procedures.
- (3) (U) Procedures, Organization and Responsibilities.
- (4) (U) Duties.
- (5) (U) Briefing requirements.
- (6) (U) CAT composition.
- (7) (U) Staff responsibilities.

e. (U) Common Air Tasking Procedures.

(U) Common Air Tasking procedures were revised during the year to meet the needs of a true four service joint task force. As developed, Common Air Tasking procedures require the Commander, Rapid Deployment Air Force Forces (COMRDAFFOR), to coordinate all Common Air Tasking requirements for the RDJTF. Due to the changes in the Common Air Tasking procedures, the daily Common Air Tasking cycle time has been decreased by approximately 50 percent, while allowing for a more realistic handling of excess common air sorties. The Common Air Tasking procedures will be examined in upcoming exercises Gallant Knight 82 and Gallant Eagle 82 early in 1982. This will allow for component and supporting commands to use the new Common Air Tasking procedures before providing written comments. Finalized Common Air Tasking procedures will then be incorporated into the Operations SOP.

f. (U) Forward Headquarters Element (FHE).

U ~~(S)~~ Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum (JCSM) 201-81, 18 May 1981 surfaced the requirement for a HQ RDJTF element in the SWA region. A COMRDJTF proposal outlining the missions, functions, and manning for an FHE (originally called Forward Operating Element) was submitted to JCS as an attachment to the USCINCREC letter, 10 July 1981, Five Year Joint Manpower Programs for Headquarters USREDCOM and Headquarters Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. JCSM-661-81 (HQ RDJTF Terms of Reference), 23 September 1981, specifically tasked HQ RDJTF to "...be prepared to establish a forward based element of the headquarters ashore in the (SWA) region." COMRDJTF message, 012315Z October 1981, RDJTF Forward Operating Element (FOE), assessed location options and requested JCS assistance in obtaining a site for the FHE.

g. (U) Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP).

(U) The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) MARK IV weather satellite terminal arrived at MacDill AFB, FL on 13 May 1981 to provide tactical weather satellite support in garrison, and to deployed forces. During July 1981, the MARK IV equipment was load-tested as a first step toward flight certification, and painted with desert camouflage colors. The MARK IV terminal was operationally used during RDJTF COMMEX BRIEF REPLY, 3-7 August 1981. Five days after returning from its first tactical deployment in support of JRX BOLD EAGLE '82, the MARK IV system was again deployed on its first OCONUS exercise to support RDJTF Exercise BRIGHT STAR 82. During the six week employment at Cairo West, Egypt, the MARK IV performed well above expectations and was one of the most important sources of meteorological data available to the deployed Weather Support Element.

FOOTNOTES

1. Document, RDJTF Command History, calendar year 1980, P.V-19.
2. Reassigned from RDJ2 to RDJ3 effective 19 May 1981.
3. The RDJTF Command Decision, 24 April 1981.
4. JCS (msg) 181300Z May 81. Subj: Near-Term Provision of Forces for RDJTF (U).
5. JCS (msg) 192033Z May 81, No Subject Provided.

D. (U) LOGISTICS

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The Director of Logistics (J4)/position is an Army O-7 slot. However, there is an Army Colonel presently assigned, with an Marine Colonel as Deputy. The directorate is organized into five divisions as shown in Figure II-7.

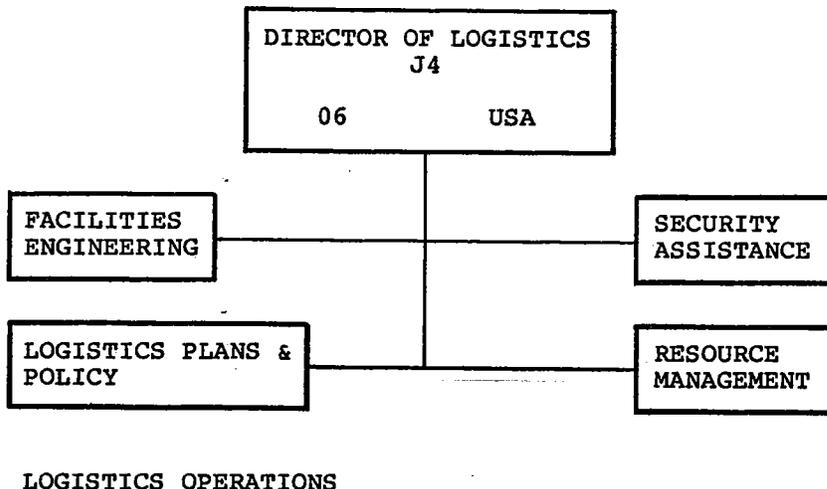


Figure II-7

b. (U) The directorate is composed of 17 officers and 4 enlisted personnel representing all four military services. Service representation is:

USA	-	8 officers	2 enlisted
USAF	-	5 officers	2 enlisted
USN	-	3 officers	0 enlisted
USMC	-	1 officer	0 enlisted

2. (U) Functions

a. (U) Provide logistical planning in support of COMRDJTF to include logistics estimates, annexes, and appendices in plans, exercises, training, and actual contingencies.

b. (U) Liaison with OSD, OJCS, WLO, the four Military Services, Component and Unified Command Headquarters in logistics planning, exercising, and operations. This includes staff support to COMRDJTF in logistical resource allocations, prioritization, and management-by-exception, using Joint Board procedures in promulgating this directive authority in logistics.

c. (U) Promulgate COMRDJTF policies, procedures, priorities in logistical matters through reporting requirements and data collection/flow.

d. (U) Coordinate maximum preplanned support for and within RDJTF, from deployment thru employment and redeployment.

e. (U) Coordinate and plan maximum exploration of all possible Host Nation Support (HNS) in support of RDJTF.

3. (U) Exercises

a. ^(U)~~(S)~~ During 1981, J4 participated in an OCONUS exercise involving Egypt, Oman, Sudan, and Somalia; and a CPX (GALLANT KNIGHT '82). The exercise schedule has been fully addressed in the J3 section of this history.

b. (U) Desert Camouflage Fatigue Uniform experience, gained during RDJTF exercise BRIGHT STAR '81 in Egypt and ACCURATE TEST '81 in Oman, clearly reaffirmed that the current Woodland Design Camouflage Uniform, as well as the standard green fatigue, was totally unsatisfactory for the desert regions of SWA. In June of 1981, the COMRDJTF requested the desert uniforms be authorized for the HQ RDJTF. JSOSE and JCSE also submitted requisitions. RDJTF requested 3600 sets of fatigues and 900 night uniforms. Approximately 203,000 Desert Camouflage Fatigue Uniforms were delivered to RDJTF units between May and Sep of 1981. Desert uniforms were issued and worn during exercise BRIGHT STAR '82.

4. (U) Significant Activities

a. (U) Southwest Asia (SWA) Military Construction Program (MILCON). HQ RDJTF and component staffs were actively engaged in planning and design review for on-going and proposed MILCON in SWA. Particular emphasis was placed on developing concepts of operation for Ras Banas, Egypt to be translated into plans and specifications for construction contract award in CY 82-83. HQ RDJTF representatives appeared as primary and backup witnesses at Congressional subcommittee hearings on the FY 83 MILCON Program for SWA. MILCON projects funded in FY 81-82 are under contract in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Diego Garcia for support of the RDJTF.

b. (U) Civil Engineering Support Plan (CESP) for RDJTF OPLAN 1003. A draft joint CESP for OPLAN 1003 was developed in accordance with the Joint Operational Planning System (JOPS) Format. This was the first time a CESP was attempted in the JOPS format and the effort was coordinated by the 416th Engineer Command, USAF acting as the Executive CESP agent for COMRDJTF. The 416th Engineer Command coordinated all inputs from RDJTF components and promulgated a final draft for review in April 1982. Submission of the OPLAN 1003 CESP to JCS for review is scheduled for July 1982.

c. (U) Map overlays for water sources in Southeast Asia. Mylar map overlays (1:250,000) were produced and distributed to RDJTFF components by USA Terrain Analysis Center, Engineering Topographic Laboratory. The map overlays were produced, in accordance with priorities set by HQ RDJTF, to conform to OPLAN requirements. Overlays indicate existing water supply systems, surface and subsurface water sources.

^(U)~~(S)~~ d. Host Nation Contingency Support (HNCS). HNCS potentially is a major deployment/sustainability multiplier that can greatly reduce strategic airlift and force closure time. The Southwest Asia Host Nation Support Working Group (SWAG), chaired by OSD, Manpower, Reserve Affairs & Logistics (MRA&L), was established in February 1981. Committee membership consisted of representatives from; Department of State, DOD/ISA, JCS, Services and DIA. RDJTF/USREDCOM provided HNCS requirements data to the SWAG from Mar-Jun 81. RDJ4 briefed the SWAG in Jul 81 and emphasized the urgency of getting country-to-country HNCS dialogue started soonest; to determine

capabilities and obtain a degree of assurance on HNCS requirements. Department of State formally accepted the SWAG HNCS package on 24 Nov 81. SECSTATE message 180203Z Dec 81 provided initial guidance to selected SWA embassies stressing the need for HNCS, proposing courses of action and requesting feedback from the embassies.

e. (U) Expanded Near Term Prepositioning Ships (ENTPS). During the August-November 81 timeframe, 6 additional ships (2 LASH barge, 3 POL tankers and 1 break bulk) were prepositioned at Diego Garcia. The ENTPS cargo increased the 7th MAB support to 30 days of supply and increased Army/Air Force munitions to 30 days of supply. Additional Army/Air Force rations, medical and POL were also prepositioned.

f. (U) Near Term Prepositioning Force (NTPF). The initial, RDJTF chaired, SWA Region Prepositioning Ships Conference was hosted by OJCS/J-4 in Washington during December 1981. The single most significant aspect involved direct involvement of the using units and components, reorienting the previous "top down" impetus of the program. NTPF was the name the conference concluded would be most appropriate to the present and future NTPS/ENTPS force. RDJTF explained their requirement to develop a SWA region infrastructure to support US deterrence strategy, RDJTF regional presence, an RDJTF SWA region training and exercise program, and a wartime contingency surge capability.

g. (U) Logistics Committee (Formerly Supply Committee). The RDJTF Supply Committee was renamed the Logistics Committee and held three (3) meetings in 1981.

- 1st Meeting, 4-5 Feb hosted by DLA.
- 2nd Meeting, 30 June - 1 Jul hosted by XVIII Abn Corps.
- 3rd Meeting, 27-28 Oct hosted by RDAFFOR.

It continues to serve as the most appropriate forum for dialog concerning problems and solutions to logistical support of the RDJTF. Two subcommittees were formed: the Joint Central Graves Registration Office Subcommittee and the Joint Acquisition Coordinating Board (JACB). The Subcommittees serve as focus points for respective areas of interest. The Logistics Committee continues to meet quarterly.

h. (U) Petroleum Support Requirements. OPLAN 1003-81 petroleum requirements (in JOA) were further refined and analyzed. Numerous initiatives were undertaken to enhance and assess overall supportability. The overall concept for POL support of the RDJTF was refined and detailed planning by components initiated.

i. (U) Water. The concept of operations for water support of the RDJTF in the SWA region was refined and tested during Exercise BRIGHT STAR '82. The 600 GPH Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU), the trailer mounted Mobile Water Chiller, and Erdlators were used successfully. MERADCOM developed technical data packages for the procurement of 11 new items for use in the total RDF Water Supply System which was type classified in 3QFY81.

- (1) Bag Box Filling Machine.
- (2) Fwd Area Water Point Supply System (FAWPSS).
- (3) Well Completion Kit.
- (4) Tactical Water Distribution Sets (TWDS).
- (5) Storage/Distribution System, Portable Water.
 - (a) 20,000 gal (Hospital).
 - (b) 40,000 gal (Brigade).
 - (c) 300,000 gal (Division).
 - (d) 800,000 gal.
 - (e) 1 million gal.

(6) Tank Assembly, Fabric Collapsible, Semi-Trailer Mounted.

(7) Water Purification Unit, Reverse Osmosis, Skid Mounted, 150,000 gal/day.

(U)
j. (C) Strategic Airlift Enhancement. The C-141B stretch program will be completed in mid-1982; the C-5 wing modification program is underway; and the KC-10 has been used in OCONUS exercises. Current RDJTF planning efforts to solidify the justification for the acquisition of the C-17 (C-X) are underway. Each of these programs are vital to the successful deployment of forces in support of the RDJTF and continued success has been seen.

(U)
k. (C) Intra-theater Airlift. Efforts were made during exercises BRIGHT STAR '82 and GALLANT KNIGHT '82 to quantify and validate Intra-Theater Airlift requirements for the purpose of justifying additional intra-theater airlift assets. A major intra-theater movement study has been accomplished and this has identified problem areas and provided data for refining additional planning efforts.

(U)
l. (S) Intra-theater Sealift. Military Sealift Command has undertaken the responsibility to provide a single point of focus for identifying intra-theater sealift movement assets. Each component has been made aware of the need to identify its movement requirements. Increased emphasis has been placed on the need to solidify capabilities and tie them to requirements; the net goal being to positively plan an intra-theater movement program.

(U)
m. (S) Joint Movement Center (JMC). The RDJTF undertook the sponsorship of the JMC during exercise GALLANT KNIGHT '82 at which time an initial effort was made to implement a revised JMC concept of operations and test new procedures. While not completely successful, the philosophy of common user channel movement of personnel and cargo was an improvement over the previously used asset allocation concept. Exercise GALLANT EAGLE '82 provided a vehicle for the refinement of the JMC procedures, forms and priority movement list. The JMC is on solid ground and will continue to be modified to meet RDJTF intra-theater movement needs.

(U)
n. (U) Security Assistance. The designated Chief of the Security Assistance Division is an AF 05 who arrived 2 November 1981. His immediate tasks were two-fold. First develop an information base for J4 and COMRDJTF, and secondly, develop contacts for the transition actions necessary for the RDJTF to assume responsibilities for Security Assistance in SWA concurrent with Unified Command status, 1 Jan 83. The SA Division, which will eventually number 22 officers and four NCOs, will provide the Security Assistance role for 13 SWA countries; Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Pakistan, Yemen, Oman, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Djibouti.

E. (U) PLANS

1. (U) Organization

U a. (S) During calendar year (CY) 1981, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) Plans Directorate (RDJ5) continued its staff responsibilities headed by a Navy Captain. As a result of increased tasking and responsibilities, a reorganization of the RDJTF headquarters was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) to include a revised Terms of Reference (TOR) establishing the RDJTF as a separate Joint Task Force (JTF) on 1 October 1981, and reporting directly to the National Command Authority (NCA), through JCS. The RDJTF was made responsible for all planning responsibilities within the defined Southwest Asia (SWA) region of 18 countries. To provide manpower for the increased responsibilities, the Joint Manpower Program was changed from 261 to 569. The reorganization within RDJ5 resulted in an increase from 17 to 44 billets for separate JTF status.

b. (U) The reorganization of RDJ5 for separate JTF status was accomplished as follows (See Figure II-8)

- (1) (U) Plans, Policy and Program Directorate (2-OFF)
- Administrative Office (6-ENL)
- (2) (U) Plans Division (1-OFF)
- Contingency Plans Branch (6-OFF)
- Long Range Plans Branch (6-OFF)
- Time Phase Force Deployment
Data Development Branch (2-OFF/1-ENL))
- (3) (U) Political/Military Division (4-OFF/1-ENL)
- (4) (U) Planning, Programming, and Budgeting
Division (3-OFF)
- (5) (U) Special Plans Division (5-OFF/1-ENL)
- (6) (U) Policy Division (5-Off/1-ENL)

c. (U) Although the reorganization above reflects the approved 44 billets for separate JTF status, due to lead time for filling the requirements, only 50% of the billets were filled at the end of calendar year 81.

2. (U) Functions

a. (U) The Plans, Policy and Program Directorate is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of operations orders (OPORDS), operations plans (OPLANs), and concept plans (CONPLANS). It prepares, reviews, and coordinates the Time Phase Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) to support COMRDJTF plans; advises the COMRDJTF on matters relating to command policy, missions, and functions related to the joint deployment, employment, and redeployment of forces; provides the staff focal point for review, analysis, and recommendations for deployment and/or tasking documents pertaining to policy, command relationships, and planning; and prepares the command input for the planning, programming, and budgeting system. It has the primary staff responsibility for implementation of civil military cooperation functions within the Command and advises COMRDJTF, JCS, and other unified/specified commands on matters relating to RDJTF policy, mission, function, requirements, and doctrinal development of techniques for joint deployment and employment of forces.

(1) (U) Administrative Office. Provides administrative support to the Directorate to include filing, correspondence preparation, graphic support, and personnel administration.

(2) (U) Plans Division. Responsible for preparing, coordinating and maintaining OPORDs, OPLANs and CONPLANS. Develops and reviews the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) in accordance with the Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS). Monitors the joint exercise program to insure exercises are consistent with OPORDs/OPLANs. Establishes the requirements for joint deployment and redeployment of forces. Reviews component supporting plans for employment and provided liaison to component headquarters when committed. Provides headquarters direction for Joint Deployment Agency TPFDD Refinement Conferences.

(3) (U) Political/Military Division. Responsible for political/military assessment and conduct of SWA studies to support planning. Monitors and analyzes events and other factors to identify trends which affect current plans and requirements for initiatives. Advises the COMRDJTF on problems relating to political developments in SWA. Serves as the interface with other US agencies in the region. Reviews military assistance programs for specific nations, and provides alternate planners for OPLANs and crisis action situations. Prepares all actions related to congressional liaison and testimony before Congress. Provides interface with JCS for political/military matters and develops civil affairs policy. Develops and supervises civil/military cooperation programs.

(4) (U) Policy Division. Responsible for matters relating to command policy, missions, functions, responsibilities, requirements, and assessment of National Security Council/Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) actions pertaining to SWA. Provides liaison to service components when deployed. Provides the COMRDJTF with trip preparation, policy review, and all other matters relating to J5 functions.

(5) (U) Planning, Programming, and Budgeting Division. Prepares the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) inputs for the Command. Reviews proposed PPBS plans of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and JCS. Coordinates with Service/Components on all matters relating to PPBS which affect Service forces allocated to the Command.

(6) (U) Special Plans Division. Conducts sensitive planning as required by OPORDs/OPLANs/CONPLANS.

3. (U) SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

a. (U) Deployment planning in support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS).

U (1) ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1001-81 - RDJTF Southwest Asia Contingency Operations.

(a) (U) COMRDJTF OPLAN 1001-81, with TPFDD, dated 15 February 1981, was submitted to the JCS on 13 February 1981. After review by the Services, Agencies, and Joint Staff, the JCS determined that OPLAN 1001-81 should be returned to COMRDJTF. JCS message 171612Z Jun 81 returned the OPLAN, stating supporting plans and related data developed for OPLAN 1001-81, may be employed in support of other plans in such a manner as COMRDJTF may deem appropriate.

U (b) ~~(S)~~ Work on OPLAN 1001-81 essentially terminated upon receipt of the JCS message. The OPLAN, however, remained available "on the shelf" throughout 1981 as the only completed plan available for introducing US forces into SWA. The importance of having an available plan was manifested during October of 1981 when the assassination of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat created an instant

crisis in the RDJTF area of interest. COMRDJTF OPLAN 1001-81 was promptly revived and served as the basis for crisis planning in that area.

~~(S)~~ (U) COMRDJTF OPLAN 1001-81 remains "on the shelf" as the vanguard of a series of COMRDJTF plans currently under development. It has served as the cornerstone for all RDJTF PLANS.

U (2) ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1002-81 - RDJTF Southwest Asia Intra-regional Contingency Operations. Further planning efforts to draft a concept of operation and planning guidance for OPLAN 1002 was held in abeyance throughout 1981, as primary emphasis was placed on OPLAN 1003 and the 13 February 1981 JCS guidance which directed the construction of OPLAN 1004 as a variant to OPLAN 1003.

U (3) ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1003-81 - Countering a Soviet Invasion of Iran.

(a) (U) As a result of the JCS decision of 12 December 1980, RDJTF continued planning with three deferred planning considerations. The decision also directed three excursions to be completed by 23 January 1981 with advice on the feasibility and adequacy of each. RDJTF provided the results on the worst case of the excursions on 23 January 1981, and recommended that OPLAN 1003 continue to be developed as a priority plan. JCS approved the recommendation on 13 February 1981. A draft OPLAN and TPFDD were forwarded to JCS and appropriate commands/agencies on 6 April 1981, for formal approval of the concept for further planning.

(b) (U) Formal review of the draft OPLAN was not completed in sufficient time to provide formal approval of the concept for adequacy. In order to proceed with the PHASE I TPFDD Refinement Conference 8-15 June 1981, JCS did provide informal approval. While scheduled as a conference to update/validate force and non-unit data, incorporate actual movement data and identify/verify shortfalls, the conference also addressed a number of significant issues generated by the attendees in order to produce an executable OPLAN. Twenty-two significant issues were resolved at the conference and fourteen were identified requiring subsequent solution. The TPFDD was forwarded to the Transportation Operating Agencies (TOAs) for respective analyses.

(c) (U) On 28 September 1981, JCS forwarded formal approval to continue OPLAN 1003 planning and provided substantive and non-substantive comments. These comments were provided to the staff for consideration. Each comment was addressed by the appropriate staff agency during October 1981 and either incorporated into the plan or rebutted.

U (d) ~~(S)~~ The Phase II TPFDD Refinement Conference was conducted during the period 19-23 October 1981. Prior to the conference it became clear that requirements for strategic airlift had far exceeded capability. Therefore, two initiatives were taken at the conference to alleviate the imbalance. They were to use the expanded NTPS ships to pre-position cargo and to use the SL-7 ships which improved SLOC closure significantly. The airlift requirements were reduced by approximately 20%. Additional work was done to improve the force closure time. All felt, at the end of the conference, a workable TPFDD had been produced, without changing the concept. Because of the magnitude of changes, a second Phase II TPFDD Refinement Conference was scheduled for early CY 1982.

U (4) ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1004-81 - Countering a Soviet Invasion of Iran.

U (a) ~~(S)~~ In response to the COMRDJTF OPLAN 1003-81 briefing on 29 December 1980, JCS directed COMRDJTF to; (A) Continue planning efforts with primary focus to complete OPLAN 1003-81 with stipulated basing revisions; (B) Concurrently establish a planning cell and develop an excursion or separate plan, if necessary, which would have as its assumptions more restricted basing prior to a Soviet invasion of Iran; (C) Subsequently, examine the impact of assumptions of restricted basing and; (D) reply by message to JCS by 23 January 1981 with initial conclusion and recommendations with respect to the excursion efforts.

U (b) ~~(S)~~ COMRDJTF responded on 23 January 1981 and outlined to the JCS the fundamental conclusion that there were significant factors which, collectively, seriously degraded the ability of the RDJTF to accomplish the mission. On 13 February 1981, the JCS directed COMRDJTF to complete OPLAN 1003-81, and upon completion, to develop a new plan with restricted basing. On 5 June 1981, COMRDJTF briefed the JCS Operational Deputies (OPDEPs) and the Service Chiefs on the proposed concept of operation for OPLAN 1004-81. At the briefing, COMRDJTF recommended to the JCS a mission change and a revision to the military objectives. Subsequent to the JCS briefing, COMRDJTF's planning guidance for concept development was transmitted to the components and in-support commands on July 1981. On 9 July 1981, JCS responded to COMRDJTF's request for a mission revision, made during the concept briefing, and issued a revised mission concept. This mission revision was transmitted to the components/in-support of forces in a 13 July 81 message, announcing an RDJTF OPLAN planning conference for 4-7 August 1981. On 11 August 1981, JCS requested a revised concept of operation brief on 28 August 1981. Based upon the results of the planning conference, the attending commands were requested on 13 August 1981 to provide COMRDJTF with a risk assessment as to the feasibility and adequacy of the proposed concept. Using the component and in-support of force commands input and guidance from COMRDJTF, a revised concept was developed and briefed to the JCS OPDEPs and Chiefs, on 28 August 1981. On 21 October 1981, COMRDJTF published a draft OPLAN 1004-81 for substantive and non-substantive comment by the components and in-support of force commands.

b. (U) Deployment planning in support of Unified Commands and of Joint/Combined exercises.

(1) (U) In addition to responding to JCS tasking, various OPLANS and CONPLANS were reviewed in order to determine RDJTF tasking, requirements and responsibilities.

(2) (U) COMRDJTF's participation in exercises was supported by RDJ5 in the areas of scenario development, deployment planning, and battle staff participation.

U c. ~~(C)~~ The TOR for the RDJTF, SM-661-81, dated 23 Sep 81, established the RDJTF as a separate JTF on 1 October 1981. The new mission, command relationships, tasks, and responsibilities of the RDJTF necessitated a change to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) and COMRDJTF Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with CINCPAC and USCINCEUR. COMRDJTF message 312245Z Oct 81, Subject: Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan FY 82 (JSCP FY 82) provided COMRDJTF's recommended changes and comments to JSCP FY 82. Based on the extensive changes listed in the message and the attendant impact on command relationships and force deployment, COMRDJTF recommended that an out-of-cycle change to JSCP FY 82 be approved.

d. (U) From 1 January 1981 through 1 October 1981, RDJTF Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) activities were

conducted through US Readiness Command. RDJTF provided inputs to US Readiness Command for the Joint Strategic Planning Document, the Defense Guidance, and USCINCRD presentation to the Defense Resources Board (DRB). After 1 October 1981, RDJTF initiated PPBS activities by briefing each of the Service Program Review Boards on Service programs of concern to the RDJTF.

U e. ~~(c)~~ MOUs between CINCPAC and COMRDJTF, and USCINCEUR and COMRDJTF, to establish and delineate procedures and responsibilities of the commanders, were drafted and forwarded to CINCPAC and USCINCEUR. COMRDJTF message 212110Z Sep 81 transmitted the MOU between CINCPAC and COMRDJTF to CINCPAC for consideration. CINCPAC message 180255Z Dec 81 forwarded CINCPAC's revised draft of the MOU for COMRDJTF consideration. COMRDJTF message 061515Z Oct 81 transmitted the MOU between USCINCEUR and COMRDJTF to USCINCEUR for consideration. USCINCEUR message 102330Z Nov 81 transmitted USCINCEUR's comments on the draft MOU for COMRDJTF's consideration. Drafting of both final MOU's is in progress.

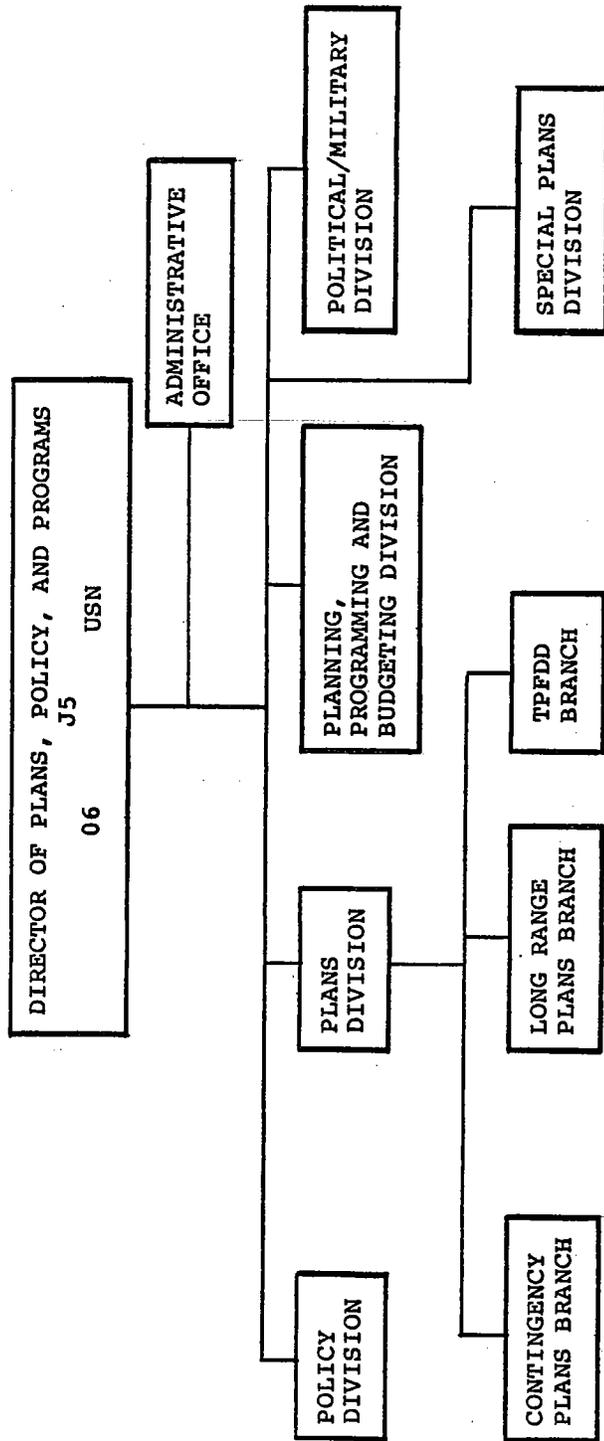


Figure II-8

F. (U) COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS AND DATA AUTOMATION

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The J6 directorate has overall staff responsibility for the development of communications-electronics and automated data processing (ADP) policies, plans, budgets, and programs for the RDJTF. The directorate ensures C3 support for the Command; supervises the development, acquisition, and operation of Communications/ADP facilities and equipment; the RDJTF focal point for Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) matters; and is responsible for coordination with JCS, DCA, and NCA for technical matters during peace time and for supervision and implementation of those agencies' management policies during contingencies. Internally, the directorate is organized into three divisions as shown below.

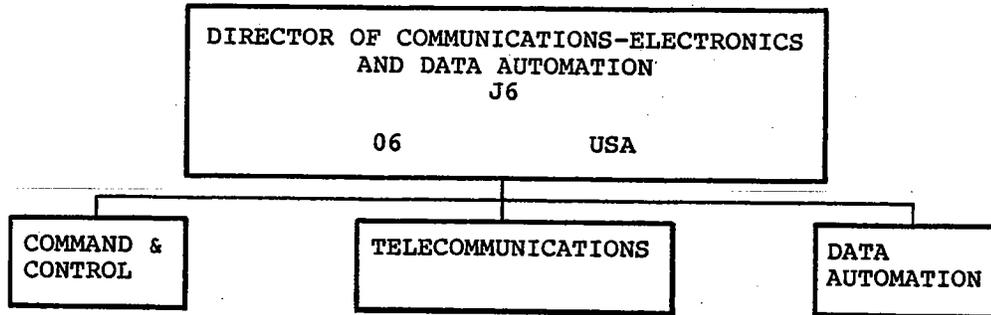


Figure II-9

b. (U) Staffing

(U) The original Joint Manpower Program of 8 officers and 7 enlisted which was inadequate to conduct the extensive communications planning for the RDJTF HQs, four component force HQs and the JUWTF HQs was increased to 46 officers and 86 enlisted. This increase reflected the RDJ6 requirements to satisfactorily conduct the extensive overall communications planning efforts which covers the entire spectrum of communications systems, i.e. wideband terrestrial systems, HF radio, automatic telephone switching, UHF and SHF satellites, and high speed data systems.

2. (U) Functions

a. (U) Command and Control Division (RDJ6-C).

(U) The Command and Control Division is responsible for the development of communications policies, OPORD/OPLAN annexes, and systems concept plans and programs for the integration, operation, and enhancement of Theater Command and Control systems, networks, and facilities. The division reviews component OPORDs/OPLANS for theater deployment/employment sufficiency and applicability; initiates corrective measures for maintenance of minimum essential telecommunications systems; and exercises system-level configuration interoperability of tactical and strategic Command and Control Systems. The division also identifies theater unique requirements for integration into the worldwide C3 architecture; reviews and coordinates C2 program studies and analysis of HQ and Service components; and identifies, analyzes, and presents Command and Control Systems issues to the CINC with recommended solution/approach and theater position. The Command and Control Division is the OPR for development of CINC's position regarding WWMCCS, Joint Tactical, and other C2 Plans, and is the OPR for COMSEC, COMSEC surveillance and TEMPEST matters for the Command. The Command and Control Division is divided into four branches. These are Operations Branch, Plans Branch, COMSEC Management Branch and Exercise Branch.

b. (U) Telecommunications Division (RDJ6-T)

(U) The Telecommunications Division is responsible for the command radio frequency spectrum and formulation of command telecommunications systems policies and procedures for the RDJTf area of responsibility; manages the radio frequency spectrum within the theater; formulates theater policies and procedures based on JCS directives and guidelines; and reviews component OPORDs/OPLANS for compliance and sufficiency of frequency management policies. The division coordinates frequency support actions with theater host nation(s) for Joint Frequency Panel J/F-12 Applications of new communications-electronics emitters or receivers planned for introduction in the theater. As executive agent for Radio Transmission Control, the division coordinates requirements for establishment of a Theater Long-Lines Agency, a Theater Communications-Electronics Board, and a Theater Radio Frequency Users Board. The Telecommunication Division also provides policy guidance and direction regarding telecommunications requirements definition, planning, programming, and funding; coordinates HQ Command, Control, and Communications participation in the PPBS; and is responsible for monitoring Military Deputy (MILDEP)/Agency POM's and budget estimates, and CINC C2 Initiative Funds. Due to limited manning, the Telecommunications Division was unable to operate specialized branches.

c. (U) Data Automation Division (RDJ6-D)

(U) The Office of Data Automation was reorganized as the Data Automation Division of this Directorate (RDJ6) on 1 July 1981. The Data Automation Division directs, monitors, and controls the ADP Program. The division formulates and directs implementation of policies, concepts, and procedures to insure effective and efficient use of command ADP resources (software, hardware, equipment, supplies, facilities, and personnel); directs the establishment, and manages the development and implementation of approved ADP programs and projects; directs the design, development, installation, testing, evaluation, operation, and maintenance of ADP systems; and develops, reviews, and justifies command ADP budget estimates. The Data Automation Division advises the CINC and staff elements to insure effective planning, implementation, and operation of ADP systems. The Data Automation Division consists of two branches. These are the ADP Operations/Security Branch and the ADP Software Support Branch.

3. (U) Exercises

a. (U) ACCURATE TEST '81-2

(1) (U) Exercise ACCURATE TEST '81-2, the second exercise conducted by the HQ RDJTf outside the continental United States (OCONUS), was designed to test and evaluate communications equipment and systems, which would be deployed and employed by the initial elements of the HQ RDJTf, its component headquarters, and supporting Naval forces responding to a contingency in the Southwest Asia (SWA) region.

(2) (U) Significant findings which resulted from the exercise included:

(a) (U) Extended distances, hostile terrain features, and logistical considerations inherent in SWA operations will necessitate heavy reliance on satellite systems. However, limited Ground Mobile Forces (GMF) terminals, limited DCS interface capabilities, and vulnerability to jamming will require careful implementation of satellite assets to insure reliable support.

(b) ~~(C)~~ (U) High Frequency (HF) radio operations will require increased emphasis in order to serve as a reliable back-up system. Past reliance on the satellite media for tactical support has resulted in a serious loss of experience and expertise in the HF field.

Extended distances and frequency anomalies associated with SWA operations require increased levels of training and equipment upgrades to provide an acceptable degree of back-up support.

(3) (U) The exercise confirmed the viability of providing tailored and timely communications support to HQ RDJTF while deployed within the SWA area. Experience gained from this exercise will significantly enhance future operations which will be expanded to include appropriate service component communications systems.

b. (U) BRIEF REPLY

(1) (U) Exercise BRIEF REPLY was an unclassified, HQ RDJTF sponsored communications training exercise conducted during the period 3-7 August 1982. To minimize airlift expenditures, all exercise play was conducted on an in-garrison basis. The exercise provided an excellent opportunity for realistic training of those component communication elements which could be expected to support the RDJTF during an actual contingency. Specific communications related objectives were designated to facilitate evaluation of the various equipment, systems and procedures used during the operation. The exercise was an excellent training vehicle and significantly increased communications experience and expertise at all levels.

(2) (U) Major communications objectives included:

(a) (U) Training on systems at near maximum capability. While previous exercises had regularly employed Super High Frequency (SHF) satellite systems, the networks were never configured to operate at the level which would be necessary during an actual contingency. Nor had HF radio communications links ever been established over distances approximating those to be encountered in the SWA area. In order to conduct a realistic evaluation of the Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) and component capabilities during BRIEF REPLY, all JCSE SHF terminals were deployed and HF connectivities ranged from 400 to 800 miles.

(b) (U) Evaluation of several new pieces of equipment. The MARK IV weather satellite terminal and laser facsimile capability was deployed and conceptual weather connectivities established. The Mobile Cryptological Support Facility (MCSF) was employed and component terminations established. Testing confirmed that connectivity between a Level 6 and a host H6000 computer could be accomplished via a SHF satellite link.

(3) (U) Automatic Data Processing objectives included the establishment of a tactical satellite link between the Level 6 and a Command, Control Technical Center (CCTC) host computer in Reston Virginia. The objective of connectivity for the Level 6 computer was achieved.

c. (U) BRIGHT STAR '82

(1) (U) Exercise BRIGHT STAR '82, the second OCONUS field training exercise conducted by HQ RDJTF, provided an excellent opportunity to establish and evaluate those communications systems necessary to support a real world action in the SWA region. The exercise was conducted in realistic environment, required installation of systems over extended distances, and was of sufficient duration to evaluate effects of sustained operations upon both equipment and personnel. This exercise also presented the first opportunity for the deployment of the Level 6 remote computer.

(2) (U) The deployment of the Level 6 remote computer was accomplished using a S73 shelter borrowed from the Alabama National

Guard. Self help modifications were made for electrical power, air conditioning and communication lines. A special contract was negotiated with Honeywell to lease spare parts for the computer and provide both a field engineer and an analyst at the exercise site in Egypt. In addition to the two contractor personnel, the three man Data Automation Division team was augmented with one REDCOM ADP officer and one EUCOM enlisted programmer for the exercise. The Level 6 was successfully linked to the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network (WIN) over tactical satellite through the EUCOM computer facility at Vaihingen, Germany. The primary usage of WWMCCS was operation of a teleconference with participants from most Unified and Specified Commands and the National Military Command Center. Additional uses included queries of airfield information files, crisis action weather system and special status files developed for the exercise.

(3) (U) Several problem areas were highlighted which warrant command emphasis prior to any future operation. Major lessons learned include:

(U) (a) ~~(C)~~ Use of point-to-point, as opposed to multi-station, HF networks, are necessary for reliable support in the SWA area. This is due to extended distances between participating forces, geographical dispersion of forces, and the limited output power of HF transmitters currently in component inventories. Netted operations involving multiple stations simply cannot provide the communications quality necessary for command and control functions.

(b) (U) The necessity of further refinement of Automatic Data Processing (ADP) capabilities. Standardization of equipment at fixed station interface points, and ruggedization of the Level 6 computer and ancillary devices will be required to provide effective ADP support. Extension of ADP capability to component headquarters elements remains a priority objective for future exercises.

(c) (U) Overall, communications support of the complex and comprehensive exercise was outstanding.

4. (U) Significant Activities

a. (U) COMRDJTF OPLAN 1003-82

(U) Annex K to COMRDJTF OPLAN 1003-82 refined the concept of OPLAN 1003-81. The annex is a capabilities plan vice requirements document, in that all equipment is presently available as tasked. Equipment which is programmed, but not yet available, is not used in building planned communications networks.

b. (U) COMRDJTF Draft OPLAN 1004-82

(U) COMRDJTF OPLAN 1004-82 (C) Annex K to COMRDJTF Draft OPLAN 1004-82 was begun in Oct 81 and was nearly finished by the end of CY81. Communications networks planned in Annex K also only use existing assets.

c. (U) Communications Planning

(1) (U) The JCS tasked USEUCOM to develop a Southwest Asia Communications Infrastructure plan. A planning conference was held at EUCOM HQ in July, 1981 with representatives from USREDCOM and RDJTF for the purpose of formulating the required concept for a SWA communications infrastructure. USCINCEUR msg 280750Z Aug 81 provided JCS the results of the conference and outlined the specifics for a SWA communications infrastructure which provides intra-and inter-theater communications connectivity for COMRDJTF and component forces.

(2) (U) A conference of the Senior RDJTF Communicators was held in October 1981. During the conference the JCS guidance for communications support of HQ RDJTF and its component headquarters was reviewed and shortfalls indentified. The component Senior Communicators were also briefed on the concept of communications operations for deployments to SWA during contingencies.

d. (U) Command and Control

(1) (U) Word Processors

(a) (U) In February 1981, AFCSC/6906ESS conducted an instrumented environmental site TEMPEST test of installed VYDEC 1200-15T word processors in light of their removal from the Preferred Products List (PPL). Concurrent with testing, COMRDJTF made a decision to convert to the TEMPEST accredited XEROX 860T word processor due to the uncertainty of the TEMPEST test results as well as to be compatible with USREDCOM's acquisition of XEROX word processors.

(b) (U) All VYDEC 122-15T word processors were removed from service at HQ RDJTF by mid July 1981.

(2) (U) COMSEC Monitoring

(a) (U) In June 1981 HQ RDJTF asked the Air Force Cryptologic Support Center (6906ESS) to provide COMSEC monitoring of conventional telephones (subscriber monitoring) for ten (10) days each calendar quarter commencing with July-September 1981 timeframe. Scheduling and service was provided, as requested, and proved to provide a valuable insight into one of the weakest security links of an operational HQ.

(b) (U) Radio telephone and conventional telephone (trunk type) monitoring was conducted for all 1981 exercises involving this HQ, with the bulk of the support coming from USINSCOM/FORSCOM assets. Daily and post exercise analysis reports of COMSEC monitoring findings were provided to subordinate service components, with emphasis on real-time reporting. Results of monitoring findings have been well received by commanders at all echelons as they relate to the sensitive nature of ongoing planning and testing of existing plans.

(3) (U) Intertheater Command and Control Communications COMSEC Package

(a) (U) The Intertheater C3 Package continued to grow in size (copy count and holders) as a result of frequent use in exercises and a better understanding of its purpose by Unified and Specified Commands. Concurrent with the packages growth and an outcome of the February 1981 Intertheater C3 Package Working Group Meeting, held at MacDill AFB, came the idea to expand usage of the Operations Code (AKAC-176) and DRYAD Cipher System to US Embassies, and the advent of a Joint Call Sign Directory. At years end both items, to include a vocabulary revision of AKAC-176 were being worked with the Unified and Specified Commands.

(b) (U) The Intertheater C3 Package now consists of over 500 user level holders with copy counts ranging from 500 to 1500 copies for the short titles contained therein.

e. (U) Telecommunications

(1) (U) The RDJ6 was annotated in DCA Circular 310-130-1 as a telecommunications certification office. This provided the authority to validate telecommunications requirements of the Headquarters, as well as Components, in support of RDJTF operations. This represented a significant step in transition to Unified Command status.

(2) (U) Through coordination with DCA, the RDJTF was included as an active participant in the DCS Five Year Program (FYP) and successfully elevated RDJTF-related projects to some of the top priorities for FYP84 and FYP85.

(3) (U) In August 1981, the Telecommunications Division initiated a DCA procedural change to permit prepositioned Telecommunications Service Request/Orders (TSR/TSO) to support contingency requirements. Despite initial opposition from many activities, the effort progressed until initial procedures were drafted with final procedures anticipated during CY 82.

f. (U) Data Automation

(1) (U) A leased Honeywell Level 6 Model 43 minicomputer was installed in the Headquarters building for acceptance testing on 24 February 1981. The system became an operational remote network processor, into the REDCOM Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) host computer in April 1981.

(2) (U) The Required Operational Capability (ROC) for a deployable ADP system carried over from 1980, was staffed in JCS without agreement among service representatives. On 14 September 1981, a JCS Secretary Memorandum 1 approved in principle, the ROC for a deployable ADP system to support the RDJTF. Additionally, the commercial Honeywell Level 6 should be used to further define and develop the concept of operations and functional requirements in a deployed environment. An updated ROC is to be submitted by July 1982.

(3) (U) CINC Initiative Funds were approved to purchase and modify two S280 shelters to deploy the Level 6 computer. A contract was let in September 1981 for delivery in December 1981. Delivery was later extended to early 1982.

FOOTNOTE

1. Memorandum, JCS, SM0643-81, 14 Sep 82, subject: USREDCOM WWMCCS ADP Required Operational Capability

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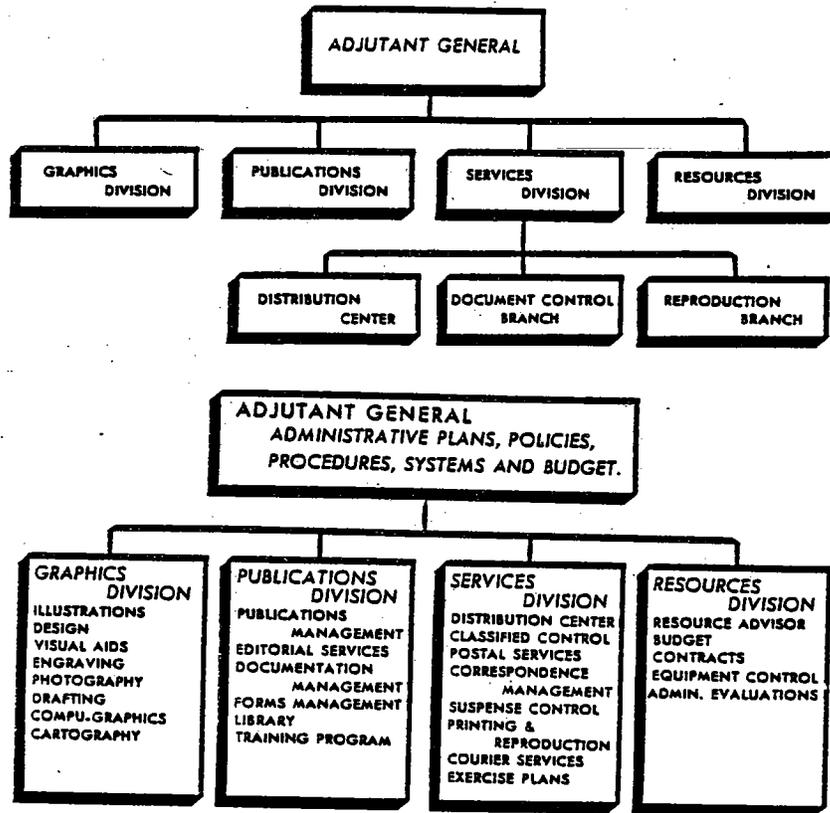
CHAPTER III
GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

A. (U) Adjutant General

1. (U) Organization

(U) The Adjutant General's office was reorganized to improve the administrative support to the Headquarters staff. The reorganization coincided with the increase in manpower authorization from 10 to 32 personnel. The revised organization is depicted below:

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL



2. (U) Functions

(U) The Adjutant General provides administrative service and support to the commander and staff in the areas of correspondence management, message routing, distribution, postal activities, publications management, editorial services, forms and documentation management, printing and reproduction, classified document control, graphics, courier service, and administrative systems development and evaluation.

3. (U) Significant Activities

(U) Of historical significance, the Commander approved the logo/seal for the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. The Command colors were obtained with the cooperation and assistance of the US Army Institute of Heraldry.



B. (U) HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT (RDHC)

1. (U) Organization

(U) The RDJTF Headquarters Joint Manpower Program (JMP) dated 1 March 1980, as authorized by JCS on 23 January 1980, provided a single support element for support of USREDCOM and RDJTF. A new JMP was developed and sent forward for approval during calendar year 1981. The new JMP provided the HQ RDJTF a stand alone capability with a support element (4 officers and 60 enlisted) to provide both garrison and field support, with no augmentation from USREDCOM.

2. (U) Functions

~~U (C)~~ Field support for HQ RDJTF. The current arrangements for providing field support to HQ RDJTF would require, upon notification of deployment, RDJTF components to provide pre-planned individual, unit and equipment augmentation as required to Headquarters Commandant, RDJTF.

3. (U) Exercise

~~U (C)~~ During 1981 RDHC deployed in support of ACCURATE TEST '81-2 and BRIGHT STAR '82.

C. (U) PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. (U) Organization and Functions

a. (U) The RDJTF Public Affairs Office during 1981 was essentially a two person shop with a great deal of responsibility. The PAO, a Navy commander, was totally committed to handling all public affairs matters with the assistance of one Air Force administrative specialist. The PAO in this high visibility organization was responsible for many tasks; principally he:

(1) (U) Served as the RDJTF Command spokesman and handled all dealings with news media representatives.

(2) (U) Advised the Commander and staff on all public affairs matters.

(3) (U) Conducted public affairs liaison with OASD/PA, CINCs, and commanders assigned/designated for assignment to RDJTF.

(4) (U) Established Press Centers and Joint Public Affairs Offices (JPAO's) in conjunction with all RDJTF related exercises and acted as releasing authority for news releases and photos during these operations.

b. (U) Though several efforts were made to enhance the manning of the PA staff during the calendar year, they were not successful and remained at two personnel until December.

c. (U) A major event which impacted on manning and organization was the April 24, 1981 announcement by Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger that the RDJTF would be elevated to unified command status over a period of three to five years¹. With this announcement, it became apparent that the existing organizational structure would have to be greatly expanded to handle the additional public affairs requirements of unified command status. In the final shake out, RDPA was allocated a total of 16 manpower slots under the approved Joint Manning Plan.

d. (U) The 16 slots are broken out as follows.

- (1) (U) The Public Affairs Office, four people:
 - PAO (Navy O-6)
 - Deputy PAO (Air Force O-5)
 - Public Affairs Chief (Marine E-8)
 - Admin Specialist (Air Force E-5)

people:

- (2) (U) The Public Affairs Operations Division, two
 - Division Chief (Marine O-5)
 - Clerk Typist (Army E-5)

- (a) (U) Media Branch, five people:
 - Branch Chief (Army O-5)
 - Audio/Visual Project Officer (Air Force O-3),
 - Photojournalist (Air Force E-6)
 - Media Assistant (Marine E-4)

people:

- (b) (U) Community Relations/Internal Branch, two
 - Branch Chief (Air Force O-4)
 - Internal Relations Officer (Marine O-4)

- (3) (U) Plans and Policy Division, three people:
 - Division Chief (Army O-5)

- Public Affairs Policy Officer (Air Force 0-4)
- Clerk typist (Navy E-5).

e. (U) Although 16 slots were allocated it was not until December 1981 that the first new personnel, public affairs chief and photojournalist, arrived. The remaining 14 slots are expected to be filled by early 1983, with most people scheduled to arrive in mid-1982.

2. (U) Exercises

a. (U) During 1982 RDPA participated in two exercises, ACCURATE TEST '81-2 and BRIGHT STAR '82. Both of these exercises provided solid foundations, in the way of lessons learned for future exercises.

b. (U) ACCURATE TEST '81-2

(B) (1) Section 1.4 (a), (b),(d)

(2) (U) The public affairs representative was assisted by a still photojournalist from AAVS, Norton AFB, CA, who was designated as the "Official Photographer" for the exercise. Only the Official Photographer was permitted to take photographs of the exercise and personal cameras were not permitted at either exercise site. In carrying out his functions, the public affairs representative made frequent contact with the USCINCEUR PA officer, the ICA representative of American Embassy, Muscat, and the PA officer, HQ RDJTF by keeping all informed of public affairs problems, activities and events. Due to the low key PA posture of the exercise, there was never any official US Government acknowledgement of this exercise in Oman before, during or after the fact. However, the news media did carry reports of the exercise which resulted from "leaks" from unknown sources. We feel this is particularly significant with respect to recognizing host country sensitivities.

c. BRIGHT STAR '82

(1) (U) BRIGHT STAR '82, without a doubt, was the most significant exercise the RDJTF has held to date. Essentially unclassified, this exercise received much international media interest and provided excellent opportunities for the public affairs staff to exercise and refine public affairs operations.

(2) (U) At the time of exercise BRIGHT STAR '82, the RDJTF was less than two years old and remained the subject of much debate. Under question was its role, its capabilities, and its ability to do the job assigned it. As a result, news media interest in BRIGHT STAR '82 was quite high.

(3) (U) A total of approximately 225 news media representatives were issued press credentials by the Egyptian Government to cover the exercise. While some of these were technicians, it was a large press corps and one with a great appetite for information.

(4) (U) The Press Center for the exercise was established in Cairo at the Nile Hilton Hotel and provided an ideal location and excellent facilities, particularly since the RDJTF headquarters at Cairo West was over an hours drive. Being located convenient to news

media offices and near the American Embassy proved invaluable in providing background briefings for the media and an exercise point of contact for answering queries. The PAO and his deputy worked out of the press center and were the exercise's principal spokesmen.

(5) (U) During BRIGHT STAR '82 the principal media for release of information were video tape and still photographs. It was recognized at the outset that media access to exercise sites would range from difficult to impossible. Without some way to release information on the exercise in a timely fashion, we reasoned that news reports would be based on speculation, rumor and unofficial sources. Moreover, we decided early in the planning that written releases would be subject to a great deal of misinterpretation and were not suitable for our purposes. So we settled on using video tape and photographs. Releasing mostly "images" as opposed to "words," we felt, would result in much more straightforward portrayal of the exercise in the world press. This "images only" approach proved most successful in relating the BRIGHT STAR '82 story and resulted in a great US and international media coverage, the majority of it very straightforward.

(6) (U) The joint public affairs office and audiovisual operations section for BRIGHT STAR '82 used a total of 38 personnel, mostly augmentees from the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps. Public affairs operations was responsible for providing information for backgrounders, reconnaissance of media event sites, transport and escort of media at Cairo West, and providing feedback to the PAO and Deputy in Cairo. These tasks were often difficult in lieu of the transportation and communications problems experienced. The audiovisual operations were comprised of teams from the Air Force and Army. The teams, composed of video operators and still photographers, provided video tapes and photos for release on a daily basis throughout the exercise. They also prepared several briefing tapes which were used for outbriefing and post exercise activities. A TV editing van, supplied by the AAVS Detachment at Rhein-Mein AB, GE, proved most useful in editing and dubbing tapes for release in an expeditious manner.

(7) (U) In total the Joint Public Affairs Office released 15 video tapes of major exercise activity, more than 75 still photos to media in Cairo, and at least one handout at each background briefing. The resultant coverage produced approximately 30 minutes of satellite news coverage on U.S. television networks and approximately 15 minutes of satellite coverage on European networks. There were also over 120 wirephotos of exercise related activities moved by AP and UPI which appeared in print media world-wide. Additional color photography appeared later.

3. (U) Significant Activities

a. (U) When considering significant activities from the viewpoint of public affairs, exercise BRIGHT STAR '82 (covered in previous segment) was the high point of calendar year 1981. However, many other significant events during the year impacted on the RDJTF.

b. (U) The beginning of the second year of the RDF saw a shift from a high visibility organization to a slightly lower profile. Prior to the April 24th announcement, the RDJTF Commander, Lieutenant General P.X. Kelley, USMC, went into a low key public affairs posture, cutting back considerably on the number of interviews, speeches and other public affairs related functions. During this time perhaps the item of greatest interest to the press continued to be the perceived rift between General Volney Warner, CINC Readiness Command, and General Kelley.

c. (U) Underlying this perceived rift was a difference in philosophies as to the command channels of the RDJTF. Fundamentally, General Warner felt the RDJTF should remain under the control of REDCOM

and General Kelley felt the RDJTF's mission and focus warranted direct reporting to JCS and unified command status. This situation was resolved on 24 April 1981 when, as mentioned previously (see footnote 1), the Department of Defense announced that the RDJTF would become a unified command within three to five years. This announcement did much to alleviate tensions between CINC REDCOM and COMRDJTF. General Warner announced shortly thereafter that he would retire in the summer, and General Kelley was later nominated for his fourth star and notified of his reassignment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corp.

d. (U) The two actions resulted in a shift of media focus to what the future would hold for the Rapid Deployment Force. During this period there were several articles published on the RDF primarily stressing the deterrent aspects of the force and "getting up to speed" in meeting its mission. Publications included ARMY, American Legion, Armed Forces Journal. The coverage for the most part was thorough and unbiased.

f. (U) General Kelley's departure in July literally marked the end of an era. With the appointment of General Kingston as the new COMRDJTF the public affairs functions turned more internal so as to orient the new commander. The Public Affairs Officer, Navy Commander (b)(6) met with General Kingston shortly after the new RDJTF Commander arrived in July and discussed future public affairs guidance. The general direction evolved, that even though the demands of the position dictated a rather high profile, General Kingston would prefer a lower, more subdued approach with the principal focus on the force not the Commander².

g. (U) During this period of indoctrination, press interviews and speaking engagements were in large part handled by the Deputy Commander and the Chief of Staff, with General Kingston becoming more involved toward the end of 1981. Another consideration, of course, was General Kingston's heavy involvement in preparations for BRIGHT STAR '82, which took much of his time.

h. (U) A public affairs wrap up would not be complete without mentioning the "US International Communication Agency". Liaison between the RDJTF and the United States International Communication Agency evolved at high levels in both organizations during 1980. Concerned about an "intervention force" image attached to the RDJTF by some nations, General Kelley and Mr. (b)(6) Director, Near East-Africa Office of the ICA, began laying the groundwork to dispel the image and tell the world what the RDJTF really stood for. Mr. (b)(6) took the lead and directed his people to develop a 30 minute video tape on the RDJTF. This product, completed just prior to BRIGHT STAR '82, proved invaluable in briefing dignitaries, media, embassy officials and others on the mission and functions of the Force. The tape became so popular that it was the second most ordered tape in the ICA inventory in 1981 (surpassed only by the Reagan Inaugural tape). It did much to enhance the RDJTF image. ICA also proved very useful in providing assistance, contacts, and counsel to the RDJTF/PAO during ACCURATE TEST '81-2 and BRIGHT STAR '82.

i. (U) As the year ended, the public affairs profile was relatively low key, but the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force remained one of the most visible and well publicized military organization in the world.

FOOTNOTES

1. SecDef release pertaining to RDJTF being elevated to unified command status, 24 April 1981.
2. Memo for the Record, Public Affairs Guidance from LTG Kingston, 30 July 1981.

D. (U) COMBAT CAPABILITIES ANALYSIS GROUP (CCAG)

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) On 1 July 1981, the CCAG observed the occasion of its first full year of activity as a special staff section of the HQ RDJTF. Throughout 1981, the CCAG remained subordinate to the Chief of Staff within the Headquarters organization.

b. (U) The following personnel changes occurred in the CCAG during 1981: Colonel (b)(6) USAF, the first Director of CCAG, was reassigned to RDJ3-E within the Headquarters in June. He was replaced by Colonel (b)(6) USAF, formerly Commander, 326th Air Division, Hawaii. Colonel (b)(6) USA, the first Deputy Director, retired from active duty in June, and was replaced by Colonel (b)(6) USA, formerly Chief of Staff, US Army Western Command, Hawaii. On 15 Oct, MSgt (b)(6) USAF, reported to CCAG for duty as Admin NCOIC. MSgt (b)(6) was formerly assigned as the AFTAC STINFO NCO of the Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC), Space Division, Patrick AFB Florida. YN2 (b)(6) USN, was transferred to the RDJTF Transition Team.

2. (U) Functions

a. (U) During 1981, the CCAG improved in its ability to perform and coordinate various defense and strategic analyses and research efforts relevant to COMRDJTF's mission and tasks. These continued to be centered on Southwest Asia. CCAG expanded its contacts and liaison with academic, defense research, analysis centers and institutions of the Department of Defense, as well as with certain US universities and with some scholars and specialists in the academic sector who possess expertise in Middle Eastern and Soviet Union affairs. During 1981, CCAG officers performed numerous TDY trips to various DOD agencies and Senior Service Schools for conferences, war-games research and liaison in areas of interest and concern.

b. (U) Throughout all of 1981, the basic manpower problem of the CCAG was unalleviated, i.e., there remained an insufficient number of personnel properly skilled and with appropriate experience in defense analysis to adequately meet the demand of and intensified needs for strategic and defense research and analysis directly supporting the commanders, directorates, and component headquarters of the RDJTF. This demand for defense research analysis remained both keen and critical in 1981 because of the paucity of a history or, and precedents for, US military strategy, planning, intelligence and operations in Southwest Asia, Northeast Africa and, specifically, the Persian Gulf area. The amount of defense research, background articulation and military analysis relative to SWA remained miniscule in contrast to that related to Europe or to Northeast Asia.

c. (U) Progress could be pointed to in terms not only of efficiency of effort in the CCAG, but also in terms of specific products produced within and by the CCAG. These products took the forms of finished, printed studies, internal memoranda and oral briefings. These products were in the areas of: basic background research, operational analysis, politico-military forecasting, strategic concepts, tactical ideas, logistical analysis, modeling and gaming, and sensitivity analyses. These products responded to major policy, planning and procedural problems, and issues raised by higher and subordinate headquarters, various HQ RDJTF directorates, and COM/DEPCOMRDJTF.

3. (U) Exercises

(U)

a. (U) During April, June, July and August, a CCAG analyst participated as a RED command center player, a BLUE command center advisor and as a scenario and gaming advisor in the Naval War College's

annual Global Wargame (81). This unique experience provided highly germane insights into a process and outcome of a US-USSR war centered in SWA and the Near East but having global implications. Certain concepts were reinforced and new perceptions were gained.

(U) b. ~~(C)~~ In November and December two CCAG analysts participated in RDJTF's OCONUS exercise, BRIGHT STAR '82. The first functioned not only on the air operations staff but as the RDJTF liaison officer to the US Embassy in Cairo. This experience provided not only valuable analytical insights, but also was an opportune "field trip" providing first hand operational and intelligence data necessary to RDJTF basing in Egypt. This made a major contribution to the increasing repository and utility of this kind of essential air management information at the Headquarters. The second, the DEPCCAG, served as the RDJTF LNO to USEUCOM for the exercise. He assisted in coordination of deployment and employment activities and insured smooth coordination of command relationships.

4. (U) Significant Activities

(U) a. ~~(C)~~ Because of the inherent limitations of the CCAG, a major effort was undertaken and furthered in 1981 to elicit voluntary defense research, analysis assistance and contributions from several DOD academic and research organizations. The aim of this effort was to inspire, encourage, and assist faculty, students and fellows of senior service colleges and schools to undertake research and analysis projects useful to and needed by the RDJTF. A less intense effort also was made to contact university centers and scholars in the academic sector having demonstrated expertise in RDJTF's mission and JOA. (The latter effort was taken in response to COMRDJTF desires to identify and hear from those kinds of civilian specialists.) A booklet listing over forty defense research and analysis topics was produced to aid this effort to promote liaison with other like organizations.

b. (U) In January CCAG provided analytical expertise to a Planners Conference at HQ MAC to assess the availability and currency of data necessary to beddown air assets available for planning to COMRDJTF in his area of responsibility. As a result of his work at the MAC conference, this same analyst was invited to participate in the SPF Beddown Working Group Conference at REDCOM, in February, and to present the CCAG developed B-52 basing options briefing. In June, this briefing was developed into a paper which was included as attachment to a letter, from CINCREC to CJCS, outlining REDCOM SPF basing priorities. This paper, the B-52 Basing Analysis, became a REDCOM, RDJTF, and SAC position on B-52 basing and the bottom line basing recommendation for SAC assets was adopted by JCS.

c. (U) Additionally, CCAG developed, for USREDCOM (RCJ5) in July and August, a list of recommended research topics for senior service schools. CCAG also recruited and trained, for two weeks annual active duty, a ready reserve USMC CWO3 who completed, in April, basic research relative to the flow of a large ground force invading SWA.

d. (U) To summarize, during 1981, the CCAG produced, encouraged, reviewed and coordinated defense research and analysis in direct support of COMRDJTF and component commanders' missions, plans and operations. That research and analysis concentrated on the following themes, problems and issues:

- (1) (U) RDJTF air basing in Southwest Asia
- (2) (U) Regional air defense in Southwest Asia
- (3) (U) Sensitivities of RDJTF planning assumptions

- (4) (U) Educations and characterizations of Soviet politico-military strategies, tactics, aims, vulnerabilities and prospects in Southwest Asia
- (5) (U) Concepts and bases for RDJTF strategy formulation
- (6) (U) Special Operations in SWA
- (7) (U) Interdiction Operations
- (8) (U) Threats to RDJTF LOC's to and in SWA
- (9) (U) Professional educational opportunities specific for RDJTF personnel
- (10) (U) Wargaming, modeling and exercising RDJTF strategies, plans and operations
- (11) (U) Inherent defendability characteristics of parts of SWA
- (12) (U) Relative military readiness in SWA
- (13) (U) Political currents and cross-currents in the JOA
- (14) (U) Identification of defense research and analysis potentials and expertise outside of the RDJTF

E. (U) COMPTROLLER1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The organization of the Comptroller has expanded from two Army officers to an authorization of 18 personnel, with 7 officers, 10 enlisted and 1 civilian personnel. The Comptroller's office is organized as shown below:

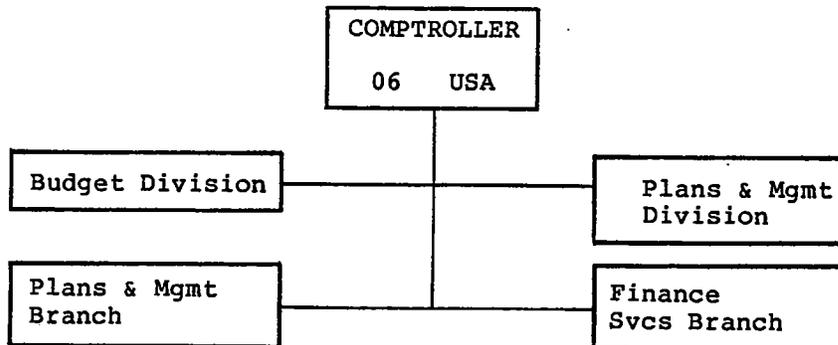


Figure III-3

b. (U) As of 31 December 1981, the assigned Comptroller personnel present for duty consisted of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain and 1 Sergeant First Class.

2. (U) Functions: Since 1980, the mission of the Comptroller has been expanded to include the following additional functions:

a. (U) Serves as HQ RDJTF point of contact and control for audits/inspections conducted within the area of responsibility by the General Accounting Office, DOD internal audit agencies and the State Department Inspector General.

b. (U) Insures, through component commanders, that appropriate provision is made for the pay of US military personnel, US and local national civilian personnel and POWs, and makes arrangements for banking, savings and remittance services for US personnel.

c. (U) Provides military pay support and related finance service support to RDJTF Headquarters personnel.

d. (U) Maintains liaison/coordination within supporting finance office and service finance centers.

e. (U) Provides guidance on procedures for acquiring and displaying statistical data for use in analyses.

3. (U) Exercises

The RDJTF Comptroller administers a Joint Readiness Exercise (JRX) budget for the RDJTF. In 1981, the RDJTF participated in four major exercises and had observers or conducted site surveys in several others. Listed below are the exercises with the associated costs by fiscal year and total obligations as of 31 December 1981:

EXERCISE	<u>FY81</u>	<u>FY82</u>	<u>TOTAL CY81</u>
	(Jan-Sep 81)	(Oct-Dec 81)	
GALLANT KNIGHT 81	\$ 2,053		\$ 2,053
BRIGHT STAR 81	-24,736		-24,736
BORDER STAR	4,933		4,933
BOLD STAR	6,667		6,667
ACCURATE TEST 81-2	54,395		54,395
ACCURATE TEST 81-1	-2		-2
SOLID SHIELD	246		246
BOLD EAGLE 82	679	4,643	5,322
GALLANT KNIGHT 82	4,952	28,440	33,392
GALLANT EAGLE 82	3,318	8,031	11,349
BRIEF REPLY	3,506		3,506
BRIGHT STAR 82	55,090	301,574	356,664
ELLIPSE DELTA		415	415
OTHER	<u>1,834</u>		<u>1,834</u>
TOTALS	\$112,935	\$343,103	\$ 456,038

Figure III-4

Negative figures are adjustments to obligations incurred during the October to December 1980 time frame.

4. (U) Significant Activities.

a. (U) Depicted below is the final status of the FY81 Operations Operating Budget (OOB) as of 30 September 1981 (end of fiscal year):

(1) (U) PROGRAM BY DIRECTORATE/OFFICE:

	FY 81	OBLIGATIONS	% OF PRGM
	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>	<u>OBLIGATED</u>
Command Section	\$ 105,600	\$ 129,862	123%
Comptroller	56,000	1,412	3%
Legal Advisor	4,500	4,738	105%
Washington Liaison Office	66,000	47,006	71%
Public Affairs	17,200	9,716	56%
Adjutant General	299,400	314,909	105%
Data Automation	10,400	10,032	96%
CCAG	20,200	16,817	83%
J-1 & PM	44,800	31,467	70%
Headquarters Commandant	813,800	818,349	101%
J-2	146,000	154,836	106%
J-3	179,900	171,866	96%
J-4 & Med Svcs	78,900	88,982	113%
J-5	100,300	120,351	120%
J-6	<u>126,500</u>	<u>144,342</u>	<u>114%</u>
Total	<u>\$2,069,500</u>	<u>\$2,064,685</u>	<u>100%</u>

Figure III-5

(2) (U) PROGRAM BY ELEMENT OF EXPENSE:

Transportation Costs	\$ 366,700	\$ 292,832	80%
Per Diem	213,500	211,630	99%
Rental Vehicles	0	131	-
Transportation of Things	0	2,229	-
Equipment Rental	240,550	198,121	82%
Other Commo Support	5,650	4,435	78%
Printing & Reproduction	4,000	840	21%
Facilities Projects	10,500	5,481	52%
Other Purchased Services	8,550	47,478	555%
Medical Supplies	1,000	995	100%
Supplies - GSD	536,700	703,764	131%
Other Supplies	11,500	14,397	125%
Equipment	<u>670,850</u>	<u>582,352</u>	<u>87%</u>
 Total	 <u>\$2,069,500</u>	 <u>\$2,064,685</u>	 <u>100%</u>

Figure III-6

b. (U) FY82 Operating Program: The FY82 Operating Program is shown below as of 31 December 1981 (end of calendar year):

(1) (U) PROGRAM BY OFFICE/DIRECTORATE:

		FY 82	OBLIGATIONS	% OF PRGM
		<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>	<u>OBLIGATED</u>
102002	Command Section	\$ 97,000	\$ 41,099	42%
102003	Comptroller	1,139,400	546	0%
102004	Legal Advisor	11,000	1,081	10%
102005	Wash. Liaison Office	67,000	17,241	26%
102006	Public Affairs	48,000	20,196	42%
102007	Adjutant General	381,200	232,034	61%
102008	SAC-OL-MD	1,000	17	2%
102009	CCAG	28,500	3,074	11%
102010	J-1 & PM	84,000	4,107	5%
102011	Headquarters Commandant	840,000	92,430	11%
102020	J-2	269,900	33,140	12%
102030	J-3	197,000	21,967	11%
102040	J-4 & Med Svcs	105,000	15,554	15%
102050	J-5	157,000	14,817	9%
102060	J-6	<u>92,000</u>	<u>8,999</u>	<u>10%</u>
	Total	<u>\$3,518,000</u>	<u>\$ 506,302</u>	<u>14%</u>

Figure III-7

(2) (U) PROGRAM BY ELEMENT OF EXPENSE:

Transportation Costs (Pax)	\$ 696,800	\$ 76,827	11%
Per Diem	775,100	59,435	8%
Rental Vehicles	0	544	NA
Transportation of Things	0	192	NA
Facilities Rental	312,000	32,550	10%
Equipment Rental	100,000	63,656	64%
Other Commo Support	18,000	14,107	78%
Printing & Reproduction	4,000	175	4%
Purchased Maintenance	52,000	3,907	8%
Other Purchased Services	23,000	0	0%
Medical Supplies	1,000	968	97%
Supplies - SSD	10,000	1,077	11%
Supplies - GSD	757,400	82,603	11%
Other Supplies	190,000	165,415	87%
Equipment	578,700	4,704	1%
POL	<u>0</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>NA</u>
Total	<u>\$3,518,000</u>	<u>\$ 506,302</u>	<u>14%</u>

Figure III-8

c. (U) FY83 OOB: The FY83 OOB was submitted to HQ USAF in February 1981 and reflected a projected requirement of \$4,804,000. \$2,700,000 of this was budgeted for wargaming simulation and analysis studies. This effort, which cannot be accomplished from within available DOD manpower capabilities, will provide a major program for training and evaluation of joint RDF operating commanders. The second significant action is the increase in supply and equipment requirements for FY83. The deployment mission of the RDJTF, both for contingencies as well as training exercises, is hard on assigned equipment and necessitates replacement on a shorter than usual schedule. The FY83 OOB is shown below as submitted to HQ USAF:

(U) <u>PROGRAM BY ELEMENT OF EXPENSE</u>	FY83 ESTIMATE
Travel	\$ 1,043,000
Transportation	500,000
Rents	172,000
Printing	4,000
Purchased Services	2,757,000
Supplies	165,000
Equipment	<u>163,000</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 4,804,000</u>

Figure III-9

(It should be noted that the FY83 OOB figures presented above represent the first attempt at quantifying the FY83 requirements. Due to change in mission and program requirements, the FY83 Financial Plan will reflect significant changes from this original input.)

F. (U) LEGAL ADVISOR

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The position of Command Legal Advisor is authorized an Army Colonel. This position is currently filled by an Army Lieutenant Colonel. The organization of the Office of Legal Advisor is as follows:

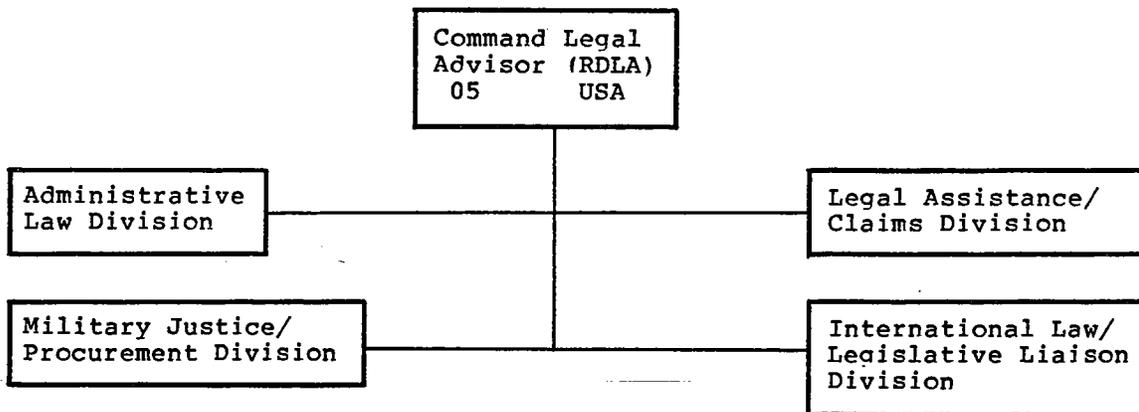


Figure III-10

b. (U) The new organization represents a significant change from the previous organization of 1 officer and 1 enlisted. The new organization will be composed of six officers and five enlisted. Service representation is:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted</u>
Air Force	2	1
Army	2	2
Navy	1	1
Marine Corps	1	1

c. (U) Refinement of permanent and augmentation positions continued as an ongoing project during the year. Transitioning of the RDJTF to a Unified Command status required constant refinement of personnel and equipment requirements.

2. (U) Functions

(U) During 1981, the main pursuits of the RDJTF Legal Advisor were: exercises, Congressional testimony, approval of the JMP, legal review of OPLAN 1003-81 and input in various MOUs, ROEs and OPLANS 1004 and 1002. Coordination visits to the Legal Advisor at EUCOM afforded much information.

3. (U) Exercises

(U) During this calendar year RDLA participated in two exercises, GALLANT KNIGHT '81 and BRIGHT STAR '82.

a. (U) GALLANT KNIGHT '81 - Colonel (b)(6), of the 352nd Civil Affairs Command, USAR, served as Legal Advisor. He coordinated and controlled all legal activities during the exercise and provided technical supervision over judge advocates of Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Army Components.

b. (U) BRIGHT STAR '82 - RDLA performed liaison duty at the American Embassy in Cairo, Egypt.

G. (U) MEDICAL SERVICES

1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The command surgeon is an Army Colonel, with an Army Medical Service Colonel as Deputy. The staff is organized into Plans and Operations Section, Medical Logistics Section, and a central administration support section. Personnel began reporting for duty 5 October 1981, and the section will be fully manned by 1 September 1982.

b. (U) The Surgeon Section will be composed of six (6) officers and three (3) enlisted personnel, representing all four military Services. Service representation will be:

Army - 4 Officers/2 Enlisted
USAF - 1 Officer
Navy - 1 Officer/1 Enlisted

c. (U) Refinement of permanent and augmentation positions continued as an ongoing project during the year. Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT '81, BRIGHT STAR '82 and transition from a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force to a unified command provided further refinement of additional personnel positions required to properly execute all tasks assignments and responsibilities. The Surgeon Section has been divided into different increments for deployments, to adequately provide medical execution of all tasks, assignments, and responsibilities for the various OPLANS.

2. (U) Functions

U a. ~~(S)~~ During 1981 the main pursuits of the Surgeon Section were exercises, Rapidly Deployable Medical Facilities, the continued refinement of OPLAN 1003-81 and the development of OPLANS 1004 and 1002. Efforts expended on these plans/exercises surfaced a hospital bed shortfall in the JOA, the need for medical equipment/supplies to be prepositioned, the need for additional medical units for all the Component Services, and continued refinement of the TPFDD.

U b. ~~(S)~~ Environmental problems associated with SWA operations surfaced as a result of exercise BRIGHT STAR '82. Reports prepared by personnel from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, who participated in the exercise, were sent to component commands and identified their findings as related to the SWA area. Additionally, special studies were conducted on diet and in-flight sleeping conditions that enabled the airborne operation into Egypt to be successful.

3. (U) Exercises

a. (U) GALLANT KNIGHT '81 afforded the Surgeon Section the opportunity to define/refine reports required for use by the Joint Medical Regulating Office (JMRO) and Joint Military Blood Program Officer (JMBPO).

U b. ~~(S)~~ During exercise BRIGHT STAR '82, the Surgeon Section was divided into two increments. One increment located in Egypt had the responsibility for overall coordination of all BRIGHT STAR '82 health services support requirements and the other increment, located in Somalia, was responsible for medical training for the Somalian military and coordinating medical coverage for US forces operating in that country. As a result of the exercise, it was determined that additional detailed guidance will be provided the JMRO, JMBPO and component Services.

U c. ~~(S)~~ Medically, the exercises reinforced the requirements for command emphasis on hospital bed shortfalls and the identification and assignment of additional medical units to support RDJTF forces.

4. (U) Significant Activities

a. (U) During the period, visits were made by Honorable John Berry, MD, Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs, and Major General Richard Bodycombe, Chief of Air Force Reserve, Headquarters US Air Force.

b. (U) Medical oxygen requirements to support OPLAN 1003 were identified by the component services. The introduction of two passenger liners for minimal care facilities is presently being studied as an interim measure to reduce hospital bed shortfalls in the JOA and the transfer of 1,000 hospital beds from the Army to the Navy, for support of the Marines, has been completed.

H. (U) LIAISON

U 1. ~~(S)~~ WASHINGTON LIAISON OFFICE (WLO)

a. (U) Organization and Function

(U) Since the WLO was established in early 1980 at the direction of former Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, its organization and functions continued to support JTF responsibilities throughout the interagency, especially those regarding politico-military activities and contingency planning. It also provided COMRDJTF the means to focus the full range of Southwest Asia (SWA) related activities among national agencies and ensured that associated actions in Tampa had the full benefit of current thinking in Washington, D.C. As such, a staff of 16 officers, 3 enlisted personnel and 2 civilian secretaries headed by a General Officer was organized into a Contingency Plans Division, and a Politico-Military Division were involved continually with the interagency community and HQ RDJTF and were supported by an administration section.

b. (U) Exercises

(U) Due to the experience gained in CY 1980 by WLO personnel who had facilitated the planning, coordination and execution of RDJTF exercises in Washington, D.C. and abroad, WLO members continued to play an important active role in exercises during the past year. This included their direct involvement in the development of and participation in RDJTF exercises ACCURATE TEST '81-2 and BRIGHT STAR '82. The experience they gained greatly facilitated daily RDJTF politico-military assessments, contingency planning, future actions and exercise planning for (SWA).

U c. ~~(S)~~ Significant Activities

U (1) ~~(S)~~ Major General Dale A. Vesser, USA, was reassigned from his duties as Director, WLO on 9 June 1981. His successor, Brigadier General James R. Van Den Elzen, USMC, assumed his responsibilities on 23 July 1981. General Van Den Elzen's tenure was highlighted by significant activities both with the interagency and in the SWA region as well. The Director also expanded WLO horizons as he served as Chief of the predeployment negotiating team which coordinated all of the activities with the countries involved in exercise BRIGHT STAR '82. He subsequently was designated as Exercise Director. His responsibilities provided the WLO and RDJTF substantial feedback on SWA regional political/military and planning considerations relative to the RDJTF as well as force projection in general. More important were the insights gained concerning the development of the RDJTF into a Unified Command responsible for the SWA region.

(2) (U) With the announcement on 24 April 1981 by SECDEF that the RDJTF would become a Unified Command, the interface expanded among the WLO, OSD and JCS. The WLO worked actively assisting the JCS with development of a mutually acceptable timetable of activities to accommodate a transition to Unified Command status by 1 January 1983. The schedule of transition activities adopted by the JCS and coordinated by the WLO included the assignment of component service headquarters to HQ RDJTF's operational control; and in October 1981, the RDJTF was designated as a separate Joint Task Force reporting directly to the National Command Authorities through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The assumption of Unified Command status included, among other things, the requirement to assume all Military Assistance Program activities for the theater of responsibility. To facilitate the assumption of these responsibilities on 1 January 1983, the WLO joined a HQ RDJTF Transition Team visiting with EUCOM counterparts to pave the way for the assumption of theater responsibilities on 1 Jan

1983. The WLO as part of the HQ RDJTF Transition Team, assisted with JCS briefings to SECDEF and internal progress reports to the JCS on the milestones in our transition.

(3) (U) The WLO actively orchestrated thorough comprehension of staff actions at JCS and the Service Staff levels issues that contributed toward the development of viable contingency plans for SWA. The WLO played a significant role by effectively representing RDJTF views to the Joint Staff and Services in connection with OPLAN development. These efforts provided a continuous flow of clear cut, incisive analyses, studies and counsel on potential reactions to current area crises issues and their possible connection with RDJTF OPLAN development. During the past year the WLO has facilitated the development and review process for a total of five RDJTF contingency plans.

(4) (U) The WLO was directly involved in the FY 83 program review process which insured the favorable consideration of RDJTF/SWA initiatives. The WLO actively participated in the Joint Staff review and assessment of the Services' Program Objective Memoranda (POMs) for FY83-87. By assisting the Joint Staff in drafting the Joint Program Assessment Memorandum (JPAM) and the subsequent development of SWA related issues for consideration by the Defense Resources Board (DRB), the WLO was very successful in justifying priority funding for SWA programs in the FY 83 DOD Budget. These SWA programs and Service initiatives in support of SWA included force enhancements, strategic mobility improvements, military construction, and several SWA command, control, communications, and intelligence programs.

(5) (U) The WLO actively provided timely input to and assisted in the expedited staffing of four general areas of SWA/RDJTF communication support: First, the liaison efforts of the WLO enhanced the pace of Joint/Service staff actions to provide the required communications support for the HQ RDJTF and the construction of a new RDJTF Command Center by 1 Jan 83. Second, the active WLO participation in the development of Operational Planning requirements for SWA enhanced the satisfaction to RDJTF wartime Command Control, Communications (C³) needs by soliciting the required JCS support and provision of JCS controlled communications units to support SWA planning. Third, the WLO participation in the development of a SWA Communications Infrastructure Concept significantly enhanced the progress of this vital program by expediting Joint/Service staff actions through the enhanced flow of cross-Service information. Fourth, by actively coordinating the C³ and military construction requirements for a Forward Headquarters Element (FHE) between the Joint Staff and the Services, the WLO assisted materially in defining of these requirements.

(6) (U) The WLO actively assisted the Air Staff in the C-X airlift aircraft source selection process by providing pertinent SWA planning data. The timely provision of RDJTF requirements data and supporting documents materially assisted the JCS and HQ USAF staff in maintaining the momentum of all airlift enhancement programs through the FY 83 budget process. With WLO involvement, such programs as the C-141 Stretch, C-5 Wing Mod, Airlift OWRM procurement, and Civil Reserve Air Fleet programs were sustained as priority items in support of US National Strategy for the SWA region.

(7) (U) The WLO monitored and contributed to numerous Washington working groups on programs to insure RDJTF requirements were considered in strategic sealift issues, acquisition and conversion for use of SL-7 shipping. The expansion of the Near Term Prepositioned Force (NTPF), promulgation of the NTPF Concept of Operations, and developing inter and intra-theater shipping requirements were pursued by the WLO with the Chief of Naval

Operations' Staff. Additionally, sealift experts in the WLO evaluated logistics, over-the-shore requirements and shortfalls, and researched to assess Southwest Asia ports and port capabilities. The Service POMS, as they related to the above issues, were examined to ascertain Service support to RDJTF enhancement programs and shortfalls were identified to cognizant areas in DOD.

U (8) ~~(C)~~ In February 1981, an Interdepartmental Working Group (IWG) was established under the Chairmanship of OSD/MRA&L to study Host Nation Support (HNS) requirements of the RDJTF for SWA. Due to the extensive involvement of the RDJTF with this issue and the expertise of the WLO in the region, the WLO was made a member of the group. The purpose of the IWG was to determine HNS requirements desired from each country in SWA and to develop diplomatic approaches for obtaining the support. During the year, a document incorporating the HNS requirements with the recommended diplomatic approaches was prepared by the IWG and provided to Department of State for use in HNS discussions with the countries of SWA commencing the first half of CY 1982.

U (9) ~~(S)~~ The JCS 1987 Programmed Force Strategy was developed by J-5, OJCS with WLO assistance. It was the first time that a programmed force had been linked to SWA strategy. The document was instrumental in developing the Defense Guidance FY 84-88.

U (10) ~~(S)~~ In November 1981, Dr. Fred C. Ikle, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, briefed the NATO Permanent Representatives on the status of the RDJTF. The briefing was prepared by DOD/ISA in conjunction with the WLO. The briefing was a follow-up to Ambassador Komer's speech of November 1980.

(11) (U) During 1981, the WLO took the initiative and developed a close working relationship between the RDJTF and the United States International Communications Agency (USICA). The purpose was to gain USICA's assistance in developing programs which projected a positive and laudible image of the RDJTF in SWA. USICA responded by actively participating in the planning, coordination and execution of a highly successful public affairs plan for BRIGHT STAR '82, as well as initiating programs to reduce Soviet/proxy disinformation directed against the RDJTF during the exercise. The highlight of USICA's support to the RDJTF during CY 81 was the production of a 30 minute VTR entitled "The RDJTF". The VTR was distributed abroad to 86 USICA posts, in 5 languages, and was in position prior to the commencement of BRIGHT STAR '82. The VTR's purpose was to portray the mission, functions and composition of the RDJTF to American Embassy and foreign governmental persons alike and to reduce Soviet disinformation toward the RDJTF.

U (12) ~~(S)~~ The WLO also contributed to the Command's understanding of the signature projected during exercises to Soviet and regional intelligence agencies, news media, and propagandists. Coordination and liaison was effected with NSA (for COMSEC monitoring); FBIS (for special coverage of foreign media); with State, CIA, and DIA's Defense Attache' System (for heightened HUMINT collection efforts); and finally, with DIA for a politico-military assessment of the impact of our activity on foreign nations.

(13) (U) The WLO worked actively in Legislative Liaison, coordinating all Senate and House of Representatives' committee and subcommittee hearings during CY 1981. These included hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee for Seapower and Force Projection, the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee for Defense, the House Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee for MILCON, and the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee for Defense. The WLO provided all scheduling of witnesses, provisions for questions before hearings, and coordinated and provided all hearing

transcript editing and records of inserts for the record to testimony from each hearing. This involved coordination with Legislative Affairs branches in OSD, OCJCS, the Services, and HQ RDJTF.

2. (U) STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND LIAISON

a. (U) Organization

(U) Strategic Air Command Operating Location MacDill (SAC OL-MD) manning consists of a director (0036) who also performs duties as a bomber planning officer, one logistics planning officer (6616), one tanker planning officer (1435C), one reconnaissance officer (2265Y), and one administrative supervisor (70270B). The SAC liaison office is an extension of HQ SAC/XO (Deputy Chief of Staff/Operations Plans), which is headed by Major General Christopher Adams. A SAC OL-MD organization chart is provided in Figure III-11.

SAC OL-MD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

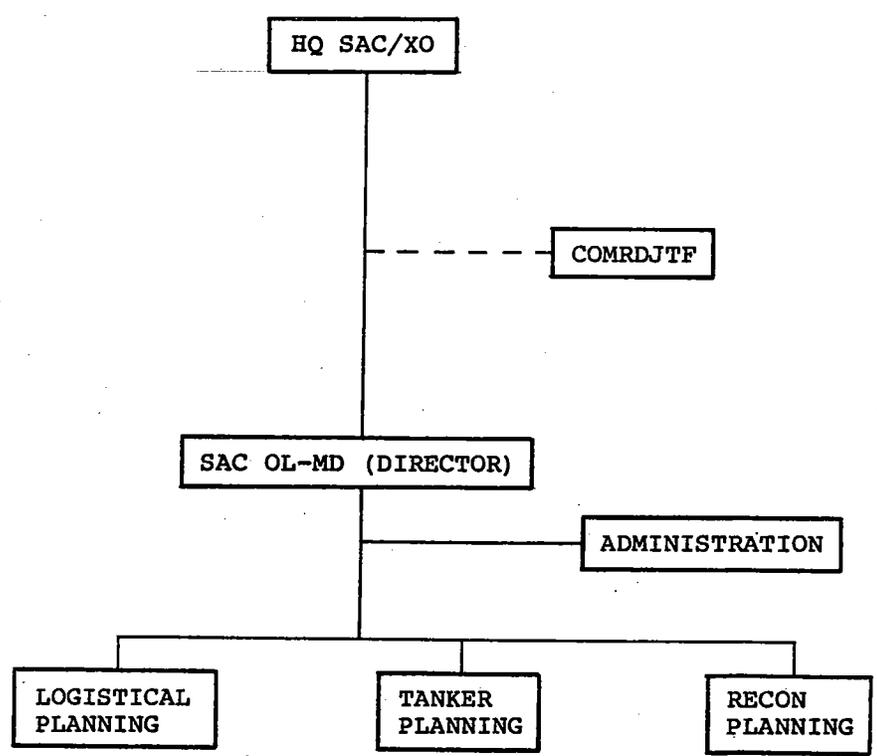


Figure III-11

b. (U) Functions

(U) The mission of SAC OL-MD is to provide support to the RDJTF for the inclusion of SAC capabilities into the concept of operations for the Rapid Deployment Force. Also SAC OL-MD provides liaison and continuity between HQ SAC and RDJTF.

c. (U) Exercises

U (1) ~~(S)~~ Jan-Feb 81 - SAC OL-MD assisted in the development of the concepts to be used in ACCURATE TEST '81. Also during the concept phase OL-MD assisted RDJ3 (Air Ops) in the development of the airborne battlestaff to be used aboard the EC-135.

U (2) ~~(S)~~ 13-17 Feb 81 - Three personnel from OL-MD participated in ACCURATE TEST '81. One member deployed with the DEPCOMRDJTF aboard the EC-135 providing coordination with the battlestaff and various SAC agencies. Two members accompanied the MAC ALCE to Cairo, Egypt, and Thumrait, Oman, to assist in surveys and to meet the EC-135 arriving in Thumrait and provide ground and logistical support to turn the aircraft around.

U (3) ~~(S)~~ 14 Mar - 16 Apr 81 - OL-MD personnel assisted RDJTF staff elements in the development of the concept for BORDER STAR '81. This included requesting 57AD support. Two personnel from SAC OL-MD participated in this JRX.

U (4) ~~(S)~~ 8-12 Jun 81 - Two personnel from OL-MD accompanied the DEPCOMRDJTF and various staff officers to observe SAC exercise BUSY PRAIRIE. The idea was to familiarize RDJTF personnel with the capabilities of SAC to deploy to and provide operations from a bare base environment.

U (5) ~~(S)~~ 3 Aug 81 - SAC OL-MD set up and coordinated a communications exercise BRIEF REPLY to allow RDJTF to evaluate and train in both the EC-135 and the C-141 Jackpot. OL-MD personnel flew on all missions in an advisory capacity and assisted battlestaff personnel in familiarization training of the equipment and capabilities of the EC-135.

U (6) ~~(S)~~ During September 1981 OL-MD personnel provided in-depth support in the concept and development phases for BRIGHT STAR '82. This included development of an advisory warning for RDJTF forces as they crossed the Mediterranean Sea during deployment and re-deployment phases of the exercise.

U (7) ~~(S)~~ During the months of November and December 1981 SAC OL-MD was actively engaged in all facets of operation before and during BRIGHT STAR '82. 11-26 Nov 81 OL-MD set up requirements for a SAC EC-135 in support of the RDJTF. This included deploying COMRDJTF (LTG Kingston) to the exercise site and then deploying and monitoring the 82nd Airborne airdrop with DEPCOMRDJTF (Maj Gen Taylor), and deploying and monitoring B-52 operations. During both EC-135 battlestaff missions to Egypt, SAC OL-MD provided an action officer with COMRDJTF and DEPCOMRDJTF to insure all J-Staffs maintained connectivity throughout the flight. OL-MD personnel also worked and coordinated with HQ SAC and 57th Air Division in concept development and exercise play by the SPF, to include a non-stop round robin live bomb drop by B-52s at Wadi Natrun bombing range during the live fire exercise of BRIGHT STAR '82. In late November 81 personnel from OL-MD transported and assisted in the set up of radar reflectors for use by B-52 crews during the bombing mission. All personnel of SAC OL-MD deployed and participated in BRIGHT STAR '82. This included two action officers aboard the EC-135 missions, one officer as a RDJTF liaison officer with the Office of Military Cooperations, American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt, one officer for coordination and assistance to

the Joint Operations Center (JOC) at the exercise site, and one NCO who augmented the RDJTF General Staff and provided support to HQ SAC personnel.

d. (U) Significant Activities

U (1) ~~(S)~~ 23-27 Feb 81 - SAC OL-MD's Reconnaissance Officer assisted in the design of intelligence support for all services in OPLAN 1003. This insured SAC's U-2s maintained an appropriate role in the plan.

U (2) ~~(S)~~ During the month of March 81 SAC OL-MD participated in a study for the RDJTF on a beddown concept for the Strategic Projection Force in Southwest Asia (SWA). This included an in-depth background study of possible locations in SWA and recommended the best alternative. After the location was designated, OL-MD participated in the study for development of the concept for beddown. A representative from OL-MD attended the JCS conference on the beddown concept which now is being used in OPLANS 1001 and 1003.

U (3) ~~(S)~~ In May of 1981 SAC OL-MD began assisting RDJ2 personnel in the concepts and development of a new reconnaissance center for future CINC status. This is currently an on-going project.

U (4) ~~(S)~~ 13-16 July 81 - SAC OL-MD's Reconnaissance Officer attended the NSA conference working on the SIGINT package for the RDJTF providing technical expertise, as needed, in support of the RDJTF staff.

U (5) ~~(S)~~ 15 Aug 81 - SAC OL-MD developed a strawman for RDJTF battlestaff development and presented it to RDJTF staff elements. This concept was later implemented and used during BRIGHT STAR '82.

U (6) ~~(S)~~ 2-3 Sep 81 - SAC OL-MD attended a RDJTF conference held at HQ SAC, Offutt AFB, NE. Result of this conference was the best system mix to provide maximum support for OPLAN 1003 using eight RC-135s, four U-2Rs, and three SR-71s.

U (7) ~~(S)~~ 30 Dec 81 - SAC OL-MD worked messages for RDJTF supporting SAC and Air Staff reclama and increasing modernized RC-135s to the required 14. This message also placed official RDJTF desires that the RC-135 fleet be increased.

(8) 1-7 Nov 81 - OL-MD personnel represented RDJ3 at the JCS Joint Reconnaissance Conference and briefed RDJTF's concept of operations to conference members and requested consideration be given to future RDJTF operations and requirements.

1. Document, HQ RDJTF Command History, calendar year 1980, p. IV-25.
- U 2. COMRDJTF/RDDC Message ~~(S)~~ RDJTF Support for Rivet Joint Enhancements (U)

3. (U) MAC LNO

a. (U) Organization

(U) The MAC Liaison Officer is a permanently assigned Air Force Lieutenant Colonel, working under the Chief of Staff and reporting to HQ MAC DO.

b. (U) Functions

(1) (U) The MAC LNO's functions include:

(a) (U) Assist in the development of Operations and Exercise Plans.

(b) (U) Be responsive to information requests from all RDJTF directorates, components and other liaison elements.

(c) (U) Insure continuity of operations between HQ MAC and HQ RDJTF.

(d) (U) Participate in the field as a part of the COMRDJTF battlestaff.

(2) (U) During CY 81 the MAC Liaison Office participated in the planning and execution of all RDJTF exercises and assisted the RDJTF and MAC staffs in developing contingency plans.

c. (U) Exercises

U (1) ~~(S)~~ ACCURATE TEST '81. The MAC LNO went to Muscat, Masirah, and Thumrait, Oman as a member of the initial survey team to help negotiate exercise ACCURATE TEST 81 during January 1981. He also deployed as a member of the RDJTF battlestaff during the exercise in February 1981. As a part of the joint operations center he coordinated the deployment and redeployment with the RDJTF, MAC ALCE and HQ MAC.

U (2) ~~(S)~~ BRIEF REPLY. The MAC LNO coordinated airlift for communications exercise BRIEF REPLY in which the RDJTF evaluated and trained in both the C-141 Jack Pot and the EC-135. The MAC LNO flew as a member of the battlestaff on these missions.

U (3) ~~(S)~~ BRIGHT STAR '82. The MAC LNO also assisted in the RDJTF and HQ MAC planning phases for BRIGHT STAR '82 and deployed as a member of the RDJTF battlestaff. From the Joint Operations Center he coordinated with the RDJTF components and MAC to help facilitate the deployment and redeployment of all forces.

4. (U) USEUCOM LIAISON

a. (U) Organization

(U) The United States European Command Liaison Officer is a permanently assigned Air Force Officer in the grade of Colonel, working under the Chief of Staff and reporting to USEUCOM.

b. (U) Functions. The USEUCOM Liaison Office has determined the following responsibilities to the RDJTF:

(1) (U) Remain an integral unit while in the field providing expertise RDJTF on USEUCOM command relationships, plans and operations.

(2) (U) Be responsive to information requests from all RDJTF directorates, components and other liaison elements and responsible to COMRDJTF.

(3) (U) Insure continuity of operations between HQ USEUCOM and HQ RDJTF deployed.

(4) (U) Coordinate RDJTF requirements for USEUCOM support and assistance.

5. (U) PACOM LIAISON

a. (U) Organization

(U) The United States Pacific Command assigned a permanent liaison officer to the RDJTF in 1981. The position is filled with a Navy Captain, working for the Chief of Staff and reporting to PACOM.

b. (U) Functions. Through participation in several exercises and involvement in the development of RDJTF OPLANS, the PACOM LNO has determined the following responsibilities:

(1) (U) Remain an integral unit while in the field providing expertise to RDJTF on CINCPAC command relationships, plans and operations.

(2) (U) Be responsive to information requests from all RDJTF directorates, components and other liaison elements and responsible to COMRDJTF.

(3) (U) Insure continuity of operations between HQ PACOM and HQ RDJTF deployed.

(4) (U) Coordinate RDJTF requirements for PACOM support and assistance.

I. TRANSITION TEAM1. (U) Organization

a. (U) The Director of Transition Team is a temporary nominative 06 position presently filled by a Marine Colonel.

b. (U) The directorate is stuffed with representatives from the major directorates.

2. (U) Function

a. (U) The Transition Team was created 28 Dec 81 to assist COMRDJTF with managing the transition to unified command status by 1 Jan 83 as tasked by JCS.

b. (U) The Transition Team is a temporary agency and will be disbanded with the assigned personnel returning to their present directorates when the transition is complete.

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APPENDICES

TIARA MANNING

SVC	OFFICER AUTH	KNOWN FILLS	%	ENLISTED AUTH	KNOWN FILLS	%	TOTAL AUTH	TOTAL FILLED	%	PPFD
ARMY	17	14	82%	3	3	100%	20	17	85%	1
AF	14	13	92%	4	4	100%	18	17	94%	5
NAVY	13	6	46%	2	2	100%	15	8	53%	8
MARINE	15	2	13%	3	0	0%	18	2	11%	2
TOTAL	59	35	59%	12	9	75%	71	44	61%	16

HEADQUARTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE
(569 AUTHORIZED)

SECTION	RANK	ARMY		NAVY		USMC		USAF		TOTAL MILITARY		US CIVILIAN TOTAL		
		AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH
RDCC	OFF	2	1			1	1			3	3			
	ENL	2	1			1	1			3	1			
	TOT	4	2	1	1	2	2			6	4	1	1	7
RDDC	OFF							2	2	2	2			
	ENL							2	2	2	2			
	TOT							2	2	2	2			2
RDCS	OFF	1	1					1	1	4	3			
	ENL	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0			
	TOT	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	8
RDSJS	OFF	1	1					1	1	2	1			
	ENL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3			
	TOT	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	4			6
RDJ1	OFF	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	10	5			
	ENL	7	1	5	0	2	1	6	5	20	7			
	TOT	9	2	8	1	4	2	9	7	30	12			30
RDJ2	OFF	26	8	18	5	20	4	21	10	85	27			
	ENL	13	12	6	4	8	3	23	20	50	39			
	TOT	39	20	24	9	28	7	44	30	135	66			135

HEADQUARTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE

SECTION	RANK	ARMY		NAVY		USMC		USAF		TOTAL MILITARY		US CIVILIAN		TOTAL AUTH ASGD
		AUTH ASGD	AUTH ASGD	AUTH ASGD	AUTH ASGD									
RDJ3	OFF	26	19	14	9	10	8	23	15	73	51			105 78
	ENL	13	12	4	2	4	3	11	10	32	27			
	TOT	39	31	18	11	14	11	34	25	105	78			
RDJ4	OFF	14	8	7	3	3	1	14	5	38	17			49 21
	ENL	4	2	3	3	1	0	3	2	11	4			
	TOT	18	10	10	3	4	1	17	7	49	21			
RDJ5	OFF	15	8	6	4	4	3	10	5	35	20			44 25
	ENL	1	2	1	1	3	0	4	2	9	5			
	TOT	16	10	7	5	7	3	14	7	44	25			
RDJ6	OFF	9	4	3	1	2	1	11	2	25	8			56 27
	ENL	12	11	5	1	2	3	12	4	31	19			
	TOT	21	15	8	2	4	4	23	6	56	27			
RDHC	OFF	1	1			1				2	1			53 31
	ENL	20	14	5	1	6	4	20	11	51	30			
	TOT	21	15	5	1	7	4	20	11	53	31			

HEADQUARTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE

SECTION	RANK	ARMY		NAVY	USMC		USAF		TOTAL		US		TOTAL
		AUTH	ASGD		AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	
RDAG	OFF	1					1		2	1			
	ENL	6	3	4	2	2	6	6	18	13			
	TOT	7	4	4	2	2	7	6	20	14			20 14
RDLA	OFF	1	1				1		2	1			
	ENL	1	1	1			1	1	2	1			
	TOT	1	1	1			2	1	4	2			4 2
RDCO	OFF	3	2			1	2	2	6	2			
	ENL	2	1				3	3	5	1			
	TOT	5	3			1	5	5	11	3			11 3
RDPA	OFF	1		1			1		3	1			
	ENL	1		1	1	1	2	2	4	3			
	TOT	1		2	1	1	3	2	7	4			7 4
RDPM	OFF	1							1				
	ENL	1							1				
	TOT	1							1				1 0

HEADQUARTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE

SECTION	RANK	ARMY		NAVY		USMC		USAF		TOTAL		US		TOTAL
		AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	AUTH	ASGD	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	
RDMS	OFF	2	1					1		3	1			4
	ENL		2	1						1	2			3
	TOT	2	3	1				1		4	3			7
RDWL	OFF	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	16	16			32
	ENL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3			6
	TOT	6	6	4	4	3	3	6	6	19	19		2	21
CCAG	OFF	1	1		1	1	1	2	2	4	4			8
	ENL				1	1	1	1	1	2	2			4
	TOT	1	1		2	2	2	3	3	6	6			12
HQ TOTAL	OFF	112	63	55	29	50	23	99	49	316	164			480
	ENL	84	63	39	14	32	17	94	66	249	160			409
	TOT	196	126	94	43	82	40	193	115	565	324	4	4	893

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TO

HEADQUARTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT JOINT TASK FORCE

1981

JANUARY

- 7 CHAPLAIN (MAJOR GENERAL) RICHARD V. CARR
Air Force Chief of Chaplains
- 8 MAJOR GENERAL CHRISTOPHER S. ADAMS, JR.
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations Plans, HQ SAC and
Deputy Director for the Single Integrated Operational
Plan of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff
- 8 MR. (b)(6)
MR. (b)(6)
Staff Members, Readiness Subcommittee, House Armed
Services Committee
- 9 GENERAL JOHN W. VESSEY, JR.
Vice Chief of Staff, USA
- 12 MR. (b)(6) (GS-18)
Staff Director, Minority Staff, House Appropriations
Committee
- 12 LIEUTENANT GENERAL ARNOLD W. BRASWELL
Commander, 9th Air Force
- 15 GENERAL EDWARD C. MEYER
Chief of Staff, US Army
- 15 MR. (b)(6)
House Select Committee on Intelligence
- 22-23 MR. (b)(6)
National Security Division
Office of Management and Budget
- MR. (b)(6)
Office of the Comptroller of the Navy
- MR. (b)(6)
Fiscal Director of The Marine Corps
- 23 VICE ADMIRAL KENT J. CARROLL
Director of Logistics, J4, OJCS
- 28 BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT J. KAEHN, JR.
Commander, Air Weather Service, MAC

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- 28 MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH D. ZINK
MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS K. TURNAGE
MAJOR GENERAL BRUCE M. DAVIDSON
Members of Reserve Forces Policy Review Board
- FEBRUARY
- 2 GENERAL JAMES R. ALLEN
Deputy Commander-In-Chief, US European Command
- 10 DR. (b)(6) SES-2
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Regional Studies, OSD/PA & E
- MR. (b)(6)
MR. (b)(6)
MR. (b)(6)
COLONEL (b)(6)
OSD PA&E Staff
- 10-11 LIEUTENANT GENERAL JEROME P. O'MALLEY
Plans and Readiness, ODCSOPS, HQ USAF
- 11 MR. (b)(6)
Professional Staff Member, House Armed Services Committee
- MR. (b)(6)
Legislative Assistant to Rep Bennett (D-FL)
- 12 AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR DAVID EVANS
Chairman, Defence Operations, UK
- 12 BRIGADIER GENERAL CLICK D. SMITH, JR.
Deputy Director, General Purpose Forces, DCS/RD&A,
HQ USAF
- 13 MR. (b)(6)
Director for Theatre and Tactical Command and
Control Assistant Secretary of Defense
Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence
- 17 LIEUTENANT GENERAL PAUL W. MYERS
Surgeon General, USAF
- 18 MAJOR GENERAL JAMES E. DALTON
Commandant, Industrial College of the Armed Forces
- 19 INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES STAFF
- 20 BRIGADIER GENERAL G. T. TUTTLE, JR.
Commanding General, Eastern Area, MTMC
- BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD T. DRURY
Vice Commander, MTMC

- 23 ADMIRAL THOMAS B. HAYWARD
Chief of Naval Operations
- VICE ADMIRAL SYLVESTER R. FOLEY, JR.
Deputy Chief, Naval Operations, Plans Policy and Operations
- 23 LIEUTENANT GENERAL HAROLD F. HARDIN, JR.
DCG for Materiel Readiness, DARCOM
- MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN F. REGISTER
Director, Materiel Management, DARCOM
- BRIGADIER GENERAL (P) ARTHUR HOLMES, JR.
Director, Readiness, DARCOM
- COLONEL (P) [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Director, Plans, Doctrine and Systems
- COLONEL [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Associate Director for Military Plans and Operations
- 24 LIEUTENANT GENERAL HILMAN DICKINSON
Director, Command, Control and Communications Systems, OJCS
- 26-28 DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Consultant to the Director of NET Assessment, OSD
- 27 HONORABLE JOHN MOXLEY III, MD
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
- 27 LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM J. HILSMAN
Director, Defense Communications Agency

MARCH

- 2 COLONEL [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Director, Marine and Command Staff
- COLONEL [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Chief, Academic Department
- 2-4 REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS C. WATSON, JR.
Deputy Director, Current Operations, J3, OJCS
- 6 GENERAL JOSE FERRAZ
Chief, Armed Forces General Staff, Brazil
- VICE ADMIRAL IBSEN DE GUSMAO CAMARA
Vice Chief
- BRIGADIER GENERAL JOAO SOARES NUNES
Air Force Sub Chief
- LTC [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Section Chief, Operations Directorate
- BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT D. WIEGAND
US Defense Attache, Brazil

6 RADM EDWARD A. BURKHALTER, JR.
Chief of Staff, DIA

19 MAJOR GENERAL GERALD J. CAREY, JR.
Commander, US Air Force Tactical Air Warfare Center

20 BRIGADIER GENERAL MOHAMED BEN SALAH GZARA
Chief of Staff, Tunisian Army

25-26 BRIGADIER GENERAL MELBOURNE KIMSEY
Chief, Tactical Systems Group, NSA

27 SENATOR HOWARD W. CANNON (D-NV)
Senate Armed Services Committee

30-31 DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Vice-President, Rand Corporation

DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Research Associate, Rand Corporation

31 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)

APRIL

3 BRIGADIER GENERAL DALE A. VESSER
Chief, RDJTF Washington Liaison Office

3 GENERAL LEWIS WALT (USMC, RET)
COL [REDACTED] (b)(6) (USMC, RET)

3 LTC [REDACTED] (b)(6)
British Defence Intelligence Liaison Officer to Defense
Intelligence Agency

3 CAPTAIN [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Director of Fleet Operations

9 US SENATE AND SENATE STAFFERS

13 MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM R. MALONEY
Commanding General 2D MAW, FMFLANT

14-15 SENATE STAFFERS

15 SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI (D-AZ)
Senate Appropriations Committee

16 BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD W. WILMOT
Director, Intelligence Systems

20 LIEUTENANT GENERAL JEROME F. O'MALLEY
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and Readiness

- 21 MR. (b)(6)
Assistant Secretary of Defense, ISA
- 22-23 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE STAFFERS
- 24 REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES E. GURNEY, III
COMIDEASTFOR Designate
- 24 MR. (b)(6)
House Armed Services Committee
- 22-24 BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD HONOR
Deputy Director, Planning and Resources, J4, OJCS
- 26-28 MINISTER (b)(6)
Minister of National Defense, Korea
- 30 BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES R. JIGGETTS
Deputy Commander for Combat Communications and
Reserve Force Matters

MAY

- 1 MAJOR GENERAL JOHN T. RANDERSON
Commander, Strategic Communications Area
Air Force Communications Command
- 4 VICE ADMIRAL JOHN R. SANDERSON
Chief of Staff, CINCLANT/CINCLANTFLT
- 4-5 CONGRESSMAN ROY DYSON (D/MD)
Member of House Armed Services Committee
- 7 BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS J. EWING
Deputy CG for Mobilization Affairs (MOB DES),
USA MILPERCEN
- 8 MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED
FORCES
- 11 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. SHAUD
Commander, 57th Air Division (SAC)
- 11 MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE DOUGLAS
Mobilization Assistant to DCS Personnel, HQ USAF
- 18-21 CHECKMATE BRIEFING TEAM
- 19-20 MR. ROBERT J. MURRAY
Undersecretary of the Navy
- 20 MAJOR GENERAL JAMES C. ENNEY
Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ SAC

22 COLONEL (P) [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Director, Communications-Electronics (Designee)

26-27 BRIGADIER GENERAL (P) DALE A. VESSER
Director, Washington Liaison Office

26-28 SERGEANT MAJOR [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps

28-29 COLONEL [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Politico-Military Affairs Div, WLO

CAPTAIN [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Contingency Planning Division, WLO

JUNE

1 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (GS-16)
MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6) (GS-16)
Members of the Survey and Investigations Subcommittee
House Appropriations Committee

2 REAR ADMIRAL E. R. KOHN, JR.
CINCPAC J4 (Designee)

3 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Deputy Administrative Assistant to the Secretary
of the Air Force

16 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Readers Digest

17 BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN T. STIHL
Director, J6, USREDCOM

18 LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES R. BRICKEL
DCINC, USREDCOM

18 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)

19 LIEUTENANT GENERAL PHILIP C. GAST
Director, J3, OJCS

23 LIEUTENANT GENERAL GLENN F. OTIS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, HQ DA

25 REAR ADMIRAL PETER B. BOOTH
Deputy Director, Strategic Plans and Policy, OPNAV

29 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
International Communications Agency

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JULY

1 LIEUTENANT GENERAL MARION C. ROSS
Deputy Commanding General, FORSCOM

6 MAJOR GENERAL VINCENT M. RUSSO
Director, Plans, Force Structure and Systems, ODCSLOG DA

7-10 BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES R. VAN DEN ELZEN
Director, Washington Liaison Office

9 BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRY D. PENZLER
Deputy Director, Operations, J3-OJCS

10 MR. (b)(6)
Professional Staff Member Select Committee on Intelligence
US Senate

13 LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM K. RICHARDSON
Deputy Commanding General, TRADOC

14 LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS H. MCMULLEN
Vice Commander, Tactical Air Command

17 LIEUTENANT GENERAL OREN E. DEHAVEN
Director of Logistics, OJCS

22 HONORABLE (b)(6)
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Manpower,
Reserve Affairs and Installations

29 COLONEL (b)(6)
Deputy Wing Commander, 56TFW

31 MR. (b)(6)
Director for Transportation and Distribution Policy
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics

AUGUST

4 GENERAL ABDEL MAGID HAMID KHALIL
First Vice President and Minister of Defense Sudan

5 COLONEL (b)(6)
Commander, 5TH Weather Wing

5 CONGRESSMAN JAMES NELLIGAN
House Armed Services Committee

13 MR. (b)(6)
Senior Researcher, Library of Congress Research Service

13 COLONEL (b)(6)
Chief of Staff, 24th Infantry Division

14 REPRESENTATIVE RALPH REGULA (R-OH)
House Appropriations Committee

18 COLONEL [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Conventional Operations, HQ SAC

21 MAJOR GENERAL JAMES I. BAGINSKI
Director, Joint Deployment Agency

26 MR. [REDACTED] (b)(6)
Director of International Logistics and Support Analysis

26 AIR CHIEF MARSHALL MUHAMMAD ANWAR SHAMIM
Chief of Air Staff, Pakistan Air Force

26 GENERAL DONN A. STARRY
Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command

SEPTEMBER

1 LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM J. HILSMAN
Director, Defense Communications Agency

2 DR. [REDACTED] (b)(6), M.D.
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Health
Affairs

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM S. AUGERSON, M.D.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Health Resources and
Programs

3 MAJOR GENERAL J. LINDSAY
Commanding General, 82D Airborne Division

3 BRIGADIER GENERAL RAYMOND M. JACOBSON
Commander, 352D Civil Affairs Command

3 MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD M. BROWNE
US Army Development and Readiness Command

4 BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD F. ABEL
Director of Public Affairs Office of the Secretary of the
Air Force

8 VICE ADMIRAL KENT J. CARROLL
Commander, Military Sealift Command

11 BRIGADIER GENERAL PAUL D. SLACK
Deputy Commander, I MAF

16 REAR ADMIRAL RONALD E. NARMI
Commandant, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

16 BRIGADIER GENERAL DUANE H. ERICKSON
Commander, US Forces, Azores

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- 17 AIR VICE MARSHALL JOHN A. GILBERT
Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Policy)
Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom
- 18 MAJOR GENERAL GERD S. GROMBACHER
Commanding General, US Army Communications Command
- 18 GENERAL RAFAEL EITAN
Chief of General Staff, Israeli Defense Force
- 21 MG PENDLETON
USREDCOM, J3
- 25 MR. (b)(6)
Undersecretary of Defence for the Armed Forces,
Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom
- 28 GENERAL SIR RICHARD WORSLEY
Quartermaster General, United Kingdom
- 29 BRIGADIER GENERAL JEROME HAGEN
Deputy Director for Force Development and Strategic Plans,
OJCS
- 30 BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRY T. HAGAMAN
Director of Intelligence, HQ USAF

OCTOBER

- 1 REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD K. FONTAINE
Deputy Director for Tactical Command, Control, and
Communications Systems, OJCS
- 2 REAR ADMIRAL DAVID A. CRUDEN
Director, Logistics Plans, OP-40, OPNAV
- 8 MR. (b)(6)
National Security Agency
- 9 MR. (b)(6)
MR. (b)(6)
MR. (b)(6)
- 9 MR. (b)(6)
House Appropriations Committee
- 19 MAJOR GENERAL DAVID K. DOYLE
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, FORSCOM
- 22 MAJOR GENERAL THEODORE BROADWATER
Director, Logistics Plans and Programs, HQ USAF
- 22 LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES E. DALTON
Director, Joint Staff, JCS

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- 23 BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWIN M. AGUANNO
Director of Logistics, USREDCOM
- 26 FOREIGN MEDIA
- 27-29 MAJOR GENERAL OMAR ZAKI
Chief of Planning, Egyptian Armed Forces Training Dept
- 30 LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHARIF ZAYD BIN SHAKIR
Commander-in-Chief Jordanian Armed Forces
- 30 MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD V. SECORD
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Near Eastern, African,
and South Asian Affairs
- 30 BRIGADIER GENERAL SCHUYLER BISSELL
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ USAF

NOVEMBER

- 9 LIEUTENANT GENERAL HORST WENNER
Chief, General Army Office, Germany
- 10 ADMIRAL GUENTHER LUTHER
Deputy SACEUR
- 10 COLONEL (b)(6)
Chief, Program Development Division, DA
- 12 GENERAL DONALD R. KEITH
CG, DARCOM
- LIEUTENANT GENERAL HAROLD F. HARDIN, JR.
Deputy CG for Material Readiness, DARCOM
- MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR HOLMES, JR.
Director, Readiness, DARCOM
- 19 GENERAL SVERRE LUDWIG BORGUND HAMRE
Chief of Defense, Royal Norwegian Armed Forces
- 20 GEN SIR JOHN STANIER
Commander-In-Chief United Kingdom Land Forces
- 23 LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES A. WILLIAMS
DIRECTOR, DIA
- 23 MAJOR GENERAL AARON L. LILLEY
Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, FORSCOM
- 24 MR. (b)(6)
Staff, Director, Military Construction Subcommittee,
House Committee on Appropriations

24 MAJ GENERAL WILLIAM B. MAXSON
Commander, Armament Division, AFSC

BRIGADIER GENERAL DONALD L. LAMBERSON
Deputy Commander for Development and Acquisition,
Armament Division, AFSC

DECEMBER

- 1 MR. [redacted] (b)(6)
Special Assistant to Senator Goldwater
- 1 MR. [redacted] (b)(6)
Director, Defense Investigative Services
- 1 MAJOR [redacted] (b)(6)
Assit Army Military Attache to Saudi Arabia
- 3 AIR WAR COLLEGE STAFF/STUDENTS
- 17-18 SIR PETER TERRY

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