1983 COMMAND HISTORY

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UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33608

CCCC

31 May 1985

SUBJECT: USCENTCOM 1983 Command History

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1 Encl
as

Robert C. Kingston
ROBERT C. KINGSTON
General, USA
Commander in Chief

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	Cy. No.
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CINCSAC	22
CINCMAC	23
CINCAD	24
USARCENT	25
USCENTAF	26
USNAVCENT	27
USMARCENT	28
SOCCENT	29
USA FORSCOM	30
HQ Space Command	31
HQ TAC	32

	Cy. No.
US Army War College	33
National Defense College	34
Naval War College	35
AF Historical Research Center	36
Naval Historical Center	37
Marine Corps Historical Center	38
US Army Center for Mil History	39
Air Force Office of History	40
Defense Intelligence Agency	41-42
USCENTCOM Staff	43-60

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PREFACE

(U) This is the first annual history of the United States Central Command (USCENTCOM). It tells the story of the first year of the nation's newest unified command and provides a detailed narrative account of United States military concerns in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Taken together with the three annual histories of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF), USCENTCOM's predecessor, this first history of the Central Command constitutes the official record of the evolution of recent American military involvement with the nations of southwest Asia, northeast Africa, and the Arabian peninsula.

(U) As the second commander of the RDJTF and the first USCINCCENT, I am extremely proud to have been associated with both of these joint commands. The RDJTF and USCENTCOM have been at the forefront of extensive planning efforts and have conducted numerous operational deployments to ensure that United States national objectives are met in a vital area of the world.

USCINCCENT
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LIEUTENANT GENERAL, USA

DEPUTY USCINCCENT
ROBERT C. TAYLOR
MAJOR GENERAL, USAF

CHIEF OF STAFF
JACOB W. MOORE
MAJOR GENERAL, USMC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I - Mission and Organization. 1

Mission 10
Organization. 18
Key Personnel 29

Chapter II - Joint Planning, Operations, and Training . . . 35

Personnel 35
Intelligence. 47
Operations. 73
Logistics 104
Plans, Policy, and Programs 127
Command and Control, Communications and Computer Systems. 150

Chapter III - Special Activities. 185

Inspector General 186
Adjutant General. 189
Public Affairs. 193
Legal Advisor 209
Provost Marshal 211
Headquarters Commandant 213
Facility Engineer 215
Comptroller 217
Surgeon 225
Chaplain. 230
Combat Capabilities Analysis Group. 231
Liaison 236

Distinguished Visitors to Headquarters, United States Central Command, 1983 253

Glossary. 271

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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1	United States Unified Commands	6
2	USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility	8
3	USCENTCOM Organization (as of 31 December 1983)	28
4	J-1 Organization	36
5	Personnel Strength, GALLANT KNIGHT 83	40
6	Personnel Strength, BRIGHT STAR 83 (Real-World Only)	42
7	USCENTCOM Headquarters Personnel (as of 31 December 1983)	44
8	J-2 Organization	46
9	J-3 Organization	72
10	Participants in GALLANT KNIGHT 83	80
11	J-5 Manning	126
12	J-5 Key Personnel	128
13	J-5 Speeches	146
14	J-6 Organization	152
15	Adjutant General Organization	188
16	USCENTCOM Exercise Obligations by Quarter 1983	216
17	Administrative Program by Directorate/Office	218
18	Administrative Program by Element of Expense	220
19	Summary of Major Programs	221

CHAPTER I

MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

(U) The United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) officially came into existence at 0001 hours Greenwich Mean Time on 1 January 1983. Immediately before, at midnight on 31 December 1982, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) had been inactivated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). There was theoretically no connection between the no longer existent RDJTF and the newly created USCENTCOM, but in most important respects the latter can be said to have succeeded the former. At the moment of transition, the second Commander of the RDJTF, Lieutenant General (LTG) Robert C. Kingston, United States Army, became the first Commander in Chief, United States Central Command (USCINCCENT). Likewise, the staff of the old RDJTF became the staff of the new USCENTCOM, which also acquired all of the assets and resources that had belonged to the RDJTF, including its headquarters (HQ) at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB), Florida.[1]

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1. Msg (U), JCS to Commander Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, Subj: "Activation of US Central Command," 301614Z Dec 82.

(U) Unlike the RDJTF, USCENTCOM was a unified command. This meant that it had a broad, continuing mission under a single commander, that it was composed of significant assigned components of two or more services, and that it had been established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the JCS. The primary purpose of a unified command was to provide for the optimum effectiveness of United States (US) military forces in combat operations for the projection of US military power, as required to support and advance national policies. As USCINCCENT, General Kingston was responsible to the National Command Authorities (NCA), through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for such military missions as might be assigned to him.[2]

(U) At the time of Central Command's activation, there were already five unified commands in existence. Four of these had originally been conceived in the first Unified Command Plan, which was approved by President Harry S. Truman on 14 December 1946.[3] Activated in 1947, each of these commands was responsible for a specific geographical area of the world. The oldest, Pacific Command (PACOM), had been established

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2. JCS Pub 1, "DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," 1 Jun 79, p 362; JCS Memo SM-729-83, "Unified Command Plan," 28 Oct 83.

3. JCS Special Historical Study (C/REVW 27 Jun 95), "History of the Unified Command Plan," 20 Dec 77. Information used is (U).

on 1 January 1947, and, from its headquarters at Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, was responsible for United States military activities in East Asia and the Pacific basin. Dating from 15 March 1947, the United States European Command (USEUCOM) managed US military affairs in Europe from its headquarters at Patch Barracks, in Stuttgart, West Germany. The next oldest unified command was the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM), headquartered at Quarry Heights, Panama. This command had been established as Caribbean Command on 1 November 1947, but its name was changed to USSOUTHCOM on 6 June 1963. Finally, the Atlantic Command (LANTCOM), with its headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia, had been established on 1 December 1947. Its name remained unchanged until 11 October 1983, when it became the United States Atlantic Command (USLANTCOM). At the same time, PACOM was redesignated the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM).[4]

(U) Each of these four unified commands was responsible for a specific portion of the earth's surface. To establish USCENTCOM, portions of territory were taken away from existing unified commands and amalgamated to create the new unified command. In particular, Afghanistan and Pakistan were

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4. Msg (U), JCS to CSA, CNO, CSAF, USCINCCENT, et. al., subj: "Redesignation of CINCPAC, PACOM, CINCLANT, and LANTCOM," 112122Z Oct 83.

reassigned from PACOM to USCENTCOM, while the other countries in the new command's area of responsibility were either reassigned from USEUCOM's jurisdiction or had not previously been assigned to any unified command. Although not formally assigned to any unified command before transferring to USCENTCOM on 1 January 1983, these "unassigned" countries had become the responsibility of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force between 1980 and 1982.

(U) There was one other unified command in existence at the time of the activation of USCENTCOM. The United States Readiness Command (USREDCOM) was established as the United States Strike Command at MacDill AFB on 1 January 1962 and was redesignated as USREDCOM exactly ten years later. It had no overseas geographical responsibilities, but was charged with providing forces to the other unified commands as necessary and was responsible for the land defense of the continental United States (CONUS). When the RDJTF was activated at MacDill AFB on 1 March 1980, it was originally a subordinate unit of USREDCOM and its first Commander, Lieutenant General (LtGen) Paul X. Kelley, United States Marine Corps (USMC), reported directly to the Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command (USCINCRED). At the time, the USCINCRED was General Volney F. Warner, US Army. On 1 October 1981, the RDJTF became a separate joint task force and ceased to be subordinate to

USREDCOM. This was the first step in the evolution of the RDJTF into USCENTCOM.[5]

U ~~(C)~~ With the activation of USCENTCOM on 1 January 1983 and the revision of the Unified Command Plan in October 1983, the six unified commands divided up the world as shown in Figure 1 on the following page. Except for USREDCOM, all of these commands had specific geographical areas of responsibility (AORs) outside of the continental United States, but not all of the globe was covered by the six unified commands. In the most significant case, the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was not assigned to any one unified command, but remained under the cognizance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Under the 1983 version of the Unified Command Plan signed by President Ronald Reagan on 21 September 1983, Alaska and Antarctica were also not assigned, nor were the United States' two closest neighbors, Canada and Mexico, although security assistance activities in the latter country were the responsibility of USSOUTHCOM.[6]

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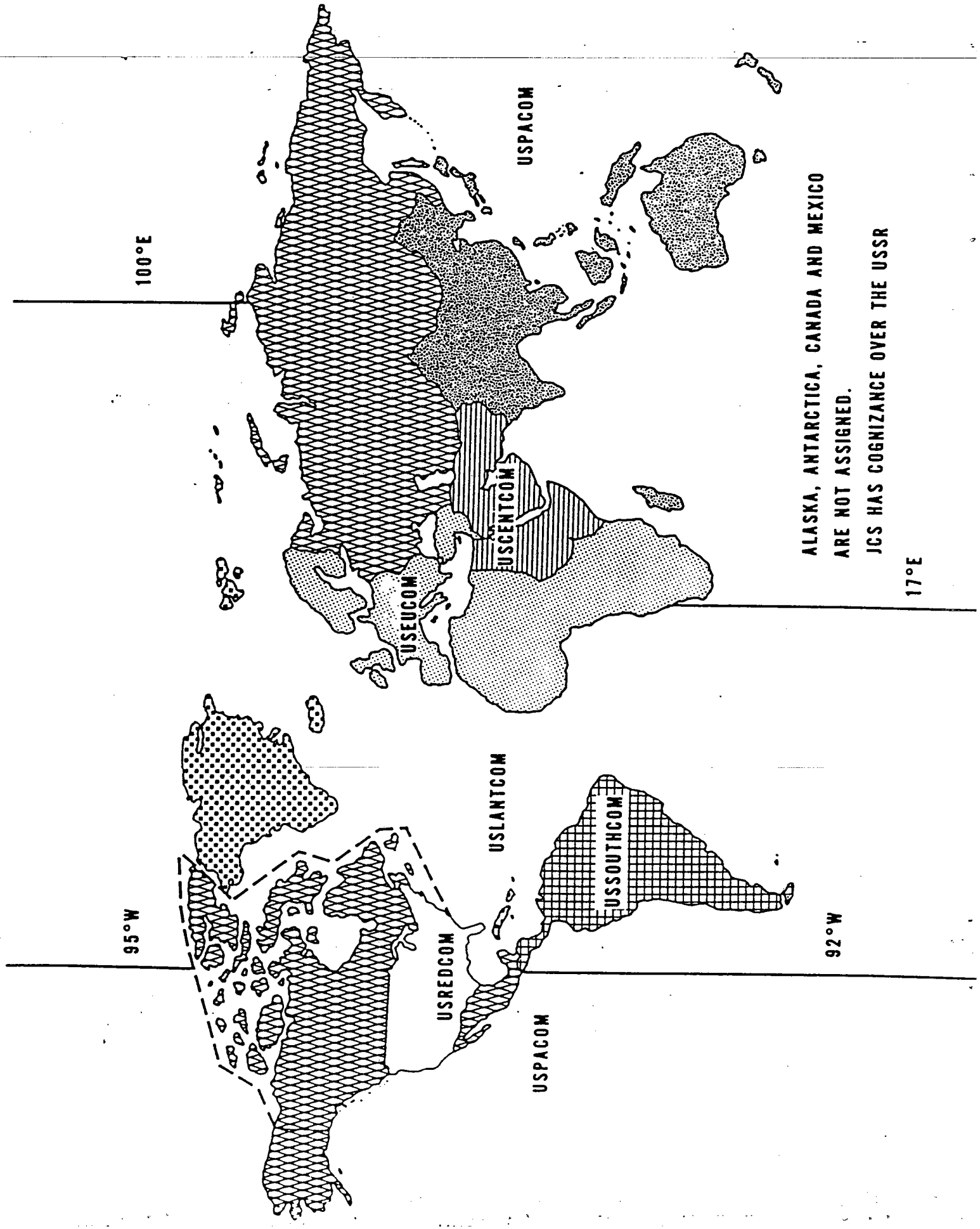
5. History, RDJTF, 1982, p 1. U

6. Unified Command Plan ~~(C)~~, JCS SM-729-83, 28 Oct 83; memorandum ~~(C/OADR)~~, CCJ5 to Distribution, "Unified Command Plan," 15 Nov 83. U

Figure 1. United States Unified Commands



(U) The area of responsibility assigned to USCENTCOM consisted of 19 countries. Before the establishment of Central Command, two of these, Afghanistan and Pakistan, had belonged to PACOM, while 12 had belonged to USEUCOM and five had not been assigned to any unified command. In the latter category were Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and the Sudan. Countries previously assigned to USEUCOM were Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). In addition, USEUCOM had been responsible for security assistance in Kenya and Somalia, countries which were not formally part of its area of responsibility. Despite the petroleum resources in the Persian Gulf, all 19 countries in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility were considered by the United Nations to be "developing countries," with six of them (Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and both Yemens) in the especially impoverished category of "least developed."[7]

(U) The 19 countries assigned to USCENTCOM were as shown in Figure 2 on the following page. Not coincidentally, these same 19 countries had also been the responsibility of the

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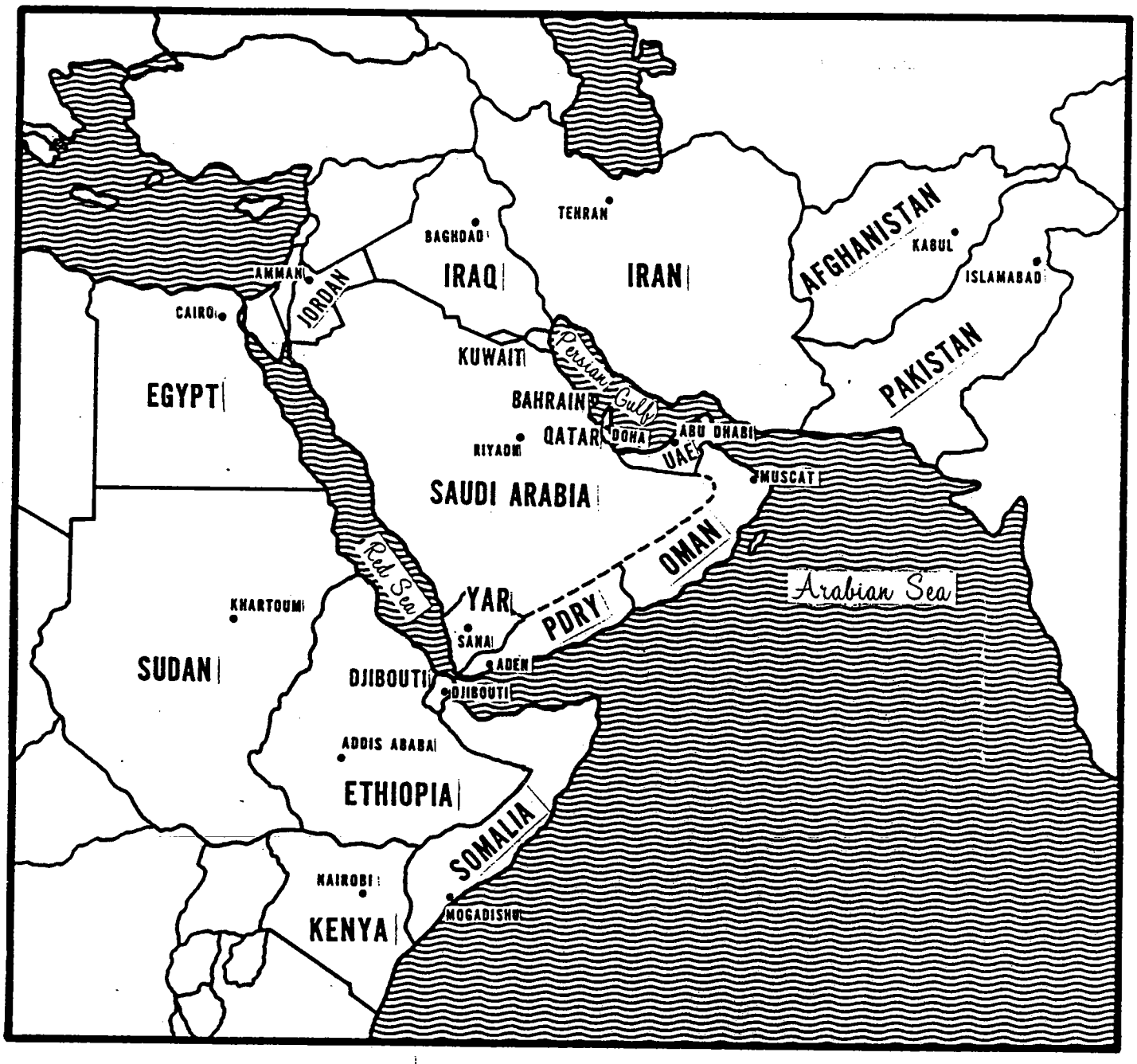
7. Atlas of US Foreign Relations, Development Assistance, U.S. Department of State Bulletin, June 1983.

Figure 2. USCENTCOM Area of Responsibility



RDJTF at the time of its inactivation. Three years earlier, when the [redacted], it had been charged with pre-deployment planning for "Southwest Asia," a term which was then defined to mean "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 land mass; Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, and Kenya on the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters."[8] On 1 October 1981, the African nations of Egypt and the Sudan were included within this definition of "Southwest Asia," while the "adjacent waters" of the Persian Gulf were deleted. Of these two new countries, Egypt had previously been assigned to USEUCOM while the Sudan had not been assigned to any unified command. Another USEUCOM-assigned country, Jordan, had been added to the RDJTF's area of responsibility on 7 December 1982, and was incorporated into USCENTCOM's area of responsibility on 1 January 1983. The addition of Jordan brought the total number of countries in the command's AOR to the 19 shown in Figure 2 on the facing page.

(U) Thus USCENTCOM became the first new unified command to be activated in 21 years. Its establishment indicated a more active US policy toward the Middle East, expressing the fact

8. Hist RDJTF 1980, p III-1.

that the United States military community no longer looked upon this "central" area of the world merely as an extension of either Europe or the Pacific basin. Instead of being divided between two different unified commands oriented toward the potential central European battlefield and East Asia, the central area was now the focus of a single United States military command. Focusing the efforts of a new unified command on Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa emphasized the importance of this area to American interests and underscored the fact that the United States was ready to take military action to defend those interests, if necessary.

MISSION

(U) The mission of the United States Central Command was to achieve US policy objectives in its area of responsibility. These national policy objectives included the following basic goals: assuring Western access to adequate supplies of oil, deterring Soviet aggression, preserving regional stability, and halting the spread of Soviet influence, reversing it wherever possible.[9]

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9. USCINCCENT Policy and Strategy Book (U), Vol I, 1984.

(U) There were two primary threats to the key resources located in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility and to the sea lines of communication needed for US forces to get there: local instability and the Soviet Union. Except for invading and occupying Afghanistan, the USSR had not become militarily involved in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility since World War II, but additional involvement could never be ruled out. Instead of using direct military intervention, the Soviets preferred to exploit local conflicts and instability. They were often involved in coups, revolutions, civil wars, insurgencies, rebellions, and external attacks by other countries. Within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility, the Soviet military presence, its ability to exercise overt military options, and its general influence had increased during recent years.

(U) Foremost among the United States' peacetime strategic objectives was to prevent wars. The primary emphasis in this regard was on reducing the causes of local conflict. What was required to meet this objective were specific political-military and military-economic initiatives to strengthen the countries in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. By making them stronger militarily, economically, and politically, they would become more stable and less likely to become involved in local conflicts. In addition, USCENTCOM sought to lend its

cooperation and assistance to other US government agencies responsible for American diplomatic and economic initiatives throughout the region. Such assistance offered opportunities for the United States to counter Soviet military involvement in the region by taking advantage of US economic, technological, and managerial strengths. Further, political and economic relationships between the US and other nations often led to military cooperation.

(U) Deterrence was another peacetime objective which involved the same issues as preventing wars. To aid in achieving this strategic goal, the United States needed to be able to exercise military options, such as making a show of force, providing protection, and interposition. In some cases, the local forces of the countries in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility were strong enough to exercise their own deterrent effect, inhibiting Soviet intervention or coercion. In addition, a coalition of strong local forces, capable and confident of operating jointly with USCENTCOM forces, could act as a force multiplier. Such US-local coalitions could assist in the successful prosecution of both peacetime and wartime strategies. Successful deterrence would stop not only overt Soviet military action in USCENTCOM's AOR, but would also prevent Soviet fostering of internal instability by adjacent states and radical groups.

(U) Wartime strategies considered by USCENTCOM derived from two basic scenarios. The first scenario envisioned a local conflict without Soviet involvement, ranging from a low-intensity insurgency to a mid-intensity confrontation involving an indigenous force. The second scenario assumed a medium-to high-intensity direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. Strong, stable local countries could help the United States fight a war of this type against Soviet forces. This help could be critical, regardless of the location of the war on the conflict spectrum, whether involving counter-insurgency or coalition partnership. In the former case, they could constitute a stabilizing force; in the latter, they could be a useful force multiplier.

(U) The revised 1983 version of the Unified Command Plan listed seven specific responsibilities common to all unified commands. As commander of a unified command, USCINCCENT was to (1) maintain the security of the command and protect the United States, its possessions, and bases against attack or hostile incursion and to (2) carry out assigned missions, tasks, and responsibilities. More specifically, he was to (3) assign tasks to, and direct coordination among, USCENTCOM's subordinate commands to insure unity of effort in the accomplishment of his assigned mission. To accomplish this, USCINCCENT was authorized to (4) communicate with three

categories of people: The chiefs of the military services on uni-service matters as he deemed appropriate; the Joint Chiefs of Staff on other matters, including the preparation of strategic and logistic plans, strategic and operational direction of USCENTCOM's assigned forces, conduct of combat operations, and other necessary functions of command required to accomplish the missions; and the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with applicable directives. In addition, USCINCCENT was required to (5) carry out planning and implementing responsibilities for the evacuation of US noncombatant and certain non-US persons abroad in accordance with the provisions of "State-Defense Policies and Procedures for the protection and Evacuation of US Citizens and Certain Designated Aliens Abroad in Time of Emergency."[10]

U ~~(C)~~ In time of war or emergency, USCINCCENT was to (6) assume operational command of security assistance organizations within his general geographic area of responsibility or as directed by competent authority. The assumption of such operational command was to take due cognizance of the responsibility of the security assistance organizations for implementation of portions of the evacuation plans for their respective chiefs of US diplomatic missions. Finally, USCINCCENT was to (7) provide for US military

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10. DOD Directive 5100.51, 11 Oct 66.

representation, within USCINCCENT's general geographic area of responsibility, where required, to all supranational, international, and US national agencies and furnish US military representation, advice, and assistance to chiefs of US diplomatic missions for negotiation of rights, authorizations, security assistance responsibilities, and facility arrangements, except as otherwise directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

U ~~(C)~~ Normal operations for USCENTCOM included planning for and executing operations in contingencies, limited war, and general war. Planning and conduct of operations other than hostilities was also considered part of USCINCCENT's normal operations, as was planning for and administering the military aspects of security assistance. In addition, USCENTCOM had to maintain the relationships and exercise the directive and coordinating authority prescribed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(U) When U[redacted], it was assigned components from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Headquarters for these three components had already existed for the RDJTF, and it was not difficult to redesignate these forces for the new US Central Command. In the case of the Army, a special unit, Third United States Army, had already been reactivated at Fort McPherson, Georgia, on 1 December 1982 to

take over from the XVIII Airborne Corps as the Army component of the RDJTF, so that when the transition to unified status was made a month later on 1 January, Third Army acquired the role of United States Army Forces Central Command (USARCENT).[11] The Navy component, United States Naval Forces Central Command (USNAVCENT), was headquartered at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, as its RDJTF predecessor had been. Likewise, Ninth Air Force, at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, which had doubled as the Air Force component of the RDJTF, became the United States Central Command Air Forces (USCENTAF).[12]

U ~~(S)~~ At the moment of transition, each of these three components assumed operational control of US forces already within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Effective 0001 hours Greenwich Mean Time, 1 January 1983, the Third US Army assumed operational control of the US contingent to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) who were in the Sinai continuing to monitor the 1978 Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel. At the same time, USCENTAF assumed operational control of Elf One, Elf Sentry, and Site Mike in Egypt

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11. Activation Plan (U), Third United States Army (TUSA), 17 Sep 81.

12. The acronym USCENTAF was chosen in preference to the more consistent USAFCENT because of the possibility of confusion with AFCENT, the abbreviation for Allied Forces Central Europe.

and Saudi Arabia. Likewise, the Middle East Force (MIDEASTFOR), a flotilla of five ships that had been sailing in the Persian Gulf since 1949, came under the operational control of USNAVCENT on the first of the year.[13]

U 13. Msg ~~(S/OADR)~~, Commander RDJTF to JCS, USCINCEUR, et al., subj: Assumption of Operational Command (OPCOM) of Forces in USCINCCENT Area of Responsibility, 312235Z Dec 82.

ORGANIZATION

(U) To carry out its mission as a unified command, USCENTCOM was organized into six directorates and a number of special staff agencies. The directorates were organized along traditional functional lines and numbered J-1 through J-6, the "J" referring to the joint nature of the unified command. Each directorate will be discussed in more detail below.

(U) The Personnel Directorate, or J-1, was primarily responsible for the adequacy of USCENTCOM staff manning. It also insured the deployability and sustainability of the HQ USCENTCOM staff, carried out personnel planning for contingency and operations plans and orders, and developed personnel policy.

(U) The Director of Personnel was responsible for formulating policies and supervising the execution of command arrangements pertaining to the individual members of the command, giving full consideration to the established policies of the military departments to which USCENTCOM personnel belonged, i.e., the Departments of the Army, Navy (including the Marine Corps), or Air Force. He also exercised staff responsibility for morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) programs within the command and conducted the USCENTCOM safety program.

(U) The J-1 also insured accomplishment of records management, personnel requisitioning and actions, processing of effectiveness reports, awards management, Congressional correspondence, and Red Cross liaison. In general, the directorate also provided manpower control and organization management.

(U) General Kingston received intelligence information from his J-2, or Intelligence Directorate. The USCENTCOM Director of Intelligence had staff responsibility for all intelligence and counterintelligence matters pertinent to the command's mission and had overall responsibility for the collection, production, and dissemination of intelligence necessary to support the various tasks assigned to USCENTCOM. The J-2 was also responsible for the management of all intelligence resources assigned to the command.

(U) Operational matters were the province of the J-3, or Operations Directorate. The Director of Operations planned, organized, coordinated, directed, and controlled USCENTCOM operational and exercise activities. The J-3 advised the USCINCCENT on all matters pertaining to the strategic and operational direction of assigned forces, the conduct of combat operations, the planning and conduct of exercises involving USCENTCOM forces, and other command functions required to

accomplish the assigned mission. He monitored the operational status of subordinate elements and identified requirements for the host nation support needed to conduct operations and exercises in USCENTCOM's assigned area of responsibility. When deployed, the J-3 coordinated joint force combat operations involving air, ground, and naval forces. In addition, the Operations Directorate provided staff supervision over all aspects of operations security; command, control, and communications countermeasures (C^3CM); and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons and planning.

(U) Logistical affairs were the responsibility of the J-4, or Logistics Directorate. The Director of Logistics was charged with ensuring the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of operations by providing materiel and facilities when needed. The J-4 was also expected to eliminate unnecessary duplication of facilities and to prevent overlapping of functions among the service components of the command. Finally, he provided staff support to the command in all aspects of logistics, security assistance, military construction, weapons planning, and operations, while coordinating among the components, military services, host nations, and other commands.

(U) On 1 October, USCENTCOM assumed responsibility for security assistance matters in the countries with security

assistance programs within its AOR. A security assistance directorate in a joint staff would ordinarily be designated J-7, but in USCENTCOM (as in USEUCOM and USPACOM) security assistance was a division within the Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate, which was redesignated J-4/7 on 1 October to reflect its dual responsibilities.

(U) The Plans, Policy, and Programs Directorate (J-5) was assigned a wide-ranging variety of tasks. It was responsible for the preparation and maintenance of operations orders (OPORDs) and plans, including concept plans (CONPLANs). To support a variety of war plans, it prepared, reviewed, and coordinated time phased force deployment data (TPFDD). The J-5 also advised USCINCCENT on matters relating to command policy, missions, and functions which concerned the joint deployment, employment, and redeployment of forces. The directorate provided a staff focal point for reviewing, analyzing, and recommending courses of action concerning deployments and evaluating tasking documents pertaining to policy, command relationships, and long-range planning. Additionally, the directorate prepared USCENTCOM's input to the planning, programming, and budgeting system (PPBS) of the Department of Defense (DOD). J-5 had primary staff responsibility for the coordination and implementation of civil affairs policy and supervised the implementation of civil-military cooperation functions within the command. It also advised the JCS and

other unified and specified commands on matters relating to USCENTCOM policy, mission, functions, requirements, and the development of doctrine and techniques for the joint deployment and employment of forces.

(U) Communications were provided by the Command and Control, Communications and Computer Systems (C^4S) Directorate, known as "J-6" for short. It was responsible for the development of communications-electronics and automatic data processing (ADP) policies, plans, budgets, and programs for USCENTCOM. The J-6 ensured command, control, and communications (C^3) support for the command. He also supervised the development, acquisition, and operation of communications and ADP facilities and equipment. The C^4S Directorate was the USCENTCOM focal point for the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) and was responsible for coordination with the JCS, the Defense Communications Agency (DCA), and the NCA on technical matters during peacetime and for implementing these agencies' management policies during contingencies or war.

(U) In addition to these six directorates, USCENTCOM headquarters had several other staff agencies to assist the USCINCCENT in carrying out his assigned functions. The Adjutant General provided administrative service and support to the USCENTCOM staff in a number of important areas, including

correspondence management, forms and records management, and graphics. He also developed and instituted plans, policies, and precedence systems, while maintaining a budget to support the commander and headquarters staff. The Legal Advisor was responsible for providing legal advice to the USCINCCENT. He also interacted with US and foreign government agencies, reviewing country law studies and advising USCINCCENT on the need for country-to-country agreements, drafting such agreements, and assisting in their negotiation and conclusion. He provided support in legislative liaison and coordinated the Congressional testimony of USCINCCENT and the USCENTCOM staff. The Legal Advisor also provided legal assistance to members of the command and their dependents. In addition, he developed exercise and real-world plans in support of all operations, negotiating fly-over rights, staging rights, basing rights, status of forces agreements, and procurement of local goods and labor, while taking into account host country laws and procedures.

(U) The Public Affairs Officer advised USCINCCENT and his staff on public information matters. He generated public affairs policy recommendations and directives, drafted public affairs annexes to operations plans (OPLAN) and orders, provided public affairs policy guidance to component commands and assigned forces, arranged media briefings and interviews, and provided public affairs services during combat operations.

His wartime responsibilities included providing cleared daily summaries, security reviews, and audiovisual coverage of combat operations. He served as the cognizant staff officer for community relations and command information and handled public affairs audiovisual matters. In general, he oversaw public affairs activities within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

(U) In the field of law enforcement and security, the Provost Marshal maintained law and order within the command. To this end, he provided analysis of police statistical data, made recommendations about the confinement of US personnel, and coordinated with local national police forces. He also coordinated all matters concerning traffic control, entry procedures, and weapons systems security and developed plans and policies concerning enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees. Finally, he maintained liaison with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI), with the Naval Investigative Service (NIS), and with the Army Criminal Investigative Division (CID).

(U) The Comptroller was responsible for advising USCINCCENT and his staff on resources management, fiscal and budgetary matters, resource structure, and the creation and maintenance of a financial management system. He executed the approved operating budget, joint readiness exercise budget, and foreign military sales (FMS) programs. He also developed

Comptroller annexes for war plans and for operational, emergency, contingency, and evacuation plans. He ensured, through the component commanders, that appropriate provisions were made for the pay of US military and civilian personnel, local national civilian personnel, and prisoners of war, as well as arranging for banking, savings, and remittance services for US personnel. In garrison, the Comptroller provided military pay and related finance service support to people assigned to USCENTCOM headquarters.

(U) Within USCENTCOM's garrison at MacDill, as well as when deployed, one of the more important staff members was the Headquarters Commandant. He provided base support to USCENTCOM headquarters during deployments, redeployments, and while at home station, including internal physical security, food service, transportation, maintenance, engineering, and supply. He functioned as troop commander and provided an orderly room to support the headquarters. The commandant's office monitored the Services' required training programs and maintained necessary records, while managing Service school requirements, including allocating quotas for schools.

(U) Other staff members included the surgeon and the chaplain. The Command Surgeon exercised staff supervision on all medical matters, developed and coordinated medical plans,

and advised USCINCCENT on the overall health of the command. The Command Chaplain assisted and advised USCINCCENT and staff on all religious activities within the command. The chaplain was also the staff expert on the religious beliefs, policies, procedures, and laws of the countries within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. This knowledge was particularly useful in view of the widely varying religious practices found in the Middle East, which ranged from Christianity to several mutually antipathetical varieties of Islam.

(U) Finally, the Combat Capabilities Analysis Group researched and analyzed questions which affected the combat capabilities of USCENTCOM and those of potentially hostile military forces. It made an effort to test the validity of assumptions contained in command plans, and tried to analyze USCENTCOM's strategies, logistics, and operations. Generally, it performed as an in-house "think-tank."

(U) In addition to the six directorates and several special staff agencies discussed above, there were a number of liaison offices attached to USCENTCOM. Two specified commands, the Strategic Air Command (SAC) and Military Airlift Command (MAC), were represented by liaison officers at MacDill, as were two other unified commands, USEUCOM and USPACOM. (The

USPACOM liaison officer's billet was deleted on 1 October 1983.) There was also a Defense Communications Agency field office, as well as National Security Agency (NSA) and Defense Intelligence Agency representatives assigned to the staff. In addition to MAC, two other transportation operating agencies were represented by liaison offices: the Navy's Military Sealift Command and the Army's Military Traffic Management Command. Liaison officers to USCENTCOM were also provided by the Air Force Logistics Command, the Defense Fuels Supply Center, and the United States Coast Guard (USCG). The organization of USCENTCOM headquarters as of 31 December 1983 was as shown in Figure 3 on the following page.

(U) Not shown in Figure 3 was the Washington Liaison Office. This office had provided the RDJTF and USCENTCOM with a force of as many as 16 officers, four enlisted personnel, and two civilian secretaries to conduct business in the nation's capital. The Washington Liaison Office gradually drew down its staff during 1983. Commodore Paul D. Butcher, the last flag-grade director of the office, departed Washington in May and the office closed on 30 September.

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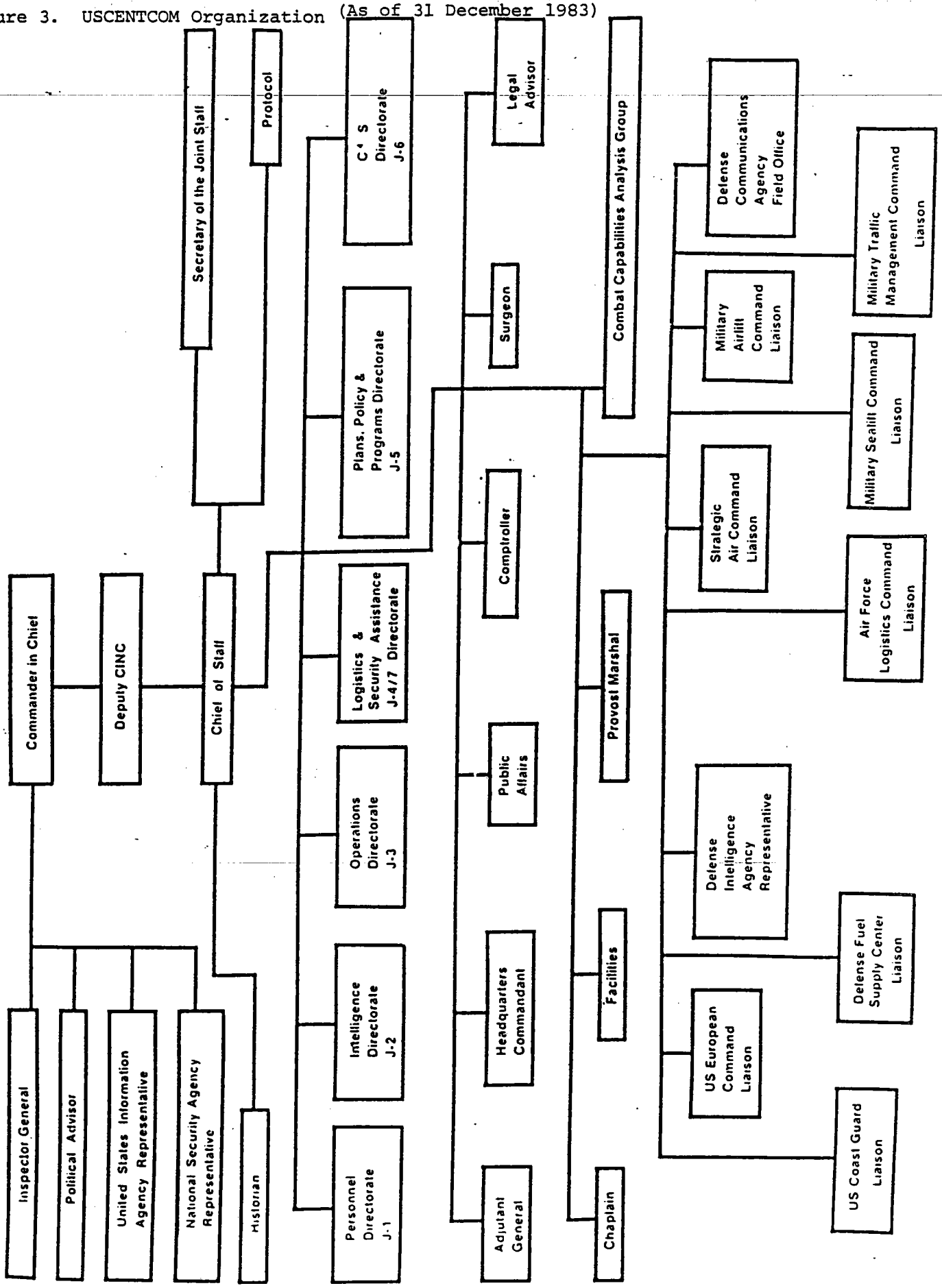
Figure 3. USCENTCOM Organization (As of 31 December 1983)



UNCLASSIFIED

KEY PERSONNEL

(U) The first USCINCCENT was LTG Robert C. Kingston, who was also the second and last Commander of the inactivated RDJTF. General Kingston served as USCINCCENT throughout 1983. (For complete biographical details on General Kingston, see pages 18-21 of the 1982 History of the RDJTF.)

(U) Deputy Commander in Chief throughout 1983 was Major General (Maj Gen) Robert C. Taylor, United States Air Force (USAF). General Taylor had also been the only deputy commander assigned during the nearly three years of the RDJTF's existence. He was thus an RDJTF "plankholder" (or "plankowner"), a term which meant that he had been assigned to the command since its activation in March of 1980. Born in (b)(6) in Danforth, Illinois, General Taylor was a command pilot who had flown more than 4,300 hours in fighters, including the F-86, F-89, F-102, and F-4. Following 17 years of assignments to fighter squadrons around the world, General Taylor graduated from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1970. While assigned to the Directorate of Plans, HQ USAF, from 1970 to 1972, he was selected for duty as Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Melvin E. Laird. He later served in the same capacity for the next two Secretaries of Defense, Mr. Elliot L. Richardson and Dr. James R. Schlesinger. In 1974,

General Taylor became Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) for Plans, Pacific Air Forces (PACAF), becoming DCS for Plans in 1975. He became the Commander of the 314th Air Division in Korea in 1977, then Director of Operations and Readiness, HQ USAF, in August 1978. General Taylor became RDJTF Deputy Commander in March 1980, becoming Deputy USCINCCENT with the activation of USCENTCOM on 1 January 1983.

(U) At the beginning of 1983, the Chief of Staff of USCENTCOM was Brigadier General (BGen) James R. Van Den Elzen, USMC. General Van Den Elzen was succeeded on 29 August by Major General (MajGen) Jacob W. Moore, USMC. A native of Catawba, North Carolina, General Moore was commissioned in 1954 after completing naval aviation training. Since then, he had flown over 7,000 hours in many different aircraft, including the F-8 Crusader, the F-4 Phantom II, AV-8 Harrier, and F-18 Hornet. Following a career in Marine aviation which included three tours at Headquarters Marine Corps, General Moore was assigned as Commanding General, 1st Brigade, Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, on 11 June 1982. He was promoted to major general on 29 July 1983 and joined USCENTCOM a month later.

(U) When the RDJTF was inactivated, it had a total of eight officers of flag rank assigned to it. In addition to the Commander, Deputy Commander, and Chief of Staff, the remaining

five flag officers were the J-2, J-3, J-4, J-5, and the Inspector General. These same five individuals became the first O-7 directors assigned to USCENTCOM. Four of these five served throughout 1983.

(U) The only USCENTCOM director to depart during 1983 was Brigadier General (BG) Richard E. Stephenson, US Army, who had been at MacDill since 13 February 1980. Then-Colonel Stephenson had been the "plankholder" Director of Logistics with the establishment of the RDJTF on 1 March 1980. He was promoted to brigadier general on 2 July 1982. On 15 June 1983, General Stephenson was succeeded by Major General (MG) David E. Watts, US Army, who had previously been serving as DCS Logistics for the United States Army Europe (USAREUR) since 1980.

(U) Brigadier General (Brig Gen) Michael P. C. Carns, USAF, served as USCENTCOM J-3 throughout 1983, having served as Director of Operations for the RDJTF since 25 June 1982. A member of the Air Force Academy's first graduating class of 1959, General Carns also graduated with distinction from Harvard University in 1967 with a master's degree in business administration. Before moving to the RDJTF, General Carns had been commander of the 57th Fighter Weapons Wing at Nellis AFB,

Nevada, since 14 October 1980. Prior to that assignment, General Carns had been commander of the 354th Tactical Fighter Wing at Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina.

(U) Another director of flag rank since 1982 was BG Dudley J. Gordon, US Army, who had been in charge of J-2 since 7 September of that year. Following graduation from Infantry Officer Candidate School in March 1956, General Gordon was assigned to the Army Security Field Station in Warrenton, Virginia. He then served with the Army Security Agency in Shemya and Fort Richardson, Alaska; at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia; Korea; Fort Devons, Massachusetts; and Fort Hood, Texas. During 1969, General Gordon served a tour in Vietnam as Special Security Officer, IV Corps Detachment, followed by attendance at the Armed Forces College in Norfolk, Virginia. Later, General Gordon graduated from the Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was then assigned as Chief of the Collection Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, HQ USAREUR. In July 1980, he was reassigned to Munich as Commander of the 66th Military Intelligence Group, Intelligence and Security, which was his position prior to becoming RDJTF and then USCENTCOM J-2.

(U) The only Navy flag officer assigned to USCENTCOM was Commodore James Mac Gleim, who had been RDJTF Director of

Plans, Policy, and Programs (J-5) since 8 July 1982. Raised in a farming community in central Nebraska, Commodore Gleim entered the Navy as an aviation cadet and was commissioned as an ensign in 1955. He deployed to Lebanon in 1958 with an A-4 squadron aboard the USS SARATOGA. During the Vietnam war, he served as flight deck officer and later as executive officer of the USS CORAL SEA. Before coming to the RDJTF and later USCENTCOM at MacDill, Commodore Gleim had been Commander of Naval Air Station Lemoore, California.

(U) In addition to the Chief of Staff, there was another USMC general officer on the USCENTCOM staff, BGen Ray "M" Franklin, who had been at MacDill since June of 1982. As a member of the RDJTF staff, General Franklin had had three titles: Inspector General (IG), Commander of the Forward Headquarters Element (FHE), which was established in December 1983, and Director of Transition from RDJTF to USCENTCOM. When this transition was completed on 1 January 1983, General Franklin concentrated his effort on establishing an FHE in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

(U) USCENTCOM acquired a ninth flag-grade officer in February 1983, when Brig Gen Samuel J. Greene, USAF, became Director of the Command and Control, Communications and Computer Systems Directorate (J-6). Born on (b)(6) in

New York City, General Greene graduated from Manhattan College in 1958 with a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and had served in the USAF since graduation. Before coming to USCENTCOM, General Greene had been Commander of the Pacific Communications Division from 1979 to 1981 and Vice Director to the Joint Tactical Communications Officer at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, from 1981 to February 1983.

CHAPTER II

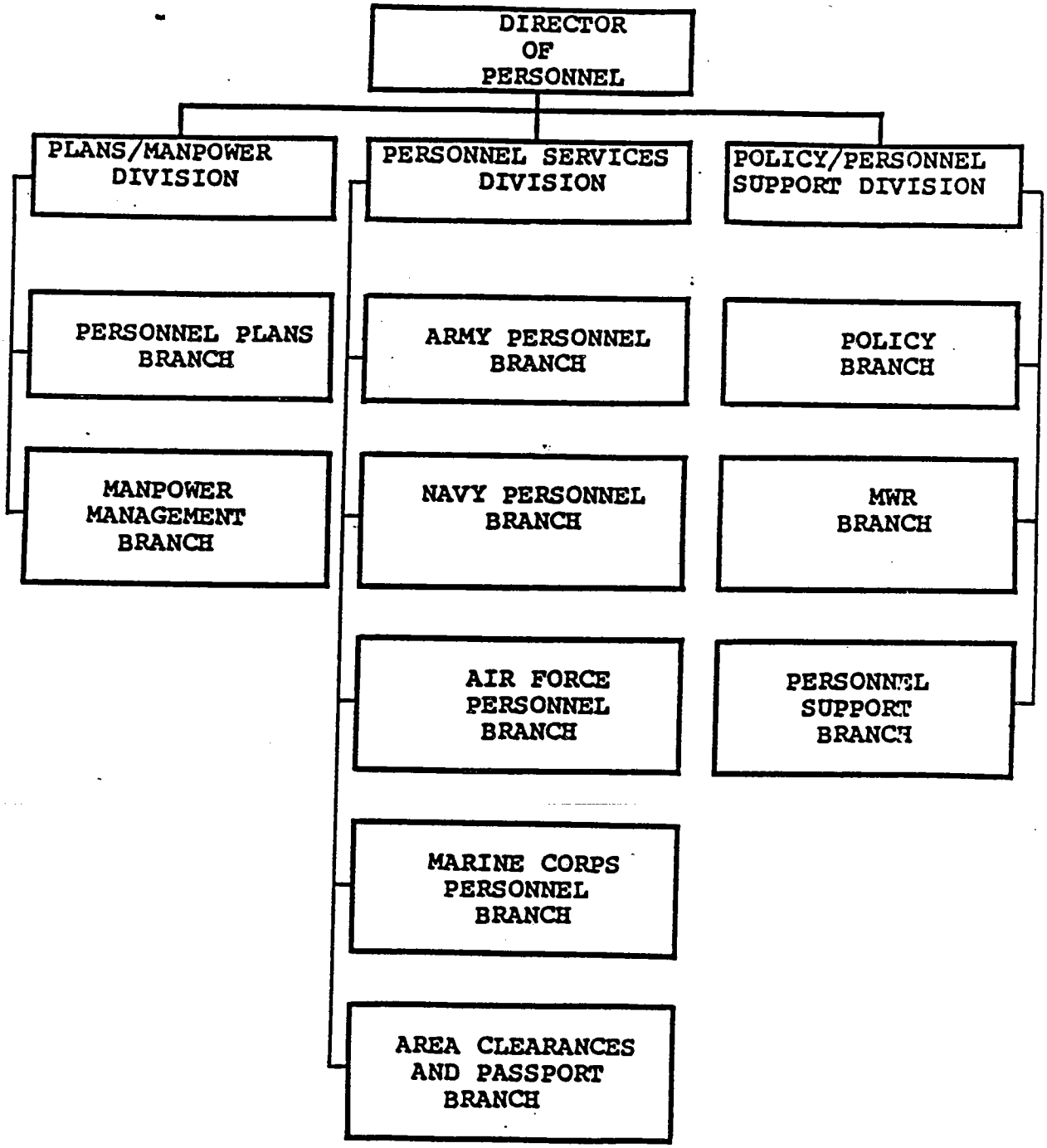
JOINT PLANNING, OPERATIONS, AND TRAINING

(U) The joint [redacted] States Central Command numbered 843 people [redacted] on 1 January 1983. It grew by 50 people to [redacted] at the end of [redacted] This relative stability in personnel strength was in marked contrast to the three-year history of the RDJTF, which grew rapidly from a small initial cadre to a strength of 263 people by the end of 1980, then to 328 at the end of 1981, and finally to 843 at the close of 1982 when it was inactivated. Divided among six directorates and a number of special staff agencies, these people worked during 1983 to plan, conduct operations, and train the forces needed to fight in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

PERSONNEL

(U) The new USCENTCOM Personnel Directorate retained essentially the same organization which it had as part of the inactivated RDJTF, as shown in Figure 4 on the following page.

Figure 4. J-1 Organization



The three divisions, plans/manpower, personnel services, and policy/personnel support, continued over from the RDJTF. The Plans/Manpower Division was divided into two branches during 1983: personnel plans and manpower management. In another minor organizational change, the Safety Branch was consolidated with the Policy Branch, eliminating safety as a separate branch of the Policy/Personnel Support Division.

(U) Colonel (Col) (b)(6) USAF, had been the RDJTF Director of Personnel since 25 April 1980 and continued in that capacity throughout 1983. As the "plankholder" J-1, Colonel (b)(6) had been responsible for personnel matters since the beginning of the RDJTF, and thus had the twin distinctions of being the only RDJTF J-1 and the first Director of Personnel for USCENTCOM.

(U) One of the personnel directorate's more important functions was to conduct manpower reviews as required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In January 1983, the JCS returned the proposed RDJTF Joint Manpower Program (JMP) for fiscal years 1983-1987. It had been submitted to the JCS in October 1982. The fiscal year 1983-1987 JMP for USCENTCOM was limited to 867 spaces and included the planned elimination of the command's Washington Liaison Office. This JMP had 100 fewer billets than

the 967-strong JMP which had earlier been approved by the JCS in March 1982. In late January 1983, USCENTCOM identified the 100-billet reduction to JCS, with the elimination of the Washington Liaison Office included as part of the total reduction.

(U) On 9 February 1983, JCS directed the identification of another 21 billets for reduction, but USCENTCOM was then exempted from this 3 percent "Enhanced Manpower Program" because it had already sustained a total manpower cut of 121 spaces. On 15 March 1983, a revision to the 4 February 1983 JMP was submitted to JCS. Containing a total of 846 billets, this document was identified as the JMP for fiscal years 1983 and 1984. In August, the JCS approved the USCENTCOM JMP for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 at 846 total billets. In September, the proposed JMP for fiscal years 1985-1989 was submitted to JCS. Also forwarded was the 3 percent Enhanced Manpower Program which identified 27 manpower spaces (14 officers, 12 enlisted and 1 civilian billet) in priority order, together with impact statements.

(U) The proposed fiscal year 1985 Headquarters USCENTCOM JMP contained 791 billets which had been previously approved. Fifty-five previously approved headquarters billets were transferred into a newly created Computer Systems Support

Element, while 21 additional authorizations to support new unprogrammed requirements were requested, making a total of 76 billets.

(U) An Intelligence Production Element supporting requirement as stated in Chapter V of the fiscal year 1984-1985 Defense Guidance was established separately. The 32 new authorizations to support this element were programmed in the fiscal year 1984 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) and in the fiscal year 1985 Program Objective Memorandum (POM). Twenty-five of the billets to support this element would be attached to the Fleet Intelligence Center Europe and Atlantic (FICEURLANT) at Norfolk, Virginia, to assist in providing intelligence production to HQ USCENTCOM and its components. The remaining seven personnel would be stationed at MacDill AFB, Florida.

(U) The JMP for fiscal years 1985-1989 included USCENTCOM's first Joint Mobilization Augmentation submission; it contained 442 positions. Although submitted with the fiscal year 1985 JMP, these positions were also requested for 1984.

(U) On 1 October 1983, USCENTCOM assumed manpower responsibility for security assistance organizations in the USCENTCOM AOR. In December 1983, the USCENTCOM Special

Figure 5. Personnel Strength, GALLANT KNIGHT 83

	SCENARIO		REAL-WORLD
USCENTCOM	1,650		816
USARCENT	109,274		8,350
USCENTAF	44,070		1,225
USMARCENT	56,487		512
USNAVCENT	2,039		16
Naval Elements in support			
- NAVY	52,206	(COMSUPNAVFOR)	35
- MARINES	14,833		-
USJUWTFCENT	2,406		248
TOTAL	287,965		11,202

Activities JMP for fiscal years 1984-1988 was submitted to the JCS. It contained a total of 29 billets.

(U) On 15 November 1983, USCENTCOM sent a manpower technician to the Offices of Military Cooperation in Sudan and Somalia to conduct a manpower review which was concluded on 30 November. Manpower levels of 13 billets each in Sudan and Somalia were validated.

(U) On 19 December 1983, the JCS directed revised procedures for submitting JMPs for security assistance organizations. The security assistance organizations in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility were informed of the new procedures and, by the end of the year, they had begun preparing the JMPs to comply with the revised procedures.

(U) Also, on 19 September 1983, the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve assigned a reserve affairs officer to the United States Central Command. Working within the Personnel Directorate, he established and continuously reviewed requirements for individual mobilization augmentees, projected reserve manpower needs, and established plans and policies concerning the assimilation of reserve personnel.

Figure 6. Personnel Strength, BRIGHT STAR 83 (Real-World Only)

	EGYPT	OMAN	SUDAN	SOMALIA
USCENTCOM	218	2	2	9
JCSE	149	4	6	16
JUWTFCENT	628	82	156	39
USARCENT	2,757		157	7
USCENTAF	1,565	457		
PRIZED FALCON	329			
MAC	107			
USNAVCENT	12		1	1
USMARCENT				870
OTHER	22			
TOTAL *	5,787	545	322	942

* Totals are for the day that personnel statistics were the highest in each country.

U ~~(S)~~ The personnel directorate also monitored strength figures during field training exercises (FTXs). This included FTXs held within the continental United States and those held outside the continental United States (OCONUS). Personnel statistics for GALLANT KNIGHT 83 were as shown in Figure 5 on page 40 while those for BRIGHT STAR 83 are shown in Figure 6 on the facing page.

(U) In 1983 the personnel directorate became the office responsible for monitoring travel requests to USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. From 1 October 1983, when USCENTCOM assumed security assistance responsibility for the AOR, until 31 December 1983, 312 travel requests were processed by the Personnel Services Division of J-1.

(U) On 1 October 1983, USCENTCOM assumed operational control of the Security Assistance Offices. The USCENTCOM Army military personnel officer effected the transfer of 53 personnel records for people assigned to these offices from USEUCOM. This did not include the personnel records for Army personnel assigned to Saudi Arabia. Navy and Marine Corps personnel records remained with their previous administrative detachments, while Air Force personnel records were retained at the 1141st Special Activities Squadron at Stuttgart, West Germany, on a one-year trial basis.

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Figure 7. USCENTCOM Headquarters Personnel (as of 31 December 1983)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
(846 Authorized)

	Army		Navy		USAF		USMC		Total Military		US Civilian		Total	
ank	Auth	Asgn	Auth	Asgn	Auth	Asgn	Auth	Asgn	Auth	Asgn	Auth	Asgn	Auth	Asgn
FFICER	155	155	70	63	144	146	69	68	438	432			438	432
NLISTED	139	162	65	74	137	155	50	57	391	448			391	448
TOTAL	294	317	135	137	281	301	119	125	829	880	17	13	846	893

(U) On 8 December 1983, the Marine Corps Administrative Detachment was visited by a Marine Corps inspector general team. No major deficiencies were noted.

(U) Overall strength figures for USCENTCOM headquarters were as shown in Figure 7 on the facing page. A total of 893 personnel were assigned to HQ USCENTCOM at the end of the year.

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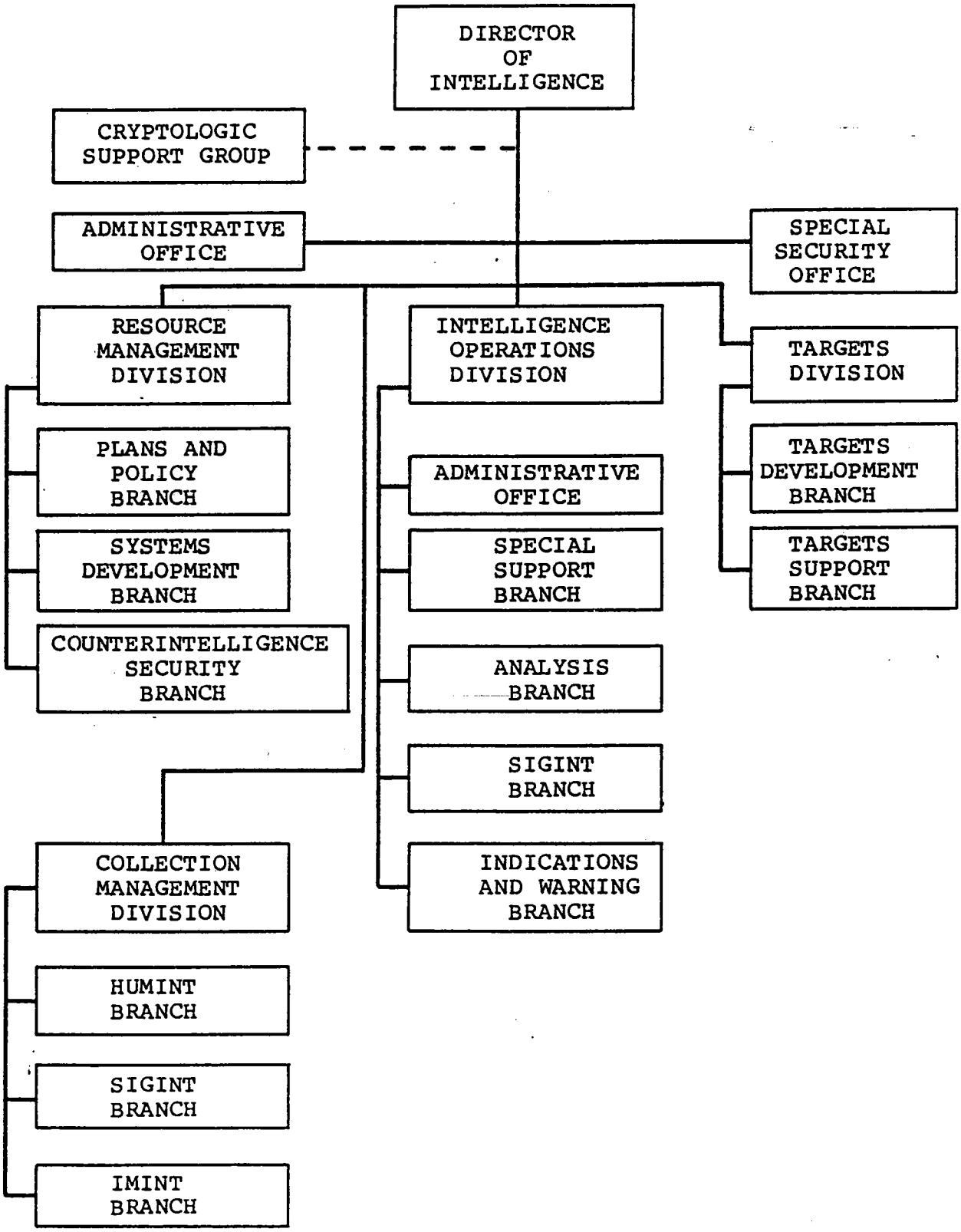
Figure 8. J-2 Organization



INTELLIGENCE

(U) The Director of Intelligence (J-2) was responsible for all intelligence and counterintelligence matters in support of USCENTCOM. He had overall responsibility for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of the intelligence necessary to support the command's mission. The J-2 was also responsible for the management of all assigned intelligence resources. As a result of JCS guidance to reduce USCENTCOM personnel, the intelligence directorate was reduced from 162 to 155.[1] An internal mission support evaluation was conducted within the J-2, and the directorate organizational structure was revised as shown in Figure 8 on the facing page. The Directorate of Intelligence consisted of four divisions: Intelligence Operations, Resources Management, Targets, and Collection Management. The Special Security Office and Cryptologic Support Group were special staff offices which supported the command and reported to the Director of Intelligence.

(U) The Intelligence Operations Division was responsible for indications and warning, analysis, exercise planning, signal intelligence (SIGINT) analysis, and the preparation and presentation of briefings. It provided near-real-time, all-

1. Msg, JCS, subj: "JMP HQ RDJTF," 10 Jan 83.

source intelligence information, and ensured that intelligence support was provided to the National Command Authorities, as well as to USCINCCENT, USCENTCOM component commands, and the USCENTCOM staff. This division was responsible for the operation of the USCENTCOM Indications and Warning Center, provided mission support to the USCENTCOM Joint Reconnaissance Center, and prepared special intelligence products to support the command mission.

(U) The Analysis Branch performed analysis of political, social, economic, and military activities and events in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. It provided input to intelligence annexes for OPLANs and OPORDs, and conducted liaison with component and national-level intelligence agencies.

(U) The Special Support Branch managed the operation of the exercises in which J-2 was involved, managed the Presentations and Special Studies Sections, and coordinated the data base and publications requirements of the Intelligence Operations Division, J-3, and other directorates concerning deployment preparations, exercise planning, and operational readiness.

(U) Special operational intelligence support involving communications intelligence (COMINT) and electronic intelligence (ELINT) information was the responsibility of the Signals Intelligence Branch.

(U) The Indications and Warning Branch operated the USCENTCOM Indications and Warning Center to support and direct the command mission in accordance with DOD directives. It also provided mission support to the USCENTCOM Joint Reconnaissance Center.

(U) Another division, Resource Management, managed directorate input to the PPBS, monitored intelligence planning to support USCENTCOM contingency operations, developed intelligence support systems and the Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS) for the command, and provided counter-intelligence support for the USCINCCENT.

(U) The Plans and Policy Branch of the Resources Management division was responsible for coordinating and directing intelligence portions of operations plans, concept plans, and standing operating procedures. It reviewed all Joint Operations Planning System (JOPS) documents and coordinated J-2 inputs to the Unified Command Plan and Service

Reserve Programs. The branch developed and submitted manpower and fiscal documents for inclusion in the Joint Manning Program, in the Program Objective Memorandum the GDIP, the Commander in Chief (CINC) Command and Control (C^2) Initiative Fund, the Intelligence Contingency Fund, and the local budget. Policy functions included developing J-2 inputs on facilities issues, Congressional and DOD-level presentations, forward basing, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), Defense Guidance, and the Defense-Wide Intelligence Plan.

(U) The Systems Development Branch evaluated intelligence systems proposals. It tracked service intelligence capabilities and planned enhancements, conducted concept demonstrations, developed and exercised prototype systems, and identified, articulated, and presented USCENTCOM requirements for enhanced intelligence system support. This included preparation of Required Operational Capabilities (ROCs), data automation requests, and inputs to the POM and GDIP. Additionally, this branch managed contractor studies addressing USCENTCOM intelligence system support, developed intelligence system architecture, and served as USCENTCOM system coordinator for the IDHS.

(U) The Counterintelligence and Security Branch provided counterintelligence support to USCINCCENT, prepared

counterintelligence annexes to OPLANs and OPORDs, coordinated with national intelligence and local law enforcement agencies, and monitored component counterintelligence assets to ensure full counterintelligence coverage of USCENTCOM's geographical area of responsibility. It also coordinated physical security matters, document control and accountability, created and ensured compliance with headquarters security procedures, and monitored component command procedures.

(U) Responsibility for the development, promulgation, and management of the command targets program was assigned to the Targets Division. Additional responsibilities of this division included target materials management, the mapping, charting, and geodesy program, and target development.

(U) The Targets Development Branch provided overall management of USCENTCOM targeting programs to ensure that coordinated target analysis programs and attack methodologies were employed by components and supporting forces. This included command coordination for target nomination, analysis, and validation of target production requirements.

(U) The Target Support Branch was responsible for the compilation of production requirements for command-wide

aeronautical, topographic, and hydrographic products. It was also responsible for tactical target materials and terrain analysis products, including the validation of special purpose requirements.

(U) The Collection Management Division provided a centralized collection management authority in support of the headquarters and USCENTCOM components and supporting forces. Its job was to ensure that optimum use was made of intelligence collection resources and to ensure that all collection requirements were satisfied in a timely manner. The Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Branch served as the command's HUMINT requirement control authority. It prepared, maintained, validated, and levied all-source intelligence collection requirements on DOD, DIA, the Services, and non-DOD HUMINT resources. Additionally, it managed, monitored, and validated requests for HUMINT from national agencies, USCENTCOM components, and supporting forces. As the command's SIGINT requirements control office, the SIGINT Branch prepared, maintained, validated and levied all-source intelligence collection requirements on DOD, DIA, the Services, and non-DOD resources. It also managed, monitored and validated requests for SIGINT from national systems and platforms, USCENTCOM components, and supporting forces. The Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) Branch served as the command's IMINT requirements

control authority. As such, this branch prepared, maintained, validated and levied all-source intelligence collection requirements on DOD, DIA, the Services, and non-DOD resources. Additionally, it managed, monitored, and validated requests for aerial reconnaissance and surveillance from national systems and platforms, USCENTCOM components, and supporting forces.

(U) The Special Security Office provided local management of national-level compartmented security programs. It provided protection and control of access to Sensitive Compartmented Information and operated a secure communications facility to support the headquarters and provide communications privacy for the USCINCCENT and key personnel.

(U) Another agency, the Cryptologic Support Group (CSG), provided SIGINT support during exercises, contingencies, and deployments. The CSG provided USCINCCENT with an interface which facilitated support to the command from the National Security Agency. Staffed by two officers and two noncommissioned officers (NCOs), the CSG was augmented as required by personnel from NSA.

(U) The J-2 directorate worked closely with three liaison offices. A representative from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was assigned to ensure effective and responsive defense

intelligence support to the command group and staff of USCENTCOM. He served as the principal defense intelligence advisor to the USCINCCENT through the USCENTCOM Director of Intelligence.

U ~~(C)~~ Secondly, the National Security Agency Central Security Service representative to USCENTCOM provided the USCINCCENT and each of his directorates and special staffs with signal intelligence and communications security (COMSEC) advice and assistance, and provided effective liaison with all NSA organizations. The NSA representative served as the personal representative of the Director of the NSA to USCINCCENT.

(U) Thirdly, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) representative acted as the focal point for central intelligence support to the command. As the personal representative of the Director, Central Intelligence, the CIA representative provided USCENTCOM with an interface into the entire intelligence community.

U ~~(S)~~ A number of significant activities took place in the J-2 directorate during 1983. The Analysis Branch of Intelligence Operations Division continued a heavy commitment of intelligence support to all USCENTCOM OPLANs and CONPLANs by providing threat analysis, installation data, and other

information to all major staff sections. The Analysis Branch also produced several country fact books on Southwest Asia in support of ongoing planning by all staff sections.[2]

(U) Several elements of the Special Support Branch had significant achievements during 1983. Requirements for intelligence production increased, particularly in the area of ad hoc requirements. Consequently, USCENTCOM established the requirement for a USCENTCOM production element[3] to be manned by the end of fiscal year 1984 to support the command's immediate ad hoc imagery production needs. A longer term solution to USCENTCOM's need for intelligence production support was presented to the Director, DIA in the form of a briefing[4] which proposed the establishment of a production facility at MacDill AFB. Following this briefing, a USCENTCOM-DIA working group was established to develop a solution to the command's long-term intelligence production needs.

U ~~(S)~~ The SIGINT Analysis Branch evaluated and integrated COMINT and ELINT with electronic warfare and C^3CM requirements

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2. USCENTCOM Fact Books, subj: Oman, 7 Jan 83; Sudan, 20 Jan 83; Saudi Arabia, 17 Aug 83; Kenya, 9 Sep 83.

3. USCENTCOM Production Element FY84 GDIP, Jan 83.

4. Briefing, USCENTCOM to DIA, 14 Dec 83.

to support the command's planning efforts. From June through September 1983, the Intelligence Operations Division's SIGINT Analysis Branch, in coordination with the Resource Division's System Development Branch, tested Threadway, the prototype of a future automated SIGINT dissemination system. The Threadway system had been designed to link NSA, USCENTCOM, USCENTAF, and the XVIII Airborne Corps. The Threadway terminal, a modified AN/UYK-81(V) computer and graphic display system designed by Lockheed, was interconnected with similar terminals at the National SIGINT Operations Center, at Ninth Air Force, and at XVIII Airborne Corps. Real-world and scenario-derived SIGINT reports in various formats were automatically disseminated, correlated, and displayed on screens located within the indications and warning center in J-2 and the crisis action working areas in J-3. Evaluation of the scenario reporting was developed from previous GALLANT KNIGHT command post exercises (CPXs). It provided accurate information to improve initial design of the automated SIGINT dissemination system and implementation for wartime contingencies. (b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(c)

U ~~(S)~~ The J-2 tested its ability to perform its mission during several exercises held in 1983, both in the CONUS and OCONUS. WINTEX-CIMEX 83 was a worldwide procedural command post exercise sponsored by the JCS. It was conducted from 24 February through 9 March 1983. The J-2 participated as part of the USCENTCOM crisis action team located at MacDill AFB. The J-2 mission was to provide the crisis action team with exercise indications and warning and threat intelligence.

U ~~(S)~~ The J-2 also participated in GALLANT KNIGHT 83, a JCS-coordinated, USREDCOM-sponsored command post exercise held at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. It was conducted from 18 through 22 March 1983. This CPX was designed to exercise the ability of USCENTCOM and its component commands to (b)1.4(a) (b)1.4(a) The scenario was generated with the assistance of the Tactical Simulation System (TACSIM) developed by the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). The exercise provided the J-2 with the opportunity to exercise and examine all-source tactical and national-level intelligence support to combat operations and to test improvements to intelligence operations provided by new support system capabilities such as the Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System (DIDHS), Advanced Imagery Requirements and Exploitation System (AIRES), and the Tactical Operations Planner Collection and Tasking System (TOPCAT).

(b)1.4(c) B(1)

(b)1.4(c)

U The CSG from the National Security Agency provided for timely threat warning, while DIDHS enhanced the Joint Intelligence Center's analytical intelligence capability.

(U) BLUE FLAG 83-4 was a USCENTAF-sponsored command post exercise held from 22 to 29 September 1983. It was one of four such exercises conducted annually at Hurlburt Field, Florida. Each year, one of the four BLUE FLAG exercises used a scenario involving USCENTCOM's area of responsibility and USCENTCOM's headquarters staff. For BLUE FLAG 83-4, the USCENTCOM headquarters staff consisted of approximately 20 people, including two from J-2, and utilized the same scenario as GALLANT KNIGHT 84.

(U) In February 1983, a three-man element from the J-2 participated in a JCS-directed deployment to the Middle East.

Operation EARLY CALL provided a unique opportunity for the exercise of various intelligence disciplines in support of a deployed headquarters. Operating in an isolated field environment, USCENTCOM intelligence officers became the focal point for input from several strategic collection systems. The integration of real-time, all-source intelligence into an extremely dynamic situation demonstrated J-2's capability to react on short notice and to provide the required support to the deployed commander. More generally, USCENTCOM also demonstrated the speed and flexibility to react effectively in support of national foreign policy objectives.

U ~~(S)~~ The Indications and Warning Branch grew and took on significant responsibilities with the designation of the branch as an indications and warning center on 19 May 1983. Representatives from the Indications and Warning Branch participated in the DOD Indication and Warning Policy meeting held on 18 and 19 May 1983 and in the DOD Indications and Warning Planning Group meeting, conducted from 18 to 20 October 1983. The DOD indications and warning system recognized two categories of intelligence problems: standing warning problems and temporary warning problems. At the end of 1983, the USCENTCOM Indications and Warning Branch was responsible for

one standing and four temporary warning problems within the DOD system. (b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(c)
B(1)

U ~~(S)~~ All branches of the Resources Management Division contributed to the mission accomplishment of the Directorate of Intelligence during 1983. The Plans Branch submitted two major changes to JMPs for fiscal years 1985 and 1986.[5] These changes contained requirements for a special activities (production) element in 1985 and an upgraded production element for 1986. The J-2 was the only directorate authorized by the USCINCCENT and his J-1 to show an increase to the JMP for fiscal year 1986. This was based on requirements already submitted as initiatives under the POM and GDIP processes. Both the fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 JMPs were forwarded to JCS for approval. The J-2 portion of USCENTCOM's "Strategic, Command Objectives, Representative Operational and Logistical

5. USCENTCOM Joint Manpower Program, FY 85, Part I, 30 Sep 83.

Objectives, Representative Operational and Logistical Concepts"[6] was developed as a tool for the command and its components to identify and quantify the unconstrained requirements to support the Defense Guidance force for fiscal years 1985 through 1989. (b)1.4(a) (b)1.4(a) this "Concept of Operations" for USCENTCOM on 28 October 1983. As an adjunct to the USCENTCOM generic concept of operations, the J-2 developed the Intelligence Master Programming List[7] outlining command programing requirements for fiscal years 1986 through 1990. Component input was incorporated into the document and a draft submission for the JCS was completed on 21 February 1984. J-2 also submitted its reserve augmentation requirements[8] to get the necessary mobilization augmentees to meet wartime needs.

U ~~(C)~~ During 1983, the J-2 Policy Branch submitted initiatives for the GDIP[9] for fiscal years 1985-1989 and the Program Objective Memorandum[10] for fiscal years 1986-1990.

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6. USCENTCOM Strategy, Command Objectives, Representative Operational and Logistical Concept (1989), 7 Sep 83.

7. USCENTCOM Master Programming List (FY 86-90), 25 Feb 84.

8. USCENTCOM Joint Manpower Program FY 85, Part III, 30 Sep 83.

9. DIA General Defense Intelligence Plan, FY 85-89, 24 Nov 83.

10. HQ USAF Program Objective Memorandum, FY 86-90, undated.

Requirements for these programs were included for both in-garrison and deployed systems as well as for the supporting manpower needed. This branch submitted five of the command's nine projects for funding in the USCINCCENT Command and Control Initiative Fund[11] for fiscal year 1984, USCENTCOM's first such effort. The Policy Branch was assigned as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for the newly established Intelligence Contingency Fund.[12] In March 1983, the J-2 input to the Command Financial Plan[13] was submitted; J-2 requirements totalled $650,000, $579,000 of which was actually received. The operating budget[14] for fiscal year 1986 was prepared in November; J-2 requested $565,000. The Policy Section also played a significant role in preparing for the visit of the US Deputy Secretary of Defense, Mr. Paul Thayer, and the South Korean Minister of Defense, Mr. Yuon Sung Min. This section also helped to prepare presentations to the JCS and Congress. DIA's initial effort for the Defense-Wide Intelligence Plan,[15]

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11. Msg, JCS, Subj: "Command and Control Initiative Fund," 262000Z Aug 83.

12. Msg, HQ USAF, Subj: "USCENTCOM Intelligence Contingency Fund," 061447Z Oct 83. Ltr, HQ USCENTCOM J-2, subj: Appointment of Intelligence Contingency Fund Officials," 1 Dec 83.

13. FY 84 Financial Plan, 9 May 83.

14. Speech, USCINCCENT to Defense Resources Board, 13 Jul 83.

15. Msg, subj: "Defense Wide Intelligence Plan," 132305Z Oct 83.

Defense Resources Board,[16] and Joint Program Assessment Memo,[17] were collated and developed for the J-2 by the Policy Branch. It also developed the J-2's personal response to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency regarding USCENTCOM intelligence shortfalls and drafted USCINCCENT's response to the ad hoc panel on intelligence sponsored by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

U ~~(S)~~ The major accomplishments of the Systems Development Branch during 1983 included a study of alternate and backup communications. USCENTCOM participated in the development of a DIA Intelligence Communications Architecture initiative which was designed to identify alternate and backup communications paths from USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Sought were paths that could be used for critical intelligence communications to deployed forces in case the primary defense communications system (DCS) capabilities allocated to USCENTCOM were destroyed, denied, or otherwise unavailable. The study, which continued through the end of 1983, would provide a valuable survey of alternative methods for transmitting intelligence data into the USCENTCOM theater until such time as a full central area communications infrastructure was

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16. Msg, subj: "Joint Program Assessment Memorandum," 170104Z May 83.

17. Msg, JCS, subj: "Retention of Threadway," 151911Z Nov 83.

available. It would also prove useful in time of conflict, if that should come first.

(U) The Intelligence Directorate continued to receive additional capabilities over its in-garrison Intelligence Data Handling System, including remote access to the DIA On-Line System, the Community Intelligence Network, and the AIRES data bases, as well as mail service and the remote Indications Communications Network that provided informal analyst-to-analyst communications. Additionally, the System Development Branch worked to implement the data base subsystem software that was to provide IDHS users with access to USCENTCOM data bases.

U ~~(S)~~ A USCENTCOM IDHS Planning Conference was conducted from 6 to 8 April 1983. It identified the following major shortfalls: the absence of a command-wide USCENTCOM data base, the inability to share common intelligence data on the AOR, and the lack of a capability to flow intelligence data rapidly through in-garrison systems to deployable systems. These shortfalls were the focus for USCENTCOM IDHS planning and funding strategies in 1983. In September, USCENTCOM initiated a command-wide IDHS architecture study. It documented IDHS organization, mission, tasking, current capabilities and shortfalls. The purpose of the study was to engineer a

command-wide network to resolve these deficiencies, to recommend specific communications and ADP architectures for the components, and to develop and justify funding packages for fiscal years 1986 through 1990.

(b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(c)

18. Msg, JCS, subj: "Retention of Threadway," 151911Z Nov 83.

U ~~(S)~~ The USCENTCOM Imagery Transmission System (CITS) continued development in 1983. CITS would link HQ USCENTCOM, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Military Airlift Command, USARCENT, USCENTAF, USNAVCENT, and I Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) with prototype commercial facsimile devices that would transmit magazine-quality imagery among these headquarters. USCENTCOM was scheduled to receive six Fastfax 2000 terminals in October 1983, but these were reassigned by the JCS to USSOUTHCOM.[19] As a result, the CITS IOC date slipped to the second quarter of fiscal year 1985.

U ~~(S)~~ The Digital Imagery Transmission System (DITS) was to be USCENTCOM's near-term method of receiving low-volume photo-interpretable-quality imagery from the Defense Intelligence Agency while in garrison. In 1983, one DITS terminal was approved by Headquarters USCENTCOM for purchase through the USCINCCENT C^2 Fund.[20] Additionally, the DIA Intelligence Communications Architecture Group approved an Imagery Transmission Test and Evaluation among DIA, USCENTCOM and its components, USSOUTHCOM, MAC, the 513th Military Intelligence Group, and its subordinate imagery interpretation detachments.[21]

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19. Msg, HQ USAF, subj: "JCS Request for Fastfax 2000 Terminals," 311314Z May 84.

20. HQ USCENTCOM Form 14, subj: "DIA Intelligence Communications Architecture Initiative," 9 Sep 83.

21. Point Paper, "Intelligence Systems Developments," Sep 83.

(U) Mitre Corporation support for IDHS began early in 1983 under the auspices of the DIA Validation and Verification Program, specifically for the Planning Research Corporation "RDF on-site software enhancement" contract. Specific technical tasks to be supported included validation, verification, project management assistance, and technical evaluation.

U ~~(S)~~ In December, a Program Decision Package was submitted in the GDIP for fiscal years 1986 to 1990. This package was designed to obtain funding so that the command could receive near-real-time satellite imagery through the Defense Dissemination System.

U ~~(S)~~ In February and August 1983, the DIDHS was field-tested successfully at Fort Bragg during exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and in Egypt during exercise BRIGHT STAR 83. The DIDHS was a prototype mobile system designed to provide automated message handling and an electronic data base to support deployed USCENTCOM operations. Funding for the operational DIDHS and the tactical ELINT processor user's terminal was approved by a program budget decision from the Secretary of Defense in October 1983.

(U) The Counterintelligence Branch produced the following command policies and directives during 1983: USCENTCOM

Supplement 1 to DOD 5200.1-R, "Command Security Procedures;" USCENTCOM Regulation 604-1, "Personnel Security Clearances;" a USCENTCOM instruction booklet for preparation of security forms for background investigations; USCENTCOM Regulation 380-2, "Special Category (SPECAT) Procedures," and USCENTCOM Policy Letter Number 33, "Disclosure of Classified Military Information to Foreign Governments and International Organizations." During the Phase II construction of USCENTCOM's new headquarters, Building 540 at MacDill AFB, the Counterintelligence Branch conducted a number of security surveys to determine if the new building and its offices met security standards. This branch also initiated an annual counterintelligence officers conference, which was held in 1983 from 23 to 25 May. Discussions included the establishment of the counterintelligence battlebook, a counterintelligence data base, use of intelligence contingency funds, and cross-service counterintelligence support. The Counterintelligence Branch also assumed several additional responsibilities with the establishment of the Terrorist Analysis Section in December 1983. This branch staffed and coordinated an operational security survey program during exercise BLACK ROCK 84 for those units deploying OCONUS and completed counterintelligence threat assessments on 18 countries.

(b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(c)

(U) A Joint Targets List for OPLANs 1003 and 1004[23] was published and work continued on target network and system analyses to produce Joint Target Lists to support OPLAN 1002 and CONPLAN 1005. In addition to the support provided to conventional targeting efforts, the Targets Division spearheaded the initiation of a SOF working group within the joint technical community for the development of SOF-unique weapons effectiveness and target vulnerability studies.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ During 1983, the Collection Management Division

(b)1.4(a)

personnel deployed to USEUCOM to assist with imagery

22. Msg, USCENTCOM, subj: "UW Targeting," 212150Z Jan 83.

23. Joint Target List, OPLAN 1003/1004, 28 Jun 83.

24. After Action Report, Early Call, 14 Feb 84.

interpretation and dissemination. During Exercise WINTEX - CIMEX 83, the first exercise of the calendar year, collection management personnel provided support to the Crisis Action Team by coordinating with national intelligence collectors to fill identified intelligence gaps.[25] During GALLANT KNIGHT 83, the Collection Management Division exercised SIGINT operational tasking authority and coordinated real-world national and tactical reconnaissance assets.[26] During this exercise, the SIGINT and IMINT branches participated in a special project, GRAINY HIDE, which examined alternate means of disseminating national-level intelligence and its subsequent use by lower level tactical commanders. BRIGHT STAR 83, an OCONUS exercise, provided collection management personnel with the opportunity to experience operations in USCENTCOM's AOR.[27] During this exercise, the division provided real-world collection support to deployed forces.[28] In addition, a Collection Management Division imagery officer assisted the 497th Reconnaissance Technical Group with imagery interpretation in support of the exercise. In September 1983, the division achieved connectivity of the Advanced Imagery Requirements and Exploitation System through the IDHS system. This further enhanced imagery collection support.

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25. JTD, Gallant Knight 83, 1 Sep 83.

26. Msg, USCINCCENT, 15 Jan 83.

27. JTD, Bright Star 83, 15 May 83.

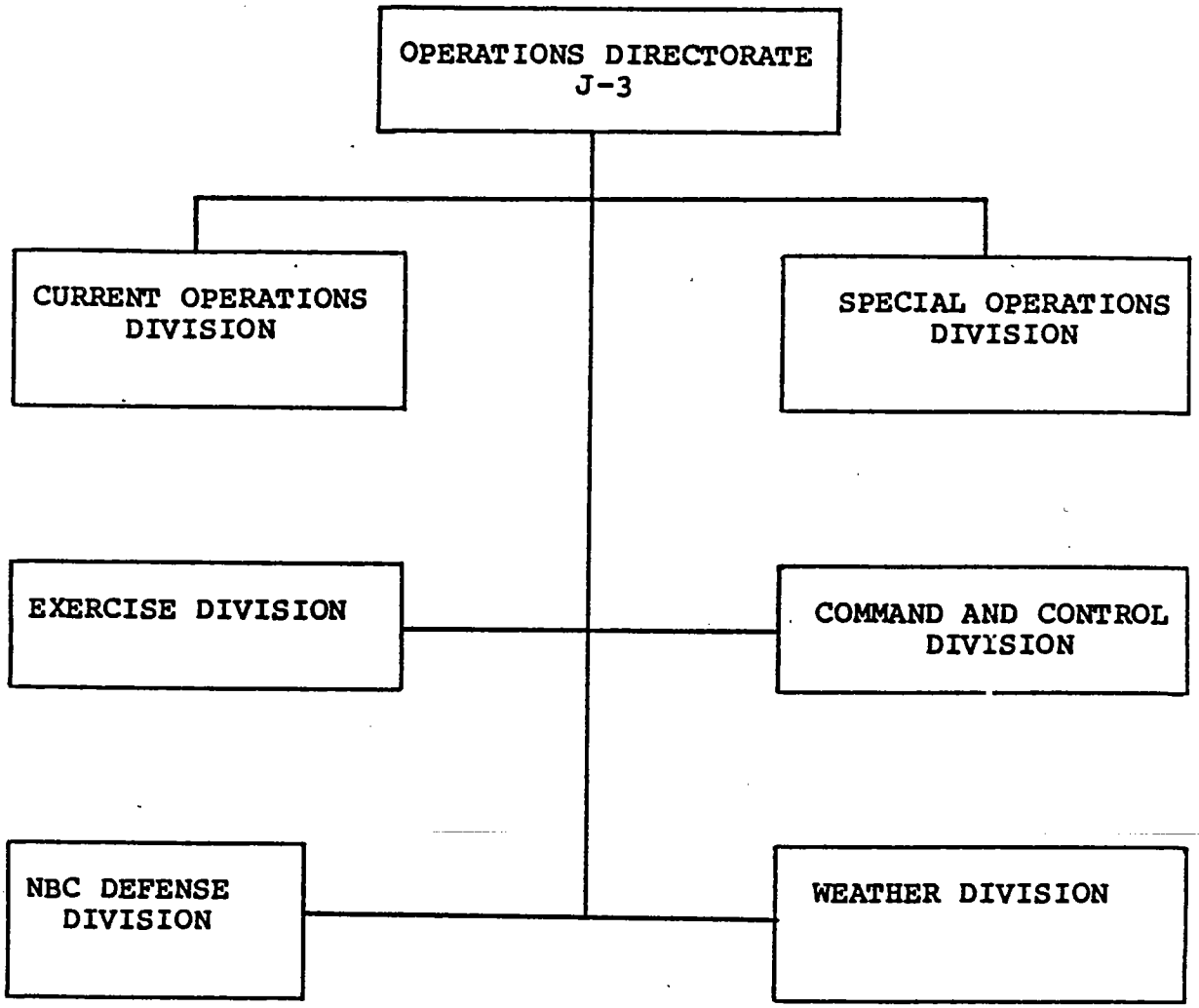
28. After Action Report, Bright Star 83, 9 Sep 83.

U ~~(C)~~ Participating in contingencies and exercises were the major events in 1983 for the Special Security Office, which was involved in deployments for EARLY CALL, GALLANT KNIGHT 83, and BRIGHT STAR 83. The Special Security Office chain of control was established to run from LTG Kingston through BG Gordon. Special Compartmented Information billets totalled 449. Beginning on 1 January 1983, the United States Central Command received cryptologic support from its Cryptologic Support Group. Before the establishment of the CSG as a separate entity, cryptologic support was provided by the CSG of USREDCOM and the RDJTF.

U ~~(S)~~ Cryptologic support to exercises and deployments during 1983 included the following:

- (b)1.4(a) Two officers and one NCO plus NSA augmentation, deployed to Cairo West, Egypt.
- Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83. Two officers and two NCOs plus NSA augmentation, to Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Exercise SOLID SHIELD. One officer and one NCO in support of USREDCOM's CSG.
- BRIGHT STAR 83. Two officers and one NCO plus NSA augmentation deployed to Cairo West, Egypt.
- In support of USCINCCENT's trip to Saana, Yemen Arab Republic, one officer and one NSA augmentee deployed to provide en route and location threat warning.
- Ahuas Tara II. Honduras, one officer in support of USREDCOM and USSOUTHCOM.

Figure 9. J-3 Organization



(b)(6)

OPERATIONS

(U) The Operations Directorate was divided into six subordinate divisions. Each division was further subdivided into branches and sections. The major organizational structure was as shown in Figure 9 on the facing page.

(U) The Director of Operations during 1983 was Brig Gen Michael P. C. Carns, USAF. His deputy was Colonel (COL) (b)(6) (b)(6) US Army. The key directorate staff officers as of 31 December 1983 were: The Chief of Current Operations, Col (b)(6), USMC; the Chief of Special Operations, COL (b)(6) US Army; the Chief of Exercises, Col (b)(6) USAF; the Chief of Command and Control, Col (b)(6) USAF; the Chief of NBC Defense, Captain (b)(6) US Navy; and the Chief of Weather, Col (b)(6) USAF.

(U) The command's operational activities during 1983 fell into three major areas: command and control, exercises, and operations. The transition of the RDJTF to unified command

status resulted in a significant increase in US military activity in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Consequently, involvement in operational matters by the J-3 also increased.

(U) The USCINCCENT's operational commitments required a flexible, responsive command and control system. Efforts to maintain such a system continued throughout the year. During the first quarter of 1983, improvements were made to the communications systems of the USCENTCOM Emergency Action Center. The Joint Chiefs of Staff alerting network was also installed. It provided dedicated, nonsecure voice communications with the National Military Command Center (NMCC), the Alternate NMCC, the National Emergency Airborne Command Post (NEACP), and the Pentagon switch. Additionally, the directorate procured an AN/FSC-82 ultra high frequency (UHF) satellite terminal. This terminal allowed UHF and satellite communication interface with the nonsecure Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) and with the secure Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM) network. Finally, an interbase radio network was established. This nonsecure frequency modulation (FM) mobile network consisted of a base station and 15 hand-held portable radios capable of plain or encrypted digital operation. Access from the interbase radio network to commercial and AUTOVON telephone lines was

possible through the JCS Alerting Network. All three systems (JCS Alerting Network, AN/FSC-82, and interbase radio) were fully tested after installation and were used operationally on a daily basis.

(U) The great distance between HQ USCENTCOM and its area of responsibility presented serious command and control difficulties, particularly during USCINCCENT's travel to and from the AOR. During 1983, the Operations Directorate made significant progress toward providing enhanced en route command and control for USCINCCENT. Early in the year, the Joint Chiefs of Staff validated the requirement for a C^3 aircraft to be permanently assigned to USCENTCOM. In August the US Air Force transferred an NKC-135A aircraft from the Air Force Systems Command to Air Force Logistics Command for Phase I modification. When this modification was complete in early 1984, it would provide a basic airframe ready for Phase II modification of the electronic and communication systems. The modified aircraft, which would be redesignated an EC-135Y, would provide USCINCCENT with a highly capable C^3 platform.

(U) Exercising USCENTCOM headquarters, staffs, and assigned forces was one of the most important means of improving combat readiness. Vital areas such as command and

control procedures, communications techniques, and the interoperability of the equipment of the four Services could be examined, evaluated, and modified as necessary.

(U) ~~(C)~~ The USCENTCOM exercise program was designed to accomplish several objectives. In a general sense, the program enhanced national security by improving US strategic posture in the command's area of responsibility. It also improved USCENTCOM's overall operational readiness, as well as of its component headquarters staffs and of selected units, by emphasizing OPLAN execution and C^3I systems and by examining issues of logistical support and sustainability which were unique to USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. In this way, exercises helped to improve the readiness of selected forces for combat in the AOR while testing USCENTCOM OPLANs.

(U) During 1983, USCENTCOM became fully integrated into the JCS-directed and JCS-coordinated exercise program scheduling process. By the end of the year, a fully coordinated program was in place for fiscal years 1984 through 1990.

(U) USCENTCOM participated in two JCS-scheduled command post exercises during 1983: WINTEX-CIMEX 83 and PRESSURE

POINT 84. Additionally, USCENTCOM conducted three of its own exercises during 1983: GALLANT KNIGHT 83, BRIGHT STAR 83, and BLACK ROCK 84-1.

(U) ~~(C)~~ Exercise WINTEX-CIMEX 83 was a JCS command post exercise conducted from home stations during the period 24 February through 9 March 1983. It was one in a series of JCS CPXs designed to exercise plans and procedures of participating military, federal, and civil agencies. It also evaluated the WWMCCS during full mobilization in support of conventional war plans for the reinforcement of Europe, for worldwide war at sea, and for a contingency in Southwest Asia.

(U) USCENTCOM participated in WINTEX-CIMEX 83 with a 24-hour-a-day Crisis Action Team from 24 February through 9 March 1983. All play was conducted from USCENTCOM's headquarters at Building 540, MacDill AFB, Florida. Play by USARCENT, USNAVCENT, and USCENTAF was simulated.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Exercise WINTEX-CIMEX 83 proved to be a valuable training tool. It afforded USCENTCOM's staff the opportunity to view several challenging issues concerning its ability to employ and sustain forces. WINTEX-CIMEX 83 also clearly demonstrated the need for reassessing US priorities and

objectives during a global war originating in Europe by showing the impact of the resulting decisions on USCENTCOM. The USCENTCOM Crisis Action Team and Crisis Action System performed well.

(U) GALLANT KNIGHT 83 was an employment command post exercise conducted from 18 to 22 March 1983, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; at the Naval Ocean Systems Center in San Diego, California; and at Camp Pendleton, California.

(U) ~~(S)~~ GALLANT KNIGHT 83 was the fourth in a series of exercises that practiced responding to a contingency in USCENTCOM's area of operations. The general GALLANT KNIGHT scenario was a hypothetical (b)1.4(a) The specific 1983 scenario and forces for the exercise were as postulated in (b)(1)1.4a for the period from D+49 to D+53. This particular OPLAN timeframe was selected because all forces were then in their operational employment positions in a high-threat scenario, allowing a thorough examination of sustained combat operations. A deployment phase was originally planned for GALLANT KNIGHT 83, but was not exercised due to the non-availability of the Joint Deployment Agency (JDA) and the transportation operating agencies.

(U) ~~(C)~~ The 1983 GALLANT KNIGHT exercise marked the first time that USCENTCOM had participated in the series as a unified command. As in past exercises in the GALLANT KNIGHT series, USREDCOM provided several necessary functions: the Joint Exercise Control Group, higher echelons, and the opposition force. A major goal realized was the opportunity for staff exercise planners to observe the internal organization and workings of the Joint Exercise Control Group. The major participating units in GALLANT KNIGHT 83 were shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Participants in GALLANT KNIGHT 83

HQ USCENTCOM

USARCENT Forces

- Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps
- Headquarters, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
- Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division
- Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)
- Headquarters, 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat)
- Headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions (Ranger), 75th Infantry
- Headquarters, 18th Field Artillery Brigade
- Headquarters, 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade
- Headquarters, 20th Engineer Brigade
- Headquarters, 16th Military Police Brigade
- Headquarters, 35th Signal Brigade
- Headquarters, 1st Corps Support Command

Headquarters, United States Marine Forces, Central Command (USMARCENT) (1st Marine Amphibious Force, participating from Camp Pendleton, California).

Headquarters, United States Navy Forces, Central Command (USNAVCENT).

Headquarters, United States Central Command Air Forces (USCENTAF).

Headquarters, Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force (JUWTF).

Commander, Supporting Naval Forces (participating from San Diego, California).

Advance Party, Strategic Air Command (SAC).

Commander, Airlift Forces, Military Airlift Command.

(U) Actual participating personnel strengths for GALLANT KNIGHT 83 were as shown in the following table:

Personnel Strengths, GALLANT KNIGHT 83	
Headquarters, USCENTCOM	939
USARCENT	8,192
USMARCENT	512
USNAVCENT	58
USCENTAF	1,470
JUWTF	206
TOTAL	11,377

(U) ~~(S)~~ Overall, GALLANT KNIGHT 83 was successful in accomplishing its main purpose of exercising HQ USCENTCOM, its components, and supporting commands in employment operations. Specific objectives in the general categories of joint operations, sustainment, special operations, and communications were also accomplished. GALLANT KNIGHT 83 was a timely and welcome training experience which generated data which provided insight into command, control, and procedural improvements.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Exercise PRESSURE POINT 84 was a JCS CPX conducted at home station from 16 to 22 November 1983. It exercised the plans and crisis management procedures of the participating

military and civil departments and agencies while sustaining a

(b)1.4(a)

served as a vehicle for the Phase III test of the OPLAN and force module concept.

(U) HQ USCENTCOM participated with a response cell eight hours a day during the pre-exercise play from 14 to 15 November and with a Crisis Action Team 24 hours a day from 16 to 22 November. All play was conducted from Building 540, MacDill AFB, Florida. USARCENT, USNAVCENT, and USCENTAF took part in the exercise by operating response cells at their home stations.

(U) ~~(C)~~ Exercise PRESSURE POINT 84 provided an excellent training opportunity for the staff and components of USCENTCOM. While it produced some valuable insights and lessons learned, it also identified areas that required additional emphasis. The force module concept of developing an OPLAN proved to be a viable planning tool, but certain refinements were still thought to be necessary.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 was a joint and combined exercise conducted during August and September 1983. BRIGHT

STAR forces operated in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman under the command and control of HQ USCENTCOM. USNAVCENT, USARCENT, USCENTAF, United States Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Central Command (USJUWTFCENT), and supporting naval forces trained and exercised in Egypt; USARCENT, USJUWTFCENT, and USCENTAF forces conducted training in Sudan; USCENTAF and USJUWTFCENT forces exercised in Oman; and USJUWTFCENT and supporting naval forces trained and operated in Somalia.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Since USCENTCOM forces had to move 7,000 to 12,000 miles to reach the AOR, most of the exercise cargo was shipped by sea. This saved several million dollars in airlift costs, but, in a sense, it also skewed the results of the exercise, since some of the equipment which moved early by sea would have had to be airlifted in an actual contingency. Lack of exercise funds for airlift caused this artificiality.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Deployment commenced during the third week of July with the onload of seaborne equipment at Beaumont, Texas; Wilmington, North Carolina; and Savannah, Georgia. BRIGHT STAR 83 movement involved a total of five ships. Two of the ships deployed equipment and supplies from CONUS, while an additional three ships transported cargo that had been previously pre-positioned near the USCENTCOM AOR. These ships made nine port stops, several of which were not directly associated with the exercise. For example, the SS TRANS COLUMBIA was used to

deliver some foreign military sales cargo to North Yemen (the YAR) while en route to Oman. The ships delivered 312 military vans, 621 vehicles, and 42 helicopters to the exercise area. Total cargo weighed 30,000 metric tons, the rough equivalent of 750 C-141 sorties, which would have cost approximately $213,000,000.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Some 6,000 exercise participants arrived in the AOR by air. These people departed from 27 different locations and were routed through one of several en route stops before arriving at six debarkation sites. In addition to passengers, 2,400 short tons of time-sensitive cargo were airlifted. The airlift deployment involved a total of 121 MAC missions.

(U) BRIGHT STAR 83 took place in four countries, and in the adjacent waters of the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. With the exception of limited joint and combined operations involving the forces of Egypt and Sudan, exercise activities were not operationally interconnected. The operations in Egypt were far more extensive than those in previous BRIGHT STAR exercises, and, for the first time, included major participation by US naval forces of the Sixth Fleet.

(U) In Egypt, air and air defense operations played a large role during BRIGHT STAR 83. The USAF forces involved in

Egypt included two E-3As, three B-52s, four KC-10s, eight F-111s, and twelve F-16s. The latter aircraft were already in-country for a two-month PRIZED FALCON deployment. Naval air was represented by Carrier Air Wing Seven from the USS EISENHOWER, and consisted of A-6s, A-7s, F-14s, E-2s, and EA-6Bs. Most significantly, the Egyptians participated on a large scale and joined in with their F-4s, F-16s, MiG-15s, MiG-17s, MiG-21s, F-6, F-7, and Mirage aircraft. In all, 1,060 tactical air sorties were flown. The Egyptian Air Force completed 42 refuelings from KC-10 tankers, taking aboard 288,000 pounds of fuel.

(U) Conventional ground operations began using a building block approach. Individual training led to small unit training, then rapidly progressed into more complex, combined operations.

(U) Extensive airborne and air assault activities were also conducted. Ten paradrops were conducted by conventional forces with 1,788 Egyptian and US paratroopers taking part. On 22 August 1983, a combined force of over 200 troopers--half Egyptian and half US--jumped in at Wadi Seidna, Sudan, near the capital of Khartoum. A complex four-day combined field training exercise was held south of Gebel Hamza, Egypt, from 21 through 24 August 1983. In this maneuver, 2,000 troops

took part in combined operations over several hundred square kilometers. Activities included integrated armor, mechanized and motorized maneuvers designed as linkup operations against ground objectives. Close air support was conducted by both Egyptian and US tactical fighters, including F-16s from both countries. Paratroop jumps took place on all four days. The activity was capped on 24 August when a combined Egyptian-US force, under the command of an Egyptian general officer, conducted a major assault against several objectives in the vicinity of Gebel Hamza.

(U) Naval surface operations were a first in the BRIGHT STAR series of exercises. A combined surface action group was formed with six Egyptian ships of the Ramadan and October class, sailing in company with three US ships. The ships participated in "war-at-sea" exercises in varied scenarios including formation steaming, communications connectivity, and surface warfare tactics.

(U) BRIGHT STAR 83 also marked the first time that electronic warfare activities were successfully integrated into a USCENTCOM OCONUS exercise. The major objectives of this part of BRIGHT STAR were to integrate electronic warfare in a joint and combined exercise, and to establish a baseline for cooperation in C^3CM with Egyptian electronic warfare forces. PROUD FLAME, the JCS evaluation of electronic warfare, received

its first test concurrently with the electronic warfare activities conducted during BRIGHT STAR 83. Combined electronic warfare activities were conducted in support of ground, air, and naval operations and consisted of two phases. Phase I of this test provided combined orientation and individual training for electronic warfare personnel. Phase II included air-to-air electronic countermeasures and a combined ground electronic warfare exercise. A major highlight of this aspect of the exercise was the opportunity to conduct electronic warfare operations against the realistic opposition force communication network set up by the Egyptian Signal Corps.

(U) The headquarters of the United States Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Central Command was established at Cairo West Air Base, with components located at Cairo West, Inshas Air Base, and Abu Qir. The US unconventional forces conducted a full array of low visibility special operations with elements of the Egyptian Ranger Command. Despite the low visibility of these operations, some of them were quite complex. Activities included day and night infiltration of combined special forces using MC-130 aircraft, heliborne insertion of combined ranger elements, small unit tactical operations supported by AC-130 gunships, and combined naval special warfare operations involving the use of helicopters in maritime operations.

(U) One of the most innovative and potentially far-reaching developments of BRIGHT STAR 83 was the creation of an Egyptian-US Combined Staff, co-chaired by Brig Gen Carns, USCENTCOM J-3, and Bridadier General Samir of the Egyptian Army. The combined staff involved itself with a wide range of matters from scheduling the combined parachute drop in Sudan to resolving aircraft parking problems at Cairo East, the civilian airport serving the Egyptian capital. Throughout the exercise, the combined staff's deliberations were carried out in a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation. In future exercises, Egypt and the US would greatly benefit from an expanded combined staff composed of senior representatives who had the authority to resolve issues quickly and efficiently.

(U) ~~(S)~~ BRIGHT STAR 83 activities in (b)1.4(d) were conducted under tne sub-exercise nickname NATURAL BOND. The (b)1.4(d) (b)1.4(d) did not possess the level of modernization and training necessary to conduct complex combined operations. Consequently, NATURAL BOND was a very limited exercise whose activities had to be tailored to the (b)1.4(d) available.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Initially, when NATURAL BOND was in the planning stages, the US was to provide an E-3A Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) for one day to familiarize selected

(b)1.4(d) with basic intercept procedures. However, this portion of the training was deleted from the program. Air defense operations between US and (b)1.4(d) involved live fire of the Redeye missile against the ballistic aerial target system.

(u) ~~(S)~~ Ground operations in (b)(1)1.4d consisted of two airborne drops and subsequent tactical ground operations. A combined drop was conducted into (b)(1)1.4d near (b)(1)1.4d involving 322 US and (b)(1)1.4d personnel. Follow-up activities included weapons familiarization and prejump training with elements of US and (b)(1)1.4d forces. A second airborne operation, involving almost 200 US and (b)(1)1.4d paratroopers, took place at (b)(1)1.4d on 23 August.

(u) ~~(S)~~ Special operations also played a significant role in the exercise activities in (b)(1)1.4d Naval special warfare elements exercised at (b)(1)1.4d by conducting basic diving refresher and underwater demolition training with the (b)(1)1.4d (b)(1)1.4d Army special forces exercised with a unit of the (b)(1)1.4d Army Parachute Brigade. Emphasis was placed on night small unit tactics, including land navigation and weapons and demolition procedures in support of raid and ambush operations. Special operations included a night strategic

airborne assault by a US Ranger company. This mission originated in Fort Lewis, Washington. After stopping in Charleston, South Carolina, the aircraft proceeded nonstop to (b)(1)1.4d for a predawn airborne drop. After the drop, the Rangers and another unit of the (b)(1)1.4d Parachute Brigade conducted strike operations supported by AC-130 gunships.

(u) ~~(S)~~ Exercise activity in Somalia, code named EASTERN WIND, included unconventional warfare and amphibious assault operations. A small contingent of US Special Forces exercised in a combined capacity with the Somali 6th Commando Brigade at Balli Doggle. This small-scale exercise consisted of small unit tactics training, including patrolling, land navigation, and ambushes.

(u) ~~(S)~~ The major exercise activity in Somalia consisted of operations by US naval forces. A battalion-sized amphibious landing was conducted by the Seventh Fleet's 31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) on Bokeeka Beach in the vicinity of Berbera. Battling high winds and heavy seas, the Marines came ashore under the cover of air support provided by the USS VINSON carrier battle group, 31st MAU AV-8As, and a USMC A-6 squadron which had deployed to Berbera from Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, California. EASTERN WIND marked the

first deployment of Marine Corps tactical air to this part of the world. Naval gunfire support was provided by TF-70 ships and ships of MIDEASTFOR. After the landing, Marine forces linked up with Somali ground elements and conducted tactical ground maneuver operations. The composite MAF concept was also exercised as headquarters elements of the 7th and 9th Marine Amphibious Batallions were sequentially formed into a composite MAF under the command of the Commanding General, I MAF.

U ~~(S)~~ Upon completion of air operations in (b)1.4(d) USCENTAF deployed the eight F-111s and two E-3A AWACS aircraft to (b)1.4(d) for sub-exercise INFERNO CREEK. During the course of a six-day air defense exercise, the F-111s, under control of the AWACS, conducted simulated high-speed attacks against (b)1.4(d) which was defended by Hunters and Jaguars of the (b)1.4(d) Air Force. Also deployed was the Tactical Air Command's prototype (b)1.4(e)

(b)1.4(e)

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Unconventional warfare operations in Oman consisted of both army special forces and naval special warfare

activities. Special Forces exercised in a combined capacity with elements of the Omani Coastal Security Force at Afar. This training involved long-range vehicle patrols, with emphasis on desert survival. Naval special warfare elements exercised with the (b)1.4(d) This combined training included diving operations and tactical reconnaissance. The Naval Special Warfare Unit's participation included off-loading and on-loading naval special warfare equipment from the SS TRANS COLUMBIA which was lying to offshore.

U ~~(S)~~ Exercise airlift was dovetailed with the REFORGER deployment of US forces to Germany so that the same aircraft could be used for BRIGHT STAR 83 redeployment. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to use BRIGHT STAR 83 airlift to pre-position Air Force equipment in (b)1.4(d), avoiding considerable transportation costs. This pre-positioning amounted to 15 C-141 loads and included vehicles, materials handling equipment, and base operating support. Redeployment operations concluded with the off-loading of the SS ADM WILLIAM G. CALLAGHAN at Beaumont, Texas, on 8 October 1983.

(U) US Forces participating in BRIGHT STAR 83 by service and country in which the forces operated were as shown in the following list:

(U) Army Forces

(U) Egypt

HQ USARCENT

HQ XVIII Airborne Corps

TF 24

CAT DET/96 CA

TF 82

2-325 INF (-)

TF CBAC

7-17 CAV (-)

TF ADA

4-1 ADA (-)

TF 101

2-503 INF (-)

CA DET/96 CA

TF ARTY

1-73 FA

TF BRIGHT STAR TROOPS

525 MI GP (-)

50 SIG CO (-)

116 MP CO

TF SPT CMD

1 COSCOM

548 ENG BN (-)

44 MED BDE (-)

7 TRANS GP (-)

46 SPT CO (-)

CA DET/96 CA

ARMY TROOPS

563 MI GP (-)

4 PSYOP GP (-)

86 SIGN BN (-)

352 CA CMD

258 MP CO (-)

44 MW DET

49 PA DET

(U) Sudan

TF 82

2-325 IN (-)

(U) Air Force Forces

(U) Egypt

(U) Cairo West

HQ USCENTAF

27 TFW (8 F-111D)

552 AWACD (2 E-3A)

7 ACCS (2 EC-130)

MAC (9 C-130)

28 BW (3 B-52)

CSE

1 SOW (2 AC-130), 2 MC-130)

COMM

(U) Cairo East

SAC (4 KC-10)

CSE

COMM

(U) Inshas

388 TFW (12 F-16)

CSE

COMM

(b)1.4(d)

(U) Navy Forces

(U) Egypt

HQ USNAVCENT

(U) Mediterranean Sea

TF 60 CVBG

USS EISENHOWER plus 5 ships

(U) Gulf of Aden

TF 70 CVBG

USS CARL VINSON plus 5 ships

TG 76.3

USS TARAWA plus 4 ships

MIDEASTFOR (USS LASALLE and USS T.C. HART)

(U) Marine Force

(U) Somalia

31 MAU

HQ I MAF

9TH MAB

7TH MAB

3D MAW (6 A-6)

(U) Unconventional Warfare/Special Operations Forces

(U) Egypt

HQ USJUWTFCENT

AFSOB

SOW (-)

SFOB

One OP Det C

Two OP Det A

A/2-75 INF (RGR)

NSWTG

SEAL PLT

HAL-5 Det

U ~~(S)~~ Sudan

NSWTU

SOC/MCT

SF OP Det B

Two OP Det A

A/2-75 INF (RGR)

(U) Somalia

SF OP Det B

Two OP Det A

(b)1.4(d)

(U) Overall, exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 was a successful field training exercise for all concerned. Major exercise objectives were met and a maximum of training was obtained for a minimum of dollars. The exercise had a significant impact in the Central area by demonstrating American commitment to the region's security. It also promoted acceptance of US military presence in the region, facilitated joint coordination and planning for future operations, and helped cement relationships with the countries involved. In comparison to the 1982 BRIGHT STAR exercise, BRIGHT STAR 83 was several days longer, involved a third more troops, included fleet forces from both the Mediterranean and Pacific, and saw the level of tactical flying sorties increase threefold.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Exercise BLACK ROCK 84-1 was a joint and combined special operations field training exercise conducted in Kenya during October and November 1983. The exercise was

designed to provide training in Army Special Forces and Navy Sea, Air, and Land (SEAL) skills in coordination with US Air Force special operations forces. In addition, BLACK ROCK 84-1 permitted USCENTCOM to test its command and control of a deployed special operations force, familiarized US personnel with characteristics of the exercise area, evaluated USCENTCOM standard operating procedures for special operations forces, promoted rapport with host-nation personnel, and provided for the evaluation of operations security procedures.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Deployment began on 31 October with the departure from CONUS of the advance party by MAC C-141. The main body arrived early on 5 November with a portion of the force conducting a night paradrop. Follow-on exercise activities included combined US and host-nation training in paradrop operations, small unit operations, demolition, navigation, and weapons firing. Army special forces and personnel of the host-nation parachute forces concluded their training with a four-day field training exercise which began with a parachute drop from two host nation transport aircraft. Navy SEAL and host nation naval personnel wrapped up their training with a combined airborne paradrop from a MAC C-141. On 29 November, all US personnel departed for the CONUS via MAC C-141.

(U) The following US forces participated in BLACK ROCK 84-1:

U ~~(C)~~ HQ USCENTCOM

USCENTCOM HQ Element

JCSE

(b)1.4(d)

Operations Low Level aircrews

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Exercise BLACK ROCK 84-1 provided unparalleled opportunities for US forces to experience another culture, work with indigenous forces, and establish rapport with host-nation personnel. Such lessons could not have been learned from any CONUS exercise. Similar, small-scale, follow-on exercises could prove invaluable to both US and host-nation forces.

(b)(1)1.4a, c, d

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ American forces were charged with assisting the governments of (b)1.4(d) (b)1.4(d) A primary US responsibility was to provide AWACS air surveillance coverage and an intercept control capability for (b)1.4(d) (b)1.4(d) fighters, in addition to KC-10 air refueling and RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft. This support was provided to prevent Libya's Tu-22 "Blinder" aircraft from attacking the (b)1.4(d) in support of the planned coup.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ On 5 February, the JCS notified HQ USCENTCOM of the impending mission and tasked it to provide an initial

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

Page 118 redacted for the following reason:
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(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(b)(1)1.4(a),(c)

LOGISTICS

(U) Major General David E. Watts, US Army, became the USCENTCOM Director of Logistics on 16 June, replacing BG Richard E. Stephenson who had been the "plankholder" J-4 of both the RDJTF and USCENTCOM. On 1 October, when USCENTCOM assumed security assistance responsibilities for its area of rsponsibility, J-4 was broadened to J-4/7 and General Watts became Director of Logistics and Security Assistance.

(U) During its first year as a unified command, personnel of the directorate strove to establish liaison with component commanders and to make contacts with military personnel and

other officials throughout USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. General Watts viewed USCENTCOM's logistics as made up of a balanced, four-phased program of host nation support, military construction, pre-positioning, and security assistance, and these contacts helped initiate efforts to create a logistics infrastructure in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Logistics objectives were also furthered by progress in operation and concept plan development, exercises, logistics operations, systems analysis, and service program review.

~~(S)~~ (U) During 1983, J-4/7 supported three USCENTCOM contingency operations in its AOR: (1) EARLY CALL in February 1983, involving Egypt and Sudan; (2) ARID FARMER in August 1983, conducted in the Sudan; and (3) RUBBER WALL, September 1983, involving Egypt and Lebanon. The directorate provided logistics planning on short notice for these contingencies. Directorate personnel were assigned to the Crisis Action Team in the headquarters and monitored logistics support until these contingencies were over.

(U) During 1983, J-4/7 participated in four command post exercises (WINTEX 83, GALLANT KNIGHT 83, BLUE FLAG 83, and PRESSURE POINT 84), and two OCONUS field training exercises (BRIGHT STAR 83 in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman; and SHADOW

HAWK 83 in Jordan). GALLANT KNIGHT 83 also saw a significant increase in USCENTCOM engineering staff participation, including augmentation for the first time from the Army's 416th Engineering Command. BRIGHT STAR 83 enabled the engineering staff to visit approximately nine base facilities and military construction projects in four countries in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

(U) The Facilities Engineering Division held a conference in December to discuss military construction in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. It resulted in the initiation of engineer planning data changes to meet construction requirements, realignment of engineering forces in OPLANs, coordination of military construction planning with the Services, and initiation of theater wartime construction management planning.

(U) Several environmental protection issues surfaced during the year. When it became a unified command in January 1983, USCENTCOM assumed responsibility for conducting environmental protection planning and for preparing the necessary documentation to comply with environmental laws. Previously, environmental issues which came up during RDJTF field training exercises had been the responsibility

of USREDCOM. A USCENTCOM environmental quality regulation was published in June 1983 which provided the basis for initiation of an environmental assessment for GALLANT EAGLE 84.

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(U) The Atlantic Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command established the position of "Resident Officer in Charge of Construction--Somalia" early in 1983. A contract for approximately $45 million was awarded in April for facilities improvements at the Berbera airfield and harbor. A second contract for facilities improvements at the Mogadishu airfield was awarded in September for approximately five million dollars.

(U) The Resident Officer in Charge of Construction--Kenya awarded the last contracts in a three-year construction program at Mombasa. The $41 million harbor improvement project funded in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 was completed during 1983.

(U) In May, the Government of Egypt informed the United States that it could not approve the proposed American plan to construct facilities at Ras Banas because US funding was incompatible with Egyptian political, legal, and constitutional requirements. The Egyptians indicated, however, that they intended to develop Ras Banas following the guidelines of the US master plan, although on a lesser scale and according to a longer construction schedule. This was followed by a request to the United States for assistance in technical areas, such as petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) and desalinization. DOD deleted the fiscal year 1984 request for $96.4 million, and Congress rescinded the $91 million program for fiscal year 1983. Following several diplomatic initiatives, technical discussions were held in September in support of a joint US-Egyptian construction program. At the end of the talks, the US agreed to construct high-tech items such as POL, desalinization, and electrical equipment, using an Egyptian contractor. The Government of Egypt agreed to construct the runway, two aprons, and taxiways in accordance with US designs and specifications. In response to Presidential tasking, the DOD submitted a supplemental request to Congress for $55 million. The Military Construction Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, traditionally the strongest opponent of construction at Ras Banas, considered the

supplemental request. Following testimony by expert witnesses, including LTG Kingston, it recommended $49 million. No further action had occurred by the end of the year because of the Congressional holiday recess.

(U) In the area of engineer intelligence, a combined effort of the whole logistics directorate identified a composite list of essential elements of information for logistics. The Defense Intelligence Agency produced a prototype which was reviewed by HQ USCENTCOM and its components. These products were scheduled to come on line in 1984 and would represent a quantum jump in available data about USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

~~(S)~~ (U) In 1983, HQ USCENTCOM J-4/7 hosted two table of allowance (TA) reviews. Attendees included key representatives from HQ USAF, the Air Force Logistics Command, the Warner-Robins Air Logistics Center, HQ USCENTCOM, and Special Operations Command Central (SOCCENT). The purpose of these reviews was to establish deployable field headquarters base support equipment allowances for HQ USCENTCOM and SOCCENT. As a result of these TA reviews, deployable field headquarters equipment for HQ USCENTCOM and SOCCENT was authorized in TA-140, TA-158, and TA-010. In addition, necessary funding was

identified to provide base support equipment, to provision spares, and to maintain, store, and ship pre-positioned assets to the AOR. The Air Staff included field headquarters funding in its defense packages for fiscal years 1985 to 1989. The total value of base support equipment for HQ USCENTCOM and SOCCENT was approximately $26 million.

~~(S)~~(U) During calendar year 1983, the Host Nation Support Branch of the logistics directorate intensified its efforts to secure agreements for facility access, pre-positioning, and fleet support. While maintaining momentum on diplomatic negotiations for agreements, the branch continued to identify and refine USCENTCOM and component host nation support requirements for USCENTCOM OPLANs. (b)1.4(c)

(b)1.4(c)

~~(S)~~ (U) Even earlier, in April, the Department of State concluded a flexible access and pre-positioning technical agreement with the Government of Sudan. The agreement provided

a substantial amount of pre-positioning with opportunities for expansion. Technical arrangements were made in May 1983, with the first shipment arriving at Port Sudan in October. A significant amount of cooperation and support was provided by the Sudanese Armed Forces, including providing armed guards at storage sites. Additional pre-positioning shipments were scheduled for 1984 and technical negotiations were continuing to expand the entire pre-positioning program.

(U)

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

~~(S)~~ (U) The logistics directorate saw several mobility enhancement programs come to fruition in 1983. The KC-10 cargo/tanker aircraft was successfully deployed in an operational capacity in support of USCENTCOM OCONUS exercises and contingencies. Both MAC and SAC continued to refine and coordinate the procedures for the use of this versatile aircraft, of which SAC had 20 at the end of 1983. As SAC built its force of KC-10s toward their projected end strength of 60 in September 1987, it would continue to increase the strategic deployment capability of USCENTCOM forces. The TAKR* (formerly SL-7) conversion program was on schedule with three ships scheduled for completion in June 1984 and a fourth in November of the same year. Adequate funds were allocated to complete the entire program in fiscal years 1985 and 1986 for a total of eight ships.

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

*(U) A TAKR was a vehicle cargo ship (AKR) belonging to the Military Sealift Command (T).

(b)(2)High, (b)(1)1.4(a), (b),(c)

(b)(2)High

(U)

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(U) During 1983, the logistics directorate was reduced from 137 billets to 123. At year's end, the strength of personnel present for duty was over 103 percent. The Security Assistance Division became fully operational when USCENTCOM assumed all security assistance functions in its area of responsibility on 1 October. As discussed below, the Joint Petroleum Office established a forward liaison position located within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. This officer was based with the administrative support unit of the Middle East Force at Bahrain. A technical analysis section was established

in the Plans Branch. The section provided direct support to planners in developing plans within the Joint Operation Plans System. Emphasis on pre-positioning was maintained with the creation of a branch for pre-positioning in the Plans and Policy Division in October. The branch was given two billets. Acquisition functions were also placed within the pre-positioning branch and additional billets were provided. These billets were filled by officers with contracting expertise. The branch was primarily responsible for hosting three joint acquisition coordinating boards during the year and some progress was made toward developing a USCENTCOM acquisition policy. Other reorganizations occurred in September with the disestablishment of the Resource Management Division and the distribution of its billets and personnel in various positions throughout the directorate. The War Reserve Branch was also disestablished and its functions were absorbed by the Operations Division. Responsibility for the Defense Regional Interservice Support Program was also transferred to J-3. A Programs Branch was created and placed in the Plans and Policy Directorate (J-5). These reorganizations resulted from continuous reassessment and reprioritizing of J-4/7's functions as USCENTCOM defined its role and mission in its unique area of responsibility. An organizational survey was conducted late in the year, and plans began for a complete overhaul of the

logistic directorate's organization to streamline tasking and reduce duplication of effort.

~~(S)~~(U)Effective January 1983, a forward operating location of the Joint Petroleum Office was established in Bahrain and maintained to provide fuels management within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Manned on a rotational basis by members of the USCENTCOM Joint Petroleum Office, this element resolved major quality control problems at the fuel depots at Muscat, Oman and Mombassa, Kenya. Also, progress was made in the administrative and functional aspects of the War Reserve Materiel program in terms of both requirements and stockage. Significant improvements and progress were evident in other aspects of petroleum support, including exercise objectives, day-to-day operations, and various planning initiatives. A Defense Fuel Supply Center liaison billet was established during the year and an officer reported in June.[31]

~~(S)~~ (U) With transition to unified command status, the USCENTCOM logistic planning process accelerated. Logistics

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31. See Chapter III below for more detail on this liaison billet.

sections for the following concept plans were developed during the year:

(b)(1)1.4(a),(c)

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

~~(S)~~ (U) In the area of pre-positioning, the fourth maintenance cycle for the the near-term pre-positioning fleet, which lasted from October 1982 to May 1983,

permitted the first cargo maintenance to be performed on two LASH ships. The Marine Corps roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) ships left station and proceeded to Naha, Okinawa, for combat configuration and to distribute the cargo of the Seventh Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB). In June, the Army-loaned, thousand-bed Rapidly Deployable Medical Facility (RDMF) was replaced by the four 250-bed Marine Corps field hospitals which constituted the Navy's RDMF. USCENTCOM efforts to make the Army's RDMF additive to the NTPF were not approved by JCS. To relieve the pressure on facilities at Subic Bay, Philippines, particularly those regarding munitions, USPACOM surveyed a number of sites in the Western Pacific capable of performing the necessary maintenance. Three sites in Japan were found acceptable: Tengan Pier, Okinawa; Naval Magazine Sasbeo; and Army Ammunition Depot Akizuki. USCENTCOM participated in a site survey of the potential to perform NTPF cargo offloads and limited cargo maintenance in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. To assist with cost-saving efforts on Army munition enhancements, USPACOM, USCENTCOM, the Department of the Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations agreed to consolidate the munitions on two breakbulks onto a single LASH ship at Subic Bay beginning in April 1984. A detailed inventory and cost worksheets were prepared for all materiel not afloat on the NTPF and MEDNTPS. The Pre-positioning Branch

of J-4/7 conducted a major effort to collect and collate information concerning USCENTCOM's components' pre-positioning and initiated a Master Storage Plan. USCENTCOM logistics officers made a fact-finding trip to Europe to observe USAREUR's program, known as Pre-positioned Materiel Configured in Unit Sets (POMCUS). In addition to looking at the POMCUS program, USCENTCOM also examined USAREUR's overall war reserve

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

(U) In programs, the responsible branch continued to increase its expertise and involvement in the DOD's Planning, Programming and Budgeting System. During the year, the branch completed a full PPBS cycle. Based on completing numerous program reviews, as well as participating in the cycle from the beginning, the J-4/7 Programs Branch was able to provide timely and complete analysis of logistic capabilities specified in Service programming documents. In addition, the branch was able to provide detailed support for USCINCCENT's advocacy of logistics programs before the Defense Resources Board in July and again in November. Efforts continued to ensure that the strategy developed in the Joint Strategic Planning Document and USCENTCOM's concepts of operation were transferred into programs which would achieve the desired capability. This

effort focused on maintaining a coordinated and consistent approach among the multiple documents which comprise the PPBS. To complete the programing effort, members of the branch participated in and conducted several studies such as the Mobility Program Integration Study, the development of the Master Programming List, and the Southwest Asia Programs Improvement Study. These efforts all helped to refine USCENTCOM's requirements and supported the command advocacy needed to achieve Service funding.

(U) In the area of services, use of the new unitized B ration at BRIGHT STAR 83 by Army and Air Force units showed conclusively that unitization was an efficient, labor-saving method of providing field subsistence support. Also during BRIGHT STAR 83, the Tactical Field Exchange, a new concept for field sundries support, was extensively used by Army and Air Force units. This use demonstrated that the Tactical Field Exchange was a valid concept of sundries support for OCONUS exercises and contingencies.

~~(S)~~(U)Several preparations were necessary for USCENTCOM to assume full responsibility for security assistance in its area of the world by 1 October as scheduled. These preparations included desk officer visits to the AOR; joint USCENTCOM-

USEUCOM-USPACOM on-the-job transition of country actions to USCENTCOM action officers; physical movement of the active country files to USCENTCOM; and acceptance of security assistance responsibility on 1 October. The first Phase IV Training conference was held in Tampa, Florida, immediately following the assumption of security assistance responsibilities in October. Staff assistance visits were conducted throughout the AOR during August and December. These visits established a working relationship among the security assistance organizations and the USCENTCOM security assistance staff. As part of its unified command responsibilities, USCENTCOM submitted the first USCINCCENT Consolidated Data Report and Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance to the JCS. As a part of the command's increased involvement in its area of responsibility, USCENTCOM fielded a Tri-Service Logistic Assistance Team and a Medical Logistic Assistance Team to Somalia. USCENTCOM also established a monthly security assistance organization activity report which provided DOD and USCENTCOM with regular reports about actions and problems that had not been previously available.

~~(S)~~(U) The refinement of the Joint Movement Center concept was practiced and evaluated during GALLANT KNIGHT 83. Exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 provided the opportunity to test the operational

techniques further in conjunction with the Airlift Control Center. The Joint Movement Center became the doctrinally accepted method of operation for the management of intratheater movement assets in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. This concept was also being formalized in USREDCOM Pamphlet 525-X, "Operational Concept for Joint Movement Center."

~~(S)~~ (U) One of USCENTCOM's most pressing logistical needs when operating in its area of responsibility was potable water. Much of USCENTCOM's theater of operations was desert. In some countries, such as Saudi Arabia, no surface water was to be found, so that US forces deploying to the area of responsibility had to supply their own water. The USCENTCOM concept of operations for water support was further refined as a new family of water support equipment was delivered and placed into operational project stocks in CONUS depots. BRIGHT STAR 83 provided successful field testing and evaluation of the 600 gallon-per-hour reverse osmosis water production unit (ROWPU), 40,000-gallon storage and distribution system, forward area water point supply system, semitrailer mounted fabric tank, and small mobile water chiller. A joint water data collection team collected consumption data which basically validated the DOD planning factor of 20 gallons per individual per day. Actual consumption ranged from 13.0 to 16.0 gallons

per individual per day. The rest of the estimated 20 gallons per individual per day would have been consumed in wartime because of requirements for construction, graves registration, medical use, and aircraft washing. Following the combined efforts of USCENTCOM, the Army, and the Navy, an interim, 150,000-gallon-per-day LASH ROWPU barge was assembled and pre-positioned on the NTPF in December.

~~(S)~~(U)At the end of 1983, USCENTCOM had 94 water overlays on hand and another 153 on order for fiscal years 1984 and 1985. A new format which was to be compatible with the digital data base of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) was coordinated with DMA and the Engineering Topographic Laboratory. The 153 water overlays already in the production cycle were to be put in the new format.

~~(S)~~(U) Requirements were established for a well drilling system to be procured for USCENTCOM. The system would consist of a well drilling truck, a tender vehicle, and one well completion kit. The total system was to be air transportable on either two C-130s or two C-141s. Approximately 50 additional well completion kits were to be purchased for this system. The logistics directorate assigned responsibility for developing a training program for the new equipment and scheduled a proposal for June 1985.

Figure 11. J-5 Manning

	1983
Plans, Policy, and Program Directorate	3 Officer/3-Enlisted
- Administrative Office	3-Enlisted
Plans Division	1-Officer
- Administrative Office	2-Enlisted
- Contingency Plans Branch	5-Officer
- Long Range Plans Branch	5-Officer
- Time Phased Force Deployment Data Development Branch	3-Officer/2-Enlisted
Politico-Military Division	1-Officer
- Administrative Office	2-Enlisted
- Near East Branch	3-Officer
- Africa Branch	3-Officer
- South Asia Branch	3-Officer *
- Civil Affairs Branch	1-Officer
Policy/Strategy Division	1-Officer
- Administrative Office	2-Enlisted
- Policy Branch	4-Officer
- Strategy Branch	3-Officer
Programs Division	1-Officer
- Administrative Office	2-Enlisted
- Programs Branch	5-Officer
Total: 58	42 Officer, 16 Enlisted

* One officer is permanently assigned to the POLAD.

PLANS, POLICY, AND PROGRAMS

(U) During 1983, the primary focus of the J-5 was to provide the plans, policies, and programs required of a unified command. In the area of directorate manning, the approved Joint Table of Distribution (JTD) of 1 April 1982 provided 73 manpower spaces for J-5. The approved 16 August 1983 JTD for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 reduced J-5's manpower to 59. Additionally, J-5 transferred a billet to the Provost Marshal's office and another officer, while carried on the J-5 manning document, was permanently assigned to the command's Political Advisor (POLAD), a foreign service officer on loan from the State Department. The net result was a reduction of J-5 manning in 1983 by 22 percent.

(U) Another event which significantly affected J-5 manpower requirements was the disestablishment of the Washington Liaison Office on 30 September 1983. This office had provided coordination and liaison with OSD, JCS, and the military Services for the J-5 Policy and Strategy Division. It had concerned itself with matters of military posture, defense policy, the unified command plan and arrangements, joint strategic capabilities, and strategic studies and analysis.

Figure 12. J-5 Key Personnel

NAME	BILLET	TENURE
Commodore J. M. Gleim, US Navy	Director, Plans, Policy and Programs (CCJ5)	Jan-Dec
Colonel (b)(6) US Air Force	Deputy Director	Jan-Dec
Colonel (b)(6) US Army	Chief of Plans	Jan-Nov
Colonel (b)(6) US Army	Chief of Plans	Dec
Colonel (b)(6) US Army	Chief of Politico-Military Division	Jan-Dec
Colonel (b)(6) US Marine Corps	Chief of Policy/ Strategy Division	Jan-Dec
Colonel (b)(6) US Air Force	Chief of Programs Division	Jan-Dec

These functional activities had to be picked up by the J-5 with no compensatory manning. The manning level for the directorate remained at 58 billets, with full authorized strength accomplished at the beginning of unified command status. The personnel in each division were as shown in Figure 11 on page 126. J-5 key personnel were shown in Figure 12 on the facing page.

(U) The Plans, Policy, and Programs Directorate consisted of four divisions: Plans, Policy/Strategy, Political-Military, and Programs. A detailed description of each division and their tasks follows.

(U) The Plans Division was responsible for preparing, coordinating, and maintaining operations and concept plans in accordance with the Joint Operations Planning System. It also developed strategies and concepts of operations to support operational planning. The Plans Division was further divided into three branches. The Contingency Plans Branch prepared operational plans and concept plans, assisted in the preparation of operation orders, reviewed supporting plans written by components, supporting commands, and agencies, and provided liaison to components and supporting headquarters when deployed. The Long Range Plans/Analysis Branch prepared operation plans and concept plans, monitored the JCS Joint

Exercise Program to ensure that exercises were consistent with OPLANs, and developed techniques, strategy, and concepts of operations for joint deployment, employment, and redeployment of forces. The TPFDD Development Branch prepared, reviewed, and coordinated TPFDD data to support OPLANs. It reviewed component deployment data, developed force flow projections, and structured forces for deployment, support, and redeployment. This branch also coordinated with the Joint Deployment Agency on TPFDD development and refinement.

(U) The J-5 Political-Military Division was the focal point for interaction with the Department of State through the Department of Defense, in dealing with friendly foreign countries. In order to provide the commander with timely and sound political-military assessments, the division was organized into functional branches in which officers with area expertise closely monitor developments within a defined geographical area. In its role of monitoring the international relations aspects of USCENTCOM policies and actions, the division continuously worked to ensure that the headquarters was educated on the political sensitivities of its area of responsibility. The division also was responsibile for civil affairs planning. This was accomplished by periodic augmentation by US Army reservists from the 352d Civil Affairs

Command, Riverdale, Maryland. This division was divided into four branches: The Near East Branch prepared political-military assessments of Near-East countries within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The Africa Branch prepared political-military assessments of African countries in the AOR. The South Asia Branch prepared political-military assessments of South Asian countries in the AOR. The Civil Affairs Branch was responsible for plans and policy relating to the conduct of civil affairs operations in support of USCENTCOM's operational plans.

(U) The Policy/Strategy Division was responsible for matters relating to command policy, missions, functions, responsibilities, requirements, and doctrine development, including crisis planning and assessment of actions taken by the National Security Council and Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The division provided the USCINCCENT with trip preparation books, policy review, and all other matters relating to J-5 functions.

(U) The Policy Branch advised the USCINCCENT on policy matters and acted as a point of contact for development of terms of reference. This branch prepared, reviewed, and coordinated selected reports relating to national policy for

Southwest Asia as it applied to USCENTCOM. It reviewed and commented on policy guidance for contingency planning and policy issues in the Defense Planning Guide and prepared USCINCCENT's inputs to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

(U) The Strategy Branch advised the USCINCCENT and served as the point of contact for command strategy matters. This branch prepared, reviewed, and coordinated selected reports relative to national and US military strategy for Southwest Asia. It developed Command Arrangement Agreements, Memoranda of Agreement, and Memoranda of Understanding with other unified and specified commands. It was responsible for the development and monitoring of command relationships and rules of engagement for USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. It also prepared the USCINCCENT's quarterly report to the Secretary of Defense and speeches for command representatives as required.

(U) The Programs Division monitored and coordinated all aspects of the DOD Planning, Programming and Budgeting System for USCINCCENT and was integrally involved with the unified command PPBS system and all of USCENTCOM's programmatic requirements. The Programs Division coordinated and developed all PPBS planning and programming matters in support

of USCINCCENT. Its major actions included: (1) preparing USCINCCENT for presentations to the Defense Resources Board (DRB); (2) coordinating USCENTCOM interaction in the POM cycle by providing guidance to components for program development and prioritization; (3) submitting USCENTCOM's POM to the Air Staff and advocating USCENTCOM programs in the Air Staff Board Structure; (4) providing command inputs to the Joint Strategic Planning Document and Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), Defense Guidance, Joint Program Assessment Memorandum, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Program Issue Books; and (5) developing USCENTCOM Master Objectives and Master Programs Lists.

U ~~(C)~~ The Plans Division directed its efforts during the year toward an overall theater-level look at the command's area of responsibility and focused on anticipating possible threats. Plans were developed to improve the United States' ability to assist friendly regional states in their own defense. Also developed were plans to perform missions other than combat, such as noncombatant evacuation and humanitarian activities. A broader range of planning enhanced America's ability to respond to events and low-intensity conflicts in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. By improving US ability to respond to events,

planning also increased US credibility in that part of the world. The thrust of USCENTCOM's planning continued to emphasize the prevention of conflict by deterrence and the provision of military assistance. USCENTCOM J-5 continued to work closely with USCENTCOM's components, Military Airlift Command, and the Military Sealift Command to refine its deployment and employment capabilities to respond to the spectrum of potential threats in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

U ~~(S)~~ During the year, J-5 worked on the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plans for both fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Specific planning actions were discussed in the following paragraphs.

U ~~(S)~~ The Phase II TPFDD conference for OPLAN 1002-82 was held from 3 January to 4 February. The OPLAN was submitted to JCS for approval on 30 April, but an inordinate delay was caused by a Marine command relationship issue. The plan was approved on 10 November. This satisfied the JSCP tasking for fiscal year 1983 and the plan was to be updated in fiscal year 1984.

U ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1003-82 was submitted to JCS on 30 July 1982; it was approved for continued planning on 23 June 1983. Change 1, incorporating JCS comments, was published on 1 September 1983.

U ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1004 was submitted to JCS for review in November 1982. On 15 March, JCS approved 1004-82 for continued planning because of several unresolved logistic issues. Work began immediately to update fiscal year 1984 tasking and to resolve the logistics issues. A pre-TPFDD conference was held at MacDill AFB on 19 August. The Phase I TPFDD conference was hosted by JDA from 5 to 16 December, while the Phase II TPFDD conference was scheduled for May 1984 with a target date of 31 August 1984 for resubmission of the plan to JCS.

U ~~(S)~~ CONPLAN 1005 was submitted to JCS on 30 July 1982, and approved on 28 February 1983. JCS comments were incorporated in change 1, which was published in April 1983. Work continued through 1983 to update the plan to 1984 planning factors, with a tentative milestone of March 1984 for submission to JCS.

U ~~(S)~~ A new planning task in Volume I of the fiscal year 1984 JSCP, CONPLAN 1006 was developed late in 1983. USCINCCENT

approved the plan in December; the expected submission date to JCS was 31 January 1984. The plan provided for assistance to Somalia to counter a regional threat which did not emanate from the Soviet Union.

U ~~(S)~~ Another new planning task in Volume I of the fiscal year 1984 JSCP, CONPLAN 1007, was similar in strategy and concept of operations to CONPLAN 1006. Parallel work on plan development in 1983 tracked with CONPLAN 1006; the tentative submission date to JCS was March 1984. This plan provided for

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

U ~~(S)~~ CONPLAN 1010 was a new plan, tasked by the JSCP for fiscal year 1984. It was in the concept development phase of deliberate planning during the last three months of 1983 and provided for the redeployment of US forces within or from USCENTCOM's area of responsibility.

U ~~(S)~~ Tasked as a new plan by the fiscal year 1984 JSCP,

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

in the concept development phase at the end of 1983, with a Phase I TPFDD conference scheduled for 25 to 29 June 1984.

U ~~(S)~~ OPLAN 1100 was submitted to JCS in January 1983. It was approved by the JCS as a CONPLAN in March 1983. The plan

(b)1.4(a)

area of responsibility. Extensive coordination with regional embassies and USCENTCOM components continued during 1983.

U ~~(S)~~ CONPLAN 1101 provided options (b)1.4(a)

(b)1.4(a) and was submitted to JCS on 16 June. It was approved by the JCS on 15 September.

U ~~(S)~~ CONPLAN 1102 was developed in coordination with

(b)1.4(a)

within the AOR. The plan was submitted to JCS in December 1983 with approval expected in early 1984.

(U) PLAN 1200 was tasked in the fiscal year 1984 JSCP. It was under concept development during the latter portion of 1983. Submission to JCS was expected in March 1984. The plan

(b)1.4(a)

AOR.

(U) PLAN 1220 was developed and submitted to JCS in May.

(b)1.4(a)

U ~~(S)~~ Contingency Plan 1-83 (b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c) combined actions to counter a threat to the Straits of Hormuz. Originally conceived by USCINCPAC, the plan became a USCENTCOM action in June 1983. JCS approved the plan in July with US and (b)1.4(c), (b)1.4(a) final agreement occurring in late August. The Commander, Middle East Force (COMIDEASTFOR) represented USCENTCOM and the United States government during the ceremonies held in August.

U ~~(S)~~ In addition to the many plans tasked by the 1983 and 1984 JSCPs, USCENTCOM, in coordination with the JCS, began preliminary planning to (b)1.4(a) (b)1.4(a) (b)1.4(a) Initial assessment actions began in August with a continued effort through the end of the year. The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for fiscal year 1985, Volume I, was expected to task USCENTCOM to develop the plan within the deliberate planning system.

U ~~(S)~~ Six compartmented plans or projects continued to be worked in the Plans Division. Strategy, Command Objectives, Representative Operational and Logistical Concepts (1989) was started as a project in late 1982, and involved the Plans Division during 1983. This document was a first attempt to develop a longer range support planning. Utilizing the

strategy and force goals of the Defense Guidance for fiscal years 1985 to 1989, concepts of operations and logistical support were developed to assist the command and its components to define what their requirements for force, facilities, and resources would be in 1989. Four representative and geographically diverse scenarios were used to help define different levels of conflict within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The document was published on 7 September and briefed to the JCS on 28 October. Because of the iterative nature of the document, it was to continue as a project in 1984 while guidance and priorities were being refined. After submission to JCS, work began on a Master Programming List to quantify, prioritize, and integrate component requirements to support the concepts. The Master Programming List was scheduled to be submitted to JCS and the Services early in 1984.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ During January, one J-5 planner assisted the Office of the Secretary of Defense in negotiations with the

(b)1.4(a), (b)1.4(c)

Two exchange visits between USCENTCOM and British military planners also occurred during the year. Discussions centered on Southwest Asia issues, threats, and capabilities. Further discussions were planned for 1984.

(U) Throughout 1983, the Political-Military Division continued to monitor the international relations aspects of command policies and actions. This was especially critical as USCENTCOM began its first year as a unified command, having completed the transition from the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. With expanded command responsibilities within the region, attention to political sensitivities and the importance of a prudent, measured approach to issues in the AOR became even more significant in 1983 than they had been during the transition year of 1982. It was in this area that the division focused its energies during 1983, further refining and integrating the overall goals and objectives of the command. Concomitant with this was the development of a multinational strategy in synchronization with key USCINCCENT documents, strategic assessments, and concepts of operations. Coordination of routine and daily actions with other national agencies, development and coordination of a viable regional travel and visit program, allied cooperation, and command information and education were other areas in which the division concentrated its efforts.

(U) As a step in providing the strategic and operational direction for USCENTCOM, a draft multinational strategy was developed to set forth USCINCCENT's goals and objectives for

the countries in his area of responsibility. These command goals and objectives, woven into overall national policy, would serve as USCENTCOM's primary guidance in developing initiatives, actions, plans, and programs in its relations with individual countries and with the region as a whole over the mid-and long-term periods.* Annexes were completed for each country in the AOR. These annexes were submitted to JCS as a portion of the USCENTCOM input to National Security Decision Directive 99 and were favorably received by the Washington community, including the DOD, JCS, and State Department.

(U) In its role as the focal point for interaction with the Department of State, the Political-Military Division initiated a formalized program of scheduled quarterly visits to Washington, DC, for each of its regionally-oriented desk officers. This program ensured that each desk or action officer maintained a face-to-face relationship with his or her counterparts at the State Department, as well as within DOD and JCS.

U ~~(S)~~ The division functioned as the OPR for five major USCINCCENT trips in 1983. Preparing for and executing this travel involved developing itineraries and agendas, tasking

*(U) Mid-term was defined as 1985-1989; long-term as 1990-1995.

the staff for contributions, building a trip book, and accompanying USCINCCENT as a member of the official party. The first trip, held from 18 to 22 February, was to Cairo, Egypt, where the USCINCCENT and key staff attended meetings of the US-Egyptian Military Coordinating Committee. From 26 to 29 May, a trip was arranged to Italy and to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 29 May to 2 June. In Italy, USCINCCENT met with members of the Italian General Staff and the Director of the MFO, while a USCENTCOM political-military officer briefed the Italian General Staff on USCENTCOM's mission and functions. In Jordan, meetings were held with members of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Staff and with His Majesty, King Husayn. In September, as the US government representative to the National Day celebration, General Kingston travelled to the Yemen Arab Republic via Brussels, Belgium. In Brussels from 21 to 23 September, USCINCCENT addressed the NATO Defense Planning Council. In November, in conjunction with Exercise BLACK ROCK 83, a trip was developed to Kenya, where USCINCCENT met with Kenyan officials and visited the exercise sites. From 16 to 21 December, General Kingston travelled to Saudi Arabia. This trip to a key regional state was a major milestone in the development of interpersonal relationships within the AOR. Meetings were held at the ministerial level and with the leadership of the Saudi Arabian armed forces.

(U) Division officers provided political-military expertise to the USCENTCOM staff for the BRIGHT STAR, GALLANT KNIGHT, and PROUD PROPHET exercises in 1983. Major contributions, both in the development of exercise objectives and during the play of the exercises came from the Civil Affairs Branch of the Political-Military Division.

(U) In the latter part of the year, an effort was begun to explore and document the possibilities of allied cooperation to offset shortfalls within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Recognizing that some allied countries conduct operations in the USCENTCOM AOR and that Congressional pressure for increased allied burden sharing was not going to diminish, development of a plan to obtain this cooperation seemed a logical step to take. Therefore, it was decided to incorporate country strategies for obtaining allied cooperation into the USCENTCOM planning process. Each country strategy included objectives, capabilities, and a plan for increasing the contributions of each country identified. Military-to-military talks with Great Britian and France were scheduled for early 1984 to provide momentum for this effort.

(U) To provide the USCENTCOM Command Group with a single source document for unclassified data on the countries of the

AOR, the division produced "Country Books." These books contained an overview of the history, people, military, and various geopolitical aspects of the individual countries. Country Books for all 19 countries were completed in 1983 and would be revised and updated periodically.

(U) Action was initiated in the fall of 1983 to develop a USCENTCOM Expanded Relations Program. This program was designed to nurture military-to-military relations among USCENTCOM, its components, and the military of host nations whose support was needed during wartime. A Political-Military Division team travelled to Hawaii to meet with the staff of the United States Western Command (WESTCOM) to study the techniques and content of the WESTCOM Expanded Relations Program. After assessing the WESTCOM program, it was decided to assess the capabilities and resources of USCENTCOM's components to support an Expanded Relations Program and to develop a concept, concept briefs, and a draft directive for coordination and approval. These actions were to be completed in 1984.

(U) The major problem experienced by the Political-Military division in 1983 was manning. Projected action officer manning for the division was 17; actual manning was 10. Including the loss of the political-military billets from the

closing of the Washington Liaison Office, the number of total USCENTCOM political-military officers decreased by 52 percent during 1983. Exacerbating the problem was the loss of one of the ten officers assigned to the division to work as the military assistant to the POLAD, and the lack of interservice expertise due to the lack of US Navy foreign area specialists. The division was supposed to function as a reserve of personnel with area experience and expertise. They were available to accomplish long-range analytical studies and to advise command decision-makers of political-military realities. Reductions in manning made the division fall increasingly behind in its long-range work. The division was thus left in the position of reacting instead of anticipating and providing timely, in-depth analytical assessments.

(U) During 1983 the Policy Branch again provided primary staff support for the USCINCCENT commanders' conference conducted at Headquarters USCENTCOM. Conference attendees were: LTG Livsey, Commander of USARCENT; Lieutenant General (Lt Gen) Piotrowski, Commander of USCENTAF; MajGen Cheatham, Commanding General of I MAF; Commodore Newman, Commander of USNAVCENT; and BG Lutz, Commander of the Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force.

Figure 13. J-5 Speeches

	Representative	Date	Audience/Location
(U)	Commodore Gleim	15 April	Naval War College students
(U)	Col (b)(6)	12 May	Chief of Moroccan Air Force
(U)	LTC (b)(6)	2 June	Foreign Minister of Djibouti
(U)	Commodore Gleim	20 July	US Navy League, Ashville, North Carolina
(U)	Commodore Gleim	4 October	Conference on Amphibious Force Capabilities; Washington, DC
(U)	Lt Col (b)(6)	28 October	JCS brief on USCENTCOM Concept of Operations; Washington, DC
(U)	Lt Col (b)(6)	8 November	US Military Academy
(U)	Maj Gen Taylor	12 November	Conference on Gulf Security, Charleston, South Carolina
U ~~(S)~~	Commodore Gleim	14 December	GCC States on Iranian threat*

U * ~~(S)~~ On 14 December, a military team led by the J-5 briefed

(b)(1)1.4(a),(c)

(U) The USCINCCENT's participation in the Commander in Chiefs Conference sponsored by the Chairman of the JCS was also supported during the period 15 to 17 March at Headquarters USREDCOM. Primary staff support for USCINCCENT's trip to Hawaii for the USNAVCENT change of command, 18 to 21 January, was provided by the Policy Branch.

(U) During 1983, efforts were intensified in the Strategy Branch to establish relationships and responsibilities between USCENTCOM and the other unified commands by promulgating the following three Command Arrangement Agreements and one Memorandum of Understanding:

U ~~(S)~~ Command Arrangement Agreement between USCINCEUR and USCINCCENT was signed on 17 January.

U ~~(S)~~ Command Arrangement Agreement between USCINCPAC and USCINCCENT was signed on 3 May.

U ~~(S)~~ Command Arrangement Agreement between USCINCPAC and USCINCCENT was signed on 30 December.

U ~~(S)~~ Memorandum of Understanding between USCINCEUR and USCINCCENT was signed on 3 May.

(U) In addition to providing inputs for the USCINCCENT's speeches, the branch also provided speeches and accompanying slides for command representatives as listed in Figure 13 on the facing page.

(U) During January and February, the first USCENTCOM POM was presented to the appropriate Air Staff panels and committees. At that time, the Air Force had not yet been identified as administrative agent for the command, so headquarters programs were placed in the unfunded addendum of the Air Force POM. The Programs Division was the OPR for seeking identification and establishment of an administrative agent to be responsible for administrative and logistic support of Headquarters USCENTCOM, whether in garrison, forward, or deployed, and for joint subordinate commands established by USCINCCENT. This task required extensive interface with the Air Staff, the Office of the JCS, and OSD. On 2 October, the Secretary of Defense designated the Air Force as administrative agent, allowing USCENTCOM full participation in the fiscal year 1985 and subsequent POMs. Immediate results were the funding of six of seven USCENTCOM programs in the fiscal year 1985 Presidential budget.

(U) The division was OPR for the visit of Representative Ike Skelton (Democrat, Missouri) on 17 January. Mr. Skelton, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, was given an overview of the command and its mission. In January and February, the division developed and presented a USCENTCOM briefing to allied students attending the Air War College and

the Marine Corps Command and Staff College. Work was started in January on the development of the Joint Strategic Planning Document and Supporting Analysis for fiscal years 1986 to 1993; the final input was sent to JCS on 20 April. In February, work began on the Command's initial Master Objectives List, a summary of all military programs required to support USCENTCOM. The Master Objectives List was published and distributed on 12 October. Also, work was initiated on formulating an input to the JCS Joint Program Assessment Memorandum, an assessment of the Service POMs, with the final reply sent in May. The Programs Division was OPR for the visit of Deputy Secretary of Defense Thayer to USCENTCOM on 25 February. In March, the Programs Division prepared General Kingston for his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Sub-committee on Sea Power and Force Projection. In June, USCENTCOM provided comments on unresolved POM issues in the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Program Issue Books, which were preparatory DRB deliberations on the service POMs for fiscal year 1985. Actions beginning in May culminated with USCINCCENT's 13 July presentation to the DRB, where he advocated programs critical to USCENTCOM. Just prior to the DRB, the Programs Division functioned as trip coordinator for the USCINCCENT's trip to London and Bahrain. During August, the Programs Division participated in exercise BRIGHT STAR 83.

Also, development of the fiscal year 1986 to 1990 Defense Guidance began, including written comments on the draft document, culminating with USCINCCENT's 2 November presentation to the DRB on substantive issues in the Defense Guidance. After three months of staff action, the first draft of the fiscal year 1986 USCENTCOM POM was published on 2 December. In November, the division took a lead role in developing the USCINCCENT Master Programming List, a comprehensive compilation of the programmatic requirements for USCENTCOM forces through fiscal year 1990.

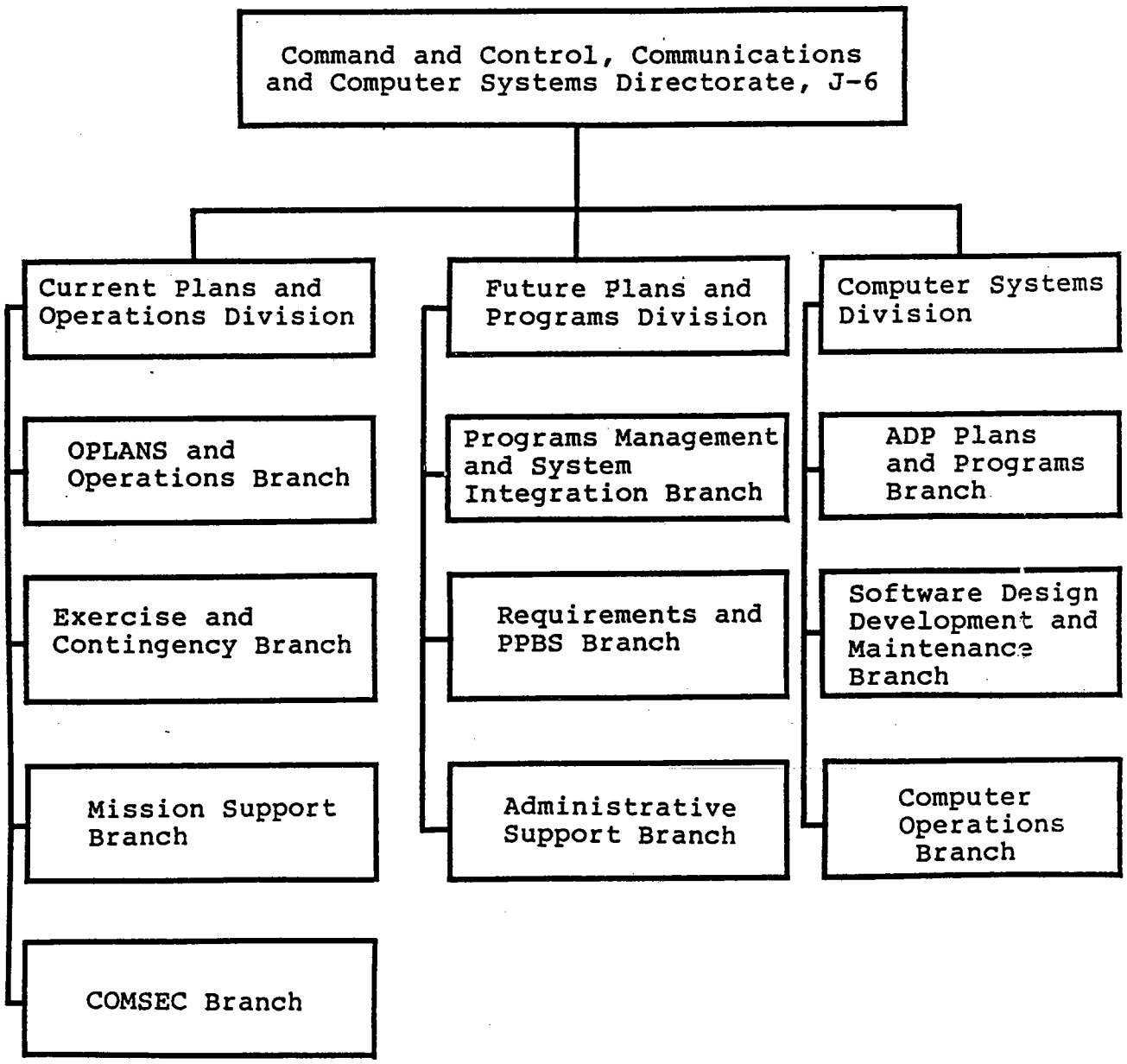
COMMAND AND CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER SYSTEMS (C^4S)

(U) The J-6 directorate had overall staff responsibility for the development of communications-electronics and ADP policies, plans, budgets, and programs for USCENTCOM. The directorate ensured C^3 support for the command; supervised the development, acquisition, and operation of communications and computer facilities and equipment; served as the USCENTCOM focal point for WWMCCS matters; and was responsible for coordination with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense

Communications Agency, and the National Command Authorities for technical matters during peacetime and for supervision and implementation of those agencies' management policies during contingencies or war. In June, the directorate was reorganized into three divisions as shown in Figure 14 on the facing page.

(U) The Joint Manpower Program for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 was approved on 15 March 1983. Under this JMP, the J-6 was authorized a staff of 46 officers and 73 enlisted personnel. In June 1983, the J-6 was reorganized. Under this reorganization, the number of branches within the two communications divisions was reduced and responsibility for functional areas was realigned. This reorganization was briefed to the USCINCCENT, who approved the implementation of the revised organization prior to submission of the JMP for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 to the JCS on 30 September. In addition to the reorganization of the two communications divisions, the JMP contained an additional 21 manpower spaces approved by USCINCCENT to support programmed growth of computer services within the headquarters. The 21 manpower spaces requested in this JMP represented a growth in headquarters manning; that is, no compensatory billets were deleted from other staff activities. Also under this JMP, the

Figure 14. J-6 Organization



Computer Systems Division was divided into a small group of staff planners and a 76-person separate computer support organization. This separate organization contained all functions which came under the heading of operations and maintenance. The function and organization of each division was as described below.

(U) The Current Plans and Operations Division was responsible for communications planning in support of OPORDs and OPLANs, contingency operations, exercises, disaster relief, relocation, and evacuation plans. The division also managed existing communication systems, both at Headquarters USCENTCOM at MacDill AFB, Florida, and those in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The Current Plans and Operations Division was the OPR for COMSEC, TEMPEST, telephone directories, requests for changes to existing communications, and radio frequency matters. The division was also responsible for developing procedures and organizing a Joint Communications Control Center to manage theater communications systems in exercises and operations. The division also monitored the unit readiness of signal units assigned to USCENTCOM for planning to assess their ability to implement the command's OPLANs. The Current Plans and Operations Division was divided into four branches: the Plans and Operations Branch, the Mission Support Branch, the COMSEC Management Branch, and the Administrative Support Branch.

(U) The Future Plans and Programs Division provided policy guidance and direction regarding communications requirements definition, planning, programming, and funding; coordinated the headquarters C^3 participation in the PPBS; monitored PPBS actions; and was the OPR for the USCINCCENT's C^2 Initiative Fund. The division also identified theater-unique requirements for integration into the worldwide command and control architecture, reviewed and coordinated command and control program studies and analyses of the headquarters and Service components, participated in telecommunications system configuration management during the planning cycle to ensure interoperability with existing systems, and served as USCENTCOM focal point for all future communications enhancements. Based on recognized limitations, and in conjunction with users, the divison developed statements of requirements for new communications systems and developed communications systems concept plans for the enhancement of theater telecommunications systems (fixed and tactical), networks, and facilities. It also identified communications shortfalls and limitations in existing plans and defined the communications capabilities needed to support future concepts of operation. The division was the OPR for all C^4S programming matters, coordinated with component commands on C^4S programming, planning, and requirements, coordinated supporting signal unit planning and programming, and developed and managed the J-6

budget. The Future Plans and Programs Division consisted of three branches. These were the Requirements and PPBS Branch, Programs Management and System Integration Branch, and the Administrative Support Branch.

(U) The Computer Systems Division directed, monitored, and controlled the USCENTCOM ADP program; formulated and directed implementation of policies, concepts, and procedures to ensure effective and efficient use of command ADP resources, and was responsible for the planning, programming, budgeting, acquisition, systems engineering, cost effectiveness, interoperability, tactical architecture, security, and integration of USCENTCOM fixed and tactical command, control, and special purpose ADP systems. The division furnished technical assistance to J-2 for the planning, programming, budgeting, acquisition, and systems integration of USCENTCOM intelligence ADP systems. The division also established, implemented, and managed the development and implementation of approved ADP programs and projects; directed the installation, testing, evaluation, operation, and maintenance of USCENTCOM ADP systems; developed, reviewed, and justified command ADP budget estimates; and advised USCINCCENT and staff elements to ensure effective planning, implementation, and operation of USCENTCOM ADP systems. The chief of the Computer Systems Division served as the official "Designated Approving

Authority" as directed by DOD Directive 5100.40 to approve USCENTCOM ADP systems for the processing, use, storage, and production of classified material; was responsible for career progression counseling of all assigned ADP personnel; managed and initiated necessary changes to joint manning documents relative to data automation; and managed ADP training for USCENTCOM. The division consisted of four branches. These were the ADP Plans and Programs Branch, Software Design, Development, and Maintenance Branch; Computer Operations Branch, and the Administrative Support Branch.

U ~~(S)~~ The J-6 directorate participated in one contingency during the year. (b)1.4(a)

(b)(1)1.4(a)(b)(c)

(b)1.4(a)

U ~~(C)~~ Significant findings which resulted from (b)1.4(a)

(b)1.4(a)

developed an internal supplement to the Crisis Action Team standing operating procedure that provided guidance for those communications and data processing personnel who remained behind

(b)1.4(a)

(b)1.4(a) were incorporated into two exercises held during the year, GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and BRIGHT STAR 83, and in two other contingencies, ARID FARMER and RUBBER WALL.

U ~~(C)~~ Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83 was a major command post exercise held at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, in March. This exercise provided the J-6 staff with the opportunity to exercise theater communications management by the Joint Communications Control Center. It provided an opportunity for newer members of the staff to get acquainted with frequency management, telecommunications circuit requests, and joint systems management. The exercise included a demonstration of meteor burst communications equipment which had been borrowed from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The USCENTCOM terminal operated as a station in a FEMA test. The Computer Systems Division deployed and provided operational, maintenance, and software support for the WWMCCS Level 6 system and the Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System. Also during exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83, a Joint Analysis Cell was set up by J-6. This cell served as the collection point information gained from the conventional monitoring efforts of USCENTCOM's components. This information was "pooled" together into one joint overall product, in addition to the normal reporting flow of the information to the respective supported headquarters. The

was the third and most complex in the BRIGHT STAR series. The communications systems employed during exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 paralleled those found in USCENTCOM contingency plans. A mixture of transmission media, including UHF and super high frequency (SHF) satellite, high frequency (HF), and terrestrial systems, was used to maximize reliability and survivability. USCENTCOM controlled the joint communications systems to higher and component headquarters, while each component was responsible for internal communication with its deployed forces. The forward headquarters elements of USCENTCOM, SOCCENT, and USNAVCENT at Cairo West were supported by the JCSE. USARCENT at Cairo West was supported by units of the 11th and 35th Signal Brigades, while USCENTAF, also at Cairo West, was supported by the 5th Combat Communications Group. At Berbera, Somalia, portions of the 8th and 9th Communications Battalions constituted the primary forward communications support elements of the First Marine Amphibious Force, with JCSE providing UHF and SHF satellite assets. JCSE also deployed UHF satellite teams to the American embassies at Mogadishu, Somalia; Khartoum, Sudan; Muscat, Oman; and Cairo, Egypt. Organic UHF satellite and HF communications supporting naval forces afloat were also used throughout the exercise.

U ~~(S)~~ Lift constraints for exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 required that some communications systems and services be reduced or

eliminated altogether. For example, the planned USCENTAF communications support package for operations at Thumrait, Oman, was reduced to a UHF satellite single-channel secure voice capability. In other cases, communications resources were shared by several collocated headquarters. At Cairo West, the USARCENT telephone switchboard was used by both the Army and Air Force, and the USCENTAF SHF satellite was shared by Army and Air Force subscribers. The resulting lack of depth and flexibility created an increased risk to command and control communications. Fortunately, the risk was substantially reduced by the high operational rates experienced on most of the communications systems.

(U) Automatic data processing equipment deployed in support of exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 included the WWMCCS Level 6 system, the DIDHS, and one Cromemco System II microcomputer workstation. Operational, maintenance, and software support was also provided. Circuits over two different satellites facilitated dual host entry of the Level 6 to USREDCOM and USEUCOM. The USAREUR Force and Supply Tracking (FAST) program was installed on the Level 6 system and evaluated during the exercise. This program was used to track forces and supplies from the point of debarkation to individual areas of responsibility. Both J-3 and J-5 evaluated the system and found that it did not perform as desired. Evaluation of the system was to continue in 1984.

(U) Extensive work was done during BRIGHT STAR 83 to interface US telephone systems with Egyptian cable and dial central office systems. This permitted the US to access the host nation military and commercial telephone systems, while allowing the Egyptians to enter the US tactical telephone network.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ There were several significant findings from exercise BRIGHT STAR 83. In general, they reiterated the need for an in-place communications capability in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. As an example, USARCENT switches and subscribers were in place several days before the arrival of the USCENTAF satellite terminal that would ultimately provide USARCENT's connectivity to the DCS. An in-place satellite capability would assure out-of-country connectivity to each component as it arrived. Further, once communications terminals arrived, there were delays in getting the systems on the air. These delays could have been avoided by an in-place system, which would have been operationally ready to support the user as soon as he arrived. In actual contingencies, this initial period was the critical time when positive, responsive communications were most required. A second finding was that the initial exercise communications capability between the Office of Military Cooperation (OMC) Cairo and Cairo West (UHF satellite secure

voice) was inadequate to support the USCENTCOM liaison team operating at the OMC complex. Because of extensive interference, the satellite was ineffectual for an extended period. Compounding this problem was the availability of only one AUTOVON line into the OMC and the establishment of a real-world planning cell at that location. Thirdly, the deployment timing of mutually supporting communications systems needed to be more closely managed. As mentioned earlier, some sharing of communications resources was necessary during exercise BRIGHT STAR 83. There were problems with the arrival and activation times of certain shared communications assets which affected the availability and timeliness of associated services.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ At the conclusion of exercise BRIGHT STAR 83, a small USCENTCOM cell was formed to assist in the coordination of logistics for (b)(1)1.4(a)(b)(c)

(b)(1)1.4(a)(b)(c)

Army. USCENTCOM's J-4 formed the nucleus of the USCENTCOM cell, and two J-6 representatives coordinated communications and ADP support for the cell. This support consisted of SHF and UHF satellite terminals, telephones, and a visual information processor/multiple interface unit (VIP/MIU) for WWMCCS information net connectivity. A successful WWMCCS teleconference was maintained between the deployed operation location and the

USCENTCOM operations center for the duration of the operation. Conveniently, all of the equipment was already in place from exercise BRIGHT STAR 83.

(U) USCENTCOM Headquarters C3 capabilities were enhanced during the year. Reuters and Associated Press News terminals were relocated from Building 1105 (the "Mole Hole") to the new headquarters in Building 540 at MacDill AFB. The Foreign Broadcast Information Service was activated on 7 February. Electrospace Systems, Inc., was awarded a five-year contract on 11 January to install a secure digital switch for USCENTCOM. The switch would be useable as a secure intercom by February 1984, with interface into the AUTOSEVOCOM network to be established in March. The Emergency Action Center console system was activated to support key USCENTCOM command and control functions, and an intrabase radio system was established in April. The intrabase radio system included the new privacy features of the digital encrypted (non-secure) system. The system consisted of a base station, 15 hand-held portable transceivers, and a repeater installed in eastern Tampa.

(U) The following six USCENTCOM ROC documents were validated by JCS during the year: (1) ROC 2-82, "Anti-Jam UHF Satellite Communications Capability," was partially validated on

12 April. This capability would provide for a limited anti-jam capability in the Indian Ocean UHF Satellite Footprint. (2) ROC 3-82, "Southwest Asia Communications Infrastructure" was validated as a concept on 1 July. This ROC detailed the requirement for an in-place Southwest Asia communications infrastructure to support USCENTCOM. (3) ROC 4-82, "A WWMCCS ADP Required Operational Capability," was validated on 16 May. This ROC identified a command and control information processing capability to effectively command and control designated USCENTCOM forces and be able to respond to the NCA and JCS. (4) ROC 5-82, "Interim Theater Communications Node," was validated on 14 January. This node provided an interim communications capability pending establishment of a Southwest Asia communications infrastructure. (5) ROC 6-82, "USCENTCOM's Forward Headquarters Element Communications Capability," was validated on 6 September. This ROC validated the communications capability requirements for a requirement for a USCENTCOM Forward Headquarters Element to be located in Southwest Asia. (6) ROC 9-82, "Integration of TRI-TAC and Improved High Frequency Communications Equipment," was validated on 12 October. This ROC established the requirement and timetable for the Services and JCSE to procure selected communications equipment to ensure interoperability among the Services' equipment.

(U) The following four new ROCs were submitted to JCS in response to validated ROC 3-82.[32] (1) ROC 1-83, "Initial Communications Node," was submitted on 23 May. This ROC established requirements for the first major communications node of the Southwest Asia communications infrastructure. (2) ROC 2-83, "Second Communications Node," was submitted on 9 June. This ROC established requirements for the second major communications node of the Southwest Asia communications infrastructure. (3) ROC 3-83, "Third Communications Node," was submitted on 14 June. As its name implied, this ROC established requirements for the third major communications node of the Southwest Asia communications infrastructure. (4) ROC 4-83, "Minor Communications Node," was submitted on 31 October. This ROC established requirements for all nine minor communications nodes of the Southwest Asia communications infrastructure.

(U) The JCS assigned responsibility for the production of the technical analysis and cost estimate for ROCs 1-83, 2-83, and 3-83 to the Department of the Army. This was needed to support the ROC validation process. In December 1983, the technical analysis and cost estimate for ROC 1-83 was delivered

32. (U) JCS SM-459-83.

to the JCS. Headquarters DCA, in a parallel and coordinated effort that complemented the technical analysis and cost estimates, began work on a systems-level design of the Southwest Asia communications project. The preliminary draft of this effort was available for USCENTCOM comments in December. In addition, a task order was issued in June by the JCS (C^3S) and OSD (C^3I) which contracted the Institute for Defense Analysis to conduct a communications study for USCENTCOM. The objective of the study was to identify host nation communications capabilities that could augment the planned USCENTCOM theater communications capability. On 22 August, the Defense Resources Board directed that the Army and Air Force add $244 million in the POM for fiscal years 1985 through 1989 to procure tactical transportable communications equipment to support USCENTCOM's mission in its area of responsibility. A USCENTCOM-State Department working group was established in June to initiate host nation access agreements for sites in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. Three major nodes and nine minor nodes would be installed at these sites. The working group met twice during the second half of the year and developed a positive dialogue regarding the establishment of communications sites in the AOR.

(U) Proposed upgrades to command ADP hardware and software were submitted in data automation requirements and system

development notifications through the Air Force Data Systems Design Center to the Air Force Director of Systems Management at HQ USAF. The system development notifications were forwarded from HQ USAF to the JCS for validation.

(U) The only data automation requirement submitted in 1983, CEN-A83-01, dated 13 January, was for a microcomputer-based local area network to support the essential command and control information processing needs of USCINCCENT and his staff. The data automation requirement was approved and the equipment began arriving in June.

(U) The objective of system development notification CEN-002, dated 14 March, was to ensure USCENTCOM WWMCCS ADP connectivity at deployed locations during contingencies and exercises. The notification requested that USEUCOM be designated as a WWMCCS host, and was validated by JCS on 19 August.

(U) The objective of system development notification CEN-003, dated 27 October, was to ensure an alternate WWMCCS host at the Alternate National Military Command Center during contingencies and exercises, in case one of the primary hosts was unable to provide support. This system development notification was at HQ USAF for review at the end of 1983.

(U) The objective of system development notification CEN-004, dated 21 June, was to expand Level 6 memory capabilities and provide the ability to transfer information between word processing equipment, command and control computer network microcomputer workstations, and the Level 6. The JCS were evaluating this notification at the end of 1983.

(U) The objective of system development notification CEN-005, dated 14 September, was to acquire an Ada compiler to provide Ada software development capabilities. Ada was a new computer language designed for systems in which the computer was an integral component performing on-line monitoring. The primary concerns of Ada were readability, maintainability, and security. It had been adopted as the DOD software standard for new computer applications.[33] At the end of 1983, this system development notification was at JCS being evaluated at the end of 1983.

(U) The objective of system development notification CEN-006, dated 19 October 1983, was to have the WWMCCS computer contract modified to permit USCENTCOM military repairers to perform maintenance and repair of USCENTCOM Honeywell automatic

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33. Stephen J. Young, An Introduction to Ada, Ellis Horwood Limited, Chichester, 1983, p 13.

data processing equipment while in garrison. This system development notification was at JCS for evaluation at the end of 1983.

(U) A new intelligence software section was formed in the Computer Systems Division in January. The primary responsibility of this section was to support J-2 intelligence requirements. The principal systems that were supported were the USCENTCOM DIDHS and the USREDCOM H6000 and IDHS.

(U) In February, the second Deployable Intelligence Data Handling System software delivery was made by the Planning Research Corporation. A DIDHS disk upgrade from RM03s to RA60s was initiated. Software and procedures that converted DIA Automated Intelligence Information File tapes to DIDHS readable input tapes were developed. The DIDHS Software Development Facility was installed at USCENTCOM for use by programmers from the Planning Research Corporation. A contract was made with this corporation to develop enhanced DIDHS software (Version CC002) which was scheduled to be completed in June 1984. Design of the DIDHS communications shelter was completed and it was due for delivery in the fall of 1984.

(U) The USCENTCOM Major Command ADP Plan for fiscal years 1985-1989 was published on 31 May. This was USCENTCOM's first

ADP plan submission which was separate from that of USREDCOM. This plan described the scope of USCENTCOM's mission environment, organizational structure, and objectives to provide an understanding of current and future ADP requirements. An executive summary of USCENTCOM's program ADP requirements was also provided in this document.

U ~~(S)~~ During the second half of 1983, USCINCCENT made major progress in obtaining a dedicated C3 aircraft. Such an aircraft would permit USCINCCENT when deployed to maintain continuous contact with the JCS, USCINCCENT Headquarters at MacDill, and USCENTCOM component commanders. Until the provision of a permanent airborne command post, the Air Force identified two aircraft to serve in the interim and stated that the Mission Essential Need Statement had been forwarded to JCS for inclusion in the Worldwide Airborne Command Post replacement program.[34] Subsequently, an NKC-135 was identified by HQ USAF as the first of the two interim aircraft. It was flown in June to Greenville, Texas, for initial modification by E-Systems. This aircraft was to be modified to meet USCINCCENT's needs in two phases: Phase I, to be completed by January 1984, would bring the aircraft up to SAC's standards for EC-135Y aircraft. This would be

34. Msg(S), HQ USAF/CV, 242205Z Feb 84.

accomplished by adding seats and modifying the engines, airframe, and avionics. Phase II, to be performed in 1987, would add backend full C^2 communications for USCINCCENT and his battlestaff, as well as other aircraft enhancements.

U ~~(C)~~ Because there were no backend aircraft communications planned until Phase II initial operational capability in fiscal year 1987, a separate USCENTCOM C^2 Initiative Fund procurement action was initiated for a secure voice satellite communications terminal. This terminal would be placed in the Phase I aircraft, whose estimated initial operational capability was 1 April 1984.

(U) The first USCENTCOM command and control communications map exercise was held at MacDill AFB from 6 to 8 June. The purpose of this exercise was to examine C^3 support of USCENTCOM and its component headquarters in USCENTCOM's area of responsiblity. Using the OPLAN 1004 scenario, USCENTCOM and component C^3 planners examined the communications systems overlaid on each other on a map of the AOR, so that areas requiring further refinement in the plans could be identified. The management of theater communications systems was discussed so that a written concept could be included in USCENTCOM's communications-electronics standing instructions. It provided insights into the magnitude of the communications installation effort necessary to support USCENTCOM's OPLANs.

(U) When the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force became USCENTCOM on 1 January 1983, responsibility for the command's COMSEC Equipment Program was transferred from USREDCOM to USCENTCOM J-6. A representative from USCENTCOM attended the annual COMSEC Equipment Program conference for the first time in June. USCENTCOM made its first annual submission under the program in September. This submission contained COMSEC requirements for seven new communications systems.

U ~~(C)~~ In July, USCINCCENT was asked by US Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Richard N. Murphy for assistance in obtaining equipment to establish a secure voice net in his country of assignment. Through a lengthy coordination process with JCS, USEUCOM, and the State Department, four Goldwyne KY-70s were obtained and shipped to the United States Military Training Missions in Riyadh and Dhahran, to Elf One, and to the American Consulate at Dhahran in December.

(U) The Easywork system was installed on the Level 6 computer on 20 July. Easywork provided the user a simple and quick method to create, format, update, copy and compare data files, and to generate data output reports.

(U) In July, the directorate also prepared and published USCENTCOM Regulation 105-4, "Address Indicating Groups (AIGs),"

and 105-6, "Administrative Control of Electrically Transmitted Messages During Minimize."

(U) In support of the command and control communications network, two development machines were installed in the Computer Systems Division in July. From August to December, nine workstations were installed throughout the headquarters. The receiving staffs were J-1, J-2, J-3, J-4/7, J-5, J-6, the Comptroller, and the Secretary of the Joint Staff. Two more workstations were to be installed in 1984 when Computer Sciences Corporation would have completed its software development efforts and returned its government-furnished equipment. The command and control workstations were also deployable. Additional requests for workstations were received for 1984.

(U) In order to free critical disk drive space on the USREDCOM H6000 system, space-saving functions were performed. In addition, Headquarters USCENTCOM requested additional resources for processing requirements. In July, USCENTCOM requested two removable 450 disk drives which gave the command 240,000 little links of file space. One 450 disk pack was used up with two J-3 systems and one J-5 system. USCENTCOM reorganized disk space in October and received two dedicated 450 spindles from USREDCOM.

(U) System software release WRNP2.0 was received from the Command and Control Technical Center in Washington, DC, and installed on the Level 6 computer on 7 July. Major software enhancements in WRNP2.0 included Level 6 to H6000 host computer capabilities for transferring files and console-to-console communications as well as various ADP security features.

U ~~(C)~~ On 26 August, USCENTCOM submitted eight projects to JCS for funding under the USCINCCENT's C^2 Initiative Fund for 1984. The projects totaled $1,899,500. These projects were:

(U) Phase I Aircraft Satellite Communications: A secure voice UHF satellite terminal to be installed in Phase I of USCINCCENT's C^3 aircraft. The estimated cost was $110,000 in procurement and $2,000 in operations and maintenance funds.

(U) Deployable Command Radio Net: A deployable set of 15 voice privacy "brick" radios, one repeater, and one secure voice UHF Satellite communications terminal to connect key members of the staff to the C^3 focal point during deployments. The estimated cost was $109,000 in procurement and $1,500 in operations and maintenance.

U ~~(C)~~ SOCCENT radio net: A deployable set of 24 voice privacy "brick" radios and six base stations to support SOCCENT.

The estimated cost was $150,000 in procurement and $2,000 in operations and maintenance.

(U) Defense Representative SATCOM: Six secure voice UHF satellite terminals for key defense representatives in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The estimated cost was $360,000 in procurement and $90,000 in operations and maintenance.

U ~~(S)~~ Fleet Imagery Support Terminal (FIST): One FIST terminal at HQ USCENTCOM and one for deployment purposes to support J-2 with high quality secure photographic transmission. Estimated cost of this system was $438,000 in procurement and $50,000 in operations and maintenance.

U ~~(C)~~ Light Reaction Communications System: Five suitcase-portable UHF satellite communications systems with secure voice, data, and facsimile to support USCENTCOM J-2 during contingency operations. The estimated cost was $278,000 in procurement and $8,000 in operations and maintenance.

U ~~(C)~~ En route Automated Intelligence Support: A portable computer system and software to deploy with USCINCCENT to provide intelligence and order of battle information. The estimated cost was $30,000 in procurement and $171,000 in operations and maintenance.

U ~~(C)~~ Project Sideview Support: This project would provide USCENTCOM with video side views of overhead photography for mission planning by J-3 and J-2. This would cost an estimated $100,000 in procurement with no operations and maintenance expenditures.

(U) The J-6 staff made progress during the year in the area of frequency management. Two Systematics General Corporation remote terminals were received which provided the first major step in automation of the frequency management function. The remote terminals were connected to the WWMCCS Honeywell H6000 at USREDCOM. The Frequency Resource Record System which was maintained at the Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center at Annapolis, Maryland, was modified to include USCENTCOM's files. Frequency assignments which had been made by USCENTCOM since 1 January were entered into the data base. A first during exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 was the use of the Level 6 WWMCCS terminal to connect with the USREDCOM Honeywell H6000 computer to perform frequency management functions.

U ~~(C)~~ In September, J-6 submitted the command's biennial report on the status of COMSEC to the JCS as prescribed by JCSM C3S-M-665-83. The report identified COMSEC equipment shortfalls in both the USCENTCOM headquarters and components and planned improvements. The command's goal was eventually to have

sufficient COMSEC equipment to secure all radio and telephone transmissions.

(U) In October, a booklet on garrison communications capabilities was developed and distributed to the staff. This booklet was designed to assist USCENTCOM staff officers in identifying available communications for mission accomplishment.

(U) Also in October, Xerox equipment was delivered and the Xerox microcomputer which supported the Adjutant General was evaluated. This evaluation was to continue in 1984. Specific applications for this microcomputer were word processor and local area network functions within the headquarters.

U ~~(S)~~ Because of the lack of an in-place theater communications capability in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility, as well as the diversity of terrain and the long distances involved, USCENTCOM and its components had to rely heavily on satellite communications. In particular, USCENTCOM's identified requirements for space on the Indian Ocean SHF satellite far outstripped its capacity. In an effort to consolidate and prioritize USCENTCOM and component command SHF requirements for the near and long term, USCENTCOM hosted a Space Segment/Channelization Conference on 25 and 26 October. The

Defense Communications Agency presented an overview of the Defense Satellite Communications System program and the preliminary results of an analysis of the system's capability to support USCINCCENT requirements. The formal results of the DCA analysis were expected to show a large shortfall in the ability of the Defense Satellite Communications System to support USCINCCENT's mission in Southwest Asia. Efforts to develop a joint prioritization of requirements and an allocation scheme were continuing.

(U) The deregulation and divestiture of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) created several problems for exercise planners. During GALLANT KNIGHT 83, the J-6 staff experienced some of these problems and began to look for resolutions. Without help from AT&T Long Lines, the USCENTCOM J-6 staff had to put an inordinate amount of technical detail into requesting each circuit which supported the exercise. This would have required additional personnel and a large technical library, not only at USCENTCOM, but at each major command. J-6 requested that an Air Force activity be established to serve as the technical expert for all commands, and the Air Force Communications Command agreed. The facility was to be operational in mid-1984. J-6 also invited members of industry to brief the staff on the impact of divestiture and prepared a briefing on the direct effect on

USCENTCOM. The bottom line was that requests had to be made earlier (at least 120 days before activation), that requests had to be accurate, since the customer had to pay for changes, and that services would cost more.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Volume I of the USCENTCOM Command and Control System Master Plan was submitted to the JCS for approval in October. It supported USCENTCOM's strategy and command objectives, as well as the operational and logistic concepts document forwarded to the JCS in September. The Master Plan focused on an in-place, theater communications system augmented by tactical assets when and where required. The Master Plan contained the six sections shown below:

Section	Subject
1	Summary and Prioritized Requirements
2	Overview of USCENTCOM Command and Control
3	USCENTCOM Theater Communications Architecture
4	Composition, Capabilities, and Limitations of Current C4 Systems
5	C4 Improvements Plan
6	Required C4 Capabilities

(U) In November, the USCENTCOM POM cycle for fiscal year 1986 began. Four program decision packages were submitted: Secure Switch Operator Manning, Theater Communications Capability-II, Theater Communications Capability-III, and Tactical Communications Capability. Of the new USCENTCOM initiatives, the four J-6 program decision packages were ranked in the top five. In addition, the theater communications package submitted and funded in fiscal year 1985 was carried forward to fiscal year 1986 as a baseline program.

(U) A USCENTCOM C^3 overview briefing was prepared in November. It was designed to accomplish several objectives. First, it was to bring all players up-to-date on the actions that took place from January 1983 through the end of the fiscal year that affected USCENTCOM communications support. Secondly, it identified significant issues and problems that needed to be highlighted and reconciled. Thirdly, it established a firm baseline for approved fiscal year 1985 and out-year funding and developed a realistic fiscal year 1986 POM input. This briefing was given to JCS C3S, DCA, and the Service communications chiefs during November and December.

(U) Headquarters USCENTCOM Regulation 335-1, "Computer Systems, Policies, Responsibilities and Support Procedures," was

revised and published in November 1983. Also published and disseminated in October 1983 were the "WWMCCS Terminal Users Reference Handbooks" and the "WWMCCS Terminal Users Quick Reference Guide."

U ~~(C)~~ During December, the J-6 opened a cryptographic equipment account to provide for the crypto equipment to be used in support of Headquarters USCENTCOM programs such as USCINCCENT's C^2 systems and deployable, quick-reaction communications packages. The cryptographic equipment was to begin arriving in early 1984. A total of 72 individual items was programmed.

(U) A WWMCCS ADP security test and evaluation of the USCENTCOM Level 6 facility and remote terminal areas within Building 540 was completed on 15 December. This evaluation was conducted as part of the accreditation process for continued operation in the WWMCCS Intercomputer Network in accordance with JCS Publication 22, "WWMCCS ADP System Security Manual." The completed report was forwarded to the Director, Joint Staff via HQ USAF.

U ~~(C)~~ The J-6 staff conducted a study during the months of June through September to evaluate the vulnerabilities of

communications services provided to HQ USCENTCOM at MacDill AFB, Florida. The 1928th Communications Group and the local telephone company provided information on circuitry and the base security office provided expertise on physical security. The report supported the need for bulk encryption of the telephone company microwave link supporting the base. The J-6 orchestrated the effort with NSA, DCA, USREDCOM, Air Force activities, and the telephone company to initiate action to accomplish this task. The encryption should be realized in 1984.

(U) A memorandum of understanding between USEUCOM and USCENTCOM concerning WWMCCS computer systems support for USCENTCOM was finalized and signed by the J-6 Director and the Chief, USEUCOM Data Service Center in November. An MOU between USREDCOM and USCENTCOM concerning WWMCCS computer systems support for USCENTCOM was in final coordination at USREDCOM at the end of the year. Another MOU between the Alternate National Military Command Center and United States Central Command concerning WWMCCS computer system support for USCENTCOM was in final draft at the end of 1983.

U ~~(C)~~ Other computer system developments included installation of six support programs on the USREDCOM WWMCCS H6000 system for use by USCENTCOM staff activities. These programs were the J-1 personnel system used to conduct orderly room

functions (completed in June), the Allied Cooperative Support Sharing System which contained existing agreements with host nations (July), the Special Security Office support program used to maintain information on billets authorized access to special compartmentalized information (November), the Security Access Roster System for the J-2 Special Security Office (November), the Nuclear Contingency Planning System for J-3 (December), and the Nuclear Weapons Accounting System for J-3 (December).

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

(U) Although a great deal of the work of the United States Central Command was accomplished in its six directorates, there were also several staff agencies which supported USCENTCOM headquarters. These agencies included the traditional professions of the ministry, law, history, and medicine, as well as the more specifically military occupations of headquarters commandant, adjutant general, comptroller, and provost marshal. In addition, there were specialists in public affairs, facilities, and combat capabilities analysis among the special staff, as well as liaison officers from two specified commands, SAC and MAC, from two other unified commands, USEUCOM and USPACOM, and from a number of other organizations.

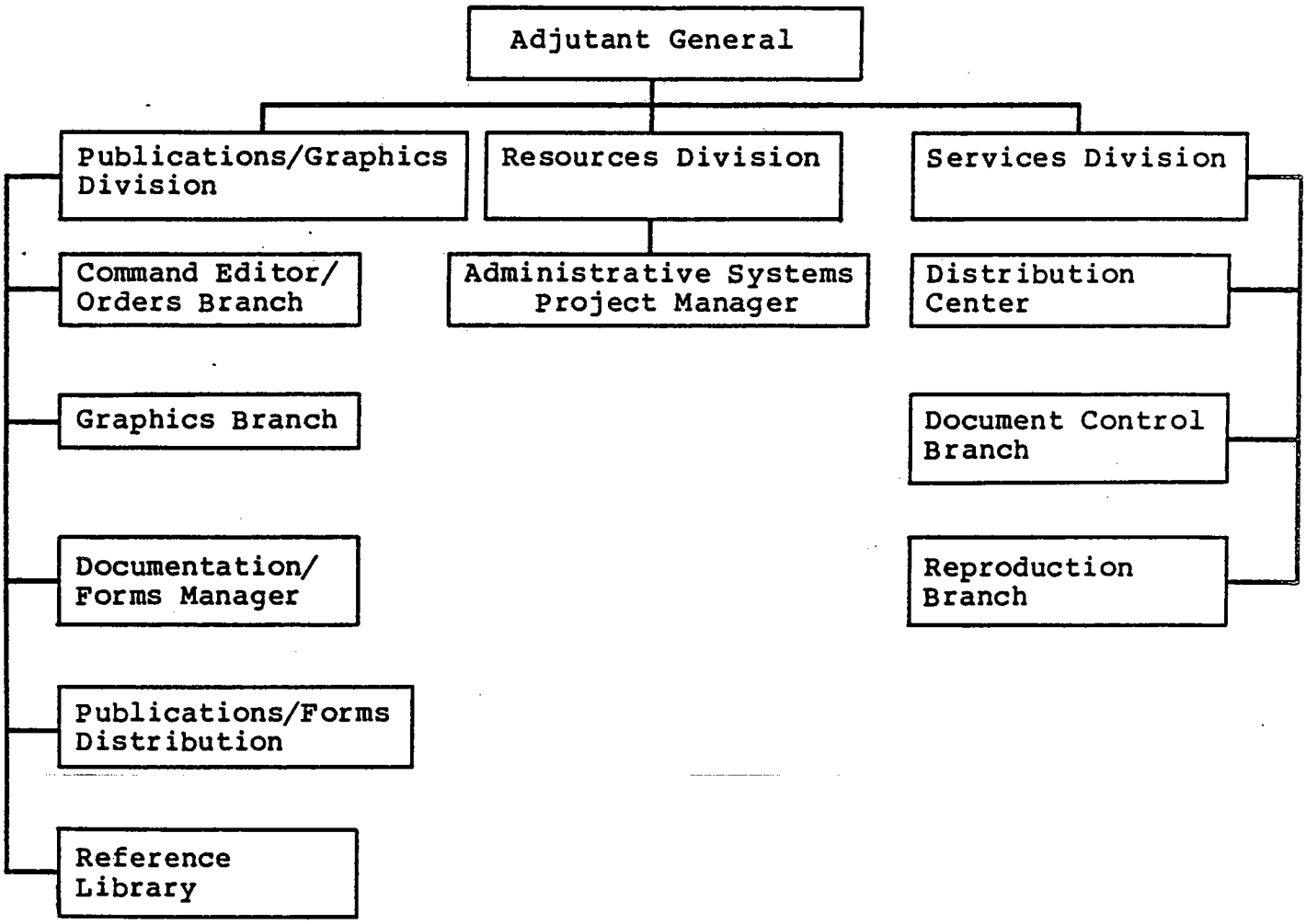
INSPECTOR GENERAL

(U) The Office of the Inspector General was formed on 1 January when the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force became the United States Central Command. The formation of the office was in accordance with JCS SM-254-82, dated 22 April 1982. The mission specified in that document was for the IG to assist the commander in maintaining effective command and control, high standards of joint operational readiness, and an effective operational security program. Seven USCENTCOM regulations were written and published outlining in detail the specific duties of the office in carrying out its mission.

(U) The office was authorized a total of eight personnel under the USCENTCOM Joint Table of Distribution, Part II, dated 16 August 1983. This document authorized an Inspector General (O-7) who was "dual-hatted" as the Commander, Forward Headquarters Element; three Deputy IGs (O-6); an Assistant IG (O-4); an administrative supervisor (E-8); a stenographer (E-6) and administrative NCO (E-5). The Inspector General at year's end was BGen Ray "M" Franklin, USMC. Captain (B)(3)(B)(6), US Navy; Col (B)(3)(B)(6), USAF; and Col (b)(6),(b)(3), US Army, were the USCENTCOM Deputy Inspectors General.

(U) The Inspector General's major activities during the year included the evaluation of two major exercises and the inspection of five Security Assistance Offices in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. In March, the USCENTCOM IG conducted an inspection of the Military Assistance Program in Jordan at the request of USEUCOM. Also in March, the IG conducted an evaluation of command and control, joint operational readiness, and operational security during GALLANT KNIGHT 83, a joint command post exercise. GALLANT KNIGHT 83 was conducted at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In June, the OMC in Sudan was inspected, again at USEUCOM's request. In August, the IG evaluated airlift and sealift utilization in support of BRIGHT STAR 83, a major joint field training exercise held in Egypt. On 1 October, USCENTCOM assumed responsibility for the security assistance program in its area of responsibility. Command inspections of the security assistance offices in Somalia and Yemen were conducted in October. The final major activity of the year was an inspection of the US Military Training Mission, Saudi Arabia in December. All inspections of USCENTCOM's security assistance offices were considered satisfactory.

Figure 15. Adjutant General Organization



ADJUTANT GENERAL

(U) During 1983, the total number of authorizations for the Adjutant General's office was reduced from 32 to 31. An Army E-3 and an Air Force E-4 authorization were deleted on 1 July as a result of a JCS-directed manpower reduction, but, at the same time, the position of Deputy Adjutant General, an Air Force O-4, was established. On 1 November, one E-8 administrative superintendent position was temporarily transferred from the Adjutant General's administrative support staff to the Resources Division as the Administrative Systems Project Manager.

(U) During 1983, the Adjutant General's staff participated in two major exercises. One of these was GALLANT KNIGHT held in March, while the other was BRIGHT STAR, conducted during August and September.

(U) In the Publications/Graphics Division, 1983 began with one authorized O-3 division chief, four enlisted personnel in the Publications Branch and five enlisted personnel in the Graphics Branch. The Publications Branch expanded its Master Reference Library by ordering a set of Marine Corps publications to

complement the JCS, OSD, Army, Navy, and Air Force publications already maintained. During the year, the Publications Branch provided editing service and published 128 USCENTCOM publications and 29 Command Policy Letters. By the end of 1983, a total of 60 command forms had been developed and printed. The Graphics Branch continued to provide a full range of graphics support to the command; it processed 1,190 workorders for viewgraphs, 35-millimeter slides, posters, and similar products during 1983. To increase its capability, a Xerox 6500 color copier was added to its equipment. In September, both the Publications and Graphics Branches were relocated from Building 1105 to Building 540.

(U) The Resources Division was authorized two enlisted personnel in 1983. In October 1983, the Adjutant General added an ad hoc position to the Resources Division (an E-8 administrative superintendent) for the specific task of evaluating guidelines on the procurement and management of administrative systems equipment. The newly organized division established and gained approval for procurement and management policy for administrative systems equipment based on Air Force Regulation 4-2. In addition, the division obtained an agreement with the Xerox Corporation for a three-month test of the Xerox Ethernet local area network at no cost to the government. The agreement was going to save approximately $250,000 over the test period. If the test proved successful, the local area net could

be implemented throughout the headquarters during fiscal year 1984. The net would link the 46 word processing units in the headquarters into a common network providing electronic mail, upgraded grapics capabilities, electronic file storage and retrieval, highspeed letter-quality printing, and other features. It would be Tempest-certified up to Secret.

(U) The Resources Division and the Administrative Systems Project Manager also developed a program to control 32 copying machines in the headquarters. The copier control program evaluated copier usage, including copier supplies versus total number of copies per machine per division. The program allowed the copier manager to realign equipment to provide the most efficient equipment to areas where demand was greatest. This program was designed to provide the headquarters with a more realistic approach to the fiscal year 1985 budget for procurement of copiers and copier supplies. Total copy count for 1983 was in excess of 11,200,000 impressions. This total included the reproduction of all incoming messages to the headquarters.

(U) At the beginning of the year, the Services Division was authorized one O-3 division chief, eight enlisted personnel in the Message Distribution Branch, four enlisted personnel in the Document Control Branch and two enlisted personnel in the Reproduction Branch. A JCS-imposed manpower reduction removed one position from the Message Distribution Branch on 1 July.

From December 1982 to September 1983, the division had to operate in a split configuration to support elements of the headquarters in both Buildings 1105 (the "Molehole") and 540, the new headquarters facility. The division operated a shuttle run between Buildings 1105, 540, and the base communications center to transport messages, mail, and reproduction. The division was reconsolidated in September 1983 in Building 540 when the second and final phase of its construction was completed. In April, the Message Distribution Branch upgraded its equipment by replacing its Xerox 8200 copier with a Xerox 9500. This machine averaged over 500,000 copies per month as daily incoming message traffic increased from 400 to 600 per day and the larger staff required more copies of messages. The Xerox 9500 assigned to the Reproduction Branch averaged 300,000 impressions per month. To reduce the workload on the Reproduction Branch, the division sent a number of larger printing projects to the USAF field printing plant at Eglin AFB, Florida. Over 1,750,000 impressions were produced for the headquarters at the Eglin facility. In November, a new Security Engineered Machine Company Classified Document Disintegrator was installed in Building 540 as part of the Document Control Branch. Although the machine had excellent specifications, it had operational problems. Large scraps of classified material were left in the machine after shredding. This problem was being worked on at the end of the year by the contractor and the facility engineer.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(U) Nineteen eighty-three was a significant year for the USCENTCOM Public Affairs Office. The command evolved from the RDJTF into a unified command, there was a major overseas exercise, and USCENTCOM had the first operational deployment of forces assigned it. The Public Affairs Office had an intimate role in each of these important activities.

(U) In contrast to previous press coverage of the highly visible RDJTF, public interest in USCENTCOM appeared to stabilize during 1983, even though media interest intensified during several of the more noteworthy events. Generally, the media presented fair and accurate accounts of USCENTCOM activities.

(U) The Public Affairs Office realized its full complement of personnel during the year, and successfully utilized reservists in unique roles. Commander Milt Baker, US Navy, who had served as the only public affairs officer for both the RDJTF and USCENTCOM, retired on 1 September and was replaced by Captain (b)(6) US Navy, who had arrived on 5 August.

(U) The year began with a formal ceremony in honor of the activation of the United States Central Command, the nation's sixth unified command. This ceremony was held on 5 January and every division and section of the Public Affairs Office took part in it. General (GEN) John W. Vessey, US Army, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was the keynote speaker. The Public Affairs Office designed and produced the ceremony brochure,[1] issued a press advisory to local media,[2] established a media center for the event, and distributed a press release.[3] Transcripts of remarks for GEN Vessey[4] and for LTG Kingston[5] were prepared. Escorts were provided for media representatives who covered the activation ceremony.

(U) Public affairs themes were developed for USCENTCOM in early 1983[6] and they became the central factor influencing

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1. Brochure (U), "United States Central Command Establishment Ceremony," 5 Jan 83.

2. Fact Sheet (U), "U.S. Central Command Ceremony," Public Affairs Office, 5 Jan 83.

3. News Release (U), "Headquarters, United States Central Command," 5 Jan 83.

4. Remarks (U), GEN John W. Vessey, Jr., US Army, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 5 Jan 83.

5. Introductory Remarks Prepared for Delivery by Lieutenant General Robert C. Kingston, US Army, Commander in Chief, United States Central Command, 5 Jan 83.

6. Ltr (U), USCENTCOM Chief of Staff to Distribution, subj: "Unclassified Public Affairs Themes for USCENTCOM," 1 Apr 83.

relations between the new command and the news media. Their thrust was that USCENTCOM would maintain a low profile with the media by avoiding taking actions that would generate media interest, but that the command would respond to questions from the media. The basic rationale for this approach was to help defuse host nation sensitivities in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility regarding their involvement with US military organizations.

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

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

7. Memorandum for Correspondents (U), 7 Jul 83.

8. Fact Sheet (U), Headquarters, USCENTCOM Public Affairs Office, "Bright Star," Aug 83.

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

(U) A public announcement[9] and a media advisory[10] were also made available to the media for Exercise EASTERN WIND in Somalia. The only event open to the press was the USMC amphibious landing near Berbera. All media queries were referred to the US Embassy in Mogudishu.

(U) Exercise NATURAL BOND, held in Sudan, was also the subject of a public announcement[11] and a media advisory.[12] Media were not invited to cover the exercise, but some interviews were granted in Khartoum. Major (Maj) (b)(6) USAF, of the USCENTCOM public affairs staff deployed as the on-scene public affairs officer for this exercise.

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9. Memorandum for Correspondents (U), 7 Jul 83.

10. Fact Sheet (U), HQ USCENTCOM Public Affairs Office, "Eastern Wind," Aug 83.

11. Memorandum for Correspondents (U), 8 Jul 83.

12. Fact Sheet (U), "National Bond," Aug 83.

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

(U) The Operations Division of the USCENTCOM public affairs office focused on activities in media relations, community relations, internal information, audiovisual documentation and exercises during 1983. Media relations were limited and low-key, but responsive when required. The central factor affecting media relations was the publication of public affairs themes by the Department of State.

(U) The Media Relations Branch was heavily involved in the ceremony recognizing the activation of USCENTCOM, operation EARLY CALL, developing public affairs themes, and exercise BRIGHT STAR 83. But in addition to these events, the Media Relations Branch had other significant challenges in 1983.

(U) During the year, the USCINCCENT was the author of two articles. The first, "The U.S. Central Command: Securing the First and Final Battles," was published in The Military

Engineer[13] and the second, "C^3I and the U.S. Central Command," appeared in Signal magazine.[14] The Media Relations Branch assisted LTG Kingston in preparing both articles.

(U) There were also many articles written about the command published in various journals during the year. Subjects included deployment capability,[15] support structure,[16] the Jordanian rapid deployment force,[17] the movement of forces to protect Egypt and the Sudan from perceived threats by Libya,[18] the effect of the command on US ability to defend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),[19] Exercise GALLANT

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13. LTG Robert C. Kingston, "The U.S. Central Command: Securing the First and Final Battles," The Military Engineer, Nov-Dec 83, pp 490-493, pp 23-25.

14. LTG Robert C. Kingston, "C3I and the U.S. Central Command," Signal, Nov 8.

15. Andrew J. Ambrose, "The US RDF: By Air and Sea - Speed and Quantity," Navy Internation, Dec 82, pp 1502-1507.

16. Andrew J. Ambrosa, "US Central Command: revised support structure," Jane's Defence Review, Vol 4, No 7, 1983, pp 621-626.

17. Jack Anderson, "Secret U.S. Plan Would Establish RDF in Jordan," The Washington Post, 13 Jan 83, p B-11.

18. Article (U), "U.S. forces said to move near Libya," Baltimore Sun, 17 Feb 83, p 1.

19. George C. Wilson, "RDF Seen Weakening NATO Defense," Washington Post, 19 Feb 83, p A-13.

KNIGHT,[20] the command's sealift programs,[21] local conflicts surrounding the bidding[22] and building[23] of the new headquarters, and propaganda by the Soviets.[24]

(U) Because of the low-key public affairs posture, there were very few visits to the headquarters by journalists. Most notable, perhaps, was the visit in July by Bob Dudney of U.S. News & World Report. His visit gave him useful background information that was used in conjunction with the articles he wrote on Exercise BRIGHT STAR.

(U) An issue that received some media attention in November was the announcement that USCENTCOM would establish a Forward Headquarters Element.[25] Although the release was made from

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20. Steve Huettle, "Fort Bragg Hosting CENTCOM Exercise," Fayetteville Observer, 9 Mar 83, p 1-B.

21. R.J.L. Dicker, "RDF Sealift Programs: the long-term maritime pre-positioning force takes place," International Defense Review, Jul 83, pp 956-958.

22. Nash Stublen, "Builders Critical of Building on Base Projects," The Tampa Tribune, 24 May 84, p 1-B.

23. Nash Stublen, "MacDill Buildings go $900,000 over Budget," The Tampa Tribune, 2 Dec 82, p 14-B.

24. A. Vasilyeu, "The New American Military Command," Soviet Military Review, pp 51-53.

25. News Release (U), HQ USCENTCOM, "Forward Headquarters Element Established," 29 Nov 83.

Tampa, all of the articles carried a Washington dateline, since queries regarding the subject were directed to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.[26]

(U) As 1983 came to a close, the public affairs office was studying the feasibility of having the low-key public affairs themes altered to allow a more aggressive approach to the dissemination of information. Such a change in the command's public affairs posture would require revision of the themes produced in Washington, however, and it appeared unlikely that they would change soon.

(U) In the area of community relations, the United States Central Command enjoyed a banner year, both locally and nationally. Locally, the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce recognized USCENTCOM's new status as a unified command by including its enlisted members in their Military Recognition Program. Under this program each Service Member of the Quarter received a package of gifts donated by local businesses. The Chamber agreed that the Service Member of the Year would also be covered under this program with recognition and donations

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26. News Clip, "Floating Headquarters Planned in Mid-East," Associated Press, 30 Nov 83.

coming early in 1984. Members of the command briefed key local civic groups on the mission and roles played by USCENTCOM in the defense of the nation. The Deputy USCINCCENT, Maj Gen Taylor, led this effort, delivering key speeches to the Tampa Rotary Club and the Downtown Tampa Kiwanis Club during the year, in addition to talking to similar groups throughout the region. Nationally, an aggressive public speaking program resulted in addresses by LTG Kingston to carefully selected, influential opinion-leading groups across the country, including the San Antonio World Affairs Council, the Harvard Club of New York City, the Kansas City International Affairs Council, and the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. In addition, Maj Gen Taylor spoke to a breakfast meeting of the Mid-America Arab-American Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, which proved helpful in opening doors to the command in the business community. Concurrent with USCINCENT's public speaking engagements, LTG Kingston met with the editorial boards of two leading national newspapers, the Kansas City Star and the Chicago Tribune.

(U) Internal information activities were highlighted by the first-ever deployment of the Navy Broadcast Service's mobile FM radio van for use in BRIGHT STAR 83. Unfortunately, host nation sensitivities precluded final authorization for on-air broadcasting during the exercise. Nevertheless, personnel at all

levels recognized the potential for internal information dissemination inherent in this new capability. In addition, the internal section published a command brochure which became a mainstay in efforts to inform various audiences about USCENTCOM. Capt Mark Hughes, USMC, was reassigned from Executive Officer to the Internal Information Officer billet in early December. Master Gunnery Sergeant (b)(6) USMC, was reassigned as the Assistant Internal Information Officer at that time, having served in the principal billet for the greater part of the year.

(U) Audiovisual documentation played a major role in the public affairs mission in 1983. The establishment ceremony on 5 January, with GEN Vessey, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as guest speaker, was the first event documented. Providing coverage was a motion picture team and still photographer from Charleston AFB, South Carolina. This material was placed in the Defense Audiovisual Depository.

(U) Photographic documentation of operations, visitors, and exercises was the major audiovisual effort during the year. In February, the command assembled a video and still photo team to document operation EARLY CALL. These photographers arrived at the forward operating location in the first echelon of mission aircraft. Stills and videotape of this operation taken by the team were used to brief the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(U) Many important visitors to the command were documented by command photographers, including Sudanese President Nimeiri. Also, a major portion of the command's photographic effort involved the use of the base audiovisual lab for awards photos and of a commercial contract for development of color photography.

(U) An extensive planning effort began in April for BRIGHT STAR 83. Photographers and equipment were assembled from ten audiovisual units of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to document this exercise. Coverage included operations in all participating countries. A JCS slide briefing and videotape were produced with Headquarters, Aerospace Audiovisual Service acting as executive agent. Videotapes were distributed to more than 60 units and organizations, while 81 sets of 35-millimeter slides were shipped worldwide.

(U) With the arrival of the Abodia slide retrieval unit, the command developed a computerized slide retrieval system with 4,000 original slides and more than 8,000 duplicates. This system was believed to be a "first" within the Department of Defense.

(U) In March 1983, the Operations Division participated in exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83, a USREDCOM-sponsored CPX held at

Fort Bragg, North Carolina. One officer, one enlisted person, and an Aerospace Audiovisual Service photographer deployed to Fort Bragg for the exercise. Public affairs for the exercise was low key, respond to query only. Whenever possible, queries were passed to the USREDCOM public affairs officer for action. The public affairs staff provided service and support to the command group, conducted photodocumentation, handled photography, and delivered USCINCCENT's "real-world" daily press brief.

U ~~(S)~~ In late July, Operations Division personnel began deploying for operations connected with BRIGHT STAR 83. BRIGHT STAR 83 was held in Egypt during August and September. As part of this exercise, public affairs officers were deployed with audiovisual personnel from various services to exercises NATURAL BOND in Sudan, EASTERN WIND in Somalia and (b)(1)1.4(c) (b)(1)1.4(c) Operations Division personnel served in various capacities for these exercises. While deployed, Operations Division personnel provided real-world public affairs support to the command group, delivered the USCINCCENT real-world daily press brief, handled photography, supervised audiovisual documentation of the exercises, and supervised the Navy Broadcasting Service's mobile broadcast facility.

(U) All exercises received extensive audiovisual documentation. A master slide set was developed and offered to exercise participants for briefing purposes. A master after action videotape was nearing completion at the end of 1983. Release of the videotape to exercise participants was anticipated by the end of January 1984. The original tape and file of EARLY CALL operations was also in the Operations Division files.

(U) The Policy and Plans Division's main focus remained on the preparation and refinement of several OPLANs and CONPLANs throughout the year. Following the arrival of the division chief in December 1982, the two-man division was responsible for substantial improvements and innovations that affected USCENTCOM public affairs. Much of the planning effort at the beginning of the year was dedicated to the USCENTCOM establishment ceremony. The Plans Division aided the overall effort by assisting in the media center and providing press escorts for local and national media.

U ~~(S)~~ Exercises in 1983 involved major planning efforts. The Plans Division was primarily involved in two exercises: GALLANT KNIGHT 83 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and BRIGHT STAR 83 in Egypt with collateral exercises being conducted in Somalia,

Sudan, and Oman. The division provided the public affairs annexes to the exercise directives and the exercise OPORDs for both exercises. Both division personnel deployed to Egypt to augment the Operations Division at the Cairo West military airfield.

(U) The USCENTCOM public affairs themes mentioned earlier served as the basic document for the development of the command's public affairs briefing. This briefing proved a valuable tool in informing influential visitors, such as ambassadors, diplomatic consuls, and personnel newly assigned to the AOR, on how public affairs related issues were to be handled throughout USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. The orientation was also presented by the deputy public affairs officer at the USCENTCOM Commanders Conference in July.

(U) With the elevation to unified command status, additional emphasis was given to the role of Inspector General. The public affairs plans shop worked closely and extensively with the IG to formulate a comprehensive checklist on public affairs related items that would be utilized by missions as well as by USCENTCOM inspectors when visiting and inspecting various units. This management tool proved effective in assisting missions and inspectors alike.

(U) With the arrival of the Chief of Operations, Lieutenant Colonel (LtCol) (b)(6) USMC, in February 1983, the US Central Command public affairs office attained total manning in accordance with the joint manpower program. The most significant personnel action to occur in RDJTF and USCENTCOM public affairs history was the retirement of Commander (b)(6) (b)(6) on 1 September 1983. Commander (b)(6) a "plank-owner," arrived shortly after the inception of the RDJTF in April 1980. Replacing Commander (b)(6) in August 1983 was Captain (b)(6) (b)(6) US Navy, former Chief of the News Division, Director of Defense Information, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

(U) In the area of reserve utilization, at mid-year a naval reserve officer requested a special tour of active duty in the public affairs office. His tour was approved and he was assigned several projects, the most important of which was how to incorporate reservists into public affairs activities. Three other reservists (two Army, one Air Force) were utilized to augment the public affairs staff during the BRIGHT STAR 83 deployment in August and September 1983. Their primary tasking was preparation of the daily press brief for the USCINCCENT update. This reserve augmentation was a valuable personnel resource and a request for permanently assigned reservists was submitted to J-1 in September 1983.

LEGAL ADVISOR

(U) One of the many offices to relocate from the Molehole to the new headquarters building was the Office of the Legal Advisor which moved from the RDJTF trailer complex to Building 540 in September. The new office layout provided six private offices, a law library, and an administrative area.

(U) The USCENTCOM legal advisor, LTC (b)(6) was promoted to Colonel (O-6) in February 1983. He retired effective 1 April 1983 and was presented the Legion of Merit. COL (b)(6) (b)(6) US Army, succeeded COL Murray as legal advisor on 1 April. Lieutenant Commander (b)(6), US Navy, arrived for duty in May 1983. He assumed responsibility for legislative liaison and civil law.

(U) Major (MAJ) (b)(6), US Army, travelled to Jordan in June in connection with a foreign claim and a problem in foreign criminal jurisdiction arising out of the injury and subsequent death of a local male youth who was struck by an automobile driven by an American soldier. He investigated the

claims and foreign criminal jurisdiction aspects of this case. The soldier was returned to CONUS without being subjected to the criminal justice system of Jordan.

(U) The USCENTCOM legal office held a three-day legal conference in November. Representatives from component and supporting legal offices participated in the conference. Legal personnel stationed in the AOR also were able to attend. The conference provided a forum for discussing problem areas, meeting counterparts from other service branches, learning about USCENTCOM's organization and mission and reviewing command directives. The conference was so successful in achieving its goals that it was decided to make it an annual event.

(U) In the financial area, two representatives worked closely in negotiations toward a cost sharing agreement with Oman. Also, three USCENTCOM lawyers took part in BRIGHT STAR 83. Their principal task was to assist in negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the procurement of exercise-related supplies and services.

(U) The legal office participated in continuing discussions and research concerning future "offshore procurement." Very strict procedures had been established for procurement by

government agencies, and many of these rules and prohibitions applied to purchases made OCONUS. What was needed, however, was a streamlined, legitimate method of obtaining necessary goods and services outside the US in compliance with applicable law. Progress was being made in this area and efforts continued at full throttle. Finally, the legal office assumed responsibility for legislative liaison and coordinated efforts to identify issues likely to arise during Congressional hearings.

PROVOST MARSHAL

(U) When the RDJTF became USCENTCOM on 1 January, many new challenges and responsibilities came to the USCENTCOM Provost Marshal's Office. Areas which were previously the responsibility of the US European Command and its components became the responsibility of USCENTCOM. The Provost Marshal's mission statement was adjusted to reflect this shift of functions as well as to add industrial security matters to its mission. The mission statement was revised to read as follows:

(U) Responsible for staff supervision of all aspects of Military/Security Police missions assigned to USCINCCENT. Serves as the focal point for plans, policies and Coordination of Lines of Communication (LOC) Security, Personal Protection, Physical Security, Industrial Security, Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD), Port Security, Enemy Prisoners of War/Civilian Internees (EPWs/CIs) and Antiterrorism. Assist in development of Plans and Policies for Counterterrorism, Rear Area Protection (RAP) and Rear Area Combat Operations (RACO). Prepares plans and policies for law enforcement support in theater. Coordinates with Host Nation, US local and Federal Police Security Agencies for support. Provost Marshal is Executive Agent for Military Customs in USCENTCOM area of responsibility.

(U) The austere manning within the Provost Marshal Office continued throughout 1983 and was improved only for a brief period when Lt Col (b)(6) a USAF security police officer, was assigned temporarily from J-4. He was later returned to the duties of J-4 executive officer. The authorized manning at the close of 1983 remained the same as in 1982.

(U) During 16-17 February, the Provost Marshal hosted the first USCENTCOM provost marshal conference in the trailer area near Building 1103. All USCENTCOM component representatives attended, as well as representatives from HQ Marine Corps, HQ Naval Investigative Service, HQ US Army Criminal Investigative Command, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

(U) During the year, members from the Provost Marshal Office participated in both GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and BRIGHT STAR 83.

Additionally, to better prepare the Provost Marshal's staff for their ever-growing responsibilities in the area of antiterrorism, all officers attended either the USAF Dynamics of International Terrorism Course at Hurlburt Field, Florida, or the US Army Countering Terrorism Course at Fort McClellan, Alabama. One officer attended the international police very important person (VIP) protection course in Washington, DC, and the industrial security course at Richmond, Virginia. Two officers were trained at Fort Polk, Louisiana, in US customs procedures.

(U) Throughout the year the Provost Marshal's staff attended many conferences on subjects such as the unified command transition plan, US customs, military police force structuring, rear area protection, and air base ground defense. In addition, the Provost Marshal was asked to address the USAF Security Police Worldwide Symposium held at Eglin AFB, Florida. USCENTCOM's host nation liaison officer also briefed the HQ USAF Office for Terrorism on USCENTCOM antiterrorism initiatives.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT

(U) The Headquarters Commandant provided base support to the USCENTCOM headquarters during deployments, redeployments, and in

garrison. This support included administration, internal security, food service, transportation, engineering, and supply. The commandant functioned as the camp commander and coordinated with the host nation base commander.

(U) In the area of training, the Headquarters Commandant Training Division expanded professional military education opportunities for members of the command by increasing the allocations to various schools offered by the Services such as the NCO Academy and Noncommissioned Officers Schools. Technical schools such as the Army Air Assault School, US Special Operations School, and the Air Ground Operations School, were also added to increase opportunities for individuals to develop occupational skills.

(U) In the area of equipment, the Headquarters Commandant validated table of allowance TA-140 with the Air Staff. This table of allowance provided the equipment authorization list for a deployed field headquarters and its accompanying equipment to be stationed at MacDill AFB. A Southwest Asia pre-positioned equipment package was developed and presented to the Air Staff.

(U) The Headquarters Commandant's staff participated in CONUS Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and OCONUS Exercise BRIGHT STAR

83 by supporting the 508-man deployed headquarters. BRIGHT STAR 83 involved the deployment of men and materials utilizing airlift and sealift in support of a base operation.

FACILITY ENGINEER

(U) On 2 February, ground was broken for Phase II of the headquarters building at MacDill AFB. Enterprise Corporation of Dunedin, Florida, won the contract for this accelerated construction project. Joint occupancy was permitted on 1 September, which allowed specialists from the 1928th Communications Squadron to install essential communications to meet operational requirements. By 22 September 1983, the staff, which had been previously separated by the five miles between Buildings 540 and 1104, was consolidated for the first time under one roof. This entire precedent-setting construction project was completed in only 18 months, largely because of the efforts of a small group of soldiers and airman with no previous construction experience led by LTC (b)(6) US Army, the USCENTCOM facility engineer.

Figure 16. USCENTCOM Exercise Obligations By Quarter 1983

(thousands of dollars)

	FY83 (Cumulative)				FY84
EXERCISE	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr
PROUD SABER 83	$ .6	$ 3.7	$ 3.7	$ 3.8	$ 0
JADE TIGER 83	188.7	134.1	173.7	188.3	0
GALLANT KNIGHT 83	15.8	259.3	238.6	201.8	0
BRIGHT STAR 83	.4	8.5	91.6	485.9	0
WINTEX 83	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.0	0
GALLANT KNIGHT 84	0	0	0	0	18.9
ACCURATE TEST 84	0	0	0	0	33.6
BLACK ROCK 84	0	0	0	0	19.1
Other Exercises	0	44.6	48.2	85.5	29.7
TOTAL	$ 210.8	$ 455.6	$ 561.8	$ 971.3	$ 101.3

NOTE: Decreases in cumulative obligations are due to actual expenses being less than estimates.

COMPTROLLER

(U) No significant changes were made to the Comptroller staff organization during the year. The Comptroller assumed responsibility for financial management of the Military Assistance Program and, at mid-year, Military Advisory and Assistance Group administrative and overhead support budgeting for the USCENTCOM area of responsibility.

(U) The Comptroller administered a Joint Readiness Exercise program within the USCENTCOM budget. In fiscal year 1983, USCENTCOM participated in three major exercises (JADE TIGER, GALLANT KNIGHT, and BRIGHT STAR) and had observers or conducted site surveys for several others. Listed in Figure 16 on the facing page are the obligations by quarter from 1 October 1982 through 31 December 1983 for each exercise.

Figure 17. Administrative Program By Directorate/Office

(thousands of dollars)

	FY83 (Cumulative)				FY84
DIRECTORATE	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr
Personnel, J-1	$ 21.0	$ 35.5	$ 59.2	$ 88.1	$ 22.6
Intelligence, J-2	129.4	200.0	326.8	433.6	136.3
Operations, J-3	124.5	236.7	345.4	531.7	102.5
Log & SA, J-4	161.6	469.9	952.8	1249.4	480.3
Plan, Pol & Prog, J-5	58.8	102.2	144.2	214.3	91.2
C^3 & Compu Sys, J-6	196.0	280.0	395.6	444.5	121.6
HQ Commandant, HC	254.9	432.4	578.6	1041.2	106.4
Adjutant General, AG	206.5	316.2	398.3	483.2	257.6
Command Group, CS	30.9	70.4	108.5	135.2	95.8
Comptroller, CO	8.8	17.3	23.5	34.2	4.5
Legal Advisor, LA	16.2	26.4	33.5	41.5	5.9
Wash Liaison, WL	27.2	31.1	32.0	36.4	0
Public Affairs, PA	12.7	27.4	37.1	79.7	10.2
Cbt Cap Anal Gp, CA	7.4	26.0	24.9	30.9	7.8
Surgeon, SG	15.1	24.7	40.4	48.0	13.1
Provost Marshal, PM	1.1	5.4	13.2	20.1	5.8
Inspector Gen, IG	3.4	14.1	16.3	23.1	3.5
Facilities, FO*	0	0	0	0	121.0
Det 1, SACOS	3.1	4.5	5.8	7.4	0.9
TOTAL	$1278.6	$2320.2	$3536.1	$4942.5	$1587.0

* Included with HC for FY83.

(U) GALLANT KNIGHT 83 marked the first time that the office of the Comptroller participated in an exercise as a player. The Comptroller determined there was a need to exercise finance and fiscal procedures to determine the adequacy of provisions to financially support deployed operations in the areas of military pay, currency supply, control of financial institutions, and contracting support. Participation by USARCENT and USCENTAF components was excellent. The exercise achieved its primary objective of making components aware of financial management responsibilities during a contingency. Funds had to be obtained and accounted for, service personnel, especially in rear areas, required pay support; and local goods and services had to be paid for. Feedback indicated experience obtained during this exercise served component Comptroller elements well during real operations in support of non-USCENTCOM missions.[27]

(U) Depicted in Figure 17 on the facing page and in Figures 18 and 19 below are cumulative quarterly obligations of the HQ USCENTCOM Operating Budget for 1983, showing all four quarters of Fiscal Year 1983 and the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1984 (October through December 1983).

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27. GALLANT KNIGHT 83 After Action Report.

Figure 18. Administrative Program by Element of Expense

(thousands of dollars)

	FY83 (Cumulative)				FY84
ELEMENT OF EXPENSE	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr
TDY	$ 423.1	$ 744.1	$1174.2	$1569.7	$ 591.8
Airlift	0	220.0	592.1	796.2	343.6
Rental Vehicles	0	0.2	6.6	11.0	0
Trans of Things	12.8	14.7	14.5	22.4	0
Facilities Rental	55.1	53.9	57.0	54.3	6.3
Equipment Rental	104.8	147.4	203.7	170.3	133.8
Communications	53.0	89.7	127.2	156.7	46.0
Printing & Repro	2.4	5.8	8.2	13.4	0.8
Facilities Projects	16.4	35.0	44.7	120.1	0
Custodial Services	80.7	93.8	135.1	136.6	107.2
Purch Maintenance	68.8	93.2	97.2	113.0	165.4
Other Purch Svcs	92.5	102.4	110.7	158.2	17.7
Supplies	322.5	602.0	795.1	1342.6	155.4
Equipment	46.5	118.0	169.8	278.0	19.0
TOTAL	$1278.6	$2320.2	$3536.1	$4942.5	$1587.0

Figure 19. Summary by Major Program

(thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM	FY83 (Cumulative) 1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	FY84 1st Qtr
MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM II					
Administration	$1278.6	$2320.2	$3536.1	$4942.5	$1587.0
Exercises	210.8	455.6	561.8	971.3	101.3
TOTAL MFP II	$1489.4	$2775.8	$4097.9	$5913.8	$1688.3
MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM III					
WWMCCS/ADP	$ 31.9	$ 62.0	$ 378.5	$ 573.8	$ 160.6
MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM IX					
Official Rep	3.6	4.1	7.8	11.0	2.0
TOTAL OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE FUNDS	$1524.9	$2841.9	$4484.2	$6498.6	$1850.9
Military Assistance Program	$ 22.3	$ 73.6	$ 98.2	$ 163.4	$ 139.5
GRAND TOTAL	$1547.2	$2915.5	$4582.4	$6662.0	$1990.4

(U) The USCENTCOM fiscal year 1983 operating program showed an increase of 93 percent over the previous year's program. This was attributable to the assumption of unified command status on 1 January 1983. Temporary duty (TDY) costs (an 87 percent increase) and the additional $800,000 for special airlift reflected the price that had to be paid for assuming responsibility for an area several thousand miles from USCENTCOM's home base at MacDill AFB, Florida. In fiscal year 1983, USCENTCOM was able to obligate 99.9 percent of its funds. Large operations and maintenance items actually scheduled to hit late in the year, such as a Special Assignment Airlift Mission, the moving costs and partitions for Building 540 Phase II, and BRIGHT STAR 83, were fully funded. A total of $232,000 in supply and equipment items ordered as fiscal year 1983 requirements but not delivered before 30 September 1983 were "pre-obligated," avoiding the need to use fiscal year 1984 dollars when the items were delivered. When fiscal year 1983 was over, all but $5,000 of USCENTCOM's operations and maintenance funds was obligated, with all but $1,000 of that left committed, as required by Air Force regulation. Due to travel fallout, i.e. actual travel expenditures being less than the funds initially obligated, $2,600 went unspent in the Military Assistance Program after all requirements were satisfied.

(U) The Fiscal Year 1985 Operating Budget presented requirements totaling $7.976 million. Per instructions, funds to support as-yet-unresolved POM issues, such as the USCENTCOM Forward Headquarters Element, were excluded. Also excluded were amounts for JCS-directed and coordinated exercises, a significant amount for the new command. The fiscal year 1985 force and financial plan figure of $4.653 million, $3.323 million less than stated requirements, would have to be increased to allow USCENTCOM to perform the mission for which it was created.[28]

(U) The fiscal year 1984 financial plan presented requirements totaling $7.881 million. It excluded funds to support the FHE, the deployed headquarters, and activities in the USCENTCOM AOR that were funded by USEUCOM in fiscal year 1983. These activities, which included a port liaison office in Nairobi, Kenya, a DOD position in the American Embassy in Djibouti, and a contingency planning group, were expected to require an additional $200,000 based on USEUCOM estimates. The funded figure in the financial plan of $5.752 million (considering the withholding of JCS-directed exercise funding)

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28. HQ USCENTCOM OAC51, FY1985 Operating Budget, RCS: DD-COM(AR)1092, 7 Jan 1983, pp i-ii, FOUO.

would support minimum financial requirements of the command in garrison, but unfunded amounts were necessary for USCENTCOM to accomplish all of its assigned mission.[29]

(U) Submission of the Military Assistance Program budget for USCENTCOM marked one of the last milestones in USCENTCOM's transition to full unified command status. Keyed to the assumption of the security assistance mission in fiscal year 1984, the budget requirements included operating costs of eleven Security Assistance Organizations, as well as for the headquarters Military Assistance Command support costs. Estimates reflected expenses chargeable to Military Assistance Executive funds for the USCENTCOM Headquarters, the Foreign Military Sales administrative account, embassy support, and host country "assistance-in-kind" support. Accelerated FMS charges were also included for US personnel and flying hour costs.[30]

(U) The estimated dollar resources required to perform the security assistance mission for USCENTCOM were as follows:

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29. HQ USCENTCOM OAC51, FY 1984 Financial Plan RCS DD-COMP(AR)1092, 9 May 1983, FOUO.

30. HQ USCENTCOM, Military Assistance Program (MAP) and MAAG Administrative and Overhead Budget FY 1985, 1 Jul 83, FOUO.

	FY 84	FY 85
MAAGs	$15,088.9	$16,133.7
Headquarters	2,209.8	2,313.3
TOTAL	$17,298.7	$18,447.0

(U) The fiscal year 1984 Military Assistance Advisory Group dollar resources shown were $2,488.9 (20 percent) higher than the fiscal year 1983 budget figures prepared by USEUCOM. Already high operational support costs were compounded by projected increases for nearly all of the countries in the region. Leased housing, utilities, transportation, and rapid wear-out of vehicles represented a high proportion of the support costs.[31]

SURGEON

(U) Within the Surgeon's Office, the transition of RDJTF to a unified command was made smoothly. During this period, several personnel changes were made. Sergeant Major (SGM)

31. Ibid.

(b)(3),(b)(6) was selected for the Command Sergeant Major program and was subsequently transferred to the European Command and replaced by SGM (b)(3),(b)(6). The Deputy Surgeon, COL (b)(3),(b)(6), retired and was replaced by COL (b)(3),(b)(6) (b)(3),(b)(6). Also, LTC (b)(3),(b)(6), preventive medicine officer, was added to the surgeon's staff.

(U) Because of the ever-increasing workload and internal "growing pains" associated with the new commands and the emphasis placed on planning procedures, the approved Joint Manning Document did not provide sufficient administrative support to the surgeon's staff. Action was being taken to resolve this problem by requesting additional administrative personnel.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ From a medical point of view, exercise BRIGHT STAR 83 was the most successful of all USCENTCOM field training exercises. It was the first FTX in which medical support was provided by all component commands. In comparison to BRIGHT STAR 82, the 1983 exercise was several days longer, involved a larger medical support package, and provided the opportunity to medically support concurrent exercises in (b)(1)1.4(a) (b)(1)1.4(a). Emergency medical and routine support was provided by accompanying medical units in support of forces that deployed to the exercise area. The hospitalization capability established

was austere and consisted of elements of the 5th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) at (b)(1)1.4(a) backed up by host nation hospitals. Treatment was limited to that essential for preparing patients for further evacuation. Those patients requiring treatment beyond the capabilities of deployed medical units were evacuated to fixed US military hospitals outside the exercise area. All suitable means of available transportation were used to evacuate patients. Patients requiring evacuation from (b)(1)1.4(a) were evacuated to the USS TARAWA, which was off that country's coast. Patients requiring evacuation from (b)(1)1.4(a) were evacuated to (b)(1)1.4(a). The medical support structure that was developed was designed to provide support for forces engaged in infantry, mechanized, and airborne training in (b)(1)1.4(a), in air operations in (b)(1)1.4(a), in amphibious operations in (b)(1)1.4(a)

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ The medical objectives of BRIGHT STAR 83 were to provide coordinating medical staff support to USCINCCENT, exercise staff supervision on medical matters, coordinate continuous medical support for care from the onset of illness or injury for expeditious return to duty or evacuation from the area. In addition, the Surgeon established preventive medicine programs and environmental health procedures commensurate with

the environment, available resources, and existing priorities. He also insured appropriate medical regulating, whole blood procurement and distribution, and joint utilization of available and acceptable medical facilities, equipment and services, coordinated with J-6 to ensure adequate medical communications, monitored medical supply and medical maintenance to insure maximum efficiency and economy, and exercised technical control over US hospital assets.

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Efforts had to be made to improve coordination with higher and subordinate headquarters. Coordination also had to be improved among component commanders, as well as from components to their parent commands. Detailed planning was of little value unless coordinated with all concerned. In developing a "medical support force list," there had to be assurance that the selected units were designed and organized to perform the desired mission, were properly staffed with trained and qualified personnel, and were deployed with appropriate functional equipment. After meeting the above criteria, the unit and staff had to have a clear understanding of its mission and responsibilities. In addition, they had to have a well-defined chain of command. These criteria were not met in all instances, especially with preventive medicine units at Cairo West. Initially, some of the medical staffs were overly zealous and attempted to get involved in subordinate units' "business."

U ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ In addition to the weaknesses identified above, there were many positive aspects demonstrated during the planning and conduct of the exercise. In all, BRIGHT STAR 83 was a successful exercise from a medical point of view. It provided training and experience to numerous medical units and staffs in an environment which many had never experienced before. It proved that the medical community could adjust to changing needs, was technically qualified to perform the mission, and provided a valuable service during the exercise.

(U) In Somalia, a tri-service logistics medical training team reviewed Somalia's military medical posture and developed a five-year training program designed to enable the Somalis to become self-sufficient. The training plan was to begin at the basic aidman level and move up to medical and surgical specialties, as well as to gain experience in the supply, personnel, and patient affairs specialties. A USCENTCOM Navy Chief Corpsman remained in Somalia to assist in the design of a one-year Somalia-US medical civil affairs program and to coordinate the Somali effort during the BRIGHT STAR 83 medical civil affairs program.

CHAPLAIN

(U) During 1983, the USCENTCOM Chaplain, Navy Captain (b)(3),(b)(6) (b)(3),(b)(6), initiated several programs. In October, he established a weekly noontime Bible study for the headquarters staff. Within USCENTCOM's area of responsibility, he arranged for the purchase and distribution of basic religious supplies for people assigned to the security assistance offices in Sudan, Somalia, and Saudi Arabia, and produced and delivered three video cassettes which presented an orientation to Islam for headquarters and component staffs. The Chaplain sponsored the first USCENTCOM component chaplains' conference on 2 and 3 November and, in coordination with the chief chaplains of the three Services, prepared a regulation for the USCENTCOM religious program.[32]

(U) In personnel actions, the command chaplain billet was raised from O-5 to O-6 in the JMP, augmentation requirements were successfully revalidated, and the USCENTCOM's chaplain's initiatives were successful in establishing and filling a billet for a chaplain at Headquarters USNAVCENT. The chaplain also performed six weddings and six baptisms for the USCENTCOM staff.

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32. USCENTCOM Regulation 161-1, "Command Religious Program," 1 Jan 83.

(U) The Chaplain and his religious program specialist deployed to exercises GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and BRIGHT STAR 83, marking the first time USCINCCENT had coordinated program supervision for ministries during exercises. In November and December, the Chaplain made visits to Saudi Arabia and Sudan to assess religious needs and to minister to US military personnel assigned there.

COMBAT CAPABILITIES ANALYSIS GROUP

(U) On 1 July 1983, the Combat Capabilities Analysis Group observed its third full year of activity as a special staff agency of the RDJTF and later USCENTCOM. Throughout 1983, it remained subordinate to the Chief of Staff. During the year, the group continued its coordination and liaison with academic and defense research analysis centers and with private contractors involved in studies relevant to USCENTCOM's area of operations. During 1983, group officers performed numerous temporary duty (TDY) trips to various DOD agencies and senior service schools for conferences, wargaming research, and briefings to acquire and share information and study efforts.

(U) The Combat Capabilities Analysis Group continued to produce finished printed studies, internal studies, and oral briefings to assist the command element of USCENTCOM. These products were in the areas of strategic studies, wargaming, planning, logistical analysis, and issues raised by subordinate headquarters, USCENTCOM directorates, and USCINCCENT. These studies normally involved a wide range of areas encompassing more than one headquarters staff section.

(U) ~~(C)~~ In August and September, the group was heavily committed in supporting Operation BRIGHT STAR with three officers deployed to the AOR. One was assigned as liaison officer with the embassy in Oman prior to the exercise, another was assigned as liaison officer to the Sudanese embassy, and the third served as an evaluator on the IG team.

(U) ~~(C)~~ In March, three officers from the group participated in Exercise GALLANT KNIGHT 83 held at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Two members served as the director and a member of the battle management cell, while a third served as an evaluator on the IG team.

(U) ~~(S)~~ In June, two officers from the group represented the command at the National Defense University War Game, exercise PROUD PROPHET 83. This exercise involved three weeks of

preparation and two weeks of play. Its scenario concerned a Soviet invasion of Pakistan.

(U) ~~(C)~~ LTC (b)(6) was requested as a temporary replacement to the Coordination Planning Group in Saudi Arabia from January to March. He served as an advisor on AWACS support and acted as advisor to the Royal Saudi Air Force, Saudi Land Forces, Signal Corps, and Air Defense Command.

(U) ~~(C)~~ During 1983, the Combat Capabilities Analysis Group represented USCENTCOM in the developing area of Modern Aids to Planning (MAP). In June, two officers went to a symposium at Lawrence-Livermore Laboratories, California, to share views and ideas with other commands involved in MAP. An additional trip was made to Washington, DC, in September, to bring representatives of the unified and specified commands together to discuss the level of MAP participation by each command. The group informally presented the command's requirements at a meeting hosted by the JCS and the Studies and Gaming Agency (SAGA). In October, four officers visited Martin-Marietta in Orlando, Florida, for MAP briefings by that organization. The group remained the focal point for identifying USCENTCOM's MAP requirements. Further study in this area continued into 1984.

(U) Two officers were selected to attend the Foreign Area International Seminar conducted by the State Department in January and June 1983.

(b)1.4(a)

(U) Other major activities in which the group participated included the XVIII Airborne Corps Exercise WAREX II held at Fort Bragg during February and the Defense Science Board Summer Study held in Washington, DC, during August.

(U) During 1983, the group produced, encouraged, reviewed and coordinated defense research and analysis in direct support of USCINCCENT and component commanders' missions plans and operations. That research produced the following published studies:

- (U) The Potential for Boundary Conflict in Southwest Asia (3 January 1983).
- (U) Persian Gulf Oil as a Vital Interest (15 April 1983).
- (U) Environmental Impact Report (26 May 1983).

(b)(1)1.4a

- (U) Research and Analysis Topics in Support of the US Central Command: A Guide to Research Topics (26 October 1983).

LIAISON

(U) At USCENTCOM headquarters, there were a number of liaison officers assigned to facilitate mission accomplishment. These included liaison offices from two specified commands, SAC and MAC, from agencies as diverse as the United States Information Agency (USIA) and the United States Coast Guard, from specialized DOD agencies such as the Defense Fuels Supply Center, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Military Transportation Management Command, the Military Sealift Command, and the Defense Communications Agency Field Office.

(U) While most of these liaison offices consisted of one person who was often "dual-hatted" as an advisor to USREDCOM as well as to USCENTCOM, the Strategic Air Command had a liaison cell of five persons specifically assigned to provide advice and assistance to USCINCCENT.

(U) Detachment 1, Strategic Air Combat Operations Staff, as this liaison cell was officially known, consisted of a commander/bomber planner, an intelligence officer, a reconnaissance planning officer, a tanker planning officer, and an administrative supervisor. The commander was also responsible for a geographically separated unit at Shaw AFB, South Carolina, collocated with USCENTAF. This operating location consisted of a director/logistics planner, a bomber planning officer, and a tanker planning officer. The USCENTCOM liaison officer reported to the HQ SAC deputy chief of staff for operations plans, Maj Gen Harley A. Hughes.

(U) The mission of the USCENTCOM liaison office was to provide support to USCENTCOM and USCENTAF for the inclusion of SAC capabilities into the concept of operations for HQ USCENTCOM. Also, the office provided liaison and continuity among SAC, USCENTCOM, and USCENTAF through its MacDill and Shaw liaison offices.

(U) In November, the SAC liaison office was involved in the inception and development of the USCENTCOM Master Priority List. The SAC liaison office served as a focal point between USCENTCOM and HQ SAC in determining the ranking of SAC contingency wartime programs in the overall unified command's program priorities.

(U) The SAC liaison office spearheaded efforts to acquire an EC-135Y C^3 aircraft for USCENTCOM. Robins AFB, Georgia was selected as the beddown location for the aircraft. In November, a NKC-135A previously assigned to the Air Force Systems Command, was delivered to E-Systems, Greenville, Texas, to be reconfigured to an EC-135Y. This aircraft was scheduled to be delivered to SAC early in 1984, but most of the work had been completed by the end of 1983. The Memorandum of Agreement between HQ SAC and USCENTCOM concerning the operation of the EC-135Y was being developed and coordinated by both commands at the end of the year.

U ~~(C)~~ During 1983, the SAC liaison office was instrumental in developing a program to interface the collection capabilities of the RC-135 with the battlefield management mission of the E-3A AWACS. This resulted in the theater commander being able to utilize the real-time collection capability of a strategic reconnaissance asset in tactical operations.

(U) SAC forces were extensively involved in BRIGHT STAR 83. Major forces included three B-52Hs from the 28th Bombardment Wing at Ellsworth AFB, South Dakota, which deployed to Cairo West, from where they flew exercise employment sorties. Four SAC KC-10s also deployed to Cairo West and provided air refueling support for F-111, E-3A, and AC-130 aircraft. The KC-10s

refueled US Navy aircraft and Egyptian Air Force F-4s. In the

(b)(1)1.4(a)(b)(c)

(U) Throughout 1983, the SAC liaison office worked closely with USCENTAF in the QUICK FORCE and QUICK THRUST exercises. Low-altitude, minimum-communication air refueling tactics were refined in these exercises, which were designed to allow TAC and SAC forces to train together. Both commands employed the same operational concepts which they were planning to use in actual contingencies in Southwest Asia.

(U) Similar tasks were performed by the other specified command which had a liaison office assigned to USCENTCOM. The Military Airlift Command liaison officer deployed on both GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and BRIGHT STAR 83. In the latter exercise, Lt Col C. (b)(6) the MAC liaison officer, played a key role in the development of the redeployment airflow from the AOR back to the CONUS. Colonel (b)(6) also worked as a member of the Crisis Action Team during the EARLY CALL deployment of forces to Sudan, the ARID FARMER deployment of F-15s and tankers to Sudan in August, and the RUBBER WALL resupply of Lebanese armed forces via Cairo West in September.

U ~~(S)~~ Both Colonel (b)(6) and his successor as MAC liaison officer, Col (b)(6) worked on special projects during the year. The most notable of these was in providing MAC expertise and knowledge in the development of the USCENTCOM Master Priority List, the Chemical Ammunition Logistics Workshop,

the development of a command plan for recovery of nuclear weapons in the AOR, and the preparation of the three volumes of the PORT GRAND plan, which was designed to keep open the Straits of Hormuz. In its ongoing efforts, the MAC liaison office continued to furnish information, rationale, and statistics to the Command Group and staff regarding MAC operations. In particular, in support of USCINCCENT's presentations to Congress, the office provided data and rationale for the development and production of the C-17 as the long-range solution to eliminate the projected shortfall in airlift after the 1990s.

(U) In June 1983, the Defense Fuel Supply Center established a liaison officer with the US Central Command. Responsibilities of the liaison office were to serve as the single point of contact for deliberate planning and crisis action for the Defense Fuel Supply Center. The liaison officer was also to plan, coordinate, and execute the center's involvement in field training and command post exercises, and to maintain close liaison with the US Central Command Joint Petroleum Office and petroleum staffs of the command's components.

(U) The Defense Fuel Supply Center liaison officer was instrumental in coordinating fuel requirements for BRIGHT STAR 83, ARID FARMER, and RUBBER WALL. Of significance during the BRIGHT STAR 83 field training exercise was the successful

negotiation of a memorandum of understanding with the Egyptian government for resupply of petroleum products to all exercise locations. Real-world contingency force deployments during ARID FARMER and RUBBER WALL further established the effectiveness of the liaison office. Real-world petroleum support requirements were coordinated with the Defense Fuel Supply Center to permit it to deploy a team to Sudan in sufficient time to orchestrate resupply for ARID FARMER and to extend the memorandum of understanding with Egypt to permit support of RUBBER WALL.

(U) The Defense Intelligence Agency Representative, a US Army Lieutenant Colonel, served USCINCCENT as the personal representative of the Director, DIA. Working closely with members of the USCENTCOM Intelligence Directorate, J-2, the DIA Representative coordinated defense intelligence support and provided advice to the USCINCCENT and his staff. During 1983, that support included DIA participation in major exercises, coordination of visitor activities, establishing working relationships between DIA and USCENTCOM elements, and assisting in the resolution of intelligence-related issues.

(U) The office of the DIA Representative, newly established in August 1982, had many administrative tasks to complete in 1983 in order to institutionalize the position: statements of organization, mission, and functions were written and

promulgated; office space, furniture, supplies, and equipment were obtained; and efforts were taken to apprise US Central Command staff elements regarding the functions of the new office.

(U) During 1983, the participation of the DIA Representative in three major USCENTCOM exercises established a precedent for continued DIA support. New ground was broken in all of these exercises since DIA had never before sent a representative to a unified command exercise. During GALLANT KNIGHT 83 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, held from 15 to 22 March 1983, the DIA Representative to the USREDCOM Joint Exercise Control Group served at the same time as a central point of contact to assist USCENTCOM with its defense intelligence requirements. For BRIGHT STAR 83, the DIA Representative went to Washington, DC, from 9 to 12 August to coordinate current intelligence support requirements for USCENTCOM's deployed headquarters. In BOLD EAGLE 84, held from 16 to 20 October 1983 at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, the DIA Representative served in an advisory and liaison capacity for both the Joint Exercise Control Group and the Joint Task Force Headquarters. Throughout all these exercises, the DIA Representative studied concepts for improving national-level intelligence support to a deployed headquarters of a joint task force, working closely with both the supported command and his parent agency. The result was a strong DIA commitment to provide increased support in the future and the

development of a deployable communications system to go with a supported command or to join it later in the field. This concept, termed "National Military Intelligence Support Terminal," was being staffed within the Defense Intelligence Agency at the end of the year.

(U) Other activities involving the DIA Representative in 1983 included liaison support to operation EARLY CALL, arranging visitor itineraries, participation in a DIA command representatives' conference in Washington, DC, and coordinating staff interaction on a proposal for a Joint Intelligence Production Facility. During USCENTCOM's EARLY CALL operation in February 1983, the DIA Representative assisted the J-2 in coordinating requirements for intelligence support to the USCENTCOM staff element which deployed to the theater. Throughout 1983, there were many visitors from DIA who came to USCENTCOM. The DIA Representative arranged itineraries for distinguished visitors from DIA and assisted USCENTCOM staff members in arranging visits to DIA. In May, all five of the DIA representatives worldwide gathered for the first time in Washington, DC, to receive current briefings at DIA and to discuss issues of common concern. The other commands with DIA Representatives were SAC, PACOM, EUCOM, and SHAPE. A DIA Liaison Officer from the Joint Electronic Warfare Center also attended the conference.

(U) A major initiative was advanced in 1983 in the form of USCENTCOM's concept for a Joint Intelligence Production Facility at MacDill Air Force Base. The DIA Representative spent many weeks coordinating the efforts of DIA, USCENTCOM J-2, and USREDCOM J-2 in addressing the issue of enhanced intelligence production support at MacDill.

(U) Another liaison function was the Defense Communications Agency Field Office at MacDill AFB. This office, working with DCA headquarters, provided technical assistance to J-6 during exercises, whether held within or outside of the CONUS. This technical assistance focused on entering and using the Defense Communications System and on activating the leased circuits required to support these exercises, which included GALLANT KNIGHT 83, BOLD EAGLE 83, and BRIGHT STAR 83. The DCA Field Office also provided technical assistance for EARLY CALL.

(U) The DCA completed installation of the noncommunications positions of the first phase of the USCENTCOM command center during the year. The major equipment which was installed included an information display system and an audiovisual system which linked various conference rooms in the headquarters building: the main conference room, the USCINCCENT's conference room, the J-2 and J-3 conference rooms, and the Crisis Action Team command post, as well as projection equipment in the various

conference rooms, map boards, and wall displays. In addition, DCA completed an engineering study for the second phase of the command center which was planned to be installed in 1984.

U ~~(S)~~ During 1983, DCA published four technical reports which were relevant to USCENTCOM. The only one of these reports which was not unclassified concerned the entire Soutwest Asia communications program. This report provided both engineering and financial information about extending the defense communications system into Southwest Asia through communications nodes at selected locations in USCENTCOM's area of responsibility. It addressed not only facilities located on the landmass of Southwest Asia, but also all USEUCOM and USPACOM facilities which could provide C^3 support to operations in the USCENTCOM theater. This report was an important contribution in the development of USCENTCOM communications infrastruture.

(U) Another technical report concerned defense satellite communications support for USCENTCOM. Because the command was so dependent on satellite communications, the DCA Field Office asked DCA headquarters to do a study of satellite communications support to Southwest Asia. In this study, near- and mid-term defense satellite communications capacity was evaluated against operational requirements. The study revealed that approximately one-third of USCENTCOM's stated requirements could be satisfied

by a combination of existing and planned space segments. This information became a major factor in planning for exercises and contingencies, in Southwest Asia communications infrastructure plans, and in future satellite requirements planning.

(U) A third technical report concerned the joint multi-channel trunking and switching system. This report was produced by DCA in response to a USREDCOM ROC, utilizing one of USCENTCOM's Southwest Asian scenarios. It addressed communications requirements for an extended deployment in the AOR and influenced the development of USCENTCOM's ROCs 1-83, 2-83, and 3-83.

(U) The last DCA technical report for 1983 was for an overall communications program plan. In response to a tasking from the Secretary of Defense, DCA carried out a technical analysis of the communications equipment requirements of USCENTCOM and its components. Pointing out the shortfalls made a significant contribution to the Defense Resource Board's identification of the $277,000,000 required over a five-year period for USCENTCOM to acquire the communications equipment it needed to carry out its assigned mission.

(U) In early August 1983, the United States Information Agency videotape on USCENTCOM was completed. The twenty-minute

tape was a straightforward explanation of USCENTCOM's role in the AOR. In addition to action footage of all of USCENTCOM's elements during exercises and interviews with Generals Kingston, Taylor, and Van Den Elzen, the tape showed Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Undersecretary of State Eagleburger on camera explaining USCENTCOM's broad military and diplomatic role in its area of responsibility. Immediately after the tape was completed by USIA in Washington, the command's Foreign Public Affairs Advisor, Mr Brian Bell, a USIA senior foreign service officer, and Col (b)(6) USMC, Chief of the J-5 Policy Branch, went to the field and showed the videotape to country teams at seven selected US embassies in the AOR. Most ambassadors or charges instructed their staffs to make maximum use of the tape. Later, USIA prepared a voice-over copy of the tape in Arabic, as well as in several other languages, to permit wide use throughout the AOR.

(U) In August 1982, the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard and the Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command agreed to establish a Coast Guard liaison officer billet at MacDill AFB. The officer assigned to this billet would be retained on the Coast Guard rolls and would be assigned primarily to the Joint Deployment Agency with collateral duties as liaison officer to USREDCOM and the RDJTF (soon to become USCENTCOM). The O-5 billet was initially filled on 1 October 1982. The Coast

Guard liaison officer divided his time between JDA, USREDCOM, and USCENTCOM.

(U) During calendar year 1983, Commander (b)(6) USCG, the incumbent, worked actions for J-3, J-4, J-5, and the Provost Marshal. The USCG liaison officer deployed to Fort Bragg for GALLANT KNIGHT 83 and assisted in the planning and execution of Coast Guard personnel deployment and employment during that exercise. The USCG liaison officer presented a Coast Guard briefing to J-4 and J-5 personnel, including MG David E. Watts. The Coast Guard's primary areas of involvement with USCENTCOM were port security, harbor defense, and rear area protection. In this regard, the Coast Guard liaison officer attended meetings and briefings and regularly maintained personal contact with USCENTCOM action officers to keep abreast of pertinent matters.

U ~~(C)~~ The National Security Agency representative to USCENTCOM provided USCINCCENT and each of his directorates and special staffs with SIGINT and COMSEC advice and assistance. This service was accomplished through liaison and exchange with appropriate NSA elements, from both the headquarters at MacDill AFB and from deployed locations during exercises. The NSA representative was also dual-hatted to USREDCOM. To assist him in providing support to both commands, he was supported by the

chiefs of the respective cryptologic support groups at USCENTCOM and USREDCOM, who also served as the deputy NSA representatives, to their commands.

(U) The Political Advisor was a US senior Foreign Service officer who provided advice and assistance on political matters to USCINCCENT and the USCENTCOM staff. The POLAD, Mr. (b)(6) (b)(6) maintained a close working relationship with senior State and Defense Department officials, as well as with US Ambassadors in USCENTCOM's AOR. He assured that USCINCCENT received all available sensitive and relevant political information. The POLAD travelled to Washington to coordinate key issues for USCINCCENT and accompanied him on all his OCONUS trips. These trips and the ambassadorial visits arranged by the POLAD to HQ USCENTCOM helped to establish rapport between the command and the State Department. The POLAD also established and chaired the Central Liaison Group which took over responsibilities from the American Consul General, Stuttgart, for noncombatant evacuation operations for USCENTCOM's AOR.

(U) On 15 and 16 February, Mr. (b)(6) visited NATO headquarters in Belgium to develop an understanding in NATO of USCENTCOM's role. The resultant bilateral briefings to other NATO countries by the US Mission assisted in developing avenues for future bilateral cooperation with USCENTCOM in its AOR.

(U) An Air Force officer, Maj (b)(6) was assigned to be the Military Assistant to the Political Advisor. He coordinated among the military elements of USCENTCOM's staff and assisted Mr. (b)(6) in developing the State Department-USCENTCOM relationship. As a result of the POLAD's many travels, Major (b)(6) assumed the duties of the POLAD in his absence and his position title was changed to "Deputy Political Advisor." Establishment of this position gave the Political Advisor's office the flexibility of both military and political experience in developing advice to USCINCCENT.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS
TO
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND

1983

JANUARY

4	Mr. (b)(6) Assistant Associate Director for Mobilization Preparedness, Federal Emergency Management Agency
5	Lieutenant General Lincoln D. Faurer (USAF) Director, National Security Agency
6	Colonel (b)(6) (USAF) Vice Commander, 56 TTW
10-11	Dr. (b)(6) Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Chemical Matters
10-12	1983 Air War College Field Trip
13	Brigadier General Thomas A. Baker Deputy Director of Operations, HQ USAF
13	Major General Elvin R. Heiberg III (USA) Deputy Commander, Corps of Engineers
14	The Honorable Edward V. Hickey, Jr. Assistant to the President and Director, White House Military Office
16-17	The Honorable Lelio Lagorio Minister of Defense of the Italian Republic
16-17	Representative Ike Skelton (D-MO) House Armed Services Committee
18	Admiral James Gracey Commandant of the Coast Guard
18	Vice Admiral Kenneth M. Carr Vice Director of Strategic Target Planning, Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff and Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic/Atlantic Fleet (designate)

18	Lieutenant General Harry Griffith (USA) Director, Defense Nuclear Agency
18-19	The Honorable Nicholas A. Veliotes Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs
19	Lieutenant General George Fricaud-Chagnaud Chief, French Military Mission to AFCENT
21	The Honorable Francis J. West, Jr. Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs
21	Lieutenant General Mario Gariboldi Vice Chief of Staff, Logistics and Services Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)
24	Colonel (b)(6) Commander of the Army, Luxembourg
24	Chief Master Sergeant (b)(6) Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force

FEBRUARY

1	Major General Vito J. Castellano Adjutant General, State of New York
1	Major General Bruce M. Davidson (USAF Reserve) Mobilization Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force
2-3	Vice Admiral Thomas J. Bigley Director of Plans and Policy, J-5, OJCS
2-3	Rear Admiral Robert P. Hilton Vice Director for Operations, J-3, OJCS
3-5	Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi Chief of the Naval Staff, Pakistan
4	Dr. (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Information Systems

8	Commodore Oakley E. Osborn Command Duty Officer (CDO) at the National Military Command Center
9	General Jack Catton (USAF, Ret) Corporate Vice President, Lockhewed Corporation and Former Commander in Chief, Military Airlift Command
10	Major General Thomas G. Darling (USAF) Commandant, Armed Forces Staff College
10	Mr. (b)(6) Staff Director for Senator Stevens (D-AK), Senate Appropriations Committee
	Colonel (b)(6) Chief of Congressional Liaison, Office of the Comptroller of the Army
	Colonel (b)(6) Chief of Legislative Liaison, Office of the Comptroller of the Air Force
10	Mr. (b)(6) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director, Region IV (Atlanta)
	Mr. (b)(6) FEMA Regional Director, Region VI (Denton, TX)
10-11	The Honorable Chester A. Crocker Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
11	RADM William J. Ryan Commander, Defense Fuel Supply Center
11	Brigadier General James D. Smith Assistant Division Commander for Support, 82d Airborne Division
11	The Reverend (b)(6) Ecclesiastical Endorsing Agent for the Lutheran Church - Missouri, Synod
14	Brigadier General David W. Forgan (USAF) Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT)

15	Brigadier General Donald C. Hilbert Assistant Vice Director for Estimates, DIA
15	Lieutenant General Robert T. Herres (USAF) Director, Command, Control, Communications Systems, OJCS
15	Major General Ames S. Albro, Jr. Director, Military Programs, Office of the Civil Engineer, HQ DA
16	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Programs and Integration, Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics Office of the Civil Engineer, HQ DA
16-17	Brigadier John Foley Director, Special Air Service, United Kingdom
18	Lieutenant General Jerome F. O'Malley Vice Chief of Staff, HQ USAF
22-23	Lieutenant General Bernard T. Mittemeyer (USA) The Surgeon General, U.S. Army
24	Lieutenant General W. F. Ulmer, Jr. Commanding General, III Corps and Fort Hood
25	10th Air Force Plans Officers' Conference
25	National Defence College (Canada)
25	The Honorable Paul Thayer Deputy Secretary of Defense
	Rear Admiral Donald F. Jones Military Assistant to Mr. Thayer
28	Defense Orientation Conference Association
28Feb- 2 Mar	Commodore James M.G. Seely Chief JCS Studies, Analysis, and Gaming Agency (SAGA)

MARCH

2	Tampa Leadership Conference
3	The Honorable John O. Marsh Secretary of the Army
4-7	Mr. (b)(6) House Appropriations Committee (HAC) Staff Member
	Mr. (b)(6) HAC Defense Subcommittee
8-9	Major General Clifton Kapp Commander, 416th Engineer Command, USA Reserve
	Brigadier General Max Baratz Deputy Commander, 416th Engineer Command, USA Reserve
9-10	Ambassador David Schneider Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asia
	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Near East Bureau
	Mr. (b)(6) Director, South Asian Affairs, Near East Bureau, Department of State
	Mr. (b)(6) Director, Egyptian Affairs, Near East Bureau, Department of State
9-11	Major General Clarence E. Mcknight, Jr. Commander, US Army Communications Command
	Brigadier General John T. Myers Deputy Commander, US Army Communications Command
9-11	Major General Neil L. Eddins Chief, US Military Training Mission (USMTM), Saudi Arabia
10-11	Major General Earl G. Peck Director, Intelligence and Space Policy Office of Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Policy (ODUSD-P)

11	Major General Edward C. O'Connor Director, Operations, Readiness, and Mobilization, ODCS, OPS, HQ DA
16	Air Force ROTC Tour (Southern Illinois University)
23	General Glenn K. Otis Commander in Chief, US Army Europe (Designee)
24	MAC Civic Leaders Tour
24-25	Major General Edward L. Tixier Chief OMC Cairo
29	Mr. (b)(6) Professional Staff Member, Senate Appropriations Committee
	Mr. (b)(6) General Counsel, Senate Armed Services Committee
30	Major General Duane H. Cassidy Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations Headquarters Military Airlift Command
30	Representative Jamie L. Whitten (D-MS) Chairman, House Appropriations Committee

APRIL

3-4	Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) Senate Armed Services Committee
4	Mr. David A. Trippier Member of Parliament, United Kingdom
4	Brigadier General Stuard E. Barstad Deputy Chief of Air Force Chaplains
5	Altus AFB Civic Leaders Tour
5	National Security Agency Military Operations Panel

11	Minister Yoon Sung Min Minister of National Defense, Republic of Korea
11	Mr. (b)(6) Chairman, Scientific Advisory Committee, Defense Intelligence Agency
11	Rear Admiral Charles E. Gurney III COMIDEASTFOR
11-12	Rear Admiral Robert E. Kirksey Director, Strategy Plans and Policy Division, OP-60 CINCPAC J5 Designee
12-15	Members of the Capstone Orientation Course
13-14	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Director, Office of Security Assistance and Sales, Department of State
15	Lieutenant General Jack N. Merritt Director, Joint Staff, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Designate)
18	General Kim Yoon Ho Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Republic of Korea
20	Major General William E. Odom Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
20-21	Pakistan National Defense College Tour
22	Brigadier General Robert O. Petty Director, Defense Communications System Organization, DCA
22	Mr. (b)(6) Acting Deputy Director, Directorate of Energy and Transportation Policy, OSD
28	Major General Evan L. Hultman Commander, 103rd Corps Support Command
29	Senator Lawton M. Chiles (D-Fl) Member of the Senate Appropriations and Budget Committees

MAY

1-2	Brigadier General Harry E. Soyster Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Intelligence Systems Automation, HQ DA
3-4	Major General C. D. Smith Deputy Director, Strategic Mobility, J4, JCS
5	Lieutenant General George M. Browning, Jr. Comptroller of the Air Force
5	Members of the British Defence Staff
5	Mr. (b)(6) National Security Agency Representative for Defense
9-10	Colonel (b)(6) Deputy Commander, Royal Brunei Malay Regiment
9	Brigadier General George R. Robertson Division Engineer, US Army Engineer Division, Middle East Office of the Civil Engineer, HQ DA
12-13	Mr. (b)(6) Director, Africa Region, OSD/ISA
	Mr. (b)(6) National Security Council
13	Major General George B. Crist (USMC) Vice Director Joint Staff/Inspector General, OJCS
16	General Wolfgang Altenburg Inspector General, Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany
17-18	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Chief of Mission Designate, United Arab Emirates
	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Chief of Mission Designate, Ethiopia
	Mrs. (b)(6) Public Affairs Officer Designate, US Embassy, United Arab Emirates

17-18	Rear Admiral John F. Addams COMIDEASTFOR Designate
	Rear Admiral Stanley R. Arthur COMUSNAVCENT
	Commodore Alvin S. Newman COMUSNAVCENT Designate
	Commodore Paul D. Butcher CTF 73/75 Designate
18-19	Mr. (b)(6) Director of East African Affairs (AF/E), Department of State
	Mr. (b)(6) Director of Pol Mil/Policy Analysis, Department of State
23-25	Major General Ahn Chul Ho Deputy Chief of Staff, ROK-US CFC
24	Italian Air Force, 51st Class, Air War College
25	Mr. (b)(6) National Security Agency
25	Commander (b)(6) Naval Commander, Australian Joint Warfare Establishment
26	Tampa Chamber of Commerce
31	Major General Richard A. Burpee Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, Headquarters, US Air Force
30-31	Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee
	Mr. (b)(6) Seapower and Strategic Force Projection Subcommittee
	Mr. (b)(6) Preparedness Subcommittee
	Mr. (b)(6) Personnel Subcommittee

JUNE

1	Dr. (b)(6) Assistant Director, National Security and Space Directorate, Office of Science and Technology
5-7	Major General Spence M. Armstrong Chief of United States Training Mission (USMTM), Saudi Arabia
8	The Honorable William C. Harrop United States Ambassador to Kenya
8-9	Sir (b)(6) United Kingdom Ambassador to the United States
9-10	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
10	Brigadier General (P) Kenneth C. Leuer Assistant Commandant, US Army Infantry School; Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (Designee) 8th Army and CFC, Korea
12-13	The Honorable Alvin Adams US Ambassador to Djibouti
	The Honorable Frank H. Perez Deputy Chief Mission (Designate) Ankara, Turkey
13-17	Egyptian Contingency Support Delegation
15	Sudan Orientation Training Tour
15-17	Brigadier General Claude T. Ivey Chief, Office of Defense Representative, Pakistan (Designate)
17	Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar First Vice President and Minister of Defense, Somali Democratic Republic
26-28	Brigadier General Stanton R. Musser Chief, Office of Military Cooperation, Cairo (Designate)
27	Major General Richard M. Wells Director, Defense Mapping Agency

27-28	General Ferdinand (Von Senger) und Etterlin Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Central Europe
30	Brigadier General James B. Davis Director Personnel Program, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel, USAF
30	General Wallace H. Nutting Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command

JULY

1	The Honorable Hume A. Horan US Ambassador to Sudan (designate)
5	Lieutenant General John J. Murphy Commander, 15th Air Force
	Brigadier General Samuel H. Swart, Jr. Commander, 57th Air Division
10-11	Mr. (b)(6) Mr. Defense Analysts, House Budget Committee
14-15	Rear Admiral William J. Ryan Commander, Defense Fuel Supply Center
15	Dr. (b)(6) Director of Installation Planning, OSD (MRA&l)
18-20	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Chief, Operations Office, National Security Agency
19	Mr. Bob Dudney US News and World Report
23-25	Air Chief Marshal Sir (b)(6) Chief, Australian Defence Force Staff
	Air Vice-Marshal (b)(6) Head, Australian Defence Staff and Defence Attache to Washington, D.C.
26	Major General Richard A. Scholtes Commander, Joint Special Operations

27-28	Sudan Orientation Training Tour
28	Brigadier General William M. MacInnes Deputy Commander, New Jersey Air National Guard
28-29	Major General El Sir Mohamed Ahmed Director of Military Intelligence Sudanese People's Armed Forces

AUGUST

1-2	Ambassador Frances Cook Consul General, Alexandria (Designate)
4-5	Brigadier O. P. Sabharwal Defence, Military and Naval Attache Embassy of India
11-13	Brigadier General Abdal Hafiz Marei Falah Khannan Director of Military Intelligence, Jordanian Armed Forces
12	Major General Jack W. Waters Commander, International Logistics Center (AFLC)
15	Brigadier General Bernard L. Weiss Director of Contracting and Manufacturing Policy, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, Ande Acquisitio, HQ USAF
17-18	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Chief of Mission, Djibouti
18	Brigadier General Bernard H. Thorn Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate for Reserve Affairs Department of the Army
19	Major General John D. Kelly General Officer Commanding, Field Force Command and Brigadier General R. A. Sunderland Army Attache to Washington, DC Australian Army

SEPTEMBER

6-7	Lieutenant General William J. Livsey Commanding General Third US Army
8-9	Lieutenant General Richard H. Thompson Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics Department of the Army
11-12	Ambassador David E. Zweifel US Ambassador to Yemen and Ambassador Donald Leidel US Ambassador to Bahrain (Designate) and Ambassador Charles Dunbar US Ambassador to Qatar (Designate) Department of State
19	Brigadier General Robert G. Lynn Deputy Director for Tactical Theater, Command and Control Communications Systems Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
23	Honorable Vicent Puritano Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
23	Rear Admiral Paul D. Tomb Deputy Director Strategic C3 Systems Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
23	Mr. (b)(6) (+ 8) The Defense Committee Federal Republic of Germany Parliament
26-27	Major General Thomas J. Flynn Assistant Deputy Director of Operations NSA (plus members NSA/DIA support team)
27-30	Lieutenant Colonel (b)(6) (b)(6) Commander, Bahrain Coast Guard
28	Colonel (b)(6) Chief of Intelligence Kenyan Armed Forces

29	Brigadier General Stanton R. Musser Chief, OMC Cairo
30 Sep- 1 Oct	His Excellency (b)(6) Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sultanate of Oman

OCTOBER

3	Major General William E. Klein Vice Director of Plans and Policy, J5 Joint Chiefs of Staff
3	Major General Edward Furdson (Retired, British Army) Defense Correspondent London Daily Telegraph
3-4	Lieutenant General Sir Edward Burgess Commander, United Kingdom Field Army and Inspector General, Territorial Army and Major General John G. Chapple Director Military Operations (DMO) United Kingdom
6	Royal College of Defence Studies United Kingdom
12	Mr. (b)(6) Associate Director, National Preparedness Program Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
12-13	Ms. (b)(6) "Team Ten"
13	Brigadier General Forest T. Gay, III Commander, South Atlantic Division Army Corps of Engineers
13	Ambassador Gerald E. Thomas Ambassador to Kenya (Designate)
13	Vice Admiral William H. Rowden Commander Military Sealift Command

17-18	European Attaches
18	NATO Senior Political Committee
20	Mr. (b)(6) President and Mr. (b)(6) Vice President AVCO Corporation
27	Dr. (b)(6) Director, Tactical Intelligence Systems OSD/C3 intelligence and Mr. (b)(6) Assistant Deputy Director Plans and Policy DIA and Mr. (b)(6) Director of Intelligence Resources, OSD
31	Lieutenant General Winston D. Powers Director, Defense Communications Agency (DCA)
31	NSA Class (CY 600)
31	Mr. (b)(6) Director, Special Advisory Staff Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)

NOVEMBER

1-3	Admiral Harry D. Train, USN (Retired) General/Flag Officer Capstone Course
4	Major General Harold I. Small Commander, Military Traffic Management Command and Colonel (b)(6) CS MTMC

8-9	Mr. (b)(6) Deputy Chief, Near East and Mr. (b)(6) Branch Chief, Horn of Africa and Mr. (b)(6) Branch Chief, Iran
9	General Lawrence A. Skantze Vice Chief of Staff USAF and Brigadier General Vittoriano Giachini Defense and Air Attache from Italy
15-16	Field Marshal Sir (b)(6) British Chief of Defence Staff and Major General Thomas A. Boam United Kingdom Defence Attache
15-17	Brigadier General Claude T. Ivey Chief, Office of the Defense Representative Pakistan
17	Mrs. (b)(6) Director of the Program Evaluation & Methodology Division
22	Strategic Studies Group
28	His Excellency Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and Mr. (b)(6) Sudan Ambassador to the US and Lieutenant General Abdelsalam Saleh Eissa Commander of the Medical Corp and Brigadier General Ahmed Mohamed Osman Hussein Military Defense Air and Naval Attache
29	Tampa Area Retired General/Flag Officer Briefings

29-30 (b)(6) and (b)(6)
House Appropriations Committee, Surveys and Investigations

30 Atlantic Civic Leaders
Mr. (b)(6) US Congressman
and
Brigadier General Bassnett

DECEMBER

6 Mr. (b)(6)
Executive Director American Legion, Washington D.C.

7 Brigadier General Cook
USMC, Deputy J-3, EUCOM

8-9 Brigadier General Bobby Brashears
Dep Dir for Plans and Policy, HQ USPACOM

12 Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Bin Shaker
Commander in Chief, Jordan Armed Forces
and
Major General Muhammad Taysir Abd Ar Rahman Za'rour
Commander, Royal Jordanian Air Force
and
Major General Hilmi Muhammad Lozi
Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Planning, Jordan Arab Army
and
Brigadier General Ahmed Jweiber Jabir
Defense and Armed Forces Attache to the Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
and
Major General Edward L. Tixier
USAF, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for SWA Affairs
and
Ambassador Richard N. Viets,
US Ambassador to Jordan

13 Lieutenant General Herman O. Thomson
Director of Plans and Policy, OJCS

13 Mr. (b)(6)
National Indications Officer (NIO) for Warning

14 Lieutenant General James S. Murphy (Ret)

20 Mr. (b)(6) MP
The Minister of State for Armed Forces, UK
and
Colonel (b)(6)
British Marine, Chief of Staff

22 Air Comodore (b)(6)
Assistant Chief of Staff (Training), Pakistan Air Force

23 Mr. (b)(6)
Admin Officer, AM Embassy at Doha Quatar

29 Major General Edward C. O'Connor
Commander, US Army Security Assistance Center

GLOSSARY

ADP	automatic data processing
AFB	Air Force Base
AIG	Address Indicating Group
AIRES	advanced imagery requirements and exploitation system
AOR	area of responsibility
AT&T	American Telephone and Telegraph
AUTOSEVOCOM	Automatic Secure Voice Communications
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
AWACS	Airborne Control and Warning System
BG	brigadier general (US Army)
BGen	brigadier general (USMC)
Brig Gen	brigadier general (USAF)
C^2	command and control
C^3	command, control, and communications
C^3CM	command, control, and communications countermeasures
C^4S	command and control, communications and computer systems
Capt	captain (USAF and USMC)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CID	Criminal Investigative Division
CINC	commander in chief
CITS	USCENTCOM Imagery Transmission System

Col	colonel (USAF and USMC)
COL	colonel (US Army)
COMIDEASTFOR	Commander, Middle East Force
COMINT	communications intelligence
COMSEC	communications security
CONPLAN	concept plan
CONUS	continental United States
CPX	command post exercise
CSG	Cryptologic Support Group
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCS	defense communications system
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIDHS	deployable intelligence data handling system
DITS	Digital Imagery Transmission System
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DRB	Defense Resources Board
ELINT	electronic intelligence
FAST	Force and Supply Tracking
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHE	Forward Headquarters Element
FICEURLANT	Fleet Intelligence Center Europe and Atlantic
FIST	Fleet Imagery Support Terminal

FM	frequency modulation
FMS	foreign military sales
FTX	field training exercise
GDIP	General Defense Intelligence Program
GEN	general (US Army)
HF	high frequency
HQ	headquarters
HUMINT	human intelligence
IDHS	intelligence data handling system
IG	Inspector General
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IOC	initial operating capability
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSE	Joint Communications Support Element
JDA	Joint Deployment Agency
JMP	Joint Manpower Program
JOPS	Joint Operations Planning System
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSPDSA	Joint Strategic Planning Document and Supporting Analysis
JTD	Joint Table of Distribution
JUWTF	Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force
LANTCOM	Atlantic Command
Lt Col	lieutenant colonel (USAF)
LTC	lieutenant colonel (US Army)
LtCol	lieutenant colonel (USMC)

LTG	lieutenant general (US Army)
LtGen	lieutenant general (USMC)
Lt Gen	lieutenant general (USAF)
MAB	Marine Amphibious Brigade
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MAF	Marine Amphibious Force
Maj	major (USAF and USMC)
MAJ	major (US Army)
Maj Gen	major general (USAF)
MajGen	major general (USMC)
MAP	modern aids to planning
MASH	Mobile Army Surgical Hospital
MAU	Marine Amphibious Unit
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MEDNTPS	Mediterrean Near-Term Pre-positioned Ship
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MG	major general (US Army)
MIDEASTFOR	Middle East Force
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCA	National Command Authorities
NEACP	National Emergency Airborne Command Post
NCO	noncommissioned officers

NIS	Naval Investigative Service
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NSA	National Security Agency
NTPF	near-term pre-positioning fleet
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OMC	Office of Military Cooperation
OPLAN	operations plan
OPORD	operations order
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSI	Office of Special Investigation
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PACOM	Pacific Command
PDRY	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
POLAD	Political Advisor
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
POMCUS	Pre-positioned Materiel Configured in Unit Sets
PPBS	planning, programming, and budgeting system
RDJTF	Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force
RDMF	Rapidly Deployable Medical Facility
ROC	required operational capability
RO/RO	roll-on/roll-off
ROWPU	reverse osmosis water production unit
SAC	Strategic Air Command

SAGA	Studies and Gaming Agency
SDIS	surveillance and display interface system
SEAL	Sea, Air, and Land
SGM	Sergeant Major (US Army)
SHF	super high frequency
SIGINT	signal intelligence
SOCCENT	Special Operations Command Central
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SPECAT	Special Category
TA	Table of Allowance
TACSIM	tactical simulation system
TADIL-A	Tactical Digital Information Link-A
TDY	temporary duty
TOPCAT	tactical operations planner collection and tasking system
TPFDD	time phased force deployment data
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHF	ultra high frequency
US	United States
USAF	United States Air Force
USARCENT	United States Army Forces Central Command
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USCENTAF	United States Central Command Air Forces
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard

USCINCCENT	Commander in Chief, United States Central Command
USCINCRED	Commander in Chief, United States Readiness Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USIA	United States Information Agency
USJUWTFCENT	United States Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Central Command
USLANTCOM	United States Atlantic Command
USMARCENT	United States Marine Forces, Central Command
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USNAVCENT	United States Naval Forces Control Command
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USREDCOM	United States Readiness Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VIP	very important person
VIP/MIU	visual information processor/multiple interface unit
WESTCOM	Western Command
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
YAR	Yemen Arab Republic