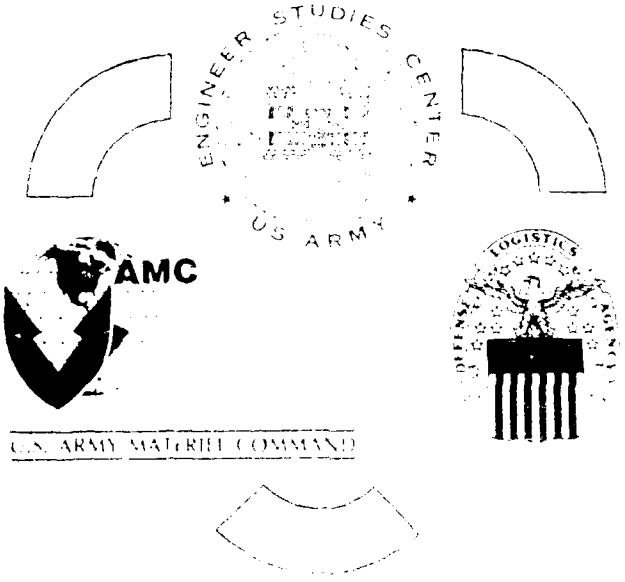
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MOBILIZATION STUDIES LIST: 1978-1988



VOLUME 2: ABSTRACTS FOR DTIC STUDIES, 1984-1988

Prepared by
Engineer Studies Center
US Army Corps of Engineers

DTIC
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March 1989

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CEESC 14 March 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Mobilization Studies List: 1978-1988

1. Mobilization planning is a comprehensive and far-ranging task involving not only the Department of Defense (DOD), but nearly every federal agency. Hundreds of offices are involved, creating many opportunities for duplication of effort and uncoordinated policies and actions. In fact, Department of the Army decision makers recogni that there is a problem with coordination of Army mobilization planning--to clude coordination of the studies that support the planning process.

2. The Army Mobilization Integration Cell (AMIC) was formed at the Engineer Studies Center (ESC) in late 1987 to address this problem. The AMIC study effort is cosponsored by the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for Operations Research (DUSA-OR) and the Chief of Engineers (COE). The Operations Readiness and Mobilization Directorate (DAMO-ODM) of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS) functions as the technical proponent for the AMIC effort. One of AMIC's primary missions is to improve mobilization information exchange and the mobilization-related analytical effort within the Army planning community. Mobilization planner awareness of pertinent study efforts is considered essential to this process.

3. ~~Enclosed~~ is a list of mobilization-related studies conducted during the period January 1978 through December 1988. It is intended to acquaint the mobilization planner with the volume, span, and nature of mobilization-related studies that have been accomplished in recent years. Another purpose is to familiarize the planner with several of the main data repositories which support the federal government and DOD planning community. The study list is dramatic evidence of the value of these data repositories in making the efforts and research of one agency known and available to others that share similar interests and needs.

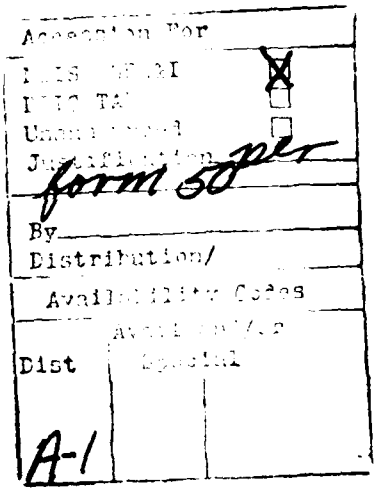
4. The Mobilization Studies List: 1978-1988 (Mob Studies List) was orchestrated by the ESC's AMIC. The list was drawn from two main data repository sources: one was Defense Logistics Agency's Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) and the other the Army Materiel Command's Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange (DLSIE).

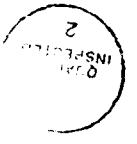
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5. We encourage you to review this list for papers of interest; and, if you are not already a data repository user, we suggest you become one. We cannot overemphasize the benefits of establishing a continuing link with the appropriate data repositories.

DALE F. MEANS
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commander/Director

Encl





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MOBILIZATION STUDIES LIST: 1978-1988

Prepared by
Engineer Studies Center
US Army Corps of Engineers

March 1989

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Engineer Studies Center (ESC), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), oversaw preparation of this document under the sponsorship of the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (DUSA-OR) and the auspices of the office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS). The Operations Readiness and Mobilization Directorate's Mobilization Division (DAMO-ODM) provided valuable guidance and assistance. The report was prepared under the overall direction of Ms. Jill M. Davis (Senior Project Manager) and Mr. Donald W. Spigelmyer (Project Manager) and compiled by Mr. William E. Florence. Mr. John A. Chubway edited the document.

Thanks are extended to the Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange, Fort Lee, Virginia for responsive and invaluable assistance in developing the mobilization study listing. Particular thanks to Mr. James L. Kirkland, Jr., DLSIE Director, for his personnel assistance and for arranging the support of Mr. Edward Tatum, Senior Analyst, and the small, but very professional DLSIE work force. A special thanks is also due the Defense Technical Information Center. They not only produced a highly professional bibliography of mobilization studies, but also provided outstanding support in the compilation and production of the total listing product. Mr. Bill Thompson provided exceptional support by making the resources of the Data Base Management Division available. Mr. James E. Adkin's Retrieval Analysis Branch went to great lengths to tailor and compile the mobilization study listing. This task involved several iterations and considerable retrieval expertise and effort. Many thanks also to Mr. Charles E. Gould, Director of Document Services Directorate, whose Publications Division Chief, Mr. Lewis J. Williams, made the actual publication of the document happen. Finally, a very special thanks to Ms. Marcie Stone, User Services Liaison to the Pentagon, who was our primary point of contact with DTIC. Her enthusiastic liaison work and untiring support and assistance throughout all aspects of this project were invaluable. We would be remiss if we did not thank Mr. Paul Ryan, Director of the Office of User Services and Marketing, for permitting Ms. Stone to expend the time and effort that she did in the behalf of this project.

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DTIC - Defense Technical Information Center
DLSIE - Defense Logistics Study Information Exchange

WHAT FOLLOWS.....

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ABSTRACTS (1984-1988 STUDIES). These abstracts are listed in reverse alpha-numeric AD number sequence. For example, the study "Transportation During Periods of Mobilization: A Historical Review", AD-A153 363, is found towards the back of this section. The study, AD-A183 145, is closer to the front, and AD-B085 562 is still closer to the front. (Note that the "AD" is constant, you need to look at the alpha-numeric portion of the identifier, as underlined above, then fine-tune with the last number group.) Understanding this reverse sequencing is key to locating the abstract of a study which you have spotted (has your interest) in one of the other indexes.

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AD-A173559 REPORT DATE: APR 84

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ABSTRACTS (1984-1988 STUDIES)

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AD-P005 347 19/1 21/2 13/12

ARMY DEFENSE AMMUNITION CENTER AND SCHOOL SAVANNA IL

(U) Prepositioning and Rapid Deployment: New Challanges in Ammunition Storage,

AUG 88 9P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lightthiser,Thomas P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Minutes of the Explosives Safety Seminar (22nd) Held in Anaheim, California on 26-28 August 1988. Volume 1,' AD-A181 274, p1085-1093.

ABSTRACT: (U) Prepositioning of ammunition in OCONUS locations and storage of ammunition for rapid deployment represents a significant departure from traditional storage configurations within the continental limits of the United States and overseas as well. Traditional storage facilities and procedures are contrasted with recent requirements resulting from prepositioning and rapid deployment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *STORAGE, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ARMY FACILITIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, MAGAZINES(ORDNANCE), CONTAINERS, TRAILERS, SYMPOSIA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Component Reports

AD-P004 852

NAVAL SURFACE WEAPONS CENTER DAHLGREN VA

(U) DoD Lightning Protection Requirements for Structures Housing Explosives.

AUG 84 9P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Guthrie,M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Minutes of the Explosives Safety Seminar (21st) Held at Houston, Texas on 28-30 August 1984. Volume 1,' AD-A152 082, p665-673.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of the Department of Defense Lightning Protection Working Group when asked to produce a new chapter to DOD 6055.9-STD (1) on Lightning Protection for DOD Facilities. The text of this paper is limited to that of DOD 6055.9-STD, Chapter 7. The requirements of this Standard is often supplemented by additional requirements from each of the services.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MAGAZINES(ORDNANCE), LIGHTNING, SAFETY EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, EXPLOSIVES, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, ELECTRICAL GROUNDING, LIGHTNING ARRESTERS, SURGES, WIRE, MASTS, SHIELDING, STANDARDS, MILITARY FACILITIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Lightning protection, Faraday cages, Component Reports

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-P004 211

RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIV PISCATAWAY NJ CENTER FOR CERAMIC RESEARCH

(U) The Nature of the Critical and Strategic Materials Problem.

APR 84 11P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wachtman,J. B. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Structures and Materials Panel (57th) Held at Vimeiro, Portugal on 14-19 Oct 83, AD-A148 598, p1-1 - 1-11.

ABSTRACT: (U) The economies and national defense systems of the industrialized, market-economy countries depend on many imported raw materials. Some of these materials are vital to the performance of advanced weapons or to basic production capacity such as machine tools. While no present shortage exists, the potential of supply interruptions requires national preparedness as a form of insurance. Adequate preparedness requires a multi-faceted strategy including the capability of short-term response, such as stockpiling, and longer term responses such as emergency substitution. Development of substitutes occurs normally only when a price or performance advantage is foreseen. Some substitutes are being developed through this natural economic process, but in other cases no direct economic motivation exists. Technically promising substitution development which could reduce vulnerability may require more deliberate and better organized government support. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strategic materials, *Recycled materials, *Logistics Planning, *Strategy, Economics, Planning, Supplies, Shortages, Operational readiness, Resource management, Stockpiles, Substitutes, Symposia

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Critical materials, Raw materials, Component Reports

IAC NO. MT-000583

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

AD-P004 211 CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Strategic Materials, *Recycling Machine Tools, Weapon Systems, *Materials Substitution, /Code W /Code G, /Code D.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-P003 302

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION

(U) Military Leadership Education: What War College Journals Seem to Suggest,

APR 84 5P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Van Fleet,D. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Proceedings of the Symposium: Psychology in the Department of Defense (9th) Held at Colorado Springs, Colorado on 18-20 April 1984', AD-A141 043, p333-337.

ABSTRACT: (U) The new, complex taxonomy of leader behavior suggested by Yukl is used to examine the content of the journals of the War Colleges of the Air force, Army, and Navy. There are several purposes for such a content analysis. First, if these journals reflect the educational content of the War Colleges, this analysis would reflect that. Second, two time frames are used to examine changes between a period of War (1968-1970) and a period of peace (1977-1982). Third, these data could form the basis for discussion of numerous points: Is the education relevant for the time when most of students would need it? Do the journals reflect the educational content of the War Colleges? And so on. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military psychology, *Perception(Psychology), *Periodicals, *Leadership, *Education, Military publications, Military research, Personnel management, Management information systems, Technology transfer, Jobs, Peacetime, Symposia

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Component Reports, War college journals

AD-P003 288

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION

(U) Attitudes Toward Making a Transfer: A Predictive Model,

APR 84 5P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw,J. B. ;Fisher,C. D. ;Woodman,R. W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This article is from 'Proceedings of the Symposium: Psychology in the Department of Defense (9th) Held at Colorado Springs, Colorado on 18-20 April 1984', AD-A141 043, p280-284.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report represents a study of 143 USAF personnel who had been notified that they would be making a permanent change of station (PCS). Respondents came from 7 USAF bases in 3 states. Data were collected on attitude toward the upcoming PCS as well as on 8 variables that were thought to predict PCS attitude. They were: relative similarity of present and future assignments, frequency of past transfers, extent to which the new assignments was seen as a career advance, attractiveness of the new assignment, attractiveness of the old assignment, extent of successful adjustment to past transfers, notice time given prior to transfer, and ratio of preferred PCSs to total career PCSs. Five of the 8 variables correlated significantly and in the predicted direction with PCS attitude. Regression analyses yielded a multiple R of .68. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military psychology, *Attitudes(Psychology), *Relocation, *Military personnel, *Mathematical models, Interpersonal relations, Military separation, Jobs, Performance(Human), Operational effectiveness, Adjustment(Psychology), Regression analysis, Personnel management, Management information systems, Symposia

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Component Reports

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-F630 728

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Combat Supply Concept of Operation,

JUL 85 140P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blazer,Douglas J. ;Edwards,Grady C. ; Burleson,Bob ;King,Dave ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LS820801

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F630 728

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only: not available from DTIC. For availability information contact: Air Force Logistics Management Center, Gunter AFS, AL 36114.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents a Combat Supply Concept of Operation, a list of the tasks required, and the organizational structure needed to satisfy those tasks. We document the current procedures and explain inadequacies. We then divide a contingency into four stages; Stage I - Site Preparation, Stage II - Initial Weapon System Support, Stage III - Sustained Combat Operations, and Stage IV - Full Base Operation. We define and list the tasks and organizational structure for each stage. We use a building block concept; each successive state builds on the preceeding stage. A list of issues which still need resolution is addressed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Combat Support, *Military Supplies, Combat Readiness, Supplies, Spare Parts, Logistics, Logistics Support, Military Organizations, Job Analysis

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat Supply, *Combat Supply System (CSS), Wartime Responsibilities, SBI4, FY86

AD-F250 538

ARMY TRADOC LIAISON OFFICE APO NEW YORK 09080

(U) Integrated Combat Service Support in the German Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Fact Sheet,

AUG 85 4P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dauber,Peter F. ;

REPORT NO. TRADOC-F-09-85

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 538

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only; Not Available from DTIC. For availability contact TRADOC LO, Box 115, APO New York 09080.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, TACTICAL WARFARE, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, WEST GERMANY, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, LOGISTICS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY, MILITARY VEHICLES, MILITARY STRATEGY, TACTICS, CREWS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INFANTRY, ARMOR, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Task Force Organizations, Combined Arms, Maintenance Float, Logistics Center, SBI4, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-F250 498L

ARMY TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL FORT EUSTIS VA

(U) Strategic Deployment by Surface Transportation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Field Circular 55-65.

SEP 85 180P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Elam,Fred E. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 498

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only; Not available from DTIC; USGO; for availability see CDR TRADOC Attn: ATPL-AA, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This Field Circular expires three years from date of publication unless rescinded earlier. This publication is for review, test, validation and instructional purposes

DESCRIPTORS (U) *Military Vehicles, *Transportation, *Deployment, Army Training, Training, Instruction Manuals, Combat Vehicles, Marine Transportation, Navy, Vehicles, Tactical Warfare, Army Personnel, Military Forces(United States), Storage, Mobilization

IDENTIFIERS (U) FC 55-65, 1985, Field Circular 55-65, COMPASS(Computerized Movements Planning and Status System), Strategic Deployment, FM 55-65, FM(Field Manual) 55-65, Tactical Employment, POM(Preparation for Overseas Movement), Preparation for Overseas Movement, Stowage of Vehicles, Overseas Movement, Joint Operations Deployment, Joint Service Deployment

AD-F250 457L

ARMY ARMOR SCHOOL FORT KNOX KY

(U) Combat Service Support: Doctrine and Planning Overview.

SEP 85 225P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 457

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only. Not available from DTIC; for availability see Librarian USA Armor School, Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5200.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supplemental Material.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Tanks(Combat Vehicles), *Logistics Support, Logistics, Armored Vehicles, Combat Vehicles, Battalion Level Organizations, Morale, Combat Support, Command and Control Systems, Company Level Organizations, Army Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Training, Maintenance, Platoon Level Organizations, Test and Experimentation, Teams(Personnel), Military Vehicles, Fuels, Repair, Recovery, Scenarios, Forward Areas

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Maintenance Float, Division 86, M-977 Trucks, HEMTT(Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck), ATP(Ammunition Transfer Point), ARMS(Armored Resupply Multipurose System), PLS(Palletized Load System), M-978 Trucks, Armor School, Combat Logistics Training, SY/SC.24704, SY/SC.24804, Battalion Level Tactical Maintenance Operations, FM(Field Manual) 63-4, FM 63-5, FM 63-3J, FM 63-25, Command and Staff, SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-F250 455L

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Combat Service Support at War

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Special Text 29-50

NOV 85 44P

MONITOR SBI
AD-F250 455

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only. Not available from DTIC; for availability see Librarian USA Armor School Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L Fort Knox KY 40121-5200

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE White Paper

DESCRIPTORS (U) *Tanks(Combat Vehicles), *Logistics Support, Logistics, Armored Vehicles, Combat Vehicles, Battalion Level Organizations, Morale, Combat Support, Command and Control Systems, Company Level Organizations, Army Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Training, Maintenance, Platoon Level Organizations, Test and Experimentation, Teams(Personnel), Military Vehicles, Fuels, Repair, Recovery, Scenarios, Forward Areas

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Maintenance Float, Division 86, M-977 Trucks, HEMTT(Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck), ATP(Ammunition Transfer Points), ARMS(Armored Resupply Multipurpose System), PLS(Palletized Load System), M 978 Trucks, Armor Center, Combat Logistics Training, SBI3, FY86

AD-F250 454L

ARMY ARMOR SCHOOL FORT KNOX KY

(U) Techniques of Combat Service Support. Supplemental Material. Battalion Level Tactical Maintenance Operations

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Special Text 29-50-1,

OCT 84 40P

MONITOR SBI
AD-F250 454

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only. Not available from DTIC; for availability see CMDT USAARMC Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L, Fort Knox KY 40121-5200

DESCRIPTORS (U) *Tanks(Combat Vehicles), *Logistics Support, Armored Vehicles, Combat Vehicles, Battalion Level Organizations, Platoon Level Organizations, Combat Support, Command and Control Systems, Company Level Organizations, Army Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Maintenance, Platoon Level Organizations, Fuels, Repair, Recovery, Scenarios, Forward Areas

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Combat Service Support, Resupply, Maintenance Float, Battalion Motor Officer, Company Maintenance Team, Master Gunner, Additional Duties, Armor School, Command and Staff, SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-F250 270L

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS (ARMY)
WASHINGTON DC

(U) Managing Force Readiness.

OCT 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahaffey,Fred K. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 270

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only; Not available from DTIC. For availability see CDR USAARMC Attn: ATSB-DOTD-L, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5200

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *ARMY PLANNING, *ARMY TRAINING, ARMY, MANPOWER, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, MILITARY RESERVES, WARFARE, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LEADERSHIP, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, COMBAT SUPPORT, COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *AOE(Army of Excellence), 1984, Force Readiness, Combat Maneuver Battalions, Combined Arms, Training Exercises, METT-T(Mission Enemy Terrain Time Troops), ADSS(Army Decision Support System), TRM(Training Resource Model), TAA(Total Army Analysis), ALA(Army Logistic Assessment), POM(Program Objective Memprandum), JSPD(Joint Strategic Planning Document), FRR(Force Readiness Report), MICAF(Measuring Improved Capability of Army Forces), DOCMOD(Army Documentation Modernization), POMCUS(Prepositioning of Material Configured to Unit Sets), USR(Unit Status Reports), SBI4, FY88

AD-F000 112

RESERVED SOURCE

(U) The Role of Reserve Forces in Low Intensity Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final report,

AUG 87 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dixon,Howard Lee ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 112

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: CLIC papers

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes low intensity conflict and the potential impact on US national interests. The role of reserve forces is developed within the context of four categories: peacekeeping, combatting terrorism, insurgency/counterinsurgency, and peacetime contingency operations. Existing and potential contributions of reserve forces relative to these categories are described. On e concern of the author is the proportion of reserve forces to total force in those non combat functions primarily involved in counterinsurgency. He also cautions ag ainst overcommitment of reserve forces in such peacetime missions as drug inter diction when it impacts their capability to train and maintain their wartime re adiness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY RESERVES, INSUPGENCY, COUNTERINSURGENCY, COMBAT, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT, RESERVE FORCES, PEACEKEEPING, COMBATTING TERRORISM, PEACETIME CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS, FY88, SBI1

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-E751 111

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Railroad Capacity Methodology,

MAR 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thompson,C. ;

REPORT NO. DIA-DDB-2020-12-84

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E751 111

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Announcement only; not available from DTIC. For availability information contact: Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report fulfills the intelligence requirement for a methodology for calculating railroad capacities used for both resupply and the movement of military units. Its purpose is to enable the logistician to assess the value of railroads for the resupply and movement of forces for the purpose of broad strategic planning. This report also explains assumptions and criteria used to compute railroad capacities in normal DIA publications and the online systems for railroad segments, and includes explanations and examples of rail line characteristics, train densities, train loads, and yard capacities. Tables are also provided for computing capacities of different types of rail lines. (author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Railroads, *Rail transportation, Logistics planning, Military supplies, Railroad tracks, Capacity(Quantity), Military transportation, Military applications, Methodology

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Railroad capacity, Movement of forces, Resupply, SBI4

AD-E751 111

AD-E501 062L 15/6.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical Defensive Equipment. Volume 1. Main Report. Rev. ed.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis,

MAY 88 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson, Willard M.; Kerlin, Edward P.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-1-REV

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
88-33412, AD-E501 062

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority; 28 Nov 88. Other requests must be referred to the U. S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, DALO-SMA, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Announcement only; document will be made available from DTIC after processing.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1 AD-C039 881. Revises and supersedes ed. dtd. May 86.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive materiel for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using the IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U. S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of

AD-E501 062L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-E501 062L CONTINUED

the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates consumption rates for each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONSUMPTION, STOCKPILE, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, TACTICAL WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, REPLENISHMENT, RATES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PN-IDA-T-L6-245, SBI1, FY89, TACWAR(Tactical Warfare) Model, Post Processor.

AD-D013 756 10/3

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Improved Alkaline Earth-Oxyhalide Electrochemical Cell for Low Temperature Use.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Patent Application, Filed 20 May 88.

MAY 88 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Binder, Michael; Walker, Charles W., Jr

REPORT NO. PAT-APPL-196 708

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This invention relates in general to an alkaline earth-oxyhalide electrochemical cell and in particular, to an improved alkaline earth oxyhalide electrochemical cell for low temperature use. A typical cell includes a calcium anode, 1M Ca(AlCl4)2 thionyl chloride/75 percent Shawinigan - 25 percent acetone washed Black Pearls 2000 carbon black cathode. The improvement to this cell involves the addition of 10 volume percent bromine to the electrolyte. During discharge at about -30 C, cathode potential is raised by about 0.5 volt providing a cell voltage well above the 2.0 volt minimum which is a standard military specification. Without bromine, cell capacity is about one minute. With the addition of bromine, load voltage is initially 2.5 volts, then slowly decreases to 2.0 volts over about twelve minutes.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PATENT APPLICATIONS, *ELECTROLYTIC CELLS, ACETONES, ADDITION, ANODES, BROMINE, CALCIUM, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CATHODES, ELECTROCHEMISTRY, ELECTROLYTES, LOW TEMPERATURE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SPECIFICATIONS, VOLTAGE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C956 007L 15/6.4 15/4

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Operations Security Assessment of USPACOM Non-Strategic Nuclear Force. Volume 1 Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 9 Apr 84-28 Feb 85.

FEB 85 113P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Doerflinger, O. C.; Evans, J. C.; Blustone, B. L.; Potter, C. J.

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0198-TR-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0206

PROJECT NO. V99QMXN

TASK NO. H000

MONITOR: DNA TR-85-101-V1

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000, 17 May 88 or higher DoD authority. WNINTEL, NOFORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C038 721.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SECURITY, *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *RECONNAISSANCE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, PACIFIC OCEAN, DEPLOYMENT, LOGISTICS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ARMY OPERATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, DATA ACQUISITION, THREATS, PEACETIME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Pacific command, Nonstrategic nuclear forces, Operations security, Vulnerability, Combat readines, Indicators, Detection, WUDH008433, WU08, PE62715H, NOFORN, WNINTEL, U/A Reports.

AD-C955 991L 15/6.4

SANTA FE CORP ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Review of Trends in U.S. and USSR Nuclear Force Levels and Related Measures. Volume 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Jul 83-31 Jan 84.

JAN 84 211P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Paolucci, D. A.; Trapold, A. C.; Lyding, J. F.; Browne, M.; Brzys, S.

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-82-C-0278

PROJECT NO. P99QAXD

TASK NO. B001

MONITOR: DNA TR-82-55-V2

SECRET REPORT RD

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000, 17 May 88 or higher DoD authority. WNINTEL, NOFORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C955 960.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *NUCLEAR WARFARE, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, HISTORY, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, TARGETING, WAR GAMES, HARDENED STRUCTURES, VULNERABILITY, AIR DEFENSE, CIVIL DEFENSE, ARMS CONTROL, NUCLEAR EXPLOSION TESTING, COMPARISON, USSR, UNITED STATES, STOCKPILES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, NOFORN, PE62715H, WU87, WUDH006309.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C955 951L 15/6.4

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Theater Tactical Nuclear Requirements - 1992 (NUREQ-92)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 15 Mar 85-23 Sep 87,

SEP 87 210P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barrett, Robert W.; Holley, Teresa J.; Stevens, Donald V.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-28

SECRET REPORT RD

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology; 3 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-SWN, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310. NOFORN, WNINTEL, NO CONTRACT.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *TACTICAL WARFARE *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, WEAPON MIXES, TACTICAL ANALYSIS, UTILIZATION, WAR GAMES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, CENTRAL EUROPE, TARGET ACQUISITION.

AD-C955 951L

AD-C955 885L 19/5 1/3.2

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP DAYTON OH

(U) RT Mission Scenario Description.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Frick, Roy K.; Hoover, Robb; Campbell, Bill; Cotton, Frank; Aaranson, Jamie

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-0500

PROJECT NO. 7184

TASK NO. 10

MONITOR: AAMRL TR-88-044

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology; 6 Jan 88. Other requests shall be referred to AAMRL/HED, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6573. This document contains export-controlled technical data. NOFORN.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents a description of a manned bomber strategic mission in the 1990s. A specific target set is considered, consisting of a mix of fixed and relocatable targets. Relocatable targets (RTs) are those which do not have a fixed location and are categorized as either predictable or unpredictable. Predictable relocatable targets are those whose position or location is known, but whose presence or activity at that location is unknown; unpredictable targets are those whose location, as well presence or activity, is unknown. The mission description is a detailed portrayal of how a single aircraft and crew would perform a mission against such a target mix. Events and activities from take-off, through refueling, low level penetration, and recovery are described. Events are occurrences that happen external to the aircraft system, such as the appearance of a threat, or the achievement of a mission objective. Activities are crew actions, and may be planned or unplanned. Planned activities would be those performed

AD-C955 885L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C955 885L CONTINUED

according to the mission plan whereas unplanned activities would be in response to an unexpected events. The mission scenario description presented in this report represents the first step in a program to establish design requirements for future cockpits in performing RT missions. The mission scenario provides the basis for modeling the crew activities performed during the mission. This modeling, will provide the means for studying task allocation involving questions of which tasks should be automated and which should be performed by humans.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRATEGIC BOMBING, *JET BOMBERS, *FLIGHT CREWS, WORKLOAD, MISSION PROFILES, SCENARIOS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY STRATEGY, DEPLOYMENT, SURFACE TARGETS, RELOCATION, PENETRATION, THREATS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COCKPITS, MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS, AUTOMATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Relocatable targets, EXPORT CONTROL, WUAAMRL71841031, PE62202F, NOFORN, U/A Reports.

AD-C955 778L 1/3.7 15/6

BDM CORP NORFOLK VA

(U) Marine Corps Initial Deployment/Employment Concepts for the MV-22A.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 87 435P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Scheuren, William

REPORT NO. BDM/NOR-0387-87-S

CONTRACT NO. MOOO27-84-D-0031

PROJECT NO. COO30

TASK NO. D4

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commandant of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380-0001, 18 Feb 88 or higher DoD authority. NOFORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Harold Rosenbaum Associates, Inc., Arlington, VA.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TILT ROTOR AIRCRAFT, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, VERTICAL TAKEOFF AIRCRAFT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, UTILIZATION, MILITARY DOCTRINE, REPLENISHMENT, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ASSAULT, MOBILITY, STANDOFF, MILITARY TACTICS, SURVIVABILITY, MARINE CORPS PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NOFORN, V-22 aircraft, Vertical lift operations, U/A Reports.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C955 670L 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY88 (OMNIBUS-88). Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept. Nov 85-Apr 87,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gettig, Charles E.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-88-42-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310, 16 Dec 87, or higher DoD authority. NOFORN, WNINTEL, ORCON, NO CONTRACT

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DEFENSE PLANNING, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MOBILIZATION, COMBAT READINESS, DEPLOYMENT, FIREPOWER, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, WAR GAMES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, NOFORN, ORCON, No Contract, U/A Reports.

AD-C955 411L 1/3 19/1 16/4.1 19/2 15/8.3 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA) Fiscal Years 1989-1993.

SEP 87 415P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQ, US Air Force, XOXFC, Washington, DC 20330-5057, 23 Oct 87 or higher DoD authority. (NOFORN, WNINTEL, NO CONTRACT).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes AD-C953 969.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPON MIXES, *AIR FORCE PLANNING, *MILITARY AIRCRAFT, MISSION PROFILES, PAYLOAD, AIRCRAFT, AMMUNITION, AIR TO AIR MISSILES, BOMBS, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, AIR TO SURFACE MISSILES, FUEL TANKS, STORAGE RACKS, ADAPTERS, MOUNTS, EXTERNAL STORES, CONSUMPTION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MATERIEL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, STOCKPILES, AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, COSTS, AIR FORCE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Nonnuclear consumables, Conventional weapons, TRAP(Tanks Racks Adapters and Pylons), Defense suppression, Herbicides, Riot control agents, Pylons, WNINTEL, NO CONTRACT, NOFORN, EXPORT CONTROL, U/A Reports.

IAC NO.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C955 401L 15/8 15/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Measuring Relative Capabilities of Army Forces - Europe (MERCAF-EUR).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rogers, Jeffrey V.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-86-27

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 16 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Washington, DC 20310. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of an analytic assessment of the improvements from FY 1980 to FY 1989 in combat potential (capability) of a specified subset of US Army and Soviet Army division-level forces. The study assessed: (1) US forces as compared to the improving Soviet threat; (2) Soviet forces as compared to the improving US threat; (3) Joint US versus Soviet: average division-level improvements, total subset force improvements, and capability ratio trends. The assessments included the identification of principal causes (contributors and interactions) of those improvements/trends. The specified subset of forces were those US and Soviet Army forces (divisions, brigades, and regiments) oriented toward the Central Region, NATO, in a 'NATO-only' scenario. Neither subset included any echelons above division forces. Results were produced through an application of the Analysis of Force Potential (AFP) Model in the MERCAF capability computing process and reflect quantity and quality of key equipment items, ammunition and missile modernization. They do not reflect combat support/combat service support capabilities, sustainment, force manning, soldier quality, or the level of training.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *ARMY OPERATIONS, *TACTICAL

AD-C955 401L

AD-C955 401L CONTINUED

WARFARE, WAR POTENTIAL, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, THREAT EVALUATION, WEAPONS, FIREPOWER, ARMY EQUIPMENT, AMMUNITION, GUIDED MISSILES, OPTIMIZATION, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CENTRAL EUROPE, USSR, NATO, COMPARISON, BALANCE OF POWER, SCENARIOS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Brigade level orgnizations, Regiment level organizations, U/A reports, NOFORN.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C954 801L 15/8 1/3.2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Potential Sources of USAF TACAIR Attrition Fillers between D-Day and P-Day, in Support of Global War Game 1987.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahan,Edward L. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-83-87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/ Operational Use; Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to NAVWARCOL, Newport, RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper focuses on potential sources of USAF TACAIR attrition fillers between D-Day and P-Day for a long conventional global war scenario. Primary emphasis is directed at funding immediate sources of aircrft to fill the void until full moobilization. Ongoing aircraft production and back up/attrition reserve aircraft are presently available. Secondary emphasis is to locate other potential aircraft sources which could be used when required Emphasis centers on U.S.-designed fighters owed by other foreign countries. Additionally, retired aircraft could become available with the implementation of a contingency mobilization program. The concepts discussed can provide additional USAF TACAIR attrition fillers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR GAMES, *TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, SOURCES, INVENTORY, STORAGE, REPLACEMENT, MILITARY PLANNING, JET FIGHTERS, MOBILIZATION, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ATTRITION, BACKUP SYSTEMS, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Global warfare, Foreign military sales aircraft, Global war game-1987, AMARC(Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center), Arizona, F-4 aircraft, F-15 aircraft, F-16 aircraft, NOFORN, U/A Reports

AD-C954 797L 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Air Force Logistics Factors in the Global War Game Air Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 86 162P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kaiser,Michael F. ;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-80-86

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/ Operational Use; Critical Technology; Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This project examines USAAF logistics factors in the Naval War College's Global War Game (GWG) air model. Logistics data base and model software problems encountered during GWG-85 prompted the research. The prime focus is on developing D-Day munitions data bases for the Northern, Central, and Southern Regions of NATO; decrementing the inventories during a replay of GWG-85; and establishing inventories for GWG-85 which resumes where GWG-85 stopped. The report is a logistics companion to GWG-85 European Air Campaign Replay and Analysis. The report also discusses other logistics areas and manual workaround procedures. It concludes with recommendations for further research.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *WAR GAMES, DATA BASES, NATO, GUIDED MISSILES, BOMBS, INVENTORY CONTROL, ALLOCATIONS, ORDNANCE, REPLENISHMENT, CENTRAL EUROPE, ATTRITION, COMPUTER PROGRAMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Global War Game-85, NOFORN, U/A reports

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C954 791L 15/6.4

GENERAL RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) A Study of Measures to Surge U.S. Nuclear Capabilities.

MAY 87 113P

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-85-C-0743

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 29 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to OUSD(A)/S&TNF, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This study provides a preliminary assessment of alternative measures that appear feasible to enhance the surge capabilities of U.S nuclear forces. In many ways the study builds upon and continues the work on strategic force enhancements contained in the Nucleard Weapons Master Plan. The specific objectives of this study were to: (1) identify potential measures and related long lead preparations that could contribute to rapid surge; (2) to evaluate the feasibility, suitability, and acceptability of implementing these measures; (3) to prioritize the measures, if possible; and (4), if warranted, to recommend consideration of selected measures for future development and/or procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, DETERRENCE

AD-C954 791L

AD-C954 767L 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Port Scenario Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Scrogin,Thomas W. ;Thompson,Roger G. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-10-87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/ Operational Use; May 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this project is to expand the range of logistics information available to the Naval War College for use in simulations and in war gaming and to assit DCA's Joint Data Systems Support Center in the compilation of port characteristics in a disciplined format for use with their model, Simulator for Transportation Analysis and Planning, (SITAP). The research consists of general narrative descriptions of 17 port complexes, 11 Northern European ports and 6 CONUS ports, vulnerability analyses of each and the preparation of SITAP Data Sheets (Master Sea Port Record; Sea Distances Record; Shift Record and Individual Berth Record) for all the ports. Research findings relate to the duplication found to exist in the automated ports files that support the DoD, the limitation of detailed port information, the potential vulnerability of selected CONUS deployment ports, the lack of data on military facilities that are present in several ports affecting throughput analyses, and an absence of information pertaining to port security. Recommendations include: the need for development of a single automated ports file system to support DoD planners; the need to continue development of the Port Scenario Library to include other ports in Northern Europe and other regions, such as the Middle East and the Far East; the need for including military facilities in future throughput analyses.

AD-C954 767L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C954 767L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PORTS(FACILITIES), *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DATA MANAGEMENT, VULNERABILITY, THROUGHPUT, DATA BASES, FILES(RECORDS), NORTHERN EUROPE, UNITED STATES, RANGE(DISTANCE), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), SECURITY, NAVAL LOGISTICS, DEFENSE PLANNING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, WAR GAMES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SITAP(Simulator for Transportation Analysis and Planning), U/A report, NOFORN

AD-C954 693L 17/4

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

(U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Electronic Combat. Volume 2. Technical Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON DADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 8 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Defense Science Board, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (A), Washington, DC 20301-3140. (NOFORN).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C954 692L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C954 892L 17/4

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

(U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Electronic Combat. Volume 1. Executive Summary

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 8 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Defense Science Board, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (A), Washington, DC 20301-3140. (NOFORN).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C954 893L

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC WARFARE

AD-C954 892L

AD-C953 802L 1/5 15/6

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORP FALLS CHURCH VA

(U) ABO Task Group Implementation Plan. Volume 1. Executive Summary.

SEP 86 15P

CONTRACT NO F08635-85-C-0021

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology, 2 Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to HQ, USAF/XOORB, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 22330-5054.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C953 803L.

ABSTRACT: (U) SALTY DEMO showed that, under wartime conditions, only 31% of the War Mobilization Plan requirement was met. SALTY DEMO included the use of some new, but currently unfielded, equipment. Without this new equipment, sortie levels would have been even lower. To correct these deficiencies, 468 recommended ABO improvements were presented in the SALTY DEMO final report. Now, in this ABO Task Group Implementation Plan: 1) 317 of these recommendations are validated and prioritized on the basis of criticality; 2) responsible agencies are identified to track and ensure implementation; and 3) implementation dates are given. This ABO Task Group Implementation Plan begins the process of correcting deficiencies expected during wartime, to greatly enhance U.S. combat capability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *LANDING FIELDS, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, SURVIVABILITY, DECISION MAKING, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, POSTATTACK OPERATIONS, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, AIR POWER, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DEMONSTRATIONS, MILITARY EXERCISES, DEFICIENCIES, RANKING, SCENARIOS, AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ABO(Air Base Operability), SALTY DEMO exercise, Nuclear warfare, NBC warfare, Combat readiness, Air defense, Air base survivability, Mobilization, Prioritizing, Operability, U/A reports

AD-C953 802L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C953 759L 15/8 18/4.2 19/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Wartime Requirements, Programing FY 91, Southwest Asia Air Excursion (P91MAE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Nov-Dec 85,

DEC 85 104P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard,Joseph C. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-29

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 30 Dec 91

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 4 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Attn: DAMO-FDL, Washington, DC 20310. (NOFORN)

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was conducted to determine the effect of US TACAIR on the development of nonuclear wartime requirements for ammunition for U.S. Army forces in a Southwest Asia war in 1991.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, *AMMUNITION, CONSUMPTION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, SOUTHWEST ASIA, MIDDLE EAST, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, PROJECTILES, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, INVENTORY, LOSSES, RATES, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Copperhead projectiles, TOW missiles, War reserves, Iran, U/A reports, NOFORN

AD-C953 691 15/8

BDM CORP NORFOLK VA

(U) MARINE CORPS MIDRANGE THREAT SCENARIOS AND TARGET LISTS 1B (1990-1995). MARCORS 1B. VOLUME 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1984-1985,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: HURFORD,E. C. ;Brown,B. G. ;Creal,D. S. ;Gorcys,G. N. ;Stein,R. M. ;

CONTRACT NO. M00027-84-D-0031

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
86-02-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority; 1 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code RD, HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380. NOFORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Replaces MARCORS 1A (AD-C026 568L thru AD-C026 571L). Other volumes in this scenario includes AD-C953 691L, AD-C953 827L, AD-C953 693L thru AD-C953 699L, and AD-B103 512.

ABSTRACT: (U) MARCORS 1B is part of a three-scenario study which updated MARCORS 1A and 5, and developed a new scenario, MARCORS 6. MARCORS 1B is updated to include a Northern European setting and uses USMC equipment prepositioned in Norway. It is on a computerized database designed to be run on a TEMPEST approved IBM PC compatible computer with off-the-shelf software (LOTUS 1-2-3 for tables, and WORDSTAR for text). The MARCORS 1B user may exercise a broad spectrum of tactical options including the variance of friendly/threat forces and weather conditions. The database files may be entered into a computer model. MARCORS 1B does not set forth USMC policy or doctrine. The forces depicted are representative of USMC, Allied, and other forces. The

AD-C953 691 CONTINUED

concept of operations is as realistic as possible, yet does not replicate current contingency plans. MARCORS 1B is in ten parts. MARCORS scenarios are 'initializing' scenarios which develop the scenario, forces, and concepts through D-Day, H+5, for amphibious operations and through an equivalent time period for other type operations. Combat attrition factors are not applied; forces are projected at 100% strength with all authorized equipment and supplies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), COMBAT FORCES, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, THREATS, DATA BASES, WEATHER, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, ASSAULT, SURFACE TARGETS, EUROPE, SCENARIOS, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MAN COMPUTER INTERFACE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern Europe, Norway, Amphibious warfare, MARCORS scenarios, U/A reports, NOFORN, PE65151M, WUDN411022

AD-C953 691

AD-C953 658L 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Aircraft Battle Damage Repair. A Logistics Approach to Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Torsak,John F. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; Feb 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper focuses on increasing the sustainability and combat power of our Naval aircraft from the first day of conflict by using a program of Aircraft Battle Damage Repair. Primary emphasis is directed towards sustainability in a Maritime conflict prior to complete industrial mobilization. Alternatives to our present sparing and procurement policies that will produce a logistics capability to support tactical aircraft in combat are discussed, and policy changes are recommended. Historical attrition and battle damage rates, as well as those used now for planning have been reviewed. These rates, plus projected damage assessments drawn both from historical sources and available models, are used to propose alternative methods to select material to repair battle damaged aircraft. Emphasis centers on those aspects of the Naval Aviation Integrated Logistics Support structure that can be used now to achieve a battle damage capability at a reasonable cost. Estimated economic costs and increased aircraft sustainability are projected against industrial mobilization lead time. The concepts discussed can provide a partial offset to lead times required for full mobilization, and should be added to the next Global War Game. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION DAMAGE, *REPAIR, NAVAL LOGISTICS, AIRCRAFT, BATTLES, DAMAGE, RATES, WARFARE, COST ESTIMATES, ECONOMICS, MOBILIZATION, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, POWER, CONFLICT, GLOBAL, WAR GAMES, LEAD

AD-C953 658L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C953 658L CONTINUED

TIME, LOGISTICS, POLICIES, PROCUREMENT, APPROACH, OPERATIONAL READINESS, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) U/A reports, NOFORN

IAC NO. SR-08124

AD-C953 223L 15/3.1

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) System Analysis Final Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 27 Jan 84-27 Feb 85,

FEB 85 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cheek,F. ;Price,M. ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-85/2035

CONTRACT NO. DASG80-84-C-0035

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 2 Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to BMDSC-LSM, Huntsville, AL 35807. Warning Notice--Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved. (REL).

ABSTRACT: (U) Top level requirements are established and effectiveness results are presented for a terminal defense system. Target sets and value structures used in analysis are described. An analysis of minimum terminal defense intercept altitude is summarized. Potential Soviet BMD Breakout Capability for three time frames is hypothesized for use in force exchange analysis. A utility analysis for a second terminal defense tier is presented. Originator-supplied keywords include: BMD system analysis, Endoatmospheric defense missions, Terminal defense requirements, Minimum intercept altitude, Soviet BMD target capability, Deep terminal, and Critical military target value structure.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TERMINAL DEFENSE, *ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, UNITED STATES, INTERCEPTION, ALTITUDE, ENDOATMOSPHERE, INTERCEPTORS, STOCKPILES, WEAPON MIXES, GUIDED MISSILE TARGETS, VALUE, DATA BASES, USSR, MILITARY DOCTRINE, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, REL, Critical military targets, Deep terminal defense, Minimum intercept altitude, Target value structure, Utility analysis, U/A reports

AD-C953 658L

AD-C953 223L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C053 209L 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) USAF Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis, FY 1986-1990.

AUG 84 358P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by AF/XOXFM, Washington, DC 20330, 22 Aug 84 or higher DoD authority. Warning Notice--Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved. (NOFORN) (NO CONTRACT).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes AD-C952 409L, AD-C951 897L and all previous editions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, AIR TO AIR, AIR TO SURFACE, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, STOCKPILES, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, ADAPTERS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AIR FORCE RESEARCH

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WNINTEL, NOFORN, NOCONTRACT, U/A reports, Nonnuclear weapons, WRM(War Reserve Materiel)

AD-C043 518 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The NATO Alert System: Implications for U.S. Theater Reinforcement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holroyd, Suzanne M.

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2861-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-88-C-0008

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to AF/XOX, Washington, DC 20330.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *NATO, *COMBAT READINESS, WARNING SYSTEMS, DELAY, AGREEMENTS, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C043 382L 15/5 15/6

KAPOS ASSOCIATES INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) CINCPACFLT Operational Logistics Assessment. Volume 2. Appendices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JUL 88 324P

REPORT NO. KAI-28-88F-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0078

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Furtner dissemination only as directed by Office, Chief of Naval Operations, Attn: OP-81, Washington, DC 20350-2000, 31 Aug 88 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C043 381L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *NAVAL PLANNING, *NAVAL WARFARE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MILITARY STRATEGY, FLEETS(SHIPS), PACIFIC OCEAN, NAVAL OPERATIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, NAVAL EQUIPMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MOBILIZATION, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, FUELS, AMMUNITION, STORAGE, PORTS(FACILITIES), LANDING FIELDS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, SCENARIOS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sealift operations, Pacific fleet, Maritime strategy, Sea lines of communication.

AD-C043 291L 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Wartime Order Ship Time (WAROST) Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

AUG 87 141P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chipps, James D.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-21

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology; 4 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to HQDA, Attn: DALO-PLF, Washington, DC 20310-1718.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the wartime order ship time cycle for the resupply of three theaters in a global war scenario. This study identifies the nine components of the order ship time cycle and provides a 'best estimate' of their duration. Factors which contribute to delays or interruption of the distribution are quantified. A comparison is made between resupply capability and the prepositioned war reserve material requirements level to determine whether the war reserves will last until sustaining resupply is achieved.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, DISTRIBUTION, GLOBAL, MILITARY SUPPLIES, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SHIPPING, DELAY, LEAD TIME, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, ARMY PLANNING, MOBILIZATION, AIR TRANSPORTATION, STOCKPILES, LOADING(HANDLING), DEPLOYMENT, CARGO SHIPS, CONSUMPTION, ESTIMATES, SCENARIOS, NATO, SOUTHWEST ASIA, NORTHEAST ASIA.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Order ship time, Lines of communications, *Resupply, *War reserves, Intratheater transportation, Ammunition, Materiel, ALOC(Air Lines of Communication), Wartime.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C043 237L 15/6.3 15/5

JOINT TASK FORCE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CHEMICAL CAPABILITIES FALLS CHURCH VA

(U) Validation of the Toxic Chemical Munitions Logistics Joint Guidance & Procedures.

APR 88 46P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority; 19 Jul 88. Other requests shall be referred to OJCS (J5). The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses validation of the draft Toxic Chemical Munitions Logistics Joint Guidance and Procedures, a major objective of the Joint Task Force (JTF) for Improvement of Chemical Capabilities (CHEMCAP). Exercises scheduled by JCS and USPACOM, supplemented by chemical-unique auxiliary exercises, were selected as the primary means of validating the draft interheater logistics deployment procedures for unitary chemical munitions. The exercises were selected to provide the data necessary to determine: The degree and consistency of implementation of the procedures among the agencies tasked with responsibilities for the storage location-to-theater deployment of unitary chemical munitions. The overall impact, in terms of desired results, timeliness, and flow rates, of the procedures on the capabilities to deploy unitary chemical munitions from current storage locations to theater ports of debarkation (PODs). Changes required in the procedures to execute storage location-to-theater deployments of unitary chemical munitions in a timely and efficient manner.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *TOXIC AGENTS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, STORAGE, TABLES(DATA).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) JTF(Joint Task Force), Unitary chemical munitions, Cedar fire, Cedar stake, Proud scout 88, Gray steel, CHEMCAP.

AD-C043 234L 15/6.3

JOINT TASK FORCE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CHEMICAL CAPABILITIES FALLS CHURCH VA

(U) Exercise Report: PROUD SCOUT 88,

MAY 88 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blasco, Andrew P.; Ward, Emmett J.; Blanchard, Robert C.; Perlman, Eugene H.; Psota, Roger A.

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority; 24 May 88. Other requests shall be referred to OJCS, J5, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMMAND GUIDANCE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY TRAINING, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, DOCUMENTS, MOMENTUM, NATIONS, PLANNING, POLICIES, SEQUENCES, STOCKPILES, TARGETS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CHEMCAP(Chemical Capabilities), PROUD SCOUT 88, JTF(Joint Task Force).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C043 201 15/8.4 1/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Theater Airbase Survivability-Lateral Dispersal. Volume 4. Lateral Dispersal Options and Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 30 Sep 85-31 Dec 86,

JAN 87 152P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stoehrmann, K. C.; Pflugrath, C. O.; Potter, C. J.; Winfield, K. B.; Trexler, E. C.

REPORT NO. BDM/MCL-87-0003-TR-VOL-4

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-85-C-0397

MONITOR: DNA TR-87-44-V4

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 26 Jan 88. Other requests shall be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 5, AD-C043 202.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a detailed investigation of whether lateral dispersal, if implemented in the European theater, would enhance the survivability of NATO's dualcapable aircraft (DCA). This Volume discusses lateral dispersal options and provides an evaluation of feasibility, practicality, and cost.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY AIRCRAFT, *COMBAT READINESS, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *AIRPORTS, *SITE SELECTION, *DISPERSING, DEFENSE PLANNING, DEPLOYMENT, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, SURVIVABILITY, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), STOCKPILES, SCENARIOS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DCA(Dual Capability Aircraft), F-111 Aircraft, F-16 Aircraft, Tornado aircraft, C-130 Aircraft, WUDH009018, PE62715H.

AD-C043 201

AD-C043 099L 15/5 13/10

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL WARFARE OPERATIONS DIV

(U) Tanker and POL Sources for the Wartime Logistical Support of U.S. Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 88 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rost, Ronald F.

REPORT NO. CNR-140

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. R0148

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Specific Authority; 18 May 88. Other requests shall be referred to Office, Chief of Naval Operations (OP-04), Navy Dept., Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The fleet of militarily useful tankers under U.S. control is shrinking and is likely to continue shrinking over the next decade, creating a shortfall for the Navy's mission of logistical support of combat forces in wartime. This report examines alternative policies for assuring that the Navy will continue to have the capability to deliver petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) to U.S. forces in combat overseas. The options analyzed are those that could be adopted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the absence of any legislative changes. Four alternatives are evaluated: (1) authorize military planners to use sources of refined petroleum products outside the United STates, excluding those in theaters of combat; (2) obtain formal commitments from NATO allies to provide militarily useful tankers to support U.S. forces operating in Europe; (3) rely on both foreign refineries (that are not in combat areas) and NATO tankers; (4) increase foreign sources of fuel by including those in the combat theaters

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TANKER SHIPS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT.

AD-C043 099L

AD-C043 099L CONTINUED

*FLEETS(SHIPS), NAVAL PLANNING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY SUPPLIES, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, LUBRICANTS, FUEL SHORTAGES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) RRF(Ready Reserve Force), PE65154N.

AD-C042 584L 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Emergency Procurement Budget. Volume 2. Appendix B.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87 144P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Donis, John N.; Graham, David R.; Henry, James H.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1901-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-30703, AD-E500 949

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 22 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to ODUSD(P)/EP, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C042 583L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Significant shortages in U.S. war reserves of munitions, equipment and secondary items and also in the capacity of the U.S. industrial base needed to sustain military forces in a wartime emergency situation have been identified in numerous studies. During peacetime, budgetary limitations will prevent the elimination of most of these shortages. The creation of an Emergency Procurement Budget that can be kept ready to submit to Congress should the need arise can help the United States prepare better for emergencies. This capability would allow for a faster and more efficiently organized surge in procurement in the early stages of a conflict. This paper provides estimates of a tentative Emergency Procurement Budget to be used to buy critical military goods needed, in addition to those programmed to be on hand and in the pipeline, in order to sustain existing military forces through the first six months of war. It also reports findings on a pilot effort to address two related issues: first, the feasibility of producing needed sustainability items identified in the

AD-C042 584L CONTINUED

budget through a surge in production during the first six months of a war, and second, to consider how the budget might be expanded to include funding for other industrial and support activities that will also have to be undertaken during this same period of time. Volume I of this report summarizes the experimental development of a pilot Emergency Procurement Budget covering more than 500 critical sustainability items and presents several conclusions and recommendations regarding the further development of this concept. Detailed data and references are provided in Volume II which contains the data inputs used in calculating the budget.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION CONTROL, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, MILITARY BUDGETS, COMBAT READINESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-K6-333, SBI1, FY88, Emergency preparedness, Wartime mobilization, War reserves..

AD-C042 584L

AD-C042 583L 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Emergency Procurement Budget. Volume 1. Main Paper.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87 109P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Donis, John N.; Graham, David R.; Henry, James H.

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1901-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
85-30702, AD-E500 948

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 22 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to ODUSD(P)/EP, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C042 584L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Significant shortages in U.S. war reserves of munitions, equipment and secondary items and also in the capacity of the U.S. industrial base needed to sustain military forces in a wartime emergency situation have been identified in numerous studies. During peacetime, budgetary limitations will prevent the elimination of most of these shortages. The creation of an Emergency Procurement Budget that can be kept ready to submit to Congress should the need arise can help the United States prepare better for emergencies. This capability would allow for a faster and more efficiently organized surge in procurement in the early stages of a conflict. This paper provides estimates of a tentative Emergency Procurement Budget to be used to buy critical military goods needed, in addition to those programmed to be on hand and in the pipeline, in order to sustain existing military forces through the first six months of war. It also reports findings on a pilot effort to address two related issues: first, the feasibility of producing needed sustainability items identified in the

AD-C042 583L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C042 583L CONTINUED

budget through a surge in production during the first six months of a war, and second, to consider how the budget might be expanded tp include funding for other industrial and support activities that will also have to be undertaken during this same period of time. Volume I of this report summarizes the experimental development of a pilot Emergency Procurement Budget covering more than 500 critical sustainability items and presents several conclusions and recommendations regarding the further development of this concept. Detailed data and references are provided in Volume II which contains the data inputs used in calculating the budget.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION CONTROL, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, MILITARY BUDGETS, COMBAT READINESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-K8-333, SBI1, FY88, Emergency preparedness, Wartime mobilization, War reserves.

AD-C042 583L

AD-C042 543L 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) War Reserve Balance Study (WRBS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 9 Oct 86-30 Aug 87,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fowler, David J.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-22

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 23 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency, 8120 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814-2797.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study develops a method for assessing the amount of sustainability provided to deployed forces by stocks of war reserve materiel. A method is presented to determine the length of time quantities of war reserve materiel associated with specific weapon systems will satisfy demand based on a wartime scenario. This method permits ready identification of shortfalls in the level of war reserve stockage required to support individual systems, permits comparison of different classes of supply within a common framework, and provides information required for making incremental investment decisions. Using data from various resource documents, an analysis is conducted, and results are presented for a European theater simulation in FY 90. It is envisioned that the techniques developed in this study would be a useful analytical tool for staff application.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RESERVE EQUIPMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AUTOMATION, INVENTORY CONTROL, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, EUROPE, DECISION MAKING, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SHORTAGES, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, ATTRITION, STOCKPILES, MATERIEL, AMMUNITION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, SPARE PARTS, REPAIR, WARFARE, SCENARIOS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) War reserves, Sustainability.

AD-C042 543L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C042 294L 15/6 25/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Grenada: Command and Control Lessons Learned in Operation URGENT FURY.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Race, John C., Jr

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 8 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Dept. of Operations, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Urgent Fury was a success. However, it was not as smoothly executed as initially thought. There were problems encountered which were concerned with command & control. Specific lessons learned discussed are Operational Security, Planning, Communications, Maneuver Boundaries, Designation of a Ground Force Commander, Fire Support Coordination, and Airspace Management. While these lessons are not all encompassing, they are the most important. These lessons are not new. Yet, a quick response, joint pick-up force cannot afford to relearn them. The recommendations provided should, if they are implemented ensure more efficient execution of such an operation in the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *LIMITED WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), LESSER ANTILLES, TASK FORCES, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, SECURITY, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY PLANNING, FIRE SUPPORT, AIR SPACE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, EVACUATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lessons learned, URGENT FURY operation, Grenada.

AD-C042 294L

AD-C042 129 25/5 15/6 15/6.4

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP BELLEVUE NE

(U) Preliminary Design for a SAC Stand-Alone War Planning System (SAWPS). Phase 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 21 Jun 82-31 Jul 84,

JUL 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Merritt, A.; Murray, W.; Robinson, J.

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-81-C-0221

PROJECT NO. W99QAXO

TASK NO. B000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-84-276

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this effort was to design a mobile system that would provide for an austere planning capability in support of SAC's worldwide missions during the full spectrum of conflicts and independent of SAC Headquarters. The system is to be fully automated; support military capabilities planning of SAC's strike (conventional and nuclear) and airborne reconnaissance assets; and be transportable by KC-135s and overland. The system is to support SAC's ADVON, SPF, and HERT operations. Included in this report are the results of SAIC's Phase I and II research efforts. Overall, the design consists of a modular shelter configuration that will house the personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the various planning functions. Described is an ADP architecture, external communications requirements, voice/video local area network, ADP hardware items, minimum staff structure and some software design concepts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTROL CENTERS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL

AD-C042 129

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-C042 129 CONTINUED

SYSTEMS, *SHELTERS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, AUTOMATION, STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, AIR STRIKES, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NUCLEAR WARFARE, AIR FORCE PLANNING, AIR TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, TANKER AIRCRAFT, LAND TRANSPORTATION, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, AIR FORCE FACILITIES MOBILE, RELOCATION, EMERGENCIES, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, AIR INTELLIGENCE, AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, GLOBAL, SELF OPERATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mobile planning facilities, HERT(Headquarters Emergency Relocation Teams), Command control communications and intelligence, SAWPS(Stand Alone War Planning System), Advanced echelons, SPF(Strategic Protection Forces), PE62715H, WU07, WUDH005472.

AD-C042 129

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C042 033L 15/3.1 15/6.4

PAN HEURISTICS MARINA DEL REY CA

(U) Alternative Nuclear Employment Policy/Technology. The Strategic Defense Initiative and Nuclear Strategy

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 5 Dec 83-31 Oct 84, DEC 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brody, Richard L.; Jones, Gregory S.; Hoffman, Fred S., Wohlstetter, Albert J.

REPORT NO. PH84-12-0006P2-86

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-82-C-0006

PROJECT NO. V99QAXN

TASK NO L000

MONITOR: DNA TR-84-426

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority; 22 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report summarizes some of the reasons for making a serious reassessment of the adequacy of nuclear strategy at this time and considers the importance of limited nuclear stocks in nuclear strategy. It also outlines the role of defenses against ballistic missile attack in an alternative nuclear strategy and considers some of the issues related to SDI, including arms control.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *ARMS CONTROL, *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, MILITARY STRATEGY, STOCKPILES, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, LIMITATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic Defense Initiative.

AD-C042 033L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C041 998L 15/1 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY 88 (OMNIBUS-88). Volume 2. Appendix C. FY 88 Force Match List.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gettig, Charles E.

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-88-42-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310, 18 Dec 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, DEPLOYMENT, QUICK REACTION, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, MANPOWER, TABLES(DATA), ARMY PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) OMNIBUS study, FASTALS computer program.

AD-C041 998L

AD-C041 481 15/6.4 15/1

R AND D ASSOCIATES ARLINGTON VA

(U) TNW-90 Tactical Nuclear Warfare 1990s. Volume 6. Division-21 Offense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 4 May 84-2 Dec 85,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Deverill,Arthur ;Addicott,Leslie ; Cicolani,Angelo ;Potts,Byron ;Schaffer,Marvin ;

REPORT NO. RDA-TR-132400-002

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0188

PROJECT NO. V99QMXN

TASK NO. L000

MONITOR: DNA TR-85-370-V6

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 28 May 86. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 7, AD-C041 482.

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume of the TNW-90 series presents an analysis of the offensive (counterattack) capability of the TNW-90 concept. The scenario is a WP/NATO war in central Europe in which a Soviet tank Army attempts to break through a hypothetical Division-21 employing TNW-90 operational and organizational concepts. The overall offensive concept of operations and tactical objectives of the counterattack are developed and evaluated. A trial organization for Division-21 in which the TNW-90 concepts are embedded is presented in Appendix A. Appendix B presents results of a hypothetical nuclear exchange that precedes the armor attach. Appendix C contains the airlift requirements and rationale for rapid deployment of Division-21. Appendixes D and E illuminate the

AD-C041 481

AD-C041 481 CONTINUED

requirements and options for command, control, and communications to support the TNW-90 concept. Appendix F is an outline of a test plan to field test the TNW-90 concept. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *TACTICAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ATTACK, MILITARY TACTICS, ARMY PLANNING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Counterattack, FIREBAT(Fire and Reconnaissance Battalion), Tactical nuclear warfare, WU47, WUDH008681, PE62715H

AD-C041 247L 15/6

GENERAL RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES GROUP

(U) STRATEGIC FORCE MODERNIZATION: SUSTAINABILITY AND ENDURANCE ISSUES.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual technical rept. no. 2, 15 Jun 86-15 Jun 87,

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: SAWYER,Ronald E. ;Hale,Dreamer :

REPORT NO. GRC-1538-01-87-TR

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-85-C-0743, ARPA Order-3525

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 24 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command, Attn: AMSMI-RD-DP-ST, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5244.

ABSTRACT: (U) Topics in this report include: bombers in the conventional role, and space defense/control. A total of 15 separate measures to surge U.S. nuclear capabilities were investigated. Of these 11 were recommended for further detailed study. Items relative to Preparation and Implementation of these measures within the context of tensions and conflict short of nuclear war were compiled and analyzed. The measures were applicable to ICBM, aircraft, weapons, C3I, and support. It was concluded that the analyses were insufficiently complete to support specific recommendations except that cognizant agencies should be tasked to thoroughly investigate the 11 selected measures. Investigations of bombers in the conventional role includeo items such as bomber requirements, roles and missions, availability, capabilities, alternative weapons suites, refueling methods and requirements, concepts of operation, EB-52 concept, basing, organization, support, maintenance and costs. Conclusions to date are: that the 89 B-52Gs are scheduled for retirement should be retained as a dedicated conventional bomber force: that the bombers constitute existent, but, irreplaceable, warfighting capabilities vital to our future national defense. The

AD-C041 247L CONTINUED

Space Defense Issues effort include investigation of issues associated with anti-satellite requirements and space object surveillance and a top level definition of the overall space control/space defense mission area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), SURGES, STRATEGIC WARFARE, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, JET BOMBERS, GUIDED MISSILES, SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ANTISATELLITE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, SURVIVABILITY, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic Military Forces, Moderization, Space defense, Sustainability, B-52 Aircraft, Space control, Strategic Defense Initiative

AD-C041 084 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Strategic Airlift Requirements for the Deployment of Selected U.S. Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Amend,J. F. ;Goyette,John A. ;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-18-87

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) A quantification of airlift requirements is presented for a variety of US military forces with emphasis on Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs). Specifically, the number of passengers and the short tons of cargo in each category (bulk, oversize, and outsize) are identified. The numbers of sorties of various mixes of aircraft types are also provided. These sortie counts clearly demonstrate that the airlift requirements of US forces are immense and rapidly outstrip our capabilities. Two welcome trends are addressed: the move toward lighter units such as the Army's Light Infantry Division (LID), and the move toward prepositioning equipment and supplies in or close to potential theaters of operation such as the Marine Corps' Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) program.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, DEPLOYMENT, TASK FORCES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, INFANTRY, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), MILITARY STRATEGY, WAR GAMES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Intertheater airlift, MAGTF(Marine Air Ground Task Forces), Prepositioning ships, Strategic

AD-C041 084 CONTINUED

airlift, Marine corps logistics

AD-C041 072L 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (ARMY OFFICE) CANBERRA (AUSTRALIA) DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS-ARMY

(U) Analysis of War Usage Rates for Ammunition.

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rudland,W. W. ;Ross,A. T. ;

REPORT NO. DOA-A-7

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Other requests must be referred to Embassy of Australia, Attn: Joan Bliss, Head, Pub. Sec.-Def/Sci., 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20036.

ABSTRACT: (U) Ammunition expenditure from selected past campaigns involving Australian forces has been analysed to form an historical base of ammunition usage. This report examines this historical base and discusses the data with the objective of assisting with extrapolation for future usage rates.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *REPLENISHMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, UTILIZATION, RATES, HISTORY, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, AUSTRALIA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) World War 2, Vietnam War

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C041 067L 12/4 15/5

MILITARY OPERATIONS RESEARCH SOCIETY ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Proceedings of the Military Operations Research Symposium (54th) Held in Washington, DC on 24-26 June 1986.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 May 86-1 May 87,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Babcock,Elaine P. ;Addison,Natalie S. ;

REPORT NO. MORS-54

CONTRACT NO. N00014-86-C-0036

PROJECT NO. RO147

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 1 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Attn: OP-916, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: A Limited Analysis of Factors Affecting Pilot Proficiency; Relative Benefits of Advanced IFFN Fusion Algorithm Concepts for Air-Air Identification; Decontamination Front End Analysis; A Hard Look at Star Wars Policy Options; Space Based Defense Against Ballistic Missiles; Application of the Combined Distribution Method for Measuring Minuteman Accuracy; Combat Effectiveness of an Advanced Tactical Missile System in a Corps Level Scenario; Impact of C3I on the Over the Horizon Targeting of TASM: An Example of Mission Systems Engineering; Naval Surface Fire Support Systems for the 1990's; Applying the Dyna-Metric Model to Non-Aircraft Systems; An Analysis of Battalion Strength Profiles Under Unit Movement Plan Policies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONS RESEARCH, *MILITARY APPLICATIONS, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, *SYMPOSIA, IFF SYSTEMS, PROFICIENCY, PILOTS, DEFENSE PLANNING, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, OVER THE HORIZON TARGETING, ARMS CONTROL, MOBILIZATION

AD-C041 067L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic defense systems, C3I(Command Control Communications and Intelligence), WUNRCS7004

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C041 030L 15/6.4

R AND D ASSOCIATES APO NEW YORK 09108

(U) Theater Nuclear Force Improvement Program. Volume 3. AFSOUTH Nuclear Weapons Requirements: Sensitivities Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Apr-30 Nov 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karp,John ;Frost,Jerry ;

REPORT NO. RDA-TR-135200-004

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-85-C-0010

PROJECT NO. V99QMXN

TASK NO. H000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-86-163-V3

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority; 22 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C041 029L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume addresses AFSOUTH's nuclear weapon requirements as determined by the SHAPE/DNA NWRS methodology for mobile targets. It considers conventional contribution, target acquisition and delivery system survivability. It provides examples of how the methodology could be used to adjust weapon stockpile requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, STOCKPILES, TARGET ACQUISITION, WEAPON DELIVERY, SURVIVABILITY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, TARGETS, MOBILITY

AD-C040 749L 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) PSYOP: U. S. Military Opportunities and Limitations in Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wright,Alvin , Jr.;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 8 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS, PEACETIME, MILITARY STRATEGY, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Cold War

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C040 420L 15/5 15/6.3

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Issue of POMCUS Equipment in a Chemical Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dube,Timothy J. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 5 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States has a commitment to rapidly reinforce NATO should hostilities begin with the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. The US Army has stored and maintained Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) in Europe to meet this commitment. Four divisions are forward deployed in Europe and six divisions will be quickly airlifted from the continental United States (CONUS) to draw the POMCUS equipment and move forward to their wartime locations. The concept POMCUS is predicted on the belief that warning time will allow for the issue of POMCUS equipment prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The purpose of this paper is to examine how a surprise chemical attack on the POMCUS sites would impact on the ability of the US Army to rapidly reinforce NATO. The scopes of this paper is limited only to those aspects which impact on the issue of POMCUS equipment and does not address any problems associated with mobilization, strategic airlift, or the forward movements of units after the equipment has been issued. An analysis of the pre-hostility POMCUS concept and the expected issue times is discussed. The potential threat of a chemical attack prior to or during a POMCUS equipment issue and its resultant effects on the issue procedures and times are examined. Conclusions and recommendations concerning the ability of the US Army to rapidly reinforce NATO in a chemical environment are included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT,

AD-C040 420L

AD-C040 420L CONTINUED

*PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), COMBAT SUPPORT, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, WAREHOUSES, STORAGE, SITES, IMPACT, NATO, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), COMBAT READINESS, QUICK REACTION, EUROPE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PROMCUS(Prepositioned Materiel Configured To Unit Sets)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C040 388L 15/1 15/3

ARMY MILITARY POLICE SCHOOL FORT MCCLELLAN ALA

(U) Independent Evaluation Report for the Military Police Heavy Security Company FDTE (TOE 19-197J).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Herrick,Charles R. ;Roman,Edfra C. ;Ulm, Ronald K. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Sep 88. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Army Military Police School, Attn: ATZN-MP-CT, Fort McClellan AL 36205-5030.

ABSTRACT: (U) This evaluation provides analysis of the Operational Concept for Nuclear Storage Site Security and the tactics which support the concept. The Heavy Security Company, employed in accordance with the Operational Concept for Nuclear Storage Site Security, produced greatly increased security for special weapons in peacetime, transition-to-war, and wartime environments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY POLICE, *SECURITY, *SECURITY PERSONNEL, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STORAGE, MILITARY FACILITIES, THREATS, INTRUSION DETECTION, CONTROL CENTERS, WARNING SYSTEMS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PATROLLING, TEST AND EVALUATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Nuclear storage site security, Heavy Security Companies, Peacetime, Wartime, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-66728

AD-C040 388L

AD-C040 261L 15/5 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) FBM Submarine Resupply in Conventional War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Maas,Steven W. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 2 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The most limiting factors in Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) submarine endurance are Provisions (food) and consumable type repair parts for critical equipment. Some simple and inexpensive improvements in the Navy's doctrine for FBM logistic support during war can extend submarine endurance for weeks or even months, enabling the ships to remain submerged and undetected, and helping to guarantee one hundred percent pre-launch survivability. This paper will primarily focus on the Navy's forward logistic site in Holy Loch, Scotland; however the findings may apply to all FBM resupply sites. In addition, although the scope of this paper is limited to FBM submarines, many of the same problems and solutions may apply to attack submarines (SSN). There are assumptions and practices in existing war plans which may not be valid for the war of the 1980s and 1990s. Logistic infrastructure and internal ship management practices may have to meet new challenges posed by the current maritime strategy. This study suggests that improvements in provisions technology and practices, as well as creation of rapid, covert, resupply methods should be investigated. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINES, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, NAVAL OPERATIONS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), MILITARY STRATEGY, VULNERABILITY, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, SCOTLAND, FORWARD AREAS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime, Holy Loch base

AD-C040 261L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C040 257L 1/2 1/3.1

SPECIAL MISSIONS OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER HURLBURT FIELD FL

(U) Plural Hemp.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Feb-Apr 84,

APR 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Runyon,Richard L. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to HQ, MAC/XPQT, Scott AFB, IL 62225-5001.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ROPE, *HELICOPTERS, *ANCHORS(STRUCTURAL), FLIGHT MANEUVERS, ANCHORS, FUSELAGES, DEPLOYMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, RELEASE MECHANISMS

AD-C040 092L 15/6

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Evaluation of OACE Participation in Exercise PRESENT ARMS 86 - - Initial Observations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May-Dec 86,

NOV 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lang,Lawrence A. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-86-11

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 10 Dec 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Corps of Engineers, HQ, DA (DAEN-ZC), Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This evaluation was designed to be an additional set of eyes and ears for the ACE as he reviews and changes the engineer portion of the Army Survival, Recovery, and Reconstitution System (ASRRS) and continuity of Operations Plans (COOP). Within the context of the Exercise and ASRRS, this report constitutes part 1 of a two-part report; it is simply an evaluation of OACE activities associated with Exercise PRESENT ARMS 86. Part 2 will address recommendations for changing the Engineer protion of the ASSRS and COOP. This evaluation (Part 1) indicates that planning, preparation, and execution during PRESENT ARMS 86 were well done. The Army Staff and Exercise Director made special mention of the Engineer Play throughout the Exercise. Overall, OACE staff performed well and gained additional insight for improving Engineer activities associated with Army Staff responsibilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY OPERATIONS, MILITARY EXERCISES, WAR GAMES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PRESENT ARMS 86 Exercise

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C039 966L 5/3 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Conceptual Framework for Total Mobilization Planning. Volume 2. Appendices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 86 266P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham,David R. ;Hammon,Colin P. ; Thomason,James S. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1892-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ 85-30626

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by OJCS/J-4, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-5000, 14 Aug 86 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C039 965L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *ECONOMIC MODELS, *INDUSTRIES, MILITARY RESERVES, MACROECONOMICS, LOGISTICS PLANNING, METHODOLOGY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial mobilization, Military budgets, Strategic materials, Labor, Strategic planning, War reserves, Mobilization planning, Military industrial base, Estimates, Tables(Data), Military supplies, LPN-IDA-T-I6-314

AD-C039 966L

AD-C039 965L 5/3 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Conceptual Framework for Total Mobilization Planning. Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 86 229P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham,David R. ;Hammon,Colin P. ; Thomason,James S. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1892-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ 85-30625

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 15 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to Joint Chiefs of Staff (J-4), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C039 966L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper reports the results of a study to provide an assessment of the country's ability to build a modified version of the JSPD Planning Force plus adequate war reserves in a three-year time frame. The study illustrates the use of macroeconomic models for JCS planning and provides an evaluation of the models' strengths and weaknesses, their data requirements, and the importance of underlying assumptions. Recommendations are provided as to how the JCS could institute industrial mobilization planning within the JCS planning process.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *INDUSTRIES, *ECONOMIC MODELS, MILITARY RESERVES, MACROECONOMICS, METHODOLOGY, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MILITARY PLANNING, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, LOGISTICS PLANNING

AD-C039 965L

AD-C039 985L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial mobilization, Strategic planning, War reserves, Mobilization planning, Military industrial base, Estimates, Military supplies, LPN-IDA-T-I6-314

AD-C039 881L 15/5 15/8.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical Defensive Equipment. Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis,

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson,Willard M. ;Kerlin,Edward P. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
85-30299,AD-E500 808

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD Contractors only; Specific Authority; 19 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Logistics, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-A173 929.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive material for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using the IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U.S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates

AD-C039 881L CONTINUED

consumption rates for each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONSUMPTION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, TACTICAL WARFARE, RATES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY SUPPLIES, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, REPLENISHMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-L6-245, SBI1, FY87

IAC NO. SR-09145

AD-C039 881L

AD-C039 864L 13/2 15/5 15/6

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GROUP

(U) Marine Corps Combat Service Support: Engineering Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 320P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burwell,Dana G. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-85-114

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. C0031

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority: 3 Nov 88. Other requests must be referred to DC/S(RDS) Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) Engineer support requirements were developed by studying three types of Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs)-a maritime prepositioning ship Marine amphibious brigade (MPS MAB), an amphibious MAB, and a Marine amphibious force (MAF)-in three geographical locations. The MAGTF demands for engineer support were compared to the assets expected in the early 1990s. The results were used in an evaluation of existing and proposed organizations of assets.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, TASK FORCES, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS AVIATION, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, ROADS, MILITARY BRIDGES, DEPLOYMENT, LOGISTICS PLANNING, COMBAT SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), REPAIR, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS

AD-C039 864L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C039 809 15/6.4

JAYCOR VIENNA VA

(U) Integrated Rapid Dispersal System (Phase I). Volume 1. Annotated Briefing.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 30 Apr-30 Sep 84,

OCT 84 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Johnson,J. T. ;Oliver,H. W. ;Smiley,R. H. ;Theroux,G. L. ;Tilton,R. C. ;

REPORT NO. JAYCOR-J310-84-2371

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0234

PROJECT NO. A99QMXF

TASK NO. B000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-84-368-V1

SECRET REPORT FRD

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B097 777L.

ABSTRACT: (U) NUDIS, Nuclear Dispersal System Simulation, is a deterministic model that processes data in user-selected time steps to simulate the dispersal of nuclear weapons in a theater of operations. Rate of march and distance are input to the model for each unit played. NUDIS queues vehicles at storage sites, assigns material handling equipment (MHE) and load teams, loads out unit vehicles from designated bunkers, and disperses loaded units to their local dispersal areas (LDAs) or general defense plan (GDP) positions, as desired. However, statistics are collected on each unit and for major segments of the alert and dispersal process to permit a detailed analysis of each part of the process. This volume is an annotated briefing that sets forth both the background and the need for a simulation model, presents an overview of the model, and includes sample output graphics.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *DEPLOYMENT, SURVIVABILITY, WAR GAMES, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION,

AD-C039 809

AD-C039 809 CONTINUED

THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS HANDLING, MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, INPUT OUTPUT PROCESSING, QUEUEING THEORY, LOGISTICS PLANNING, DISPERSING, MILITARY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NUDIS(Nuclear Dispersal System Simulation), PE62715H, WUDH008382, WU22

AD-C039 756L 5/4 15/6.3

BATTELLE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LAB RICHLAND WA

(U) Compliance Monitoring of a Proposed Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Procedural and Technical Options.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contractor rept. Jun 85-May 86,

MAY 86 454P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karpetsky,Timothy P. ;

CONTRACT NO. DE-AC06-76RLO-1830

MONITOR: CRDEC
CR-86041

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; May 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Attn: SMCCR-SPD-R, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with EAI Corp. , Joppatowne, MD and Battelle Columbus Div., OH.

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States objective is to achieve verifiable elimination of worldwide chemical warfare capability through destruction of stockpiles and production facilities. The Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons presented to the Conference on Disarmament (April 1984) is a major initiative in this regard. This convention develops the chemical of concern and identifies the permitted and prohibited activities of Parties. The need to verify compliance is critical to national and international security. Procedural and technical options for compliance monitoring were identified during a recent workshop attended by over 40 disarmament and technology experts. It was concluded, after examination of monitoring situations arising from the proposed convention, that mean for various risks to national security result. For example, monitoring the declaration and destruction of

AD-C039 756L

AD-C039 756L CONTINUED

chemical agent stockpiles and chemical agent facilities carries a moderate risk because the efficacy of available and projected procedures and technical options has not been demonstrated and proven. A higher risk is associated with dependence on monitoring results from on-site challenge inspections due to possible procedural roadblocks and inability to identify and uncover hidden stockpiles, covert production diversion of permitted commercially produced toxic chemical to weapons use, or new agent programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *ARMS CONTROL, CHEMICAL AGENTS, CHEMICAL WARFARE, ELIMINATION, DESTRUCTION, STOCKPILES, PRODUCTION, FACILITIES, CONFERENCING(COMMUNICATIONS), DISARMAMENT, MONITORING, NATIONAL SECURITY, RISK, TEST METHODS, WORKSHOPS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Demilitarization, Compliance monitoring

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C039 580L 15/8 3

CHEMICAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) NBC Procedures and Equipment for Entry/Exit and Rearming of the M1A1 Tank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Jan 84-Jan 85,

MAY 86 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blewett,William K. ;Stickel,Gary A. ;

REPORT NO. CRDEC-TR-86032

PROJECT NO. 1L162706A553

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; May 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Attn: SMCCR-SPD-R, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes a series of tests conducted at the U.S. Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center (CRDEC) with simulated chemical agents to determine the effectiveness of procedures used by tank crewmen to enter, exit, or rearm an M1A1 tank in a chemically contaminated environment. In this study, a standard Army rainsuit is tested as a contaminant avoidance cover for use in entry/exit, and an experimental NBC hatch cover is evaluated for use in open hatch operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *MILITARY DOCTRINE, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *TANK CREWS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, POLICIES, PROTECTION, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARRIVAL, EXITS, WEAPONS, REPLENISHMENT, CHEMICAL AGENT SIMULANTS, DECONTAMINATION, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTORS, TEST METHODS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Collective protection, Rainsuits, Procedures, M1A1 tanks, PE62706A, AS553

AD-C039 580L

AD-C039 212L 15/5 15/6

GENERAL RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGIES DIV-EAST

(U) Strategic Force Modernization: Sustainability and Endurance Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept. 3 Jun 85-15 Jun 86,

JUL 86 178P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sawyer,Ronald E. ;Adams,Alison ; Flueckiger,Wallace ;

REPORT NO. GRC-1342-03-TR-86

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-85-C-0743, ARPA Order-3525

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 16 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Missile Command, Attn: AMSMI-RD-CS-T, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5244.

ABSTRACT: (U) Among the issues addressed are: self sufficient nuclear weapon transporter concepts and feasibility demonstration; logistics support requirements (tactical warning scenario); strategic materials stockpiles, vulnerabilities and production capabilities; sea launched cruise missiles (SLCM), possible roles and command structures, and nuclear force rapid surge. The self sufficient transporter concept feasibility was demonstrated by moving, loading and handling practice nuclear weapon shapes in a modified transporter with simple, manually operated loading and handling equipment carried in the transporter. Logistics support materials critical to bomber force continued operations in a tactical warning scenario were investigated, but these efforts were largely frustrated by lack of data on items essential to austere, dispersed operations. It was ascertained that enhanced availability and survivability of required materials is feasible, practical, and achievable at modest cost. It was also found that stockpiles of strategic materials are typically short of stated goals, highly vulnerable to counterforce attack effects (especially fallout) and that related domestic

AD-C039 212L

AD-C039 212L CONTINUED

industrial capabilities for refining, reducing and processing stockpiled materials fall far short of present demand. In short, we found that availability of strategic materials essential to war efforts and/or recovery is not assured. Several potential roles for SLCM were discussed and alternative sets of command relationships were postulated. Fundamental impediments to potential SLCM use in strategic and theater nuclear force roles are the other roles and missions of naval vessels carrying them.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *STRATEGIC WEAPONS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, CRUISE MISSILES, SEA LAUNCHED, CARGO VEHICLES, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, SURVIVABILITY, JET BOMBERS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), TACTICAL WARNING, STOCKPILES, AVAILABILITY, VULNERABILITY, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic force modernization, Nuclear weapons transporters, Sea launched cruise missiles

AD-C039 212L

AD-C039 211L 5/9 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Estimation of Workloads for CONUS Wholesale Logistics Base (ESTIMATE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brosnan,John D. ;Bennett,George C. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-86-3

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 16 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, HQ Dept. of the Army, Attn: DALO-PLF, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to estimate what workloads are represented in the shortfall of theater intermediate maintenance units in the program force. An automated methodology developed in the previous study effort (SWALE) was used to compute workload shortfalls. These workload shortfalls were then arranged within the appropriate GS/Depot Commodity Group. The study data may be used to determine whether depot surge capability is adequate to absorb maintenance overflow from the theaters and the quantities of maintenance workload by commodity which might flow to CONUS from a particular theater.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WORKLOAD, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, SUPPLY DEPOTS, SURGES, ARMY PLANNING, UNITED STATES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, GUIDED MISSILES, COMMODITIES, ESTIMATES, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, LOGISTICS PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Intermediate maintenance units, *Maintenance planning, Depot maintenance units, Workload shortfalls, Direct support, SWALE study, Ground equipment, Maintenance overflow, LOGCAP

AD-C039 211L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C039 153L 15/5 15/6.4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Tactical Nuclear Support to NATO Corps.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

APR 86 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buchan,James C. ;Jones,Herman H. ;

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 7 Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *TACTICAL WARFARE, NATO, LOGISTICS, WESTERN EUROPE

AD-C039 138L 15/5

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Pilot Study of Weapon-Platform Balance for Attack of Ground Targets.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schwartz,R. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-M-138

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
85-30538,AD-E500 766

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to OUSDRE/TWP, Room 3E1060, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) The pilot study uses data developed by a recent Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force to assess relative DoD emphasis on platforms and munitions. It outlines approaches to improving the munitions stockpile within the constraints of a platform oriented budget. It concludes by describing a study and research program that constitutes the first steps in implementing these approaches.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *GUIDED WEAPONS, *LAUNCHERS, *STOCKPILES, *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, *DEFENSE PLANNING, LAND WARFARE, INFANTRY, DATA ACQUISITION, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, LASER GUIDANCE, COST EFFECTIVENESS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-5-289, SBI1, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C038 977L 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Measuring Improved Capabilities of Army Forces (MICAF-85). Volume 2. US Force List and Inventory.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christensen,Allen R. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-22-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 31 Dec 91

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 30 May 86. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C038 976L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The MICAF-85 study report presents the results of an analytic assessment of the combat potential (capability) of 82 Army combat organizations for the years 1980 through 1985. Units evaluated include 24 Army divisions, 28 separate brigades, 5 roundout brigades, and 7 armored cavalry regiments. Combat potentials--based on levels of combat and support equipment actually on-hand in these units-- are reported for each unit in each year and changes over time are explained. Results were produced through application of the Analysis of Force Potential (AFP) Model in the MICAF capability computing process and reflect quantity and quality of key equipment items, ammunition and missile modernization and unit organic capability for short term sustainment. They do not reflect sustainment inherent in ammunition, missile and POL stockage levels; force manning; soldier quality; or the level of training; Force Structure; Unit Equipment Inventories; Effective Inventories; User Information; Force List; Unit Equipment Inventories.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR POTENTIAL, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, *ARMY, AMMUNITION, TABLES(DATA), ARMY PERSONNEL

AD-C038 977L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MICAF-85 Project

AD-C038 977L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C038 976L 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Measuring Improved Capabilities of Army Forces (MICAF-85). Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christensen,Allen R. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-22-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 31 Dec 91

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 30 May 86. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR. Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C038 977L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The MICAF-85 study report presents the results of an analytic assessment of the combat potential (capability) of 62 Army combat organizations for the years 1980 through 1985. Units evaluated include 24 Army divisions, 26 separate brigades, 5 roundout brigades, and 7 armored cavalry regiments. Combat potentials--based on levels of combat and support equipment actually on-hand in these units--are reported for each unit in each year and changes over time are explained. Results were produced through application of the Analysis of Force Potential (AFP) Model in the MICAF capability computing process and reflect quantity and quality of key equipment items, ammunition and missile modernization and unit organic capability for short term sustainment. They do not reflect sustainment inherent in ammunition, missile and POL stockage levels; force manning; soldier quality; or the level of training. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR POTENTIAL, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ARMY EQUIPMENT, LAND WARFARE, AMMUNITION, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MICAF-85 project

AD-C038 976L

AD-C038 750 15/3 15/5 16/4 19/1 19/2 19/6

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) NATO MUNITIONS: INFORMATION ON ARMY AND AIR FORCE MUNITIONS IN SUPPORT OF NATO.

FEB 86

REPORT NO. GAO/C-NSIAD-86-14FS

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report provides data to assist in analyzing U.S. war reserve munitions inventories in relation to the latest Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) guidance. We (1) identified the Army and Air Force war reserve munitions currently stockpiled and planned for stockpiling to meet requirements specified in both the SHAPE guidance and the DoD guidance, (2) compared the current inventory positions with these requirements for the individual items of war reserve munitions as reported in the Defense Planning Questionnaire, (3) determined whether the services had identified possible alternative munitions to use where shortages existed, and (4) determined the current and projected storage capacity for U.S. war reserve munitions in Europe. This review was performed from October 1985 to February 1986.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ORDNANCE, *RESERVE EQUIPMENT, *STOCKPILES, *INVENTORY, WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, GUIDED MISSILES, GUNS, BOMBS, STORAGE, DEFENSE PLANNING, NATO, SHORTAGES, ARMY EQUIPMENT, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, COMBAT AREAS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TABLES(DATA)

IAC NO.

AD-C038 750

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C038 573L 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Wartime Requirements, Programming FY 91, Southwest Asia (P91M). Volume 2. Requirements and Rates.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Dec 84-Nov 85,

NOV 85 177P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard,Joseph C. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-18-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 30 Nov 91

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; 25 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Attn: DAMO-FDL. Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: Rates and Requirements for Conventional Munitions, Southwest Asia 1991; Wartime Replacement Factors; and Wartime Fuel Factors (gal per vehicle per day).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, SOUTHWEST ASIA, MIDDLE EAST, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, REPLACEMENT, AMMUNITION, FUELS, WEAPONS, LOSSES, RATES, FUEL CONSUMPTION, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, ARMY PLANNING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Conventional warfare, War reserves, Iran, WARF(Wartime Replacement Factors), WAFF(Wartime Fuel Factors), Computer printouts, Tables(Data)

AD-C038 458L 12/6 15/5 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Requirement, Capability and Deficiency Database for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control and Communications (C3). Section 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Apr 85-31 Mar 86,

JUN 85 434P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox,;Redd,;Sherlock,;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0440-TR-2

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by DCA, C4S/A730, Arlington, VA 22212-5410, 27 Feb 86 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Section 1, AD-C038 457L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, OVERSEAS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DEFICIENCIES, DATA BASES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Resupply, Capabilities, PE32019K

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C038 457L 12/6 15/5 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Requirement, Capability and Deficiency Database for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control and Communications (C3). Section 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 1 Apr 85-31 Mar 86,

JUN 85 334P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox,;Redd,;Sherlock,;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0440-TR-1

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by DCA, C4S/A730, Arlington, VA 22212-5410, 27 Feb 86 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Section 2, AD-C038 458L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, OVERSEAS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DEFICIENCIES, DATA BASES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Resupply, Capabilities, PE32019K

AD-C038 454L 15/5 15/6 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Command and Control Capability Assessment, Theater/ Tactical Portion. Volume 2. Mission Analysis. Part E-1. Deployment/Resupply Supporting Rationale.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

OCT 85 60P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: LaBranche,William E. ;Sherlock,W. J. ;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0724-TR-vol-2-pt-e1

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by DCA C4S/A110, Arlington Hall Station, Bldg. A, Arlington, VA 22212-5409, 27 Feb 86 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part E, AD-C038 416L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MISSION PROFILES, TACTICAL ANALYSIS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY PLANNING, DEPLOYMENT, CENTRAL EUROPE, SOUTHWEST ASIA, KOREA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Capability assessment, Resupply

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C038 418L 15/5 15/8 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Command and Control Capability Assessment, Theater/ Tactical Portion. Volume 2. Mission Analysis. Part E. Deployment/Resupply.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

OCT 85 247P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: LaBranche,W. E. ;Sherlock,W. J. ;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0724-TR-vol-2-pt-e

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 28 Feb 86. Other requests must be referred to DCA, A700, Arlington, VA 22212-5409.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part C, AD-C038 412L. Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document contains the C2 mission analysis for the Deployment and Resupply Missions in the CONUS, Central Europe, Southwest Asia, and Korea theaters.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MISSION PROFILES, TACTICAL ANALYSIS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY PLANNING, DEPLOYMENT, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, FLOW CHARTING, CENTRAL EUROPE, SOUTHWEST ASIA, KOREA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Capability assessment, Resupply

AD-C038 350L 15/5 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Assessment of Reinforcement and Logistics Command, Control, and Communications (C3) in Central Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Apr 84-31 Mar 85,

MAR 85 272P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Redd,;Cox,;Sherlock,;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-050-TR

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Defense Communications Agency, Attn: A700, Arlington, VA 22212-5409, 13 Feb 86 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *LOGISTICS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, DATA PROCESSING, TEST AND EVALUATION, QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS, ARCHITECTURE, AUTOMATION, LEVEL(QUANTITY), TIME, REPLENISHMENT, FOCUSING, CONFLICT, MISSIONS, FUNCTIONS, CENTRAL EUROPE, CORPORATIONS, REPORTS, EUROPE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE32018K

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C037 912 15/5 15/6

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

(U) Improving the Acquisition Management Process for Conventional Munitions Focusing on: Ground Attack Munitions.

NOV 85

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

ABSTRACT: (U) The Task Force firmly believes that modern ground-attack munitions (GAMs) can help achieve a credible conventional deterrent and thereby substantially raise the nuclear threshold. The DB (guidance document) contains conflicting guidance about the relative importance of forward-echelon force attack and follow-on force attack: the military startegy favors the former, while the technological community stresses the latter. The DG is clearly oriented towards acquiring weapon platforms. The DSB task force recommends specific steps be taken to improve the management and acquisition process for GAMs in four different areas. These same general concepts are probably applicable to other relative small--but important--classes of programs as well. First, the Defense Guidance deserves a thorough overhaul to the guidelines for munitions use and stockpile objectives, sustainability and warfighting rationales, industrial mobilization, and the adoption of alternate scenarios which emphasize rather than subvert real warfighting needs. Second, management oversight should be based on: stockpile- and target-oriented master plans; an improved, matched set of analytical models to support program decisions at all stages; a strong Munitions Council with a supporting staff in USDRE(OM); and means to independently assess munition producibility throughout development. Third, the full-scale development process should be tailored to the special needs of high-technology, high-quantity, high-reliability systems. Fourth, our tech base financial resources, organization, and personnel need strengthening.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT AMMUNITION, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, ATTACK, AIR TO SURFACE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ACQUISITION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

AD-C037 912 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GAM(Ground Attack Munitions)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C037 893 15/8.3

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

(U) Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Chemical Warfare/Biological Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 29P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Science Board Task Force on Chemical Warfare and Biological Defense (CWBD) addressed three specific areas in depth to respond to their tasking. These included 1) the threat of new advances in biotechnology, 2) the adequacy of current and planned chemical warfare (CW) - related intelligence efforts, and 3) the adequacy of the Joints Chiefs of Staff (JCS) chemical munitions stockpile requirements. The Task Force report states that the biotechnology threat is increasing in a variety of areas. Biotechnology, especially genetic engineering, holds promise for major advances in a number of fields including agriculture, medicine, and chemical production. The basic techniques of biotechnology, e.g., genesplicing and monoclonal antibody production are now well known throughout the international scientific community. The U.S. has the dominant position in this area, but it does not have a scientific monopology in any aspect of the field. This discussion is organized as follows: A) Potential biotechnology advances of military significance; B) The U.S. biotechnology program for defense against CW/BD, and C) What we know about the Soviet threat and what can be done about it.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, *BIOTECHNOLOGY, THREATS, COMBAT READINESS, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, STOCKPILES, PROTECTION, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS, MILITARY RESEARCH, GENETIC ENGINEERING, VACCINES, ANTIDOTES, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AD-C037 866L 21/4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (ARMY OFFICE) CANBERRA (AUSTRALIA) DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS-ARMY

(U) A Study of Army Bulk Fuel Storage Requirements, 1984-94,

AUG 85 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Craig,S. ;

REPORT NO. DOA-A-NOTE-22

FOREIGN RESTRICTED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Other requests must be referred to Embassy of Australia, Attn: Margaret Pennington, Head, Pub. Sec.-Def/Sci. 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) The planned introduction during 1984-94 of new General Service (GS) vehicles which utilize diesel fuel, and the introduction from 1986 of Commercial Line (CL) vehicles which utilize unleaded petrol, will result in major alterations in Army fuel usage and storage requirements. The projected 1989 and 1994 fuel usage rates and storage requirements of the Army Military Districts have been estimated from historical 1984 data and the proposed vehicle replacement programme. Technical data on fuel storage management has also been summarized and presented.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIESEL FUELS, *GASOLINE, BULK MATERIALS, MILITARY VEHICLES, ARMY OPERATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), CONSUMPTION, STORAGE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, AUSTRALIA

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C037 658 15/5

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability Study. Volume 3. Intratheater Mobility Analysis.

SEP 85 264P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper,W. J. ;

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3H-46-VOL-3

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C036 987.

ABSTRACT: (U) Strategic mobility, as defined in this report, consists of five basic elements - surface movement facilities, including ports, railroads, highways, and pipelines; airlift; sealift; pre-positioning: and traffic management of all the foregoing elements. These elements will be discussed briefly in this section to provide the planner with a general background on the various transportation systems available within Korea. Airlift, sealift, and pre-positioning are discussed in volume I and theater surface-movement facilities and traffic management are discussed in volume II and this volume. The data provided in these reports can be used to conduct gross and/or detailed mobility deployment planning. The reports are designed to provide planners with a uniform basis of information to maintain the continuity and uniformity required to conduct joint deployment and exercise planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SOUTH KOREA, MOBILITY, ARMY OPERATIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, PORTS(FACILITIES), LAND TRANSPORTATION, CARGO HANDLING, AMMUNITION, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Intratheater mobility, Resupply

AD-C037 623 15/5

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Comparative Assessment of Industrial Mobilization Capacity. Industrial Mobilization Study.

SEP 85 123P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

(NOFORN).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C037 559L 15/1

MOBILE COMMAND ST HUBERT (QUEBEC)

(U) The Militia as an Army Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 85 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fraser,D. A. ;

FOREIGN RESTRICTED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Headquarters, Mobile Command, CFB Montreal, St. Hubert, Quebec Canada J3Y 5T5, 25 Sep 85 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Individual study project for the US Army War College.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, DETERRENCE, MOBILIZATION, AUGMENTATION, CANADA

AD-C037 559L

AD-C037 549L 15/5 15/8.1 25/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Joint Force Readiness for War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

JUN 85 327P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnett,F. V. ;Bingham,B. J. ;Bradley,J. ;Cimral,T. A. ;Cusick,J. J. ;

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the impact of joint readiness as it relates to the ability of the joint command and control structure and the Services (with their respective Transportation Operating Agencies (TOAs)) to mobilize, deploy and sustain US forces in combat. The study examines four functional areas which impact on the US ability to conduct a war: (1) the Joint Planning process; (2) the Mobilization and Personnel Sustainment process; (3) the Force Development process; and (4) the Force Sustainment process. In the first chapter, the students describe a system depicting a logical framework for viewing the functions needed to go to war and provided a model entitled the Joint Force Readiness and Execution System (JFRES). The sixth chapter proposes a system to examine the impact of various constraints, policies and planning procedures on the warfighting capabilities of US combat forces by a systematic assessment of the four key functions--mobilization, deployment employment, and sustainment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *MOBILIZATION, TRANSPORTATION, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY PLANNING, POLICIES, COMBAT READINESS, COMBAT SUPPORT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ARMY OPERATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, STOCKPILES

AD-C037 549L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C037 347L 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY 84 (OMNIBUS-84). Volume 2. Appendix C. FY 84 Force Match List.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

APR 85 248P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Campi,F. V. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-1-VOL-2

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 30 Apr 91

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310, 9 Aug 85 or higher DoD authority.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C037 346L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, ARMY PLANNING, THREAT EVALUATION, COMBAT READINESS, ACTIVE DUTY, MILITARY RESERVES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CENTRAL EUROPE, FIREPOWER, DEPLOYMENT, REPLACEMENT, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LOSSES, MANPOWER, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support), Total force planning, Southwest Asia, LAD(Latest Arrival Dates), OMNIBUS-84 project, Military management

AD-C037 346L 5/1 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) OMNIBUS Capability Study - FY 84 (OMNIBUS-84). Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

APR 85 410P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Campi,F. V. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-1-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by HQDA, ODCSOPS, Attn: DAMO-ODR, Washington, DC 20310, 9 Aug 85 or higher DoD authority. (NOFORN)

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-C037 347L.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, ARMY PLANNING, THREAT EVALUATION, COMBAT READINESS, ACTIVE DUTY, MILITARY RESERVES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CENTRAL EUROPE, FIREPOWER, DEPLOYMENT, REPLACEMENT, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, LOSSES, MANPOWER, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SCENARIOS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support), Total force planning, Southwest Asia, LAD(Latest Arrival Dates), OMNIBUS-84 project, Military management, NOFORN

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C037 280L 15/3 15/1 25/3

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) FASTALS Model Evaluation (Engineer Support in Europe).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Springfield,B. W. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-85-4

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Engineer Studies Center, Casey Bldg. 2594, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5583.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study evaluates the ability of the FASTALS Construction Model to accurately estimate the wartime engineer requirements of the European theater. The construction model calculates the requirements which must be met to complete 23 engineer tasks in support of contingency operations. This study is the first of a four-part effort to examine engineer-specific issues in the AFPDA Document and the FASTALS Modeling System. The report focuses on 23 engineer tasks and the methodology the model uses to calculate damage repair, construction, and maintenance for European contingency operations. Theater contingency plans were examined to ensure all major engineer tasks were included in the model. The study identifies many significant short-term as well as long-term changes that will enhance the model's estimating accuracy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *CONSTRUCTION, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ARMY PLANNING, DATA BASES, WORKLOAD, NATO, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, ESTIMATES, ACCURACY, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, EUROPE, LAND WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, COMBAT AREAS, DAMAGE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FASTALS construction model, Lines of communications, AFPDA(Army Force Planning Data and Assumptions), Communication zone engineers

AD-C037 280L

AD-C038 987 15/5

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability Study. Volume 1. Introduction and Intertheater Mobility Analysis.

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper,W. J. ;

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3H-46-VOL-1

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part 1, AD-B082 657L and Volume 2, Part 2, AD-C038 215.

ABSTRACT: (U) The results of the Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability Study are documented in three volumes. Volume I, this report, provides an analysis of intra-CONUS and intertheater sealift requirements of the OPLAN under existing conditions. The analysis also includes several sealift scenarios under varying parameters and conditions. Volume II consists of two parts. Part 1 provides a compendium and an analysis of the surveyed Korean ports, and part 2 provides the throughput capability of each port. Volume III provides an analysis of intratheater movement and reception of cargo within Korea.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MARINE TRANSPORTATION, *REPLENISHMENT, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, KOREA, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS CONTAINERIZED SHIPPING, GRAPHS, TABLES(DATA), MISSION PROFILES

AD-C036 987

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C036 787L 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Mid-Range Force Study--CY 84 (MRFS-84).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept. Mar-Dec 84,

JAN 85 231P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Horton,C. A. ;Spiker,R. C. ;Smith,J. S. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-2

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F860 027

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 8 May 85. Other requests must be referred to ODCSOPS, DA, Attn: DAMO-SSW, Washington, DC 20310. (NOFORN).

ABSTRACT: (U) The MRFS Methodology was employed as a decision support system in the development of the 1991 Objective Force, the 1994 Planning Force, and the 1992-2001 EPA(Extended Planning Annex) Objective Force. During the period Mar-Dec 84, the study team supported ODCSOPS(Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans) in the development and analysis of alternative forces while considering changes to fiscal and manpower guidance, force modernization, war reserve stockage levels, and levels of organization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PLANNING, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, DECISION MAKING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ACTIVE DUTY, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, THREATS, FIREPOWER, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MATERIEL, STOCKPILES, COSTS, MOBILITY, MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military force structure, Mid range force studies, Movement requirements, Inherited assets, War reserve materiel stocks, NOFORN

AD-C036 414 15/6.3

DIRECTORATE OF AEROSPACE STUDIES KIRTLAND AFB NM

(U) Retaliatory Chemical Warfare.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim study results,

JUN 84 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tate,R. L. ;Gevelhoff,H. J. ;Powell,N. A. ;Scarborough,T. L. ;

REPORT NO. DAS-TR-84-6

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to AFCMD/SA, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This annotated briefing documents the interim results of the Retaliatory Chemical Warfare Study accomplished for Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command (XR) by the Directorate of Aerospace Studies. The briefing is subdivided into four areas of interest. The first part compares United States and Soviet chemical military considerations and agents. Next is an overview of the United States chemical munition stockpile compiled from the Army's Worldwide Armament Reporting Systems summary dated 17 August 1984. This is followed by a brief discussion of chemical warfare deterrence including factors which affect the United States deterrence posture. The briefing concludes with some of the insights gained by the study team.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *DEFENSE PLANNING, MILITARY PLANNING, COMBAT READINESS, COMBAT SUPPORT, AIRCRAFT, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, STOCKPILES, BINARY CHEMICAL AGENTS, DETERRENCE, ANTIPERSONNEL AGENTS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY TACTICS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), USSR

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C038 397 15/8.1 15/8.2

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL WARFARE OPERATIONS DIV

(U) ASW Capabilities of Allied Naval Forces in Southern Europe.

FEB 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Adams,R. R. ;Zvijac,D. J. ;Coxson,G. E. ;

REPORT NO. CNR-97

CONTRACT NO. N00014-84-C-0388

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

ABSTRACT: (U) This report examines the ability of the NATO naval forces to convoy the reinforcement and resupply shipping that would flow into and transit the Mediterranean during a war between NATO and the Warsaw pact. It also examines the use of NATO naval forces in operational deception to safeguard carrier battle groups that operate in the Mediterranean. In all the analyses, the threat is Soviet submarines with torpedoes. The purpose of the analyses was to provide information to NATO for its determination of force requirements. Originator-supplied keywords include: Allied naval forces, Antisubmarine warfare, Attrition, Convoys (naval), CVBG (Carrier Battle Group), Force levels, Mediterranean, Military requirements, Military strategy, Monte Carlo method, NATO, Naval logistics, Operational deception, Reinforcement, Resupply, Shipping, Southern Europe, Threat evaluation, USSR, Warsaw Pact countries.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE, *NATO, *SHIP CONVOYS, MEDITERRANEAN SEA, NAVAL OPERATIONS, REPLENISHMENT, NAVAL LOGISTICS, DECEPTION, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SHIP DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, ATTRITION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MONTE CARLO METHOD, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, THREAT EVALUATION, SUBMARINES, TORPEDO ATTACK

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Southern Europe, USSR

AD-C038 397

AD-C038 289L 15/8

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Light Infantry Division Capabilities Analysis - Firepower Potential and Survivability Assessment (LIDCA-FPSA).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

NOV 84 458P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Justice,J. E. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-31

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 31 Nov 90

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 27 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Attn: ZDF, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the methodology and results of a limited assessment of the firepower and survivability of a light infantry division relative to a C-series infantry division. The scenario that was used was a Soviet-style force employed against US forces in Latin America. The assessment included an evaluation of US forces in prepared defenses being attacked by the threat force under both day and night conditions and US forces attacking the threat force in the open under day and night conditions. Keywords include: Firepower and survivability potential (FSP), force potential, interpolation, effective inventory, preferences, range distribution frequency, allocation, light infantry division, infantry division (C-series), combat potential.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *THREAT EVALUATION, *FIREPOWER, *SURVIVABILITY, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, INTERPOLATION, LATIN AMERICA, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INFANTRY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Light infantry division

AD-C038 289L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C038 215 13/2

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability Study. Volume 2. Part 2. Port Throughput Capabilities.

JAN 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper,W. J. ;Snyder,A. L. ;Taylor,J. E. ;Sanders,P. L. , Jr.;McClaire,J. ;

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3H-46-VOL-2-2

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

(REL).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Part 1, AD-B082 857L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Volumes I and III of a three-volume series of the Korean Ports and Transportation Systems Capability Study address the intertheater and intra-theater portions of the analysis. Volume II consists of two parts. Part 1 provides a reference compendium of all Korean ports and evaluates their adequacy to support various types of vessel discharge operations. Part 2 of the report provides a step-by-step analysis of the throughput capabilities of the 22 ports surveyed. The principal objectives of this report were to validate port and mode clearance capabilities through analyses of vessel support systems (VSS) and calculate port throughput capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PORTS(FACILITIES), *MARINE TERMINALS, SOUTH KOREA, THROUGHPUT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LAND TRANSPORTATION

AD-C038 077 15/1 15/8

MARINE CORPS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Marine Corps Mid-Range Objectives Plan for Fiscal Years 1986-1995 (MMROP, FY 86-95).

NOV 84 247P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 1 Dec 91

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes AD-C033 278.

ABSTRACT: (U) The enclosure, the Marine Corps Mid-Range Objectives Plan (MMROP), is the primary Marine Corps planning document for the mid-range period. It provides planners and programmers with Marine Corps mid-range goals, and lists the requirements needed to meet those goals. The MMROP begins with a mid-range intelligence estimate, and progresses logically through strategy and force planning guidance, Marine Corps objectives, Planning and Programmed Force levels with associated risks, and statements of the requirements that will best enable the Marine Corps to fulfill its mission. This edition parallels last year's MMROP in structure, includes an up-dating of all Sections, and features extensive changes in Section VII.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Marine Corps planning, *Marine Corps operations, Military requirements, Operational readiness, Marine Corps aviation, Amphibious operations, Mobilization, Military force levels, Marine Corps personnel, Risk, Scenarios

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MMROP(Marine Corps Mid Range Objectives Plan)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C035 969 15/5 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Vulnerability of NATO's Rear-Area Targets to Conventional Air Attack. Volume 2. Appendixes.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

OCT 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dadant,P. M. ;Dews,E. ;Kozaczka,F. ; Wise,R. A. ;Hoover,H. G. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-1586/1-PA/E

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-77-C-0107

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

(NOFORN).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C035 904.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assesses NATO rear-area vulnerabilities to mid-1980s conventional air attack and suggests where vulnerability-reducing measures are needed. It examines nine potential rear-area target systems: airports of debarkation (APODs), prepositioned overseas materiel configured to unit sets (POMCUS) storage sites, theater reserve stocks, ammunition storage, liquid fuel (POL) storage and distribution, bridges over major rivers, the rail system, garrison sites, and command-control-communications. It identifies four causes of NATO's vulnerabilities: (1) The growing ability of the Warsaw Pact to launch a powerful ground attack under conditions that allow NATO only a short time for mobilization; (2) the growing rear-area-attack capability of Warsaw Pact tactical airpower; (3) the NATO posture of forward, mobile defense that relies on maneuver units, many of which are based well to the rear; (4) and a dominating preference in the past for low-cost NATO operations in peacetime--a preference for peacetime effeciency over wartime effectiveness. Substantial reductions in NATO's rear-area vulnerabilities are possible and would involve some changes in NATO's posture of rearward-basing for forward defense.

AD-C035 969 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VULNERABILITY, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, AIR DEFENSE, REAR AREAS, TARGETS, AIR STRIKES, NATO, WESTERN EUROPE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WESTERN SECURITY(INTERNATIONAL), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, AVAILABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) POMCUS(Prepositioned Overseas Materiel Configured in Unit Sets), NOFORN, SDIOL

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C035 904 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Vulnerability of NATO's Rear-Area Targets to Conventional Air Attack. Volume 1. Summary Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

OCT 84 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dadant,P. M. ;Dews,E. ;Kozaczka,F. ; Wise,R. A. ;Hoover,H. G. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-2872/1-PA/E

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-77-C-0107

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assesses NATO rear-area vulnerabilities to mid-1980s conventional air attack and suggests where vulnerability-reducing measures are needed. It examines nine potential rear-area target systems: airports of debarkation (APODs), prepositioned overseas materiel configured to unit sets (POMCUS) storage sites, theater reserve stocks, ammunition storage, liquid fuel (POL) storage and distribution, bridges over major rivers, the rail system, garrison sites, and command-control-communications. It identifies four causes of NATO's vulnerabilities: (1) The growing ability of the Warsaw Pact to launch a powerful ground attack under conditions that allow NATO only a short time for mobilization; (2) The growing rear-area-attack capability of the Warsaw Pact tactical airpower; (3) the NATO posture of forward, mobile defense that relies on maneuver units, many of which are based well to the rear; (4) and a dominating preference in the past for low-cost NATO operations in peacetime--a preference for peacetime efficiency over wartime effectiveness. Substantial reductions in NATO's rear-area vulnerabilities are possible and would involve some changes in NATO's posture of rearward-basing for forward defense. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Rear areas, *Air strikes, *Conventional warfare, *Vulnerability, *NATO, Air defense, Targets, Aerial warfare, War potential, Posture(General), Military planning, Military operations, Warsaw Pact

AD-C035 904 CONTINUED

Countries

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SDIOL

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C035 628L 5/1 13/13 15/6

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Regional Wartime Construction Manager (RWCM).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 84 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Weien,G. F. ;Mann,P. P. ;Kelley,J. T. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-84-8

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Sep 84. Other requests must be referred to DCSENGR, USAREUR, APO NY 09403.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study outlines the environment of the Regional Wartime Construction Manager in the Central Region in Europe. It examines the many factors which are expected to have an effect on the RWCM. It details several organizations which could be assigned the RWCM mission. The pros and cons for the selection of each organization are examined and used to rank the various alternatives. A final organizational choice is recommended. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army Corps of engineers, *Management planning and control, *Combat areas, *Central Europe, Engineers, Military organizations, Warfare, Europe, Mobilization, Construction, Military forces(United States), Military engineers, Theater level operations, Mission profiles, Army planning, Resource management, Combat support

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Communication zone, RCRear Combat Zone), RWCM(Regional Wartime Construction Manager), SDIOL

AD-C035 489L 25/2

ELECTROSPACE SYSTEM INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) Strategic Air Command (SAC) Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team (HERT) 1984 Strategic Connectivity Exercise Analysis Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 7-12 Apr 84,

AUG 84 132P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dooly,M. ;Grassan,G. ;

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-83-C-0011

MONITOR: CCSO
TR-74-84

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 9 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, DCA/C4S, 11440 Isaac Newton Square, Reston, VA 22090-5500.

ABSTRACT: (U) This technical report describes the 1984 Strategic Connectivity test activities to examine, measure and evaluate Strategic Air Command Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team (HERT) communications capabilities. The report presents test results, conclusions and recommendations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strategic communications, *Communications networks, Emergencies, Strategic air command, Relocation, Control centers, Mobile, High frequency, Teams(Personnel), Command and control systems, Military exercises, Test and evaluation, Scenarios

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Connectivity, HERT(Headquarters Emergency Relocation Team), Enduring communications networks, Mobile command centers, AFSATCOM(Air Force Satellite Communications), Satellite communications

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C035 195L 15/6 15/5.4

ARMY WAR COLL STRATEGIC STUDIES INST CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Nuclear Weapons in Europe? A Concept to Relate Requirements to NATO Strategy.

AUG 84 263P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dorr,J. M. ;

SECRET REPORT FRD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 1 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) The analysis examines the criticisms of the European stockpile and constraints on its composition. Based on an in-depth analysis of approved NATO strategy and political and military guidance governing the use of nuclear weapons, the study identifies a series of specific military capabilities which are required to be fulfilled by the NATO nuclear weapon stockpile in order to support the strategy of flexible response. These specific capabilities, which cover both selective use and general nuclear response, from the basis for the analytical methodology to determine warhead requirements which is proposed in the report. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Nuclear forces(Military), *Nuclear weapons, *Military strategy, *NATO, Stockpiles, Europe, Nuclear warheads, Military requirements, Weapon mixes, Military doctrine, Response, Deployment, Policies, Weapon delivery, Nuclear warfare, Threats, Risk, Warsaw Pact Countries

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Flexible response strategy, GNR(General Nuclear Response), LPN-TRADOC-ACN-84006

AD-C035 188L 25/5

MITRE CORP MCLEAN VA MITRE C3I DIV

(U) Army Command and Control System Architecture Development. Support to the FY 1983 Army Command and Control Master Plan (AC2MP). Volume 1. Major Findings.

MAR 84 384P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Goldgraben,R. ;Moak,D. W. ;Krouse,W. J. ;Ewell,J. J. ;Cheslow,M. D. ;

REPORT NO. MTR-84W00028-01-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. F19628-84-C-0001

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by US Army Combined Arms Center, Attn: ATZL-PTS-IS. Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027, 28 Sep 84 or higher DoD authority. (NOFORN) (ORCON).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Command and control systems, Planning, Military research, Mobilization, Specifications, Functions, Weapons, Approach, Army, Warfare, Architecture

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NOFORN, ORCON, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-70426

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

AD-C035 090 15/8

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) Final Report on an Assessment of Northern Region Conventional Force Capabilities in the Mid-1980's.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical memo.,

JUL 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Goad,R. ;Hornung,W. ;Sharpe,J. ; Simonsen,K. ;Wessel,E. ;

REPORT NO. STC-TM-745

SECRET REPORT NATO

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report assesses near-term (mid-1980s) conventional force capabilities in the Northern Region of Allied Command Europe. It provides a synopsis and overview of the results of work documented in several other reports, and forms a basis for some observations on mid-term planning and regional security.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *NATO, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, WESTERN EUROPE, SECURITY, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS

SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C034 998 15/8 25/5

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) The Command and Control of Military Forces in NATO.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Professional paper,

JUL 84 90P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mallorie,P. R. ;

REPORT NO. STC-PP-216

FOREIGN RESTRICTED REPORT NATO

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes work carried out in support of STC Project 82-2, the ACE Command and Control System Study, while the author was also conducting his own study sponsored by the NATO Research Fellowship Programme on command and Control of Military Forces in NATO. Based on interviews with NATO and National Commanders, their senior staff and on the author's own experience, the report develops a concept for further development of C2 systems. The study report is issued as an STC Professional Paper since the author was simultaneously supporting STC Project 82-2, ACE Command and Control System Study and the report is relevant to that project. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Command and control systems, *Military organizations, NATO, Military force levels, Mobilization, Decision making, Military commanders, Political alliances

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NATO furnished, Allied commanders

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C034 728L 15/4 25/5

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Communications for Tactical Signals Intelligence: A Weak Link in the C3I Force Multiplier?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Strategic study,

MAR 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Castro,L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-84-58

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON 1 Apr 04

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 18 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to Commandant, National War College, Office of the Dean of Faculty, Washington, DC 20319.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) The much cited, but often misunderstood, concept of communications, command, control, and intelligence (C3I) as a force multiplier which contribute to the offset strategy to counter Soviet numerical advantage is introduced and described. A model of the C3I process is presented and two quantitative examples are considered which illustrate how C3I can improve combat effectiveness and can reduce war-fighting costs. The paper then investigates whether communications for the assimilation and dissemination of tactical signals intelligence (SIGINT) represent a weak link in this force multiplier concept. Services approaches to tactical SIGINT communications are analyzed and found to be deficient in connectivity and transmission capacity. The ability of on-going developments and new technology to correct these deficiencies is investigated. The paper concludes with a framework and guidelines for applying these remedies to correct the problems. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE, *ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE, *TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ASSIMILATION, TRANSMITTANCE, SIGNALS

AD-C034 728L

AD-C034 728L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C3(Command Control and Communications), Force multipliers, Weak links

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-C034 681 15/3 5/1 15/5 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report for FY 1985. Annex to Volume 2. Force Readiness Report. Supplement.

FEB 84

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supplement to Annex to Volume 2, AD-C034 489.

ABSTRACT: (U) This supplements the Fiscal Year 1985 Force Readiness Report (FRR) which was provided the Congress on 15 February 1984. Specifically, it adds the summary procurement tables and includes revisions to the tables of equipment distribution displayed in the FRR Volume II Annex. The procurement summaries for each Guard and Reserve Component show those items being procured with monies in the procurement appropriations of the FY 1985 President's Budget. The fiscal year distribution of those items may differ from the year of procurement due to the lead time required, i.e., the time required from the year of procurement until the item is ready for distribution. The approximate lead time normally used for major items of equipment is two years. Thus the equipment listed in the procurement summaries reasonably may be expected to begin entering the inventory of the Guard or Reserve Component during Fiscal Year 1987.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *MILITARY EQUIPMENT, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, BUDGETS, ALLOCATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY RESERVES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military posture, Modernization

AD-C034 489 5/1 15/5 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report for FY 1985. Annex to Volume 2. Force Readiness Report.

FEB 84 182P

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Annex to Volume 2, AD-C034 488. See also Volume 1, AD-C034 487.

ABSTRACT: (U) Public Law 97-88, the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1982, requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Congress an annual report on National Guard and Reserve equipment. The report is submitted as an Annex to Volume II (Materiel Readiness Report) of the annual Department of Defense Force Readiness Report (FRR). This Annex in support of the FY 85 DoD Budget is the third report submitted in response to the Congressional requirement and addresses the following Components: Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. In addition, this Annex contains a brief narrative assessment of the Coast Guard Reserve equipment posture. The Coast Guard Reserve is an agency of the Department of Transportation during peacetime. Upon mobilization, however, control of the Coast Guard passes to the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Military equipment *Operational readiness, *Planning programming budgeting, Military reserves, National Guard, Budgets, Allocations, Military requirements, Military procurement, Inventory, Parts, Deficiencies, Distribution, Logistics support, Mobilization, Combat readiness, Maintenance, Policies, Department of Defense, Tables(Data)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military posture, Modernization

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-C034 488 15/3 5/1 15/5 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Materiel Readiness Report for FY 1985. Volume 2. Force Readiness Report.

FEB 84 298P

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-C034 489. Includes errata sheet dated 19 19 Mar 84.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Materiel Readiness Report (MRR) provides supplemental information on materiel readiness-relevant funding in the President's Budget for fiscal yer 1985, and data on the materiel readiness that is projected to occur from appropriation of DoD's budget request. Section B contains summary information on fiscal year 1982-85 funding for depot maintenance and peacetime operating stock secondary item procurement. This section also contains information on secondary item procurement via the stock funds, and a description of the relationships of tne various elements of the logistics system and their impact on weapon system/equipment materiel condition. Section C contains materiel condition goals and projections for major weapon systems, munitions, and equipments. The projections are based on the appropriations enacted for prior fiscal years, or requested in the fiscal years 1982 and 1983 is presented for comparison purposes. A new feature in this report is the method for computation of ship materiel condition indicators. Section D contains current and projected Total Force inventories compared to objectives for: principal aircraft; land force weapon systems and equipment; and war reserve munitions, secondary items, and bulk petroleum. There are two new features in this section this year -- fuel and munitions war reserves funding tables.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Materiel, *Operational readiness, *Operational readiness, *Planning programming budgeting, Budgets, Combat readiness, Logistics support, Logistics planning, Allocations, Supply depots, Repair, Procurement, Stockpiles, Inventory, Weapon systems, Ammunition, Aircraft, Military equipment, Reserve equipment, Petroleum products, Military

AD-C034 488 CONTINUED

requirements, Department of Defense, Military force levels, Joint military activities

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military posture

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-C034 415L 15/5 15/6

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Macroanalysis of Production Resources for Force Expansion. Volume 2. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 84 188P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thomas,R. W. ;Shafer,W. J. E. ;Ditmore, J. ;Broussalian,C. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1737-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-79-C-0018

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
83-28183,AD-E500 844

SECRET REPORT

DECLASS ON OADR

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 6 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to Office Under Secretary of Defense Research and Engineering (AM), the Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C034 414L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report examines the capability of the U.S. economy to support total mobilization in a major conventional war of uncertain duration. Using data on production interrelationships, industry capacity, and lead-times in the lower tier, the impact of mobilization is simulated through an economic model of the U.S. economy. The level of detail represented in the model corresponds to 238 two-, three-, and four-digit industries (Standard Industrial Classification). The report identifies the industries most likely to present bottlenecks to force expansion. The implications for DD industrial policy are discussed in the concluding chapter

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, Industrial production, Surges, Economic warfare, National defense, Stockpiles, Labor, Materials, Department of Defense, United States, Conventional warfare, Economic models, Lead time,

AD-C034 415L

AD-C034 415L CONTINUED

Policies, Management planning and control, Resource management

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Emergency preparedness, Force expansion, Industrial mobilization, LPN-IDA-T-3-174

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-C033 981L 19/11

AIR FORCE WEAPONS LAB KIRTLAND AFB NM

(U) Air Force Intrinsic Radiation Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 80-Jun 83,

MAR 84 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holton,R. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFWL-TR-83-81

PROJECT NO. 5708

TASK NO. 01

SECRET REPORT RD

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to AFWL (NTSW), Kirtland AFB, NM 87117.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Nuclear weapons, *Nuclear warheads, Nuclear radiation, Surveys, Air Force, Stockpiles, Radiation dosage, Neutrons, Gamma rays, Measurement, Rates

IDENTIFIERS: (U) INRAD(Intrinsic Radiation), W-56 warhead, B-61 weapon, W-62 warhead, W-78 warhead, B-43 weapon, B-57 weapon, PE64222F, WUAFWL57080101

AD-B958 977L 5/4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The American Initiative in Lebanon 1982-1984.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study essay rept.

MAY 85 107P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013; 13 May 85, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, WARFARE, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, UNITED STATES, EVACUATION, LEBANON, PEACETIME, PLANNING, FORMULATIONS, POLICIES, ISRAEL, MIDDLE EAST

AD-B128 225L 6/5 15/6

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK FREDERICK MD

(U) Medical Service and Protection from Mass Destruction in Units (Meditskinskaya Sluzhba i Zashchita ot Orozhiya Massovogo Porazheniya v Podrazdeleniyakh).

DEC 88 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Imangulov, R. G.

REPORT NO. AFMIC-HT-153-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 13 Dec 88. Other requests shall be referred to AFMIC-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of unidentified Russian language mono., p3-5, 30-69, n.d.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government are firmly and successively conducting a policy of peace and cooperation among nations. The peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union meets with warm approval and support of our people and all progressive mankind. However reactionary groups of imperialist states inflate the arms race and prepare for war against the USSR and countries of socialist cooperation. In their aggressive plans, the militant forces of imperialism emphasize the use of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction of people. Keywords: Medical services, Russian translations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DESTRUCTION, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, COMMUNISM, GOVERNMENT(FOREIGN), MASS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, POLICIES, POLITICAL PARTIES, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, FOREIGN POLICY, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mass destruction.

AD-B127 838 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Wartime Concept for Vehicle Maintenance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 88 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gilbert, John M., Jr

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LT850501

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 23 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to Air Force Logistics Managment Center, Gunter AFB, AL 36114-6663.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project, sponsored by the HQ TAC/LG, was to develop a wartime concept of operations for base-level vehicle maintenance which considered both peacetime resources and wartime requirements. A base-level maintenance concept, entitled 'Modified Intermediate and Amplified Mobile Maintenance' is proposed which has five major components. Also contained in the report are recommendations to recognize user repair capabilities; ensure mechanic availability; obtain additional mobile maintenance capacity; provide rapid, minimum essential repair; and improve self-sufficiency. (FR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MAINTENANCE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), REPAIR, MILITARY VEHICLES, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Vehicle maintenance.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B127 670L 23/8 1/2

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Logistics Management Report for Aircrew Escape Propulsion System (AEPS) Devices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Special rept.,

AUG 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coleman, Blair H.

REPORT NO. NOS-IHSP-88-275

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 50 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document contains information concerning the AEPS devices utilized in Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. Each aircraft is treated separately. The AEPS devices are listed under their respective ejection seat configuration. In general, each AEPS device is identified as to National Stock Number, Department of Defense identification code/Navy ammunition logistics code (DODIC/NALC), service life, and quantity per aircraft. The serviceable inventory is reported, with both production lot quantities and quantities per lot installed in aircraft reported in many cases. Quantities installed in aircraft are based on inventories of installed assets conducted in cooperation with Type Commanders and aircraft manufacturers and complied at Indian Head. Lot quantity figures indicate the amount delivered by a contractor for Navy use/Navy stock. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EJECTION SEATS, *ESCAPE SYSTEMS, AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, CONFIGURATIONS, FLIGHT CREWS, INVENTORY, INVENTORY CONTROL, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, MANUFACTURING, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, PRODUCTION, PROPULSION SYSTEMS, QUANTITY, STOCKPILES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AEPS(Aircrew Escape Propulsion System).

AD-B127 178L 15/5 5/1

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Upgrading the National Defense Stockpile--DoD Needs and Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May-Dec 87,

JUN 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hong, William S.; Hove, John E.

REPORT NO. IDA-M-432

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
88-33157, AD-E501 042

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by OASD (P&L), The Pentagon, Rm. 3C257, Washington, DC 20301-3070, 22 Sep 88 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, LOGISTICS PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-B2-502, SBI1, FY89, Industrial Base, Critical Materials, Producibility, High Technology Materials.

AD-B127 075 15/3 15/1

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) An Operational Minimum Interrelationship between Peacetime and Wartime Military Personnel Strength Levels.

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Engelhardt, Manfred

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-0783-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 1 Jan 88. Other requests shall be referred to U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Truppenpraxis (Germany, F.R.) v31 n3 1987.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of a short preparation time the conventional forward defense of the Federal Republic of Germany within the framework of direct defense of NATO shows significant shortcomings. These existing operative shortcomings must be guarded for the sake of reaction capability of the German Armed Forces in the determined peace time volume of 495,000 soldiers and may possibly be tactically defended for a limited time until the NATO forces deploy under the protection of the effective forces and relieve the German reaction forces. At the same time, the German Armed Forces must grow to their defined defense volume of 1,340,000 soldiers in order to secure the operational freedom of NATO forces in the rear area and to guarantee the endurance capability including WMNS, so that it will not become necessary to report to nuclear weapons because of an operative emergency. This task of strengthening the conventional defense capability is, as mentioned initially, not only a structural or organizational problem under the impression of the decrease of military service recruits, but an operative necessity which may be traced back in part to unsolved problems of the past. West German translations. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PEACETIME, *INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS,

AD-B127 075

AD-B127 075 CONTINUED

*WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), FORWARD AREAS, GERMAN LANGUAGE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY PERSONNEL, NATO, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, ORGANIZATIONS, PREPARATION, RECRUITS, REPORTS, RESPONSE, SHORT RANGE(TIME), STRENGTH(GENERAL), STRENGTH(MECHANICS), STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES, TIME, TRANSLATIONS, VOLUME, WEST GERMANY.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B126 956L 19/1

ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER DOVER NJ ARMAMENT ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

(U) Tests for Propellant Propagation under Surveillance Storage Conditions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

OCT 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robertson, D.; Richter, T. A.; D'Augustine, M.

REPORT NO. ARAED-TR-88023

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Oct 88. Other requests shall be referred to ARDEC, Attn: SMCAR-IMI-I, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Fifteen of the propellant types found in the Army's stockpile were tested to ascertain their explosive hazard class under surveillance storage conditions. No detonations occurred, and the few propagations observed were due to flame. The quick release cans, and the small amount of propellant (5 lb max) makes possible an explosive hazard class of 1.3 for all the propellant tested. These test results will reduce the quantity distances required for propellant storage for the Army's Surveillance Program. (AW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROPELLANTS, *STORAGE, ARMY, CONTAINERS, EXPLOSIVES, HAZARDS, PROPAGATION, QUANTITY, RELEASE, STOCKPILES, SURVEILLANCE, TEST AND EVALUATION.

AD-B126 663L 15/5

ARMY INVENTORY RESEARCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA PA

(U) Mathematics of End Item Redundancy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kaplan, Alan J.

REPORT NO. USAIRO-TR-88/1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 11 Jul 88. Other requests shall be referred to Dir, AMSAA, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5071.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper develops a model for weapon systems which have some redundant end items or major assemblies. An algorithm is described which computes repair part/assembly stock for such weapon systems, and projects the resulting level of system operational availability. The algorithm utilizes the SESAME model for computing multi-echelon stock. The algorithm was tested on a real world problem. It is practical to use, and provides more realistic results than the models heretofore available. The algorithm may be used to model and item float, and also fighting unit performance, when the objective is to have a targeted number of each end item type up with a designated probability. Keywords: Initial provisioning; Supply; Inventory theory; Multi Echelon systems; Redundancy. (JHD)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *AVAILABILITY, *END ITEMS, *REDUNDANCY, ALGORITHMS, ASSEMBLY, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, REPAIR, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, STOCKPILES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sesame model.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B126 408 15/6

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) 1987 Comparison of the Armed Forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact (Draft Version) (Streitkraeftevergleich 1987: NATO-Warschauer Pakt (Rohfassung).

DEC 87 98P

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-0149-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 1 Jan 88. Other requests shall be referred to U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Streitkraeftevergleich 1987: NATO-Warschauer Pakt (Rohfassung), Bonn, Jul 87 75p.

ABSTRACT: (U) Topics include: The problem of mobilization and reinforcement; Conventional armed forces; Regional considerations; Nuclear deterrence and the Nuclear equation; Defense expenditures of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; Arms production capacities and technologies. Keywords: Foreign military forces comparison, West German translations. (EDC)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *NATO, COMPARISON, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, COSTS, WEAPONS, DETERRENCE, GERMAN LANGUAGE, MOBILIZATION, NUCLEAR WARFARE, PRODUCTION, TRANSLATIONS, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEST GERMANY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reinforcements(Military).

AD-B126 155 15/6.4

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Climatic and Biological Consequences of Nuclear War (Selected Pages) (Klimaticheskiye i Biologicheskiye Posledstviya Yadernoy Voyny).

SEP 88 354P

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0446-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 14 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Partially edited machine trans. of mono. Klimaticheskiye i Biologicheskiye Posledstviya Yadernoy Voyny, Moscow 1987 p1-186.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Soviet Program of Peace and Task of Soviet Scientists; Lasting Global Consequences of Nuclear War; Larger Scale Geophysical and Ecological Consequences of Possible Nuclear War; Climatic Consequences of Nuclear the Soldiers; Numerical Experiments with the Hydrodynamic Analog of a Climate VTs AS of USSR; Natural Analogs of Nuclear Catastrophe; Medical and Ecological Biological Consequences of Possible Nuclear Conflict; Consequences of Nuclear War and Developing Countries. Russian translations. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, ANALOG SYSTEMS, ANALOGS, ARMY PERSONNEL, CLIMATE, DEVELOPING NATIONS, HYDRODYNAMICS, NUMERICAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES, PEACETIME, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, SCIENTISTS, TRANSLATIONS, USSR.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B126 142L 12/7 15/6

NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS) Functional Requirements Definition.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-Jan 88,

JAN 88 202P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto, B. H.

REPORT NO. NOSC-TR-1219

CONTRACT NO. N66001-87-D-0151

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, Sandiego, CA 92152-5000; Jan 88, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *NAVAL PLANNING, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, MODELS, OCEANS, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUDN488817, CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System).

AD-B125 929L 15/5 1/3.5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVY-MARINE CORPS PLANNING AND MANPO WER DIV

(U) Strategic Airlift Aircraft Needed for Deployment of USMC Prepositioned Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nance, John F., Jr

REPORT NO. CRM-88-66

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Specific Authority; 8 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code RDA), Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum analyzes the number of aircraft needed to meet the airlift sortie requirements for Marine Corps Maritime Prepositioning Squadrons and Norway Air-Landed brigades. Keywords: Air logistics support; Airlift operations; Deployment; Logistics planning; Marine Corps equipment; marine Corps operations; Norway; Prepositioning logistics; Jet transport aircraft. (EDC)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), AIR LOGISTICS SUPPORT, LOGISTICS PLANNING, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, MILITAR' REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, NORWAY, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, STRATEGIC WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65153M.

AD-B125 842L 1/3.8 19/1 13/9

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled Cutter, P/N 50041-3 (DODIC M471).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 17P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ortiz, Jose E.

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1197

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 30 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 50 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This is the first quality evaluation of the Cutter, P/N 50C041-3, hereafter referred to as the M471 Cutter, conducted at the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, MD. The M471 Cutter, is a powder-actuated, one-shot disposable unit with a mechanically operated firing mechanism. It is used to sever a nylon reefing line attached to the recovery parachute of a target drone. A sectioned sketch of the cutter is shown in Figure 1. The cutter consists of a metal tube containing a spring-loaded firing pin and a 2- to 4.5-second delay column and main propellant charge. A 0.185-inch (0.419-cm) diameter hole near one end of the cutter body is provided for the insertion of the nylon reefing line. The reefing line prevents the recovery chute from opening fully until the drone has decelerated to such a speed that full deployment will not rupture the parachute. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CUTTING TOOLS, *FIRING MECHANISMS(AMMUNITION), *PARACHUTES, DEPLOYMENT, FIRING MECHANISMS(WEAPON), METALS, NAVY, NYLON, PROPELLING CHARGES, QUALITY, RECOVERY, RUPTURE, STOCKPILES, TARGET DRONES, TEST AND EVALUATION, TUBES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-A4180418/163-/4/8418000001, M-471 cutter, REEFING LINES.

AD-B125 842L

AD-B125 761 15/6.3 6/5 18/6 23/4

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Military Medicine. Chapter 7,

SEP 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gestewitz, H. R.; Steiner, E. R.

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0802-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors, Copyright, Specific Authority; 16 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to FTD/STINFO. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Militarmedizin Hochschullehrbach fur Studenten der Medizin und Stomatologie (German D.R.) 3rd Revised Edition, Berlin, 1984 p213-236.

ABSTRACT: (U) Protection against nuclear weapons and chemical combat agents includes all measures which prevent or limit the effects of nuclear weapons and chemical combat agents upon the combat effectiveness of troops and upon the defense potential in rear areas. Protection against nuclear weapons and chemical combat agents is ensured through operational-tactical countermeasures organized by force command elements; through protective measures conducted by combat engineers, consisting primarily of the construction of protective shelters; through defense measures against chemical combat agents, involving primarily the detection and elimination of radioactive agents and chemical combat agents, as well as the standby stockpiling of individual protective suits; and through medical measures. Translations, East Germany, German language. (AW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY MEDICINE, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CONSTRUCTION, DETECTION, EAST GERMANY, ELIMINATION, GERMAN LANGUAGE, MEDICINE, MILITARY ENGINEERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PROTECTION, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, RADIOACTIVITY, REAR AREAS, SHELTERS, STOCKPILES, TRANSLATIONS, DEFENSE PLANNING.

AD-B125 761

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B125 547L 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) The Cut of the Scythe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis, Aug 87-Jun 88,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rothbrust, Florian K.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 3 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to HQS, CAC and Ft. Leavenworth, Attn: ATZL-GOP-SE, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027-5070.

ABSTRACT: (U) This narrative recounts the operational history of XIXth Panzer Corps' advance from 10 to 15 May 1940. Its primary focus is directed at the breakthrough at Sedan. The political and military situations influencing the decision makers of the German Army General Staff and the development of the campaign plan are analyzed in an attempt to provide an understanding for the rationale of the mission, deployment, and employment of XIXth Panzer Corps' and its subordinate units. A discussion of Field Marshal Erich von Manstein's recommendations and operational concept clarifies his instrumental role in the development of the final campaign plan. Traffic control, Special Operations Forces, and innovative Aerial Resupply concepts are investigated for their fusion into the Air Land Battle concept of this mobile warfare operation. This narrative furnishes a complete account of the daily operations of XIXth Panzer Corps' leaders, men, and equipment. It provides a unique observation of the corps' staff in its daily evaluation of the operational situation, intelligence reports, the logistic situation, and an endless friction with the next higher headquarters. Lastly, this narrative demonstrates the effectiveness of a well trained, equipped armored corps, commanded by leaders who are fully cognizant of their mission, the commanders aim, and the overall operational concept. (Theses). (fr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *LAND WARFARE, AIRBORNE, DECISION MAKING, FRANCE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), HISTORY, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MOBILE, REPLENISHMENT, TACTICAL

AD-B125 547L CONTINUED

AIR SUPPORT, THESES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) World War 2.

AD-B125 269 15/5 15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force - Identify Yourself.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pernini, James K.; Eacott, Richard G.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 2 Sep 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Dept. of Operations, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Maritime Prepositioning Forces are forward deployed naval assets that can be quickly employed in response to regional crises around the world. Since the inception of MPF, attention has primarily been focused on the identification and resolution of the many complex issues that accompanied the development of the MPF component commands. Initial CINCLANTFLT/CINCPACFLT MPF operations and exercises were constructed to test and refine comprehensive load plans that squeezed the Maritime Prepositioning Equipment and Supplies into specifically designed merchant ships, to perfect debarkation procedures for off-loading this vast amount of combat cargo from ships berthed in a secure port or swinging at anchor and to improve the operational integration of the three MPF component commands. However, the identification, preparation and training of the command element of this potent and highly versatile force has not received a commensurate level of attention. This paper focuses on the issues incident to the selection and assignment of the Commander, Maritime Prepositioning Force (CMPF). Keywords: Prepositioning logistics; Marine Corps operations; Military commanders; Personnel selection; Crisis management. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), CARGO, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EMERGENCIES, INTEGRATION, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MERCHANT VESSELS, PERSONNEL SELECTION, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, RESPONSE, WARFARE.

AD-B125 269 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Maritime prepositioning forces, CMPF(Commander Maritime Prepositioning Forces).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B125 096L 15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Structuring Military Forces for Contingency Operations: Should Reserves Participate?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Williams, Rex M.

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-88-24

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Mar 84. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The operational and strategic implications of using reserve forces for contingency missions in areas including Northern Europe, the Western Pacific, and the Persian Gulf requires proper structuring to take advantage of the strengths and weaknesses of the total force. The President must have the flexibility to respond to a wide range of contingencies without having to recall reservists or reserve units involuntarily. However, reserve forces may prove to be an important link in engaging the enemy simultaneously on two or more fronts with sufficient forces to make a difference in the outcome even without full mobilization. The total force mix (active/reserve) determines options available to the President in deciding whether to employ military forces. Some scenarios require no action regarding reserve forces, others require the 200,000 selected reserve recall, while still others require mobilization of the reserves with the approval of Congress. A continuing effort to explore innovative methods that draw more fully on reserves must be pursued as this nation faces increased multiple contingencies coupled with declining defense spending and diminishing population base for the all-volunteer armed force. (FR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MARINE CORPS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, UTILIZATION, EMERGENCIES, DEPLOYMENT, NORTHERN EUROPE, PERSIAN GULF, ACTIVE DUTY, ALL VOLUNTEER, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

AD-B125 096L

AD-B125 096L CONTINUED

, MILITARY RESERVES, MOBILIZATION, NORTHERN EUROPE, PACIFIC OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF, POPULATION, RECALL, WEAPONS, WEST(DIRECTION).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contingency operations.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B124 550 15/3 15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Combat Engineers: The Indispensable Combat Force Multiplier.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Glass, John D.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper will discuss the need to put Combat Engineers to work in peacetime to fortify the inter-German border. The reader will be shown how the INF Treaty and Soviet conventional weapons gains have enhanced their capability for a short-notice attack of Western Europe. This, in turn, it will be shown, has led to a search by the Allied Powers of means to increase Western conventional capability. Several options will be discussed and the role of Combat Engineers will be examined in some detail. Finally, a logical conclusion will be stated, based upon earlier justification. Keywords: Defense planning, Tank warfare.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *MILITARY ENGINEERS, *PEACETIME, LAND WARFARE, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), TREATIES, USSR, WEAPONS, WESTERN EUROPE.

AD-B124 385 5/9 15/8

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Is It Possible to Predict that a Peacetime Commander will be a Successful Wartime Commander?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Epperson, R. S.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Is it possible to predict which military officers will be successful leaders in combat? This paper discussed combat leadership qualities, then focuses on WWII aviation and submariner communities to examine their leaders in light of those qualities. The process continues by examining some leaders who did not fare as well in battle. The conclusion was that there are certain qualities required of combat leaders not found in peacetime but the possibility of predicting those peacetime leaders who will be excellent wartime commanders is not feasible. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *SKILLS, LEADERSHIP, WARFARE, PEACETIME, MILITARY PERSONNEL, OFFICER PERSONNEL.

AD-B124 048L 5/1 19/1

ARMY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FORT LEWIS WA

(U) Unit Level Ammunition Management System. Appraisal Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 9 Jun 87-8 Apr 88,

SEP 87 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, Richard

REPORT NO. ADEA-AR-88-A-202

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 15 Sep 87. Other requests shall be referred to Commander, Army Development and Employment Agency, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this appraisal was to provide a user assessment of the concept of the Unit Level Ammunition Management System (ULAMS). ULAMS is a software program designed to assist in managing unit level ammunition resupply requirements, transportation assets, and resupply scheduling actions. ULAMS consists of 60 menu screens for managing data input, processing and output to the display or printer. ULAMS computes resupply requirements, creates requests for issue or turn-in, computes the number and type of vehicles needed to transport the shipment, and creates the convoy dispatch document. Keywords: Management information systems, Division level organizations, Company level organizations, Scheduling, Transfer, Logistics support. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *AMMUNITION, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA PROCESSING, DISPLAY SYSTEMS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, INPUT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OUTPUT, PRINTING EQUIPMENT, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SCHEDULING, USER NEEDS, VEHICLES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63324A.

AD-B123 837 15/5 5/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Marine Corps Depot Maintenance versus the Fiscal Crunch.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boak, Michael P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the impact of DoD budget reductions on the capability of the Marine Corps' Depot Maintenance Program to support readiness and mobilization requirements. Reviews current Marine Corps' concepts, policies and program interfaces to determine what changes can be effected within constraints to offset reductions to equipment maintenance funding and civilian personnel staffing levels. Concludes that readiness can potentially be supported by change of maintenance concept from rebuild to Inspect and Repair Only As Necessary (IROAN). However, sees no immediate solution to support of potential mobilization requirements as that support is a function of adequate manpower. Keywords: Equipment maintenance, Logistics, Rebuild, Depot, Readiness, Sustainability, Mobilization, Repair. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY BUDGETS, *MAINTENANCE, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INTERFACES, LOGISTICS, MANPOWER, MARINE CORPS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POLICIES, REDUCTION, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, BUDGETS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INTERFACES, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE, MANPOWER, MARINE CORPS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POLICIES, REDUCTION, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS.

AD-B123 834 15/8.4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Principles of War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Griffith, Stanley E.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A refreshing examination of an old subject. Examines student reactions to the principles of war. Explores the historical context of the principles, considers why the subject is difficult, and explains why military professionals need principles of war. Lists and defines U.S. Army and Soviet principles of war and compares viewpoints. Explains how the individual principles are interrelated and briefly examines principles of war of other services and nations. Concludes by considering the practical value of the principles of war in the nuclear age. Keywords: Principles of war, Nuclear warfare, Battlefield success, Objective, Offensive, Mass, Economy of force, Maneuver, Unity of command, Security, Surprise, Simplicity. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WAR POTENTIAL, BATTLEFIELDS, MANEUVERS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, STUDENTS, USSR, WARFARE, ECONOMICS, BATTLEFIELDS, MANEUVERS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, STUDENTS, USSR, WAR POTENTIAL, WARFARE.

AD-B123 832 13/10 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Adequacy of United States Shipyards for Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hirsh, Jason O.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) For over a century, when the United States has gone to war it has done so at great distances. Twice these conflicts have been global in nature. Each time the United States provided a large proportion of the sealift necessary to support these conflicts. Our maritime industries are in another extended period of decline. This raises doubt over their capability to repeat past performances. Many studies have been performed to resolve these doubts, but these studies are merely still pictures of a rapidly changing scene. Capabilities to provide ongoing analysis of the deteriorating situation and to minimize potential damage must be developed. Keywords: Adaquacy of the Number of Shipyards, Workforce, Availability of materials, Merchant vessels, Military strategy, Fleets(Ships). (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPYARDS, AVAILABILITY, DAMAGE, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS, MERCHANT VESSELS, MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, PICTURES, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, WORK, FLEETS(SHIPS).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B123 728 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Mine Countermeasures in the Amphibious Objective Area.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vaughan, William H.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The U.S. Navy Mine Countermeasures (MCM) forces have two basic responsibilities in support of the Maritime Strategy. In order of priority these are: maintaining the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) and support of amphibious operations. Like other U.S. military forces, the MCM force is tailored to fight a global war. This is based on the premise that the force structure necessary to counter the worst case scenario will also be capable of meeting the taskings of lesser conflicts. This paper will analyze the role of MCM in support of amphibious operations. This analysis is limited to sea mines and starts by reviewing the role of MCM forces in support of amphibious operations during World War II, Korean War, and recent low-intensity conflicts. The lessons learned from these conflicts are then used as a guide to analyze today's employment of forces. The threat that will most likely confront the U.S. today will require a rapid response employment of force. The Amphibious Ready Group (ARG) is the primary, forward deployed, military force available that can project power ashore. The vast Soviet mine stockpile and its availability to Third World nations makes the mine a significant threat to U.S. Naval forces. Therefore, an MCM force must be deployed with the ARG to provide a means to counter this threat. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *MINE COUNTERMEASURES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, EMPLOYMENT, GLOBAL, KOREA, MINES(ORDNANCE), NAVAL MINES, NAVY, QUICK REACTION, SCENARIOS, STOCKPILES, USSR, WARFARE.

AD-B123 728 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lessons learned, ARG(Amphibious Ready Group).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B123 715 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Can the Civil Reserve Air Fleet Fulfill Its Strategic Airlift Role.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Drach, Ann K.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The DoD has declared a strategic airlift requirement of 66 million ton miles (MTM) per day for mobilization and sustainment of U.S. forces abroad. The current combined MAC and CRAF capability is 45 MTM per day. This shortfall, coupled with a five year fielding delay of the C-17, presents a serious dilemma for strategic airlift planners. Additionally, there are MAC planners who believe that the actual airlift requirement is much higher than 66 MTM and that it may be as high as 85 MTM per day. The United States' long standing policy of relying on commercial carriers to fill the gap is economically sound. Changes in the airline industry during the past decade, however, have made it increasingly clear that the needs of air carriers are becoming widely divergent from military needs. Without government intervention in the form of subsidies, incentives, or legislation, CRAF participation is expected to decline from its current contribution of 14 MTM per day to 10 MTM per day by the year 2000. Keywords: Airlift; Mobilization; Sustainment; Incentives; Legislation' Subsidies; Allocation. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIR TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCIAL AVIATION, INDUSTRIES, INTERVENTION, LEGISLATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, ALLOCATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C-17 Aircraft, CRAF(Civil Reserve Air Fleet).

AD-B123 715

AD-B123 712 5/4 15/6.4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The New Deterrence: The Strategic Consequences of Arms Control, Containment, and Strategic Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lademan, William J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 31 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dep^., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper suggests that the confluence of current arms control proposals, adjustments in the policy of containment, and strategic defense will change our present form of deterrence. This will alter the strategic relationship that exists between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union may adopt an aggressive strategy based upon a new freedom of action which may be produced in the transition to this new deterrence. The United States will find that the effect of reducing nuclear weapons and building strategic defenses will be to alter the basis of the policy of containment. The Soviet Union will use the new political circumstances created by this combination to exploit instability and achieve strategic advances. In order to re-establish a geostrategic equilibrium, a new concept of deterrence will emerge to sustain containment. Prepositioned conventional forces backed by tactical nuclear weapons in zones of denial and supported by powerful maritime forces will constitute the new basis of containment. Keywords: Deterrence, Arms control, Containment, Strategic defense, New deterrence, Discriminate deterrence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *DETERRENCE, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AREA DENIAL, CONTAINMENT(GENERAL), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DISCRIMINATION, MILITARY STRATEGY, POLICIES, STRATEGY, TACTICAL WEAPONS, UNITED STATES, USSR, BALANCE OF POWER, GEOPOLITICS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic defense, Containment policies.

AD-B123 712

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B123 612 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) A Logistics Operational Concept to Go with the TAVBS (Two Aviation Logistics Repair Ships).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sickler, Robert I., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 30 Aug 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War Coll., Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Marine Aviation is part of Naval Aviation. The Marines however, are faced with a unique logistics challenge because the Corps plans to rapidly deploy large numbers of ground based aircraft as part of Marine Air Ground Task Forces. These deployed aircraft will need a steady supply of repair parts to stay operational. Two Aviation Logistics Repair Ships (TAVB) have been procured and proclaimed the answer to this logistics challenge. These ships introduce a new risk to Marine Aviation. Under current planning if one TAVB is sunk, all aviation repair parts for a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) will be lost. This risk has to be minimized. The cargo of a TAVB, operating in isolation, can not supply the quantity of aviation repair parts that will be required by a MEB in combat. The supply department and the intermediate maintenance activity (IMA) aboard the TAVBs will have to increase output significantly over like sized peacetime units. There is no magic answer in logistics. The operational logistics concept to go with the TAVBs must recognize the risks and shortfalls associated with these ships. The concept has to embrace new abbreviated supply ordering and warehousing procedures and new faster repair methods for the IMA. This paper makes recommendations in these areas to minimize the risk and to increase the volume of parts that the TAVBs' cargos can deliver to land based Marine Air Combat Elements. Keywords: Aviation logistics, Rapid deployment, Cannibalization. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, *SPARE PARTS,

AD-B123 612

AD-B123 612 CONTINUED

*LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *SHIPS, AERONAUTICS, AIRCRAFT, CARGO, DEPLOYMENT, GROUND LEVEL, ISOLATION, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS AVIATION, METHODOLOGY, NAVAL AVIATION, PARTS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REPAIR, RISK, STEADY STATE, SUPPLIES, VOLUME, WAREHOUSES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TAVBS(Two Aviation Logistics Repair Ships).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B123 452L 15/5

ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS EXPERIMENTATION CENTER FORT LEWIS WA

(U) Multi-Purpose Transportation System (MPTS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 13 May-20 Sep 85.

DEC 85 183P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Drelling, Joseph S.; Mayfield, Everett D.

REPORT NO. CDEC-TR-85-009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Dec 85. Other requests shall be referred to Commander, TRADOC (ATTN: ATCS-D), Fort Monroe, VA 23651.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of the test of a Palletized Load System concept. The key to this concept is a truck equipped with a hydraulic arm, capable of self-loading/unloading of metal flatracks on which various loads of supplies or equipment are secured. Two sizes of PLS were used: a 15 ton (large version) and a 7 1/2 ton (medium version) truck, each of which tows a trailer of the same capacity, for total system capabilities of 30 and 15 tons, respectively. The test was conducted in four phases. During the 5-day Forward Support Battalion (FSB) phase, comparison was made of operational times of PLS vehicles versus standard vehicles in resupply operations of an FSB. A second 5-day phase compared the PLS to the standard 5-ton truck as prime mover for a field artillery battery. An aviation phase, 10 days in length, examined the role of the PLS in Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP) operations and sling loading flatracks for aerial resupply. A RAM phase compared certain reliability, availability, and maintainability measures of the PLS to 5-ton cargo and stake and platform trucks. Keywords: Multipurpose transportation system (MPTS), Palletized load system (PLS), Unit containers (UCs), Palletized loads, Flatrack, Load system, Transportation, Supply distribution, Prime mover, Sling loading, Airlift, FARP, Forward support BN (FSB), Field Artillery Crew Compartment, Resupply, Cargo transportation, Loading, Offloading. (SDW)

AD-B123 452L

AD-B123 452L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSPORTATION, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, AERONAUTICS, AIRBORNE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, ARTILLERY UNITS, CARGO, COMPARTMENTS, CONTAINERS, CREWS, DISTRIBUTION, FIELD ARMY, FORWARD AREAS, LOADING(HANDLING), MAINTAINABILITY, MULTIPURPOSE, PALLETS, PLATFORMS, REFUELING, RELIABILITY, REPLENISHMENT, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), SLINGS, SUPPLIES, TEST AND EVALUATION, TRAILERS, TRUCKS, VEHICLES, UNLOADING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PSL(Palletized Load System).

AD-B123 452L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 635 15/8.1 15/1

DOD NUCLEAR INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER SANTA BARBARA CA

(U) Defense Nuclear Agency Nuclear Assessment and Applications. Program Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept., 1-31 Jul 87,

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahoney, R.

REPORT NO. DASIAC-TR-87-37

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-82-C-0274

PROJECT NO. QIPQMXD

TASK NO. COOO

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 3 Mar 88. Other requests shall be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Kamen Sciences Corp., Tempo Div., Alexandria, VA.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report summarizes current and recent projects conducted by the Nuclear Assessments and Applications Assistant Directorate, Defense nuclear Agency (OPNA/DNA). These research, development, test and evaluation efforts are performed in support of senior DoD decision makers, the Joint Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, the Services and other U.S. Government organizations involved in strategic and theater nuclear force planning and operations. This document replaces the STNA Semiannual Report. Like its predecessor, it has been prepared by DASIAC, the DoD Nuclear Information Analysis Center, based on inputs provided by OPNA managers and project officers. The document outlines the current organization of the Defense Nuclear Agency, RDT&E and other activities conducted in support of nuclear force developers, planners, and operators are accomplished by DNA's Operations

AD-B122 635

AD-B122 635 CONTINUED

Directorate. As depicted, this Directorate is comprised of liaison offices and three Assistant Directorates: Nuclear Operations, which is responsible for stockpile management, operations, and emergency action activities; Nuclear Survivability, Security and Safety; and Nuclear Assessments and Applications. This organization's programs, which are summarized in this document, provide RDT&E support through proof-of-concept demonstrations for the development, planning, and application of strategic and nonstrategic nuclear forces. Keywords: Nuclear Forces(Military); Defense planning; Research management. (jhd)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, DEMONSTRATIONS, DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACIDS, EMERGENCIES, INFORMATION CENTERS, MANAGEMENT, NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, STOCKPILES, SURVIVABILITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT-CONTROL, WUDH251814, PE62715H.

AD-B122 635

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 511L 5/6 13/2 15/6

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Division and Brigade Stationing System: An Overview.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 85-Mar 88,

MAY 88 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brannon, Joseph D.; Lang, Lawrence A.

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Administrative/ Operational Use; 15 May 88. Other requests shall be referred to Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ZCI, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the Division and Brigade Stationing System (DBSS)--a system designed by the Engineer Studies Center (ESC) to screen selected Army CONUS installations to identify the best candidate sites for the peacetime stationing of additional division or separate brigades. The DBSS has three major components: the Environmental and Socioeconomic Module, which has five criteria; the Training and Operations Module, which has six criteria; and the Facilities Module, which has 11 criteria. (ESC published four other DBSS reports--one for each module, and an installation data book.) The twenty criteria and their associated weights were used to rank-order 28 installations for four generic units. The system operates on a personal computer and uses an industry-standard spreadsheet program. The DBSS lets the decisionmaker change factors to permit sensitivity analysis and provides an audit trail. Keywords: Division level organizations, Brigade level organizations, Army facilities, Army planning, Army operations, Economic impact. (SDW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY FACILITIES, *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *SITES, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PLANNING, AUDITING, ECONOMIC IMPACT, ECONOMICS, ENGINEERING, ENVIRONMENTS, MICROCOMPUTERS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, PEACETIME, SOCIOLOGY, UNITED STATES.

AD-B122 510 25/2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Preparing Our Peacetime Communications for War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Halweg, Gretchen A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 24 Jun 88. Other requests shall be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The goal of all Navy communications traffic is to provide secure, rapid, reliable telecommunications across the crisis spectrum. How successful the endeavor has been to date is difficult to assess, particularly when evaluating those aspects related to high intensity operations up to and including war. Focusing on the tangible peacetime problems, like the ever-increasing demands for more information transfer, detracts from the identification and correction of the more elusive wartime problems of serving the Navy's fighting arm, the Fleet. The Navy as a whole, and communicators in particular, must periodically reexamine the demands placed on our telecommunications system in the wartime environment. We must then calculate the realistic limitations of the current system and prepare, train and operate in accordance with that evaluation. The scope of this paper is limited to the most common and vital communication link, the formal record message system. In order to assess the current state of the Navy's message processing system in its preparation for war, four areas are considered: hardware systems, training, procedures, and exercises. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL PLANNING, *SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, *TELECOMMUNICATIONS, *COMBAT READINESS, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC, HIGH RATE, INFORMATION TRANSFER, INTENSITY, MESSAGE PROCESSING, NAVAL EQUIPMENT, PEACETIME, RELIABILITY, WARFARE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 485L 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Why Logistics Constraints are Ignored in Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Arbuckle, Joseph W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authoirzed to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 23 Mar 88. Other requests shall be referred to US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The thesis of this article is that the Army is not training as it will have to fight and the consequences may well be disastrous in the next war. Specifically, we are treating logistics artificially by ignoring constraints in peacetime. This phenomena is pervasive; it is found throughout the Army, from top to bottom. We see exercises structured around tactical or strategic objectives, frequently ignoring logistical capability to support the exercise; we look for guidance in our doctrine and find inconsistencies and an airland battle concept that has not adequately addressed sustainment capability; we review our models and find that logistics parameters do not represent true capability or system relationships; we look at OPLANS and find we lack the means to evaluate logistical capability on multiple global OPLANS executed simultaneously; and we look back at history and find that logistics is the center of gravity in campaign after campaign. This article considers why this situation exists and offers recommendations that offer a way to place the proper emphasis on logistics. Keywords: Computerized simulation; Military doctrine. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *PEACETIME, CENTER OF GRAVITY, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, HISTORY, LOGISTICS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PARAMETERS, WARFARE.

AD-B122 485L

AD-B122 472L 15/6.3 15/5

SRI INTERNATIONAL MENLO PARK CA

(U) Study of Interservice Integration of Chemical Materiel Stockpile Reliability Program (CMSRP).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contractor rept. Aug 87-Jan 88,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cousin, Thomas L.

CONTRACT NO. DAAA15-87-D-0019

MONITOR: CRDEC
CR-88058

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only; Administrative/Operational Use; Apr 88. Other requests shall be authorized to Commander, US Army Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center, Attn: SMCCR-SPS-T. Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Battelle Edgewood Operations, Edgewood, MD.

ABSTRACT: (U) A U.S. Army AMCCOM sponsored study of the chemical materiel stockpile reliability activities of the other Services (U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and U.S. Marine Corps) and the potential integration of these activities into an Interservice CMSRP has been completed. The study included a collection of information from Government furnished Service POCs, development of scenarios of alternative CMSRP strategies for the Interservice integration of the CMSRP, review of logistic support models, and compilation of a working bibliography. The results of the study provide an overview of the ongoing chemical materiel stockpile surveillance programs of the other Services and an insight as to how to better coordinate those activities among the Services. Keywords: Chemical materiel, Stockpile, Surveillance. (MJM)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICALS, *MATERIEL, *STOCKPILES, *CHEMICAL AGENTS, AIR FORCE, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, COLLECTION, INTEGRATION, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MARINE CORPS, MODELS, SCENARIOS.

AD-B122 472L

AD-B122 246 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Employment of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade in Norway: The Unanswered Questions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 43P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tracey, Joseph F.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 24 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Dept. of Operations, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The two questions most asked concerning any pre-positioning of equipment are: will the stored equipment be destroyed by enemy action prior to being drawn by the forces for whom it was intended, and if the equipment is drawn, will it work? These questions are generic to any pre-positioning program and are not unique to the employment of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade in Norway. This paper will ask questions concerning the specific employment of a MEB in Norway and the equipment prepositioned in that country. Briefly, these questions are: Will the Soviets reinforce their troops in the Kola peninsula in a bid to overwhelm NATO's forces in Norway?; How will the MEB resupplied when its thirty days of organic supply support is gone?; What will be the role of Sweden and Finland in a war on NATO's northern flank?; Does the MEB's force structure lend itself to mission accomplishment?; Is the MEB properly trained for the arctic mission?; If the MEB goes to Norway, what difficulties will it encounter as it moves north to meet Soviet invasion?; and Will the Norwegians with their history of neutrality and non-provocative defense/foreign policies, request the MEB's presence sufficiently early to permit its arrival in a benign environment?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *DEPLOYMENT, ARCTIC REGIONS, ENEMY, FOREIGN POLICY, MISSIONS, NATO, NORWAY, WARFARE, MOBILIZATION.

AD-B122 196L 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Capability Based Force Expansion Planning - An Analysis of Needs, Feasibility, and Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coberly, Theodore R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050, 23 Mar 88 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PLANNING, *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, EXPANSION, GUIDANCE, MILITARY RESERVES, NATIONAL GUARD, PLANNING, PRODUCTION.

AD-B122 137 15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) How Is Active Force Combat Readiness and Capability Influenced by Reserve Augmentation and Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starr, Robert S., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) With the increased reliance on reserve components to augment active forces as a result of the Total FOrce Policy, the training and readiness levels of the Reserves become increasingly critical factors. The extent to which reservists are planned or expected to augment regulars varies in each service and will similarily affect the services' combat readiness and capability. The forward deployment ask of the Navy necessarily limits the contributions of its Reserve, but realistic missions and the availability meaningful training, for the Naval Surface Reserve FOrce in particular, continue to be essential. Additionally, interaction between the parent or 'gaining' command and its reserve unit and an intelligent understanding of the capabilities, as well as the limitation, of the Reserve on the part of Active Duty counterparts are fundamental elements required to ensure efficient and effective augmentation when the call to mobilization is sounded. Keywords: United States Naval Reserve, U.S. Naval Surface Force Training.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT READINESS, *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL TRAINING, ACTIVE DUTY, DEPLOYMENT, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POLICIES.

AD-B122 137

AD-B122 136 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Food ... and, Fuel for Thought.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stotz, John W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The maritime strategy, as the current framework on which to base the employment of U.S. Naval forces, is very logistics oependent. The author feels that current combat logistics force (CLF) operational concepts do not sufficiently address the problems which will be encountered by the battle group attempting to resupply in follow on phases of the maritime strategy. The study is not a quantitative analysis comparing numbers of assets and days of sustainability. Rather, it is an overview of current operational concepts based on research and the author's own extensive fleet experience in the combat logistics force. Despite limitations in both numbers and capabilities of CLF assets, the peacetime battle group is being ably resupplied. The overall conclusion is that we are not able to prepare the CLF to go to war, due to limited assets and a peacetime mindset. As a partial solution, this paper recommends adding an operational logistic commander to the battle group staff, with the status of a composite warfare commander. He would become a focal point for combat logistics force defense and tactics and help the battle group staff, with the status of a composite warefare commander. He would become a focal point for combat logistics force defense and tactics and help the battle group commander become smart about logistics. The result could be the evolution of a survivable wartime combat logistics doctrine.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MILITARY PLANNING, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT FORCES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FUELS, LOGISTICS, NAVY, PEACETIME, QUANTITATIVE

AD-B122 136

AD-B122 136 CONTINUED

ANALYSIS, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Maritime strategy.

AD-B122 133 15/5 15/1 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Transition to War for Forward Deployed Conventional Ammunition Units: Problems and Solutions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Partain, David L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Little consideration is given in current doctrine to transition to war problems for forward deployed units. Problems expected to be experienced by forward deployed conventional ammunition units during transition to war are examined and solutions, where possible, are developed with the examination focusing on the operational level of war. Conventional ammunition units primarily within the corps area are examined, although interface between corps and theater required some examination of theater units as well. Transition to war is defined as the period from mobilization until peacetime ammunition storage locations were emptied, wartime supply points opened, and theater resupply established. Problems examined included relocation of ammunition units to wartime locations, transportation, transition from peacetime storage sites to wartime supply points, and theater resupply. Keywords: Conventional Ammunition, Unit Operations, Transition to War.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *FORWARD AREAS, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), AMMUNITION, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, POSITION(LOCATION), RELOCATION, REPLENISHMENT, SITES, STORAGE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TRANSITIONS, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY OPERATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Transition to war, Military units.

AD-B122 115L 19/1 19/3

BATTELLE COLUMBUS DIV OH

(U) Armored Gun System. Systems Management Support for the Accelerated MPGS (Mobile Protected Gun System).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 85 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bagby, Fred

CONTRACT NO. DAAE07-84-C-R049

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD only; Critical Technology; 19 May 88. Other requests must be referred to USATACOM, Attn: AMSTA-TSL, Warren, MI 48397-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) During the late 1970s and early 1980s the Army and Marine Corps were cooperating in a joint program to develop a mobile protected weapon system (MPGS) to meet similar requirements for an infantry support and anti-armor system that could be rapidly deployed with the light forces of both services. The XM4 program has afforded a unique opportunity to deal with logistics issues from the very beginning of the concept formulation effort. A well known rule of system design is that about 70 percent of the lift cycle costs are determined by the time 10 percent of the investment costs have been expended. This is probably true whether the system is entirely new, or will be one based on the improvement of an existing system. Key criteria for the XM4 such as strategic deployability, combat sustainability and affordability are strongly determined by the logistics support requirements for those light forces earmarked for rapid deployment. The ILS plan for the XM4 is fully in tune with the unique operational requirements generated by the contingency missions that will include XM4 AGS vehicles as part of the forces to be deployed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GUNS, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ANTIARMOR AMMUNITION, ARMOR, COSTS, INFANTRY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *MPGS(Mobile Protected Gun System), 105-

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 059 15/6.6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) U.S. Coast Guard Responsibilities and Capabilities for Conducting Mine Countermeasures in the Maritime Defense Zone (MDZ).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Horan, William T.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 27 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) U.S. Coast Guard responsibilities, as tasked by the United States Code and joint agreements between the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard, and its capabilities for conducting mine countermeasures (MCM) in the Maritime Defense Zone (MDZ) are examined. Rapid forward deployment of naval forces and the early resupply requirement for U.S. and allied forces aboard are critical elements of the U.S. Maritime Strategy that can only be accomplished by ensuring safe passage of these resources out of our ports and harbors. It is essential therefore to examine the Soviet capability to mine areas within the MDZ and the adequacy of mine countermeasure forces to overcome this threat. The U.S. Navy, by placing increased importance on new MCM projects, and the U.S. Coast Guard, through its efforts in planning and conducting MDZ exercises and the capability of its forces, have placed added emphasis on this once obscure but extremely important mission. Our current ability to accomplish this mission, utilizing a large range of MCM options including Coast Guard platforms, is marginal. Keywords: Mine Countermeasures, Maritime Defense Zone, Coastal Defense, U.S. Coast Guard Responsibilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MINE COUNTERMEASURES, *COAST GUARD OPERATIONS, *NAVAL MINES, *AREA DEFENSE, AGREEMENTS, COAST GUARD, COASTAL REGIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FORWARD AREAS, HARBORS, MINES(ORDNANCE), PLATFORMS, POLITICAL ALLIANCES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, USSR, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES).

AD-B122 059

AD-B122 059 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MDMaritime Defense Zone).

AD-B122 059

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 056 15/3 15/6.2 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) SLOC (Sea Lines of Communication): The Forgotten Maritime Mission.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Golden, Paul C.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Critical Technology; 27 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Although a primary mission of the U.S. Navy's Maritime Strategy, protection of our Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC) has been relegated to a low priority defensive task. The Navy believes that offensive strikes into the Norwegian, Barents and White Seas, and mine and submarine barriers along the GIUK Gap will keep the Soviet submarines in their northern bastion and away from our SLOC. The Soviets have the submarine and merchant raider capabilities that can prove the Navy wrong. If the SLOCs are cut, and NATO Central European forces are not resupplied in the first weeks of a conventional war, the Soviets will win. Several simple and low cost precautions can neutralize the Soviet threat to our SLOCs. Keywords: Sea lines of communication, Anti-SLOC warfare, Convoy defense, Submarine SLOC warfare, Soviet sea bastions, Merchant marine, Merchant surface raiders, Coastal defense, Maritime defense zone, U.S. Coast Guard, Q Ships, NATO.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTISUBMARINE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, BARRIERS, CENTRAL EUROPE, COAST GUARD, COASTAL REGIONS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, COSTS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, LOW COSTS, MERCHANT VESSELS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MISSIONS, NATO, NAVY, SUBMARINES, THREATS, USSR, WARFARE, NORWEGIAN SEA, BARENTS SEA, WHITE SEA, NAVAL MINES, MILITARY STRATEGY, REPLENISHMENT, SHIP CONVOYS, PORTS(FACILITIES), SECURITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sea lines of communication, Maritime defense zones, Maritime strategy, AntiSLOC warfare, Fast

AD-B122 056 CONTINUED

supply ships, Port security.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 024L 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Is there a Need to Maintain an Airborne Division in the 1990's?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 88 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pullen, Stephen R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to DoD and DoD contractors only; Administrative/Operational Use; 13 May 88. Other requests must be referred to US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) Today there are many critics who do not see the need for maintaining an airborne division in the force structure. These critics include: senior retired/ active officers, congressmen, senators, intellectuals, staffers, and military reformers. They believe that any future airborne operations will be conducted by the rangers, as in Grenada. They further believe that a ranger battalion, a Light Infantry Division task force, and a Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) all have basically the same capabilities as an airborne task force from the 82d Airborne Division. I compared the different type units utilizing the following criteria to articulate the differences: rapid deployment, ability to rapidly reinforce, forced entry capability, and sustainability. The comparison revealed that the forces do not have the same capabilities because of: doctrine, training, organization, and equipment. The ranger, light infantry, and Marine forces have unique capabilities, but also have some serious limitations. For instance, the rangers are a light raid force with no sustainability. The light infantry can rapidly deploy anywhere, but do not have a forced entry capability have limited sustainability, and requires C-141 capable airfields to airland.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRBORNE, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LANDING FIELDS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, TASK FORCES.

AD-B122 024L

AD-B122 008 15/8 6/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Can we get back from There? Theater Casualty Evacuation in the Northern Flank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Felder, Allie C., III

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the factors affecting casualty care and evacuation in the Northern Flank Region. It describes casualty care and evacuation organizations and their capabilities, and evaluates the environment of the Northern Flank in which they must function. It estimates casualties suffered by a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) deployed to use the prepositioned equipment in Norway, a notional naval force operating in the Norwegian Sea, and a MEB deployed to defend Iceland. Casualty rates are defined, casualties estimated, and results analyzed. It concludes that the handling of Norway casualties will be secondary to handling the many casualties coming out of Europe, and that commanders in the Northern Flank must plan carefully to use alternative means of caring for or evacuating their wounded. Keywords Military medicine; Medicine; Northern flank; Norway; Casualty care; Aeromedical evacuation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION, *CASUALTIES, *MILITARY MEDICINE, *THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, DEPLOYMENT, ESTIMATES, EUROPE, EVACUATION, ICELAND, MEDICAL SERVICES, NAVY, NORWAY, NORWEGIAN SEA, ORGANIZATIONS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), RATES, WOUNDS AND INJURIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, FORWARD AREAS.

AD-B122 008

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B122 006 1/3 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Repair Support for Naval Aviation During War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Duncan, Charles R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Current planning to repair aircraft damaged in combat envisions the aircraft and their components being returned to Naval Aviation Depots (NAD's) back in the states, thousands of miles away from the combat theater. The question of how these damaged aircraft and components will be returned to the states has never been adequately addressed in actual warfare planning. A second problem involves whether or not there exists sufficient repair capabilities here in the states to handle surge requirements, even if the transportation dilemma was solved. Looking to the private sector for significant repair surge capabilities is not reassuring, considering the trends of erosion being experienced in the U.S. industrial base. The most viable solution is to get the most out of our existing aviation resources by providing the highest level and the highest quality maintenance possible, as close as possible to the battle zone. The maintenance concept which can best accomplish this is the Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR) program. Inherent in this program is the need to provide training for the maintenance personnel in ABDR procedures and the materials to accomplish these maintenance actions. The means and material for these repair actions can best be provided by a concept similar to the Aviation Logistics Support Ship (TAVB) program. Under this concept a merchant ship would be able to deliver an aviation repair team with its test equipment and repair parts to any battle zone in the world and be ready to provide repair support onboard ship or ashore.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL AVIATION, *REPAIR, *AIRCRAFT

AD-B122 006 CONTINUED

MAINTENANCE, AERONAUTICS, AMMUNITION DAMAGE, BATTLES, DAMAGE, EROSION, INDUSTRIES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, MERCHANT VESSELS, PATTERNS, PLANNING, QUALITY, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SHIPBOARD, SHIPS, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SPARE PARTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, SURGES, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), TEST EQUIPMENT, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE.

AD-B122 003 15/3 15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Ends, Ways, and Means of the MDZ (Maritime Defense Zones).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper, Scott P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 23 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The creation of Maritime Defense Zones (MDZs) under the Atlantic and Pacific Fleet Commanders in 1984 provides insight into operational planning involving joint Coast Guard and Navy forces. This novel peacetime organization formally links the Coast Guard to a principle wartime mission in support of the naval strategy. It establishes an infrastructure designed to assure efficient and effective wartime coastal defense through planning and training of active and reserve components of the Navy and Coast Guard. The MDZs are Navy commands under the Atlantic and Pacific fleet commanders but are commanded by Coast Guard Vice Admirals. The organizational structure is unique in that staffs are composed of Coast Guard and Navy personnel and subordinate commands, Sectors, have a Naval or Coast Guard officer in one of the top two positions. This paper examines the development of the MDZ mission through the early stages of formal planning and compares the actual process utilized to traditional operational planning methodology. Through this analysis the merits and demerits of traditional operational planning are assessed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COAST GUARD, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *NAVAL PLANNING, COASTAL REGIONS, FLEETS(SHIPS), METHODOLOGY, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY STRATEGY, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PACIFIC OCEAN, PEACETIME, NAVAL TRAINING, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, NAVAL OPERATIONS, DEFENSE PLANNING, ATLANTIC OCEAN, PEACETIME, ACTIVE DUTY.

AD-B122 003 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Maritime defense zones, Operational planning, Coastal defense, Coast Guard planning, Coast Guard personnel.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B121 961L 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization of the Individual Ready Reserve: Old Issues and New Answers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student project,

MAR 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Familetti, Robert J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050; 29 Mar 88 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, *MANPOWER, *INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, CASUALTIES, MANPOWER, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PROFICIENCY, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SKILLS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), TRAINING, VIETNAM, VOLUNTEERS, WARFARE, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reserve components.

AD-B121 961L

AD-B121 761L 15/5 13/8

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Industrial Surge and Force Sustainability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 84-Nov 86,

NOV 86 74P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Richanbach, Paul H.; Bicksler, Barbara

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1962

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ, SBI
86-31462, AD-E500 969

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 26 Apr 88. Other requests must be referred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Logistics), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focuses on the information and analysis required to address the relationship between stockpiles of war reserve materiel and the capabilities of the industrial base to rapidly increase materiel production. Several important studies of the industrial surge capabilities of specific products have been undertaken in recent years. While earlier studies focused too narrowly on the capabilities of prime contractors, more recent studies have included detailed investigations of subcontractors and other suppliers. Other methodological improvements evident in more recent studies are also noted. D-to-P analysis - the standard analytical tool for evaluating the tradeoffs between stockpiles and industrial capabilities - is described and a computerized spreadsheet model is developed. This spreadsheet model makes D-to-P analysis operational for decision-makers by providing them, for the first time, with an ability to demonstrate the tradeoffs that are available between investments in stockpiles and investments in the defense industrial base.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, STOCKPILES, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, AMMUNITION.

AD-B121 761L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B121 761L CONTINUED

STORAGE

IDENTIFIERS (U) LPN-IDA-T-88-265, SBIR, FY88, War reserves, Surge mobilization, Defense industry D-to-P, *Industrial

AD-B121 540 15/5

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) TRADOC/AUSA Symposium Held in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania on 4 May 1988. AUSA Briefing: Logistics Support 2000.

MAY 88 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Russo, Vincent M.; Murray, Charles M.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; May 88. Other requests must be referred to HQ TRADOC, Attn: ATSI-CI, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5000

ABSTRACT: (U) The briefing provided an overview of the trends and needs in support of logistics in Europe in the Year 2000. Keywords: Readiness; Sustainability; JP-8; Cataloging function; Reliability; Industrial base; Mobilization; Strategic lift.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CATALOGS, EUROPE, FUNCTIONS, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, RELIABILITY, SYMPOSIA, JET ENGINE FUELS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sustainability.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B121 311 17/7.3

KAISER ELECTRONICS SAN JOSE CA

(U) Landing System Requirements/Synthesis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Final rept. 30 Sep 83-30 Jan 85.

MAR 88 371P

PERSONAL AUTHORS McKeehan, D.; Roy, E.; Stuart, K

CONTRACT NO F33615-83-C-3605

PROJECT NO 2403

TASK NO 02

MONITOR AFWAL
TR-86-3011

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to AFWAL/FIGLD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6553. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Landing System Requirements/Synthesis investigation has resulted in a determination of the system requirements and an assessment of the capability of current and near future technology to provide an autonomous capability for the low visibility recovery of aircraft to battle-damaged airfields. The specific areas of investigation which are covered in this report are: Landing System Operational Requirements, Pilot/Vehicle Interface, Sensor Application, and Image Processing/Enhancement Applications. Landing scenarios were developed to define the operational requirements for the recovery of aircraft to a Minimum Operating Strip (MOS), which could be skewed across the main runway. Inputs from the Aircraft Surge Launch and Recovery (ASLAR) and Air Base Survivability (ABS) programs were integrated into the scenarios. We investigate the pilot/vehicle interface and recommend that manual landing with the pilot-in-the-loop be used. The sensor application investigation was directed towards imaging type sensor technology that included both active and passive devices operating in a spectrum of frequencies from X-band to millimeter wave

(MMW) and also in the far infra-red bands commonly used. The application of image processing technology can enhance the quality of information provided to the pilot. Results indicate that the median filter should be incorporated as a primary noise cleaning method.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LANDING AIDS, *SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, AIRCRAFT, AIRPORTS, BANDS(STRIPS), BATTLES, CLEANING, DAMAGE, DETECTORS, FREQUENCY, IMAGE PROCESSING, IMAGES, INFRARED RADIATION, INTERFACES, LANDING, LANDING FIELDS, LAUNCHING, MANUAL OPERATION, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILLIMETER WAVES, NOISE, OPTIMIZATION, PASSIVE SYSTEMS, PILOTS, QUALITY, RECOVERY, REQUIREMENTS, RUNWAYS, SCENARIOS, SPECTRA, SURGES, SURVIVABILITY, SYNTHESIS, VEHICLES, VISIBILITY, X BAND.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, PE63205F, WUAFWAL24030292.

AD-B121 311

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B121 023L 15.5 8/7

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (432ND) (STRATEGIC)
FORT WADSWORTH N Y

(U) Sub-Saharan Strategic Minerals: A Reassessment of U.S. Minerals Dependency.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JAN 88 95P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 4 Jan 88. Other requests must be referred to Director, Strategic Studies Institute, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) This reassessment reviews the availability to the U.S. of four minerals chromium, cobalt, manganese and platinum group minerals and crude oil. It examines the susceptibility of the United States to disruptions in the supply of those commodities and recommends a course of action for reducing the risks to national security and economic stability posed by supply shortages. The authors conclude that: the U.S. will continue to remain dependent on sub-Saharan strategic minerals; there will be adequate supplies of selected strategic minerals through the year 2000; U.S. demand for these minerals will continue to increase; and the U.S. will be able to purchase the minerals as needed regardless of Soviet intentions in Southern Africa, short-term disruptions caused by local disturbances, regional conflicts, political retaliation of embargoes. U.S. minerals dependency can best be reduced by development of a comprehensive policy that ensures that National Defense Stockpile (NDS) inventory goals are met, insulates defense industries and the private sector against short-term supply disruptions, and lays the groundwork for long-range solutions. Foreign policy initiatives designed to encourage development of stockpiling policies by U.S. NATO allies and Japan should also be undertaken.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MINERALS, *STOCKPILES, *STRATEGIC MATERIALS, SUBSAHARAN AFRICA, CHROMIUM, COBALT, COMMODITIES, CRUDE OIL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ECONOMICS, FOREIGN POLICY, INDUSTRIES, INVENTORY, JAPAN, LONG RANGE(TIME), MANGANESE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, NATO, PLATINUM, POLICIES, REDUCTION,

AD-B121 023L

AD-B121 023L CONTINUED

SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SOUTH(DIRECTION), STABILITY, GOLD, PALLADIUM, ORES(METAL SOURCES), UNITED STATES, RISK.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic minerals.

AD-B121 023L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B121 015 13/8

GRUMMAN CORP BETHPAGE NY AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS DIV

(U) Industrial Modernization Incentives Program Automated Digitizing Systems Detail Parts Module.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 84-Dec 85,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Org, Lawrence H.; Yearwood, Michael D.

CONTRACT NO N00019-83-G-0049

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors, Critical Technology; 5 Apr 88. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Air Systems Command (Code AIR-5143), Washington, DC 20361. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The need for an automated digitizing capability exists due to the growth of processing and output capability of digital systems. The machine tool industry has provided a wide selection of computer numerically controlled tools that are both productive and accurate. Capacity utilization of numerically controlled equipment is dependent upon the availability of data that defines the configuration of the output desired from that equipment. In the case of the acquisition of data for new flat pattern part configurations for automated part production equipment, geometry may be interactively or automatically created using computer-aided design (CAD) systems technology. However, for the definition of flat pattern geometry from preexisting part configurations, a means for rapid, accurate, and economical conversion is necessary to transfer the master tool definition data into an electronic (digital) form suitable for storage in the CAD system data base. This report describes the work performed as part of Phase II of the Industrial Modernization Incentives Program at Grumman Corporation for the development of Automated Digitizing Systems. Automated digitizing is directed toward the elimination of the costly and time-consuming manual effort to obtain part geometry data used to drive automated equipment. Keywords: Vision systems; Detail parts; Photogrammetry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AUTOMATION, *DIGITAL SYSTEMS,

AD-B121 015

AD-B121 015 CONTINUED

*INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, ACQUISITION, AWARDS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, COMPUTERS, CONFIGURATIONS, DATA BASES, DRIVES, GEOMETRY, MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY, OUTPUT, PATTERNS, PHOTOGRAMMETRY, PRODUCTION, SELECTION, STORAGE, TOOLS, UTILIZATION, VISION, PHOTOGRAMMETRY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Digitizers, EXPORT CONTROL.

IAC NO. MT-005628

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)DATA ACQUISITION, MACHINE TOOLS, NC, CAD, DATA BASES, PARTS, AUTOMATION, NAVY, DATA, /CODE X, IMIP.;

AD-B121 015

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B120 872 22/1 21/9.1

MARTIN MARIETTA CORP DENVER CO ASTRONAUTICS GROUP

(U) Venting Component Development Program.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 29 Mar 85-26 Sep 87.

FEB 88 173P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gille, John P.; Schwiesow, David L.; Jarossy, Frank J.; Govindarajan, R. T.

REPORT NO. MCR-87-572

CONTRACT NO. F04611-85-C-0006

PROJECT NO. 3058

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFAL TR-87-092

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to AFAL/TSTR, Edward AFB, CA 93523-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The trend in the military space program is toward launching larger, heavier, and more expensive satellites and upper stages. The Air Force has been extending the lifetime of these satellites to maximize benefits and minimize future replacement costs. On-orbit fluid resupply or retrieve-and-return-to-ground techniques will allow substantially longer satellite and upper stage lifetimes with increased on-orbit capability and lower life cycle costs. The Venting Component Development Program has investigated the requirements for propellant tank venting in support of in-space fluid system servicing and components that will be needed in venting subsystems to support such operations. In this four phase program, future servicing requirements were investigated, and specific venting components that need to be developed were identified. Trade studies were conducted for some 29 initial candidate component concepts. Keywords: Fluid system servicing in orbit, Space fluid resupply, On-orbit venting, Liquid-gas separator, Gas separator, Vent nozzle, Propellant burner

AD-B120 872 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROPELLANT TANKS, *SEPARATORS, *VENTING, *TANK VENTS, AIR FORCE, MILITARY SATELLITES, BURNERS, COSTS, FLUIDS, GASES, LAUNCHING, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, NOZZLES, ORBITS, CRYOGENIC PROPELLANTS, REPLACEMENT, REPLENISHMENT, SPACE SCIENCES, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, WEIGHTLESSNESS, SPACE ENVIRONMENTS, HYPERGOLIC ROCKET PROPELLANTS, STORABLE ROCKET PROPELLANTS, TANKS(CONTAINERS), CONTAMINATION, NITROGEN OXIDES, TETROXIDES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tank venting components, Vent nozzles, Propellant burners, Liquid gas separators, No freeze vents, Gas separators, PE62302F, WUAFAL3058000Y, EXPORT CONTROL.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B120 707L 15/6.5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) A Comprehensive Strategy for Space

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 88 125P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ellis, Steven L.; Lynch, Myron C., Jr

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-88-03

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study outlines a plausible U.S. military strategy designed to counter a possible Soviet space strategy at various levels of the conflict spectrum. It includes: a brief discussion of the space program of the major space faring nations, a comparison of the U.S. and U.S S.R.'s programs, and a review of U.S. space policy. It recommends: improvements in the relationship between NASA and DOD, the development of a national Space Mobilization Plan and an Allied Space Coordination Plan, military structure for long term space strategy and outlines follow on research topics. Keywords: Military space strategy; Plausible soviet space strategy; Operational art, Levels of conflict; NASA; Leadership in space; Space mobilization plan; Allied space coordination plan.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *SPACE WARFARE, CONFLICT, LEADERSHIP, POLICIES, SPACE SCIENCES, USSR, MOBILIZATION.

AD-B120 707L

AD-B120 669 25/5

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES INC PRINCE GEORGE VA DEFENSE SYSTEMS DIV

(U) Telecommunications Requirements for the Department of the Army Movements Management System Redesign. Phase 1. Korea (DAMMS-RI Korea),

FEB 88 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nall, William; Gordon, Dan; Stefaniak, John J.; Baird, Robert

REPORT NO. DSDPG-375050-88-01

CONTRACT NO. DABT60-85-C-0519

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Software Documentation; 29 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Logistics Center, Ft. Lee, VA 23801-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document defines the requirements for the project engineers to use in the development of a communications plan to support the Department of the Army Movements Management System-Redesign (DAMMS-R) during the Phase 1 fielding in U.S. Forces Korea (USFK)/Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA). This telecommunications requirements document pertains to all participating organizations and activities associated with the planning and development of telecommunications support for DAMMS-R in USFK/EUSA in a peacetime environment. The telecommunications requirements for DAMMS-R have evolved from a long history of concepts, initiatives and automated system development/operations associated with the requirement to obtain visibility of in-transit cargo. Communications in support of these requirements have evolved since the 1960's. This evolution includes the transition from courier to punched card/magnetic tape and the interface of commercial Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Networks.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *TELECOMMUNICATIONS, *TELEPRINTERS, AUTOMATION, CARGO, COMMERCE, DOCUMENTS, ENGINEERS, ENVIRONMENTS, EXCHANGE, HISTORY, KOREA, MAGNETIC TAPE, PEACETIME, PLANNING, PUNCHED CARDS, REQUIREMENTS, VISIBILITY.

AD-B120 669

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B120 165 11/4

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Failure of Structures Made of Composite Materials.

MAR 88 531P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grushetskiy, I. V.; Dimitriyenko, I. P.; Yermolenko, A. F.; Mikel'son, M. Ya.; Oldyrev, P. P.

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1355-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 28 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Partially edited machine trans. of mono. Razrusheniye Konstruktsiy Iz Kompozitnykh Materialov, Riga, 1986 p1-264.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the monograph methods of tests and calculation of composite materials and constructions for strength, fatigue and destruction are presented. The applied in calculations structural approach and statistical models made it possible to take into account actual form of fracture of composites, i.e., the gradual accumulation fo defects in entire volume of material. Topics include: Deformation Characteristics and Failure of Unidirectional and Laminated Composite with Static Loading, Multicycle Fatigue of Reinforced Plastics, Low-Cycle Fatigue of the Reinforced Composites, Stress-Strain of Layered Cylindrical Shell Under the Effect of Temperature Field, Models and Mechanisms of Failure of Constructions Made of Laminated Composites, Bearing Capacity of Models and Sheath Constructions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPOSITE MATERIALS, *FAILURE(MECHANICS), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTATIONS, CONSTRUCTION, CYLINDRICAL BODIES, DEFORMATION, FRACTURE(MECHANICS), LAMINATES, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, REINFORCED PLASTICS, REINFORCING MATERIALS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, SHELLS(STRUCTURAL FORMS), STATIC LOADS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, STRUCTURES, TRANSLATIONS, USSR.

AD-B120 019L 21/5

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER WARMINSTER PA SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY DE PT

(U) Jet Engine Foreign Object Damage Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

OCT 87 387P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Perazza, J.; Goldberg, B.

REPORT NO. NADC-87188-70

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 30 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to COMNAVAIRDEVCEN, Warminster, PA 18974.

ABSTRACT: (U) A limited number of operating sites, TMS aircraft, engine types and squadrons are at the heart of the FOD problem. Programs and policies to further reduce jet engine FOD could be developed in a cost effective manner. The foreign object data appears to be detailed enough to determine requirements for foreign object removal support equipment and to augment new engine procurement design specifications. TYCOM reporting should be further standardized. Jet engine FOD is a serious problem that adversely affects the operational availability of engines and consequently that of the weapon system. Strangely enough there may be shortages of engines during wartime due to increased jet engine FOD incidents. Undoubtedly wartime operating environments for engines will not be as clean as during peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JET ENGINES, *DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, AIRCRAFT, AVAILABILITY, COSTS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, SHORTAGES, SQUADRONS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MAINTENANCE, AIRCRAFT MODELS, DEGRADATION, REDUCTION, STATISTICAL DATA.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Foreign objects.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B119 722L 15/8

BOEING MILITARY AIRPLANE CO SEATTLE WA OPERATIONS ANALYSIS STAFF

(U) Global Tactical Presence. Volume 2. Part 1. Effectiveness Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE Final technical rept. Sep 84-Apr 86,

AUG 86 185P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Azous, Amanda

CONTRACT NO. F33615-84-C-3805

PROJECT NO. 2404

TASK NO. 01

MONITOR: AFWAL TR-86-3043-VOL-2-PT-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Foreign Gov't. Info.; Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to Flight Dynamics Lab. (AFWAL/FIAC), Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6553. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Pt. 2, AD-B119 800L

ABSTRACT: (U) The Global Tactical Presence program's objective was to investigate the capability of the Air Force to conduct intensive tactical air operations in 3rd World (non-NATO) theaters. The term Presence was used to define firepower at the right place, the right time, with sufficient numbers and with sustaining power. Four world-wide scenarios, which span the warfare intensity spectrum, were examined. They included Joint Force operations and environment/threat detail necessary to assess the military worth of present and future tactical air concepts and operations. The investigation found that present TACAIR and MAC equipment has a capability to deploy and employ in all of the scenarios; however, new equipment (on a one-for-one replacement basis) had approximately double the sortie rate, hence firepower, capability. The technological constraints on both present and future equipment were in the areas of weapon of lethality and aircraft survivability. Although air-basing did not seem to be a primary constraint, a closer examination of the analysis showed an implied assumption of base capability and robustness. Contents: Scenario Development; Development and Selection of Candidate Concepts; Deployment Requirements Analysis; In-Flight Refueling Analysis; Employment Analysis; Intratheater Resupply Analysis; Priority Technology Recommendations for Low-Intensity Conflicts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL WARFARE, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIRCRAFT, DEPLOYMENT, FIREPOWER, GLOBAL, INTENSITY, INTERNAL, LETHALITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY TACTICS, MISSIONS, RATES, REFUELING IN FLIGHT, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, SELECTION, SPECTRA, SURVIVABILITY, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIME, WARFARE, PERSIAN GULF, NATIONS, SOUTH AFRICA, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Global tactical presence, Namibia, EXPORT CONTROL, PE62101F, WUAFWAL240401194.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B119 568 6/8 15/5

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Army Ration Supply System,

JUL 87 11P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jeitziner, Stefan

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1154-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., NE. Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Truppendienst (Switzerland) n3 p293-298 1988.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Swiss Army as an important collective household has to feed a daily average of more than 30,000 persons in peace time. During active service (deployment) a multiple of this number would have to be fed. The collective household is a community feeding institution which has to accommodate all special requirements of military service. Those community feedings must be simple and effective. They also should contribute to enable the members of the Army to carry out efforts required of them by military service. Keywords: Logistics; Food service; Military rations; German language; Translations; Switzerland.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FEEDING, *LOGISTICS, *MILITARY RATIONS, ARMY, COMMUNITIES, FOOD SERVICE, GERMAN LANGUAGE, PEACETIME, RATIONS, REQUIREMENTS, SWITZERLAND, TRANSLATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN).

AD-B119 568

AD-B119 416 5/1 15/5

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES INC PRINCE GEORGE VA
DEFENSE SYSTEMS DIV

(U) Functional Description for the Department of the Army Movements Management System-Cargo Movements Module (DAMMS-CMM) Database Management System (DBMS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 87 281P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McNichols, Ken; Taylor, Rodney

REPORT NO. DSDPG-375047-87-04

CONTRACT NO. DABT60-85-C-0519

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 15 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to US Army Logistics Center, Attn: ATCL-SDB. Fort Lee, VA 23801-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objectives of the DAMMS-CMM DBMS Phases are as follows: 1) To provide a centralized import cargo movements database in support of traffic management, 2) To operate effectively in a peacetime/wartime environment; 3) To be full compatible with Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP ; 4) To use on-line query capability to ensure the availability of timely data to theater transportation managers; 5) To maximize flexibility of operations through the use of an ad-hoc query and report generation capabilities; 6) To provide visibility of all cargo (less petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL)), and Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM), from the Continental United States (CONUS) point of origin to the theater point of destination. This includes up to three levels of shipment consolidation and movement as well as the single shipment unit; 7) To respond to inquiries concerning movement and cargo status; and 8) To provide a database for statistical analysis, movement analysis, and interservice capabilities

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO, *DATA BASES, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, DATA MANAGEMENT, INTERROGATION, LUBRICANTS, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ON LINE

AD-B119 416

AD-B119 416 CONTINUED

SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, STANDARDS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, SUPERVISORS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIMELINESS, TRAFFIC, TRANSPORTATION, UNITED STATES, VISIBILITY.

AD-B119 215L 8/8 15/5

ARMY NATICK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER MA

(U) Feeding System for Air Force Wartime Mobility and Dispersion to Collocated Operating Bases (COB): Assessment of Adequacy and Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 81-Sep 84,

DEC 87 144P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox, Lloyd; Leitch, D. P.; Flynn, Leonard; Wall, Joseph; Symington, Lawrence

REPORT NO. NATICK/TR-88/015L

PROJECT NO. 1L162724AH99

TASK NO. AA

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to US Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center, Attn: STRNC-AF. Natick, MA 01760-5015.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the assessment of adequacy and readiness of food service for USAF wartime deployment to Collocated Operating Bases (COBs), including development of wartime food service readiness criteria, review of Joint Support Plans, analyses of food service survey data collected on COB menus, equipment, facilities, hours of operation, logistics, sources of ration support, staffing, and deployment exercises. Foremost among the food service shortfalls at COBs are the lack of pre-positioned operational rations, uncertainty in Host Nations COBs' ability to sustain ration support for the USAF objective number of days, and deficiency in Host Nation food service staffing support. One solution to prepositioning readiness shortfalls is development of a long shelf life ration (to offset frequent rotation) for use at COBs. Recommendations for improved food service at COBs include modifications that can be made within the existing COB systems. Keywords: Wartime mobility.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FOOD SERVICE, *OPERATIONAL READINESS,

AD-B119 215L CONTINUED

AIR FORCE, FEEDING, LOGISTICS, LONG LIFE, NATIONS, OPERATION, RATIONS, SHELF LIFE, SHORTAGES, SOURCES, SURVEYS, FOOD DISPENSING, MILITARY RATIONS, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, DEPLOYMENT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *COBS(Collocated Operating Bases), WU117, PE62724A, ASH99.

AD-B119 055L 5/3 15/1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Theater Level Finance Organization Study Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 12 Nov 86-8 Jan 88,

JAN 88 223P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Foster, Garry; Hart, Nancy L.; Picazo, Eduardo

REPORT NO. DA-311773

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 3 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to Army Soldier Support Center and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Attn: ATZI-SPS, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46216-6200.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study validates the need for a Theater Finance Command and identifies the specific finance and accounting functions which must be accomplished by that organization. The purpose of the study was to identify functions and recommend the preferred organizational concept for accomplishing the theater-level finance support of combat operations. It also was intended to delineate functions and Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) linkages for conducting the transition form peacetime to wartime. The study plan identified five objectives of the study effort; 1) Determine the current missions/functions performed at theater-level; 2) Establish the criteria for selecting the preferred organization; 3) Develop the preferred force design for accomplishment of finance mission/functions at theater level; 4) Analyze the resource implications of the preferred organization; and 5) To recommend the preferred missions and force design to incorporate into the Total Army Analysis (TAA) process for implementation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FINANCE, ACCOUNTING, ARMY OPERATIONS, DISTRIBUTION, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, TABLES(DATA), THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B118 919 25/4

MITRE CORP BEDFORD MA

(U) Digital Voice Privacy Technology Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chandler, D. N.; Humphrey, D. E.

REPORT NO. MTR-10162

CONTRACT NO. F19628-88-C-0001

MONITOR: ESD
TR-87-238

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors: Administrative/Operational Use; Sep 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ ESD/FASU, Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) Command, Control, and Communications (C3) System being acquired by the United States Air Force under the Peace Shield program includes the development of Communications Privacy Equipment (CPE). As part of the development of the specification for CPE, MITRE was tasked to conduct a study of available voice digitization technology for use in the telephone privacy devices. The goal was to provide the best voice quality available over the expected transmission facilities, which range from excellent to poor. Twenty-eight companies were contacted, ten of which were visited. The recommendation is to specify a software-controlled general purpose signal processor architecture, initially equipped with the LPC-10 algorithm at 2.4 kilobits per second (kbps) and the Multipulse LPC algorithm at 4.8 kbps, with future expansion possible to other rates and algorithms. Keywords include: Cryptography, Electronic security, LPC, Secure voice, Speech compression, and Speech representation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRYPTOGRAPHY, *ELECTRONIC SECURITY, *SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, *SPEECH ARTICULATION, *SPEECH COMPRESSION, *SPEECH REPRESENTATION, *VOICE

AD-B118 919

AD-B118 919 CONTINUED

COMMUNICATIONS, AIR FORCE, ALGORITHMS, ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTERS, FACILITIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME, SHIELDING, SPECIFICATIONS, TRANSMITTANCE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTRL, LPN-MITRE-4450.

AD-B118 919

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B118 783L 5/1 15/5 15/6

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GRO UP

(U) Analysis of Procedures for Management of Reserve Equipment at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune during Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Odell, Robert R.

REPORT NO. CRM-87-157

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 5 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code RDS), Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum analyzes the policy and procedures for the management of Marine Reserve equipment during mobilization. It is based on an examination of current mobilization documents and observation of preparations for Exercise Solar Flare 87. Logistics management; Marine Corps equipment; Marine Corps operations; Military equipment; Military exercises; Mobilization; Prepositioning(Logistics); Reserve equipment; Solar Flare 87.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, *RESERVE EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS, LOGISTICS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, MILITARY EXERCISES, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, OBSERVATION, PREPARATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65153M.

AD-B118 783L

AD-B118 637 5/1 15/5

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC MOBILIZATION CONCEPTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER

(U) US Industrial Base Dependence/Vulnerability. Phase 1. Survey of Literature,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vawter, Roderick L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

ABSTRACT: (U) A SERIOUS POTENTIAL PROBLEM IS A GROWING DEPENDENCY ON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR A WIDE RANGE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS AND PHENOMENON IS THE EMERGENCE OF POTENTIAL DEPENDENCIES UPON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY FOR FUTURE WEAPON SYSTEMS. If there are risks posed to national security by foreign dependency, DOD needs to pursue two basic courses of action. First, DoD needs to manage foreign dependency in a focused, effective way. It needs to resolve the conflict that currently exists by balancing the policy goals of RSI, maintenance of the mobilization base, and competition. A policy should set which requires that foreign dependency be managed during system development, as well as in early research and development for future systems. Second, beyond DoD's specific responsibilities in acquiring and fielding weapons, DoD should take an active leadership role within the Federal Government to assure that the national security implications of the deteriorating U.S. industrial and technological base are addressed in national policies and programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DOCUMENTS, FOREIGN, INDUSTRIES, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY FACILITIES, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, POLICIES, RANGE(EXTREMES), SOURCES, SURVEYS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, VULNERABILITY, WEAPON SYSTEMS, WEAPONS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial base.

IAC NO. MT-005867

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

AD-B118 637

AD-B118 637 CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)INDUSTRIAL BASE, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, INDUSTRIES, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, *INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS, /CODE 8, SURGES..;

AD-B118 537L 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GRO UP

(U) Improving the Efficiency of the Marine Corps Logistics System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Furchtgott-Roth, Harold

REPORT NO. CRM-85-118

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Administrative/ Operational Use; 9 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Marine Corps, (RD&S), Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Marine Corps logistic system is a small part of the larger Department of Defense (DOD) system that includes the other armed services, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), the Military Sealift Command (MSC), and the Military Airlift Command (MAC). This study examines areas where the Marine Corps logistic system interfaces with other components of the DOD system in order to determine whether any improvements in these interfaces could lead to more efficient logistic support for the Marine Corps. Three areas where the Marine Corps can improve its logistic system are examined: material movement, communications, and information management. While it is largely dependent on the operation of the larger Department of Defense logistic system, the Marine Corps can improve the performance of its logistic system by taking five steps: (1) prepackaging prepositioned war reserves and exploiting new automated systems to speed the movement, embarkation, debarkation, and management of landing force supplies; (2) upgrading the transmission capacity of various nodes of the Marine Corps Data Network (MCDN); (3) providing timely, reliable communications to send logistics information between an

AD-B118 537L CONTINUED

amphibious objective area and elements of the Department of Defense logistic system; (4) planning backup courier systems; (5) using a database management system such as the Army's Logistics Intelligence File to provide information on the status of supplies in transit.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MARINE CORPS, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EFFICIENCY, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LANDING FORCES, LOGISTICS, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS, NETWORKS, OPERATION, RELIABILITY, SUPPLIES, TIMELINESS, TRANSMITTANCE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65153M.

AD-B118 537L

AD-B118 288L 6/5 15/5

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK FREDERICK MD

(U) Economic and Medico-Military Aspects of Living in Hot Desert Areas (Aspects Ergonomiques et Medico-Militaires d'un Sejour en Zone Desertique Chaude).

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beauche, A.

REPORT NO. AFMIC-HT-014-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 18 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to AFMIS-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Medecine et Marmees (France) v15 n4 p313-318 1987.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Manta Operation in Chad required strong logistical support, in particular on the health level, which had to be deployed according to three major axes: medical support of all the troops distributed throughout the territory; management, surveillance, and control of conditions of life and hygiene in a tropical, or even a desert, area; and the set up of a surgical facility with hospitalization. Numerous studies have already resulted in a clear improvement in the preparation of overseas intervention with regard to health and equipment, living conditions, and their consequences. In light of this recent experience and in the perspective of future action, it appeared interesting to us to make a synthesis of our current knowledge on the theoretical and practical level, to report a certain number of facts and actual experiences in the field, all in an ergonomic perspective, by studying the constraint of environmental conditions and the restriction on the men, and to draw from this the consequences and suggestions with regard to future missions entrusted to the Rapid Action Force. We recall that ergonomy is the study of the man-task system in a particular environment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *MILITARY MEDICINE, DESERTS, FRANCE, FRENCH LANGUAGE, HEALTH, HOT REGIONS,

AD-B118 288L

AD-B118 288L CONTINUED

HYGIENE, LIVING STANDARDS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MEDICINE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SYNTHESIS, TRANSLATIONS, HOSPITALIZATIONS, ERGONOMICS, ACCLIMATIZATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY).

AD-B118 100L 15/5 5/4

AIR UNIV MAXWELL AFB AL AIRPOWER RESEARCH INST

(U) Acceleration of Foreign Military Sales Resupply to Third World Nations Involved in Counterinsurgency Operations,

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pettersen, Eric M.

REPORT NO. Au-ARI-87-6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 31 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Air University, CADRE, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5532.

ABSTRACT: (U) To meet the needs of third world nations for equipment that is simple and inexpensive to purchase, operate, and maintain a patron for developing such equipment should be found. The logical choice is the United States Special Operations Command. This Command has both a vested interest in foreign internal defense and personnel with the experience and knowledge to develop what is needed. Providing the command the authority and budget necessary to develop FID-unique items without the requirements to maintain integration with service programs, to meet US military specifications, and to recoup development investment would be a giant step in supporting our third world allies. If that step is taken, the International Logistics Center should maintain close liaison with USSOCOM'S FID equipment development section to be in on the ground floor to determine logistical support needs for the FID-unique items. Then the use of the CMMC for logistical support would enable AFLC to avoid putting nonstandard items into the inventory while providing adequate support. Such an arrangement would also meet the needs of the Directorate of International Programs, The Defense Security Assistance Agency, The Security Assistance Accounting Agency, and other interested parties in maintaining accountability and control, over FMS decisions and finances since the reporting , decision-making, and accounting channels are already in place.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERNATIONAL TRADE, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, ACCELERATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, ACCOUNTING.

AD-B118 100L CONTINUED

CHANNELS, COMMERCE, COUNTERINSURGENCY, DEVELOPING NATIONS, FOREIGN, INTERNAL, INTERNATIONAL, INVESTMENTS, LOGISTICS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, REPLENISHMENT, SPECIFICATIONS, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Special Operations Command, *Foreign military sales.

AD-B118 054 10/2

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Servicing of Electrical Equipment at Electric Stations and Substations (Selected Pages),

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Leznov, S. I.; Tayts, A. A.; Priklonskiy, Ye. N.

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1017-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 9 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Obsluzhivaniye Elektrooborudovaniya Elektrostantsiy i Podstantsiy, Moscow, 1985 p1-11, 23-118, 220-233, 241-250, 272-283.

ABSTRACT: (U) The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period until the Year 2000 calls for an increase in the installed capacity of all electric power stations to 327.6 million kW and generation of up to 1,555 billion kWh of electricity, and 70% of the increase must come from atomic (AES) and hydroelectric stations (GES). The development planned for electric power engineering will ensure further increase in the level of the country's electrification: in 1985, the electricity demand per capita is to be raised to 5,260 kWh as opposed to 4,870 kWh in 1980. The development of USSR electric power engineering is related to the introduction of new, improved equipment with high unit capacity and high technico-economic indicators. At AES, 1000- and 1500-MW reactors are being brought on line, and the heat Gor'kiy and Voronezh, central heating units with capacities to 500 MW are being assimilated for the first time at atomic TETs. The Zagorsk and Kayshyadorsk hydraulic accumulator stations (GAES), required to improve load control conditions in power systems, are being put into operation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS, *ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, *HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATORS, *POWER SUPPLIES, *STATIONS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ELECTRIC POWER, ELECTRICAL

AD-B118 054 CONTINUED

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICITY, HEATERS, HEATING, HYDROELECTRICITY, LOAD CONTROL, LOADS(FORCES), PLANNING, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, USSR.

AD-B117 771L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 3.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B117 766L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents, Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, DATA BASES,

AD-B118 054

AD-B117 771L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B117 771L CONTINUED

EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65161M, WU748301.

IAC NO. CB-001331

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)CB STOCKPILES, MUNITIONS STOCKPILES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, HANDBOOKS, AERIAL DELIVERY, GROUND DELIVERY.;

AD-B117 770L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2. Section 2. Part 3.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-2-2-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B117 771L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents, Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT,

AD-B117 771L

AD-B117 770L

AD-B117 770L CONTINUED

FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65101M, WU748301.

IAC NO. CB-001330

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)CB STOCKPILES, MUNITIONS STOCKPILES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, AERIAL DELIVERY, MARINE CORPS. .;

AD-B117 769L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2. Section 2. Part 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-2-2-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Section 2, Part 3, ADB-117 770L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents, Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequences for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES,

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B117 769L CONTINUED

*WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65161M, WU748301.

AD-B117 768L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2. Section 2. Part 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-2-2-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Section 2, Part 2, ADB-117 769L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Contents: Executive Summary, Initial and Revised Value Tables, Logistical Aspects of Herbicide and Riot Control Agents, Unclassified Chemical Warfare (CW) Munitions Effects Tables; Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES.

AD-B117 768L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B117 768L CONTINUED

*WEAPONS, AIR, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65161M, WU748301.

AD-B117 767L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, Section 2, Part 1, ADB-117 768L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems; CW Munitions Requirements Estimation Handbook.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B117 767L CONTINUED

WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65161M, WU748301.

IAC NO. CB-001327

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)MARINE CORPS, MUNITIONS STOCKPILES, CB STOCKPILES, CB WEAPON DELIVERY SYSTEMS, ARTILLERY, MORTARS, SPRAY TANKS, UNITED STATES, GROUND DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AIR DELIVERY SYSTEMS.;

AD-B117 767L

AD-B117 766L 15/6.3

CACI INC-FEDERAL ARLINGTON VA

(U) Chemical Munitions Requirements for the Marine Amphibious Force (MAF). Volume 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1987.

SEP 87

CONTRACT NO. M00027-81-G-0059

PROJECT NO. C0030

MONITOR: CMC/RDS-40
87-03-VOL-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 11 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, U.S. Marine Corps, Code RDS-40, Washington, DC 20380-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B117 767L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to: determine total Marine Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Chemical Warfare (CW) munitions requirements using the MARCORS Scenario databases; develop employment guidance for CW Munitions; provide a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) level evaluation of CW Munition effects on Soviet forces in selected scenarios; and review and recommend changes to logistics procedures for CW munitions (included in these procedures were a recommended CW weapons stockpile to target sequence (STS) similar to nuclear weapons STS documents). The final report consisted of 3 volumes: Section 1: Draft Marine Corps Order concerning Operational Concepts for Chemical Munitions Weapon Systems; Section 2, Part 1: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Ground Delivered Systems; Section 2, Part 2: Stockpile to Target Sequence for Air Delivered Systems; Cw Munitions Requirements Estimation Handbook.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS, *STOCKPILES, *WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, DATA BASES, EMPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), GUIDANCE, HERBICIDES, INFANTRY, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, REQUIREMENTS, RIOT CONTROL

AD-B117 766L

AD-B117 766L CONTINUED

AGENTS, SCENARIOS, SEQUENCES, TABLES(DATA), TARGETS, TASK FORCES, TEST AND EVALUATION, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65101M, WU748301.

AD-B117 762L 5/9

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND SCOTT AFB IL

(U) MAC 01-87 Statement of Operational Need (SON) for C-141 Aircrew Training System.

NOV 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 8 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to HQ, MAC Operational Requirements, Attn: XPQS, Scott AFB, IL 62225-5001.

ABSTRACT: (U) This Statement of Operational Need (SON) addresses primary mission area USDRE 430, Non-System Training Devices. Military Airlift Command (MAC) is responsible for all airlift used to deploy, employ, and sustain military forces and civilian relief efforts. These tasks are accomplished under conditions ranging from peace to war. MAC is responsible for aircrew operational training, including initial qualification, upgrade, and continuation training, to support these missions. MAC requires a contracted, integrated state-of-the-art training system to include C-141 and basic flight engineer training, that will provide ground-based training, maintenance and logistics support, and a guaranteed student throughput, as well as ground engine-run training for maintenance personnel. This is accomplished by 1) identifying training requirements and establishing objectives to satisfy those requirements, 2) outlining specific learning strategies and using the proper media to present information to the student in order to meet the objective, 3) monitoring aircrew proficiency and the training curriculum and making necessary changes to ensure the system remains effective and efficient, and 4) support ing the overall training process through a training management and logistic support system. This need applies to Air Force active duty and Air Reserve Component (ARC) C-141 aircrew training and basic flight engineer training for DOD agencies and allied countries.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FLIGHT CREWS, *FLIGHT TRAINING, *TRAINING DEVICES, ACTIVE DUTY, AIR FORCE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, EDUCATION, ENGINEERS, GROUND LEVEL, GUARANTEES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LEARNING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY

AD-B117 762L CONTINUED

RESERVES, MILITARY TRAINING, MONITORING, PEACETIME, PROFICIENCY, STATE OF THE ART, STRATEGY, STUDENTS, THROUGHPUT, TRAINING, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS (U) MAC(Military Airlift Command), C-141 Training devices.

AD-B117 762L

AD-B117 744 15/5 5/2

ARMY LOGISTICS CENTER FORT LEE VA

(U) SAAS-3 to SAAS-4 User Interface Requirement, Revision 1.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hill, Frances J.; Johnson, Nathaniel O.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to US Army Logistics Center, Attn: ATCL-SAB, Fort Lee, VA 23801-8000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes report dated Nov 85. Errata sheet inserted.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report described the automated interface between Standard Army Ammunition System-3 (SAAS 3) and Standard Army Ammunition System-4 (SAAS-4). Each conventional ammunition company will receive two TACCS devices for the operation of SAAS-4. The automated SAAS-4 will provide ammunition companies the interface with SAAS-3 that is needed to conduct day-to-day storage and management operations. This interface operates at Corps and Echelons above Corps. Daily storage operations include receiving, storing, inventorying, rewarehousing, shipping and issuing. These functions require the maintenance of accountable records of mission stocks, serviceable residue, packing materials and ammunition components by the ammunition units having custody of this material. Interface requirements include reporting daily to Level 3 the receipts, issues, shipments, or directives to ship, request for inventory, and reconciliation reports. Keywords: Data transfer; Data processing; Logistics support.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AMMUNITION COMPONENTS, AUTOMATION, DAILY OCCURRENCE, DATA PROCESSING, INFORMATION TRANSFER, INTERFACES, INVENTORY, PACKING MATERIALS, RECORDS, REQUIREMENTS, STORAGE, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, REPLENISHMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SAAS(Standard Army Ammunition System), ASP(Ammunition Supply Points).

AD-B117 744

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B117 743 5/8 15/8

DEFENCE RESEARCH INFORMATION CENTRE GLASGOW (SCOTLAND)

(U) Leadership Mastering of Battle Reactions (Ledelse. Mestring Av Stridsreaksjoner).

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lonnum, A.; Malm, O. J.

REPORT NO. DRIC-T-8002, DRIC-BR-103894

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. from Director General of Joint Medical Services (Norway) FSAN P-1-11 Army UD 12-7-11, by R. E. Williams.

ABSTRACT: (U) Intended for use as a reading text at Norwegian Army Officer Training Schools, this booklet aims to make students aware of strains encountered in battle situations, to make them familiar with common battle reactions, and to make reactions recognisable in both themselves and others. The test is based on literature on observed battle reactions during the First and Second World Wars, and conflicts in Vietnam and Korea as well as Norwegian studies of psychological and physiological reactions to peacetime and war disaster situations. Prevention and treatment of battle reactions is discussed in some detail. Keywords: Stress(Psychology); Disasters; Warfare; Army training; Morale; Leadership.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), BATTLES, DISASTERS, DOCUMENTS, GLOBAL, KOREA, LEADERSHIP, MORALE, NORWAY, PEACETIME, PHYSIOLOGY, STUDENTS, VIETNAM, WARFARE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.

AD-B117 065L 15/15

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization: A Review of the Army's Equipment Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cunningham, Leslie C.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-A97

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 2 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper attempts to show that U.S. Army mobilization planning for major item equipment has used incorrect baseline assumptions. Data presented will show that there is not enough equipment available to field existing Army force structure to full wartime requirements. There is also a lack of equipment to sustain forces until industrial surge can start providing replacement equipment. The author suggests that the planning process be adjusted to account for these realities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY, ARMY PLANNING, INDUSTRIES, PLANNING, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-B116 997L 13/10 15/3

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Are Maritime Subsidies Required for National Security?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87.

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilund, William P.; Leotta, Joseph V.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F50

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Federal support to the maritime industries has had limited success on preserving a viable U.S. flag fleet and shipyard mobilization base. This paper briefly looks at past and present maritime subsidy efforts to relate them to national security requirements. The strengths, weaknesses, and noncompetitive nature of the U. S. shipping and shipbuilding industries are also considered. U.S. maritime industries are essential for supporting wartime activities overseas. There is general agreement that sealift will have to move 95% of the dry cargo and more than 99% of the fuel that would be required in a major conflict overseas. In contrast to the gaining importance of sealift, the U.S. flag fleet (about 400 ships) is less than 10% of the number of Allied merchant ships sunk in World War II (approximately 5,000 ships). The shipyard and repair base has also declined significantly. By 1990, there could be about one-half the number of major shipyards that existed in 1983. The impact of this loss, however, is in dispute. Direct subsidies that link shipping and shipbuilding have been counterproductive. Shipping and shipbuilding should not be linked. A large and healthy U.S. flag fleet is essential for sealift requirements. Direct operating subsidies, however, are not the way to promote such a fleet.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL SECURITY, *SHIPBUILDING, *MOBILIZATION, CARGO, CONFLICT, FLEETS(SHIPS), INDUSTRIES, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MERCHANT VESSELS, MOBILIZATION,

AD-B116 997L

AD-B116 997L CONTINUED

OVERSEAS, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPYARDS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Sealift operations, *Subsides.

AD-B116 997L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B116 995L 17/1 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) We're Doing Something Right. (A Look at the U.S. Sonobuoy Industry).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Phelan, Joseph F.; Lawson, Dunbar

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S45

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines two aspects of the U.S. sonobuoy industry -- first, the U.S. Navy's sonobuoy acquisition program and second, the state of the industrial base if we should have to mobilize for war. Topics analyzed under the acquisition section include such important issues as the program manager's acquisition strategy, the use of performance specifications to achieve cost reductions, and the role and extent of competition on the market place. The mobilization section deals with the health of the industrial base, the Navy's present philosophy of a war reserve inventory, the magnitude and implications of our reliance on off-shore manufacturers for piece-part support and, finally, automation as it presently exists in the industry and some projections for the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *MOBILIZATION, *SONOBUOYS, COSTS, INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURING, NAVY, OFFSHORE, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), REDUCTION, SPECIFICATIONS, STRATEGY, WARFARE.

AD-B116 995L

AD-B116 972L 5/3 15/5 6/15

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Decline of Domestic Sources for Selected Military Vaccines.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robuck, John L.

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-F48

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR. Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the decline of U.S. vaccine manufacturing and seeks to determine if DoD will have to rely on foreign facilities to make vaccines that are needed for combat mobilization. It was found that the U.S. production base for vaccines has declined sharply over the past 20 years because of increased liability lawsuits over injuries related to vaccine usage; a shrinking domestic market for vaccines; and economic factors in the pharmaceutical industry. The danger does not appear to be an impending dependence on foreign sources of supply, but that there may be no immediate source of supply capable of meeting mobilization needs for vaccines. The DOD Industrial Preparedness Program (IPP) provides a mechanism for identifying such problems and taking actions to alleviate them. With adequate management support, this program can help avoid potential vaccine supply problems in DoD. Additionally, the recent National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (PL 99-660) may help alleviate the liability issue for vaccine manufacturers, and will provide a forum for planning and coordinating efforts to restore vaccine research, manufacturing and distribution in the U.S.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *VACCINES, DOMESTIC, ECONOMICS, FACILITIES, FOREIGN, INDUSTRIES, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MANUFACTURING, MARKETING, MILITARY MEDICINE, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PRODUCTION, SOURCES, WARFARE.

AD-B116 972L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B116 969L 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Support to Limited Mobilization and/or Special Mission Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Turner, Lewis T.

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-S54

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR. Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research project provides a historical review of the way the United States Army plans and executes Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) support to soldiers engaged in limited mobilization and/or special mission requirements. An indepth look at the growth of MWR from early in the Army's history through the training exercise mission in Honduras is also conducted. The review identifies the severe weaknesses in the planning for low intensity conflict (Grenada), peacekeeping (Sinai), and training exercise missions (Honduras). In addition to the flaws on the planning process, the paper reviews current Army doctrine and responsibility for contingency planning, both in theory and in practice. It also provides some possible alternatives to the current methods of providing essential MWR programs and facilities to United States Army personnel deployed away from their normal base of operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY, *ARMY PLANNING, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, GROWTH(GENERAL), HONDURAS, LIMITED WARFARE, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, MORALE, PLANNING, RECREATION, SINAI, SOCIAL WELFARE, TRAINING, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY EXERCISES.

AD-B116 969L

AD-B116 966L 5/1 5/4

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Procurement Reform: A Process Out of Control.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kluter, Eugene E.; Tate, T. R., III

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-S65

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR. Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) What is the role of Congress in the Defense Department's acquisition process? Has Congress gone too far in its oversight role? Is congress micromanaging the Defense Department's acquisition process? Has the recent legislation been detrimental to DoD? The paper answers these and other questions as we review the role of Congress and the Defense Department's acquisition policies and procedures to do this, the paper focuses on the following issues: (1) An historical perspective of Congress and DoD. What has the Congress involvement been during peacetime and military buildups? (2) A review of the legislative process, that is not how a bill becomes a law but rather a review of the committees who focus their attention on DoD activities. Also, a discussion on the increase oversight activity by various committees; (3) Examples of recent procurement reform legislation are discussed. Did the recent Competition in Contracting Act and the spare parts legislation hurt or help the acquisition process? and (4) We also review the executive department's role in procurement reform. Were the executive reforms timely, well thought out, and effectively implemented?; Our summary includes conclusions and recommendations that will improve the role Congress in the Defense Department's acquisition process.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *LEGISLATION, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, CONGRESS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, PROCUREMENT.

AD-B116 966L

AD-B116 966L CONTINUED

SPARE PARTS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military reform.

AD-B116 505L 15/6 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Future Role of Mobilization in National Security: Proceedings of the Annual Mobilization Conference (5th) Held in Washington, DC on 22-23 May 1986.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

MAY 86 392P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 25 Nov 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Integrating the Civilian Health Care System into Medical Mobilization Planning; Mobilization as a Military Strategy: Its Application for the Future; National Security, Shipbuilding, and Ship Repair; Mobilization and National Security; Options for Recruiting and Training the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) ; Mobilization of the Telecommunications Industry; The Impact of Import Penetration on US Mobilization Capabilities; Crisis Decisionmaking and Major Emergency Actions; Can DOD Recruit the Civilians Its Needs In Mobilization; Foreign Procurement During Mobilization; The Industrial Base Under Siege; The Decreasing Capability of the Forging Industry (and other Key Metalworking Industries) to Meet Future Mobilization Requirements; Mobilizing the Army's Reserve Components: Durable Disconnects in an Improving System; Mobilization to Deter Strategic Nuclear Conflict; Mobilization Manpower Requirements for the Nondeployable Army in CONUS.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *MOBILIZATION, *NATIONAL SECURITY, CIVILIAN POPULATION, EMERGENCIES, FOREIGN, FORGING, HEALTH, INDUSTRIES, MANPOWER, MEDICINE, METALWORKING, MILITARY RESERVES, NUCLEAR WARFARE, PLANNING, PROCUREMENT, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPBUILDING, SHIPS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, SYMPOSIA, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, MEDICAL SERVICES, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

AD-B116 436L 15/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) When the National Guard is Federalized - Then Whom Do You Call.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wampler, Dennis F.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-A92

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) When the National Guard if federalized--for whatever reason--and not available to the governor of a state for domestic State missions--then whom do you call? The data will show that now is the time to plan--for a back-up force for the National Guard; I recommend the State Defense Force as the best organization for this mission, organized under either the Military Police Battalion or the Light Infantry Battalion format. This need will be demonstrated through analysis of current domestic peacetime State missions and state perception of how these missions should be accomplished during federalization. Historical evidence shows that the leaders of our country determined as far back as 1930, that in the event of the National Guard being unavailable for the State missions, a back-up force would be needed to accommodate the perceived need. Under the current federal mission requirements of the National GUard the possibility of a rapid mobilization has increased dramatically. It is also a

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MOBILIZATION, BACKUP SYSTEMS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, FORMATS, INFANTRY, MOBILIZATION, PERCEPTION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MILITARY POLICE, CIVIL DISTURBANCES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, TERRORISM, THREATS, STATE GOVERNMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Federalization

AD-B116 436L

AD-B116 432L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Status Report on U.S. Navy Aircraft Industrial Preparedness Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jones, Charles E., III

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F15B

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report compares the efforts of the U. S. Navy in the area of aircraft industrial preparedness planning with respect to directives from the office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), with respect to efforts by the U.S. Air Force and Army, and with respect to a model devised by the author. Concentrating on Industrial Preparedness Planning which focuses on the capacity o the entire industrial base to support national military objectives, rather than mobilization planning which is concerned with administration and policy issues, the author believes there are five criteria to building an effective plan: (1) Define requirements, (2) Identify finished goods suppliers, (3) Identify sub-tier suppliers (4) Compare supplier capacities with requirements and identify bottlenecks, (5) Take corrective action to relieve problems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PLANNING, *NAVY, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION.

AD-B116 432L

AD-B116 427L 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Impact of Mobilization on Navy Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Oatway, William H.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F26

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Mobilization is the transition of military and civilian work forces, and an economy, from a peacetime to a wartime footing. It has played a significant role in the defensive strategy and the history of the U.S.; mobilizing to fight in WWI and WWII and three times since WWII, to show national resolve, and to send a message rather than to fight. Good mobilization plans require flexibility in design to be effective. Since the Navy goes to sea and operates close to mobilization levels during peacetime in order to act as an instrument of national policy and as a flexible and visible deterrent, its peacetime operating levels are its mobilization plan. Since Navy doesn't have very far to go from normal operations to mobilization, there are only a few general assumptions made in planning the conflict will be 180 days or less; the President or Congress will quickly declare a National Emergency; DoD will implement mobilization plans; all terms of service will be extended to end of the conflict plus 6 months.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *EMERGENCIES, *MOBILIZATION, *NAVAL TRAINING, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, POLICIES, STRATEGY, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, VISIBLE SPECTRA, WORK.

AD-B116 412L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Railroad Consolidation and Mobilization: An Historical Overview.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 73P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bird, David O.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87/A80

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 14 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper starts with a review of the historical development of the railroads prior to World War One. A detailed discussion is included over the use and misuse of railroad operations during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. The military and civilian situation just prior to and during the First World War is examined in detail. The period of nationalization, the attempted reform leading up to the Transportation Act of 1920 is critically examined. This includes a detailed review of nationalization and the legislative action taken by Congress. Further discussion trances mobilization and consolidation through the 1920's and through the Depression years. Railroad involvement in World War Two, Korea, and Vietnam is briefly reviewed before an in depth discussion of the turbulent years following the Second World War. The paper concludes with a review of the recent Congressional legislation from Rail Passenger Act, 3 and 4R Acts, to the Stagger's Act of 1980. A final synopsis of conclusions and recommendations is offered in the concluding chapter.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROADS, *MOBILIZATION, WARFARE, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, GLOBAL, LEGISLATION, RAILROADS, UNITED STATES, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, HISTORY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Consolidation.

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B116 402L 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Sustaining the MAB (Marine Amphibious Brigade) in Northern Norway.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 45P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hanlon, Edward, Jr

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S82

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 25 Nov 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, Dc 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) For NATO, holding northern Norway is a linch pin in their overall strategy for containing and, if necessary, defeating the WARSAW Pact by bottling up the Soviet fleet and denying to them forward bases. In order to restore Norwegian sovereignty should the Soviets successfully invade, a campaign by NATO would probably be initiated with a Marine Amphibious Force conducting a traditional amphibious assault. However, current plans call for a Marine Amphibious Brigade to be inserted into Norway prior to hostilities. This MAB, numbering about 13, 000 Marines and sailors, wil resemble a Marine MPS Brigade. The difference is a concept unique to the Corps referred to as Geo-Prepositioning. This concept uses Norwegian built in rock facilities and Norwegian support elements. The downside of this concept is the arduous, long and potentially treacherous line of communication to the main supply base at Trondheim. This 400-mile link will be under great stress once hostilities begin. The MAB will have to rely on this 400-mile umbilical cord. Now is the time to ask questions and make the changes necessary to ensure success in this critical mission.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, ASSAULT, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, FACILITIES, FLEETS(SHIPS), FORWARD AREAS, MILITARY FACILITIES, NATO, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NORTH(DIRECTION), NORWAY, MILITARY PLANNING, ROCK, STRESSES, USSR, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES,

AD-B116 402L

AD-B116 402L CONTINUED

PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), LONG RANGE(DISTANCE).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Marine amphibious brigades, Geoprepositioning, Lines of communication.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B116 313L 15/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Army Transition to War 1914-1917 and 1938-1941.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cochran, Franklin H.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-A51

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 9 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper analyzes changes in the War Department General Staff, the tactical organization, and individual and unit training methodology. It covers the periods 1914 to 1917, 1938 to 1939 (from the Munich conference to the invasion of Poland), and 1939 to 1941 (from the invasion of Poland to Pearl Harbor). The pre-World War I analysis concentrates on tactical organizations, the influence of the preparedness movement, actions on the Mexican border, and General Staff plans for a new military policy for the United States. The pre-World War II period is subdivided for comparative purposes. The analysis includes operational and tactical organizations, General Staff changes, and unit and individual training.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSITIONS, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, ORGANIZATIONS, POLICIES, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ARMY TRAINING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Preparedness.

AD-B116 283L 5/9

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization: Expanding the Air Force Training Base.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 45P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cobb, William P.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-F25

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report gives an analysis of the USAF's ability to expand its training base to meet the manpower requirements of a full mobilization situation. The mobilizations for World War II, Korea, and Vietnam are reviewed to determine what common threads exist that might help us prepare for future mobilizations. Next an analysis is presented on the Air Training Command's ability to expand its training base. The Air Training Command makes certain assumptions in its Wartime Training Expansion Guide which the author believes are somewhat unrealistic. These assumptions are discussed and it is this author's opinion that we have not learned from the history of past mobilizations and we are guilty of some of the same mobilization planning errors as were the mobilization planners for World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, ERRORS, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, VIETNAM, KOREA, TRAINING, WARFARE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B116 279L 8/5

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK FREDERICK MD

(U) Military Medicine and National Defense (Sanita Militare e Difesa Nazional).

OCT 87 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lisai, T.

REPORT NO. AFMIC-HT-189-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 8 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to AFMIC-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Sanita Militare e Difesa Nazional, p36-44.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Italian Military Medical Services has its mobilization plans and predispositions, as well as its prestaged emergency materiel and reserves, which are, however, from time to time consumed by emergency incidents in Italy or abroad, and are promptly reconstituted. The service is ready and able, during peacetime, to carry out interventions in the event of civil disaster, as it is always ready and able to intervene in the event of war -- the greatest and most terrible of public disasters. Italian translations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, CIVIL AFFAIRS, DISASTERS, ITALY, TRANSLATIONS, MILITARY MEDICINE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, WARFARE, EMERGENCIES, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, PEACETIME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Italian language.

AD-B116 209L 15/5 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Managing Critical and Strategic Non-Fuel Materials since World War 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thorpe, Grant W.; Casey, Michael W.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-A86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper defines strategic ad critical materials, discusses their importance to national security, describes the involvement of the numerous organizations in the management and oversight of these materials - and their effectiveness, and provides conclusions and recommendations for improving management of these strategic adn critical materials. The primary focus is on the management of the national Defense Stockpile since World War II. The lessons learned from the historical (legislative and executive) actions are used to provide analysis of current policies, laws, and proposals. A detailed chronological history of important events in management of strategic and critical materials is presented in an appendix. Keywords: Strategic materials.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRATEGIC MATERIALS, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CRITICALITY(GENERAL), MATERIALS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, POLICIES, STOCKPILES, WARFARE, LEGISLATION, HISTORY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Critical materials.

AD-B116 207L 5/3 13/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) An Analysis of the U.S. Truck Industry: 1975-1985.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 81P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mayton, Joseph H., Jr.; Humbaugh, William R.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S55

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to determine whether the U.S. automotive truck industry has sufficient capacity to meet U.S. defense needs. A defense requirement for over 700,000 automotive trucks (both tactical and non-tactical) exists in both peace time and war. This paper examines U.S. truck industry status (production, sales, and industry structure) during 1975-1985 period and assesses current and projected capacity of the industry to satisfy U.S. defense needs. Although the structure of domestic truck production has changed and is still undergoing significant changes in response to turbulent economic conditions, unprecedented foreign competition, and governmental regulations, it appears that the U.S. automotive truck industry has sufficient capacity to satisfy U.S. military requirements though the mid 1990's. It is an open question whether mobilization needs could continue to be met, if current industry trends continue unabated or accelerate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY, *TRUCKS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DOMESTIC, PRODUCTION, TRUCKS, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, TIME, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PATTERNS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTION, ECONOMICS, TURBULENCE, WARFARE.

AD-B116 207L

AD-B116 195L 5/9 15/1

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Leadership Implications of Technology on Bradley Fighting Vehicle Squad Leaders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 86-Jun 87,

JUN 87 208P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Weimer, Michael B.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to HQS, CAC, and Ft. Leavenworth, Attn: ATZL-GOP-SE, Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027-5070.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines leadership challenges presented by one form of high technology. The hypothesis is that the technology of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) turret has surpassed the squad leader's ability to perform his leadership tasks on the Airland battlefield in a manner which maximizes the BFV's combat potential. The study first analyzes the evolution of armored infantry doctrine and equipment, and then clarifies the current doctrinal roles of BFV-equipped mechanized infantrymen by contrasting the BFV with the M113 Armored Personnel Carrier. Focusing upon three key aspects of the BFV turret--weapon systems, sighting systems, and command and control--this paper analyzes the effect of the turret upon five critical leadership competencies -- tactical/technical proficiency, cohesion, communication, supervision, and decision-making. The study confirms the hypothesis. Marginal performance in individual (MOS tests) and collective (gunnery, squad drills and tactics) tasks are revealed in TRADOC studies of performance in field exercises in Europe and the NTC. The squad leader experiences serious difficulty achieving balance between mounted (armored infantry) and dismounted (infantry) tasks, and integrating them into combined arms operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ARMORED VEHICLES, INFANTRY, ARMS CONTROL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, EUROPE, COMBAT VEHICLES, HYPOTHESES, DOCTRINE, INFANTRY, COHESION, GUNNERY, LEADERSHIP, SUPERVISION, PROFICIENCY.

AD-B116 195L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 961L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Clothing, Individual Equipment and Textile Support Capabilities During Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 98P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kernodle, Joseph W.

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87-S32

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to examine the ability of the U.S. industrial base and the DoD acquisition process to support mobilization plans with clothing, individual equipmentice, and textiles. It provides an historical overview of the military importance of CIE, DoD agencies and their acquisition responsibilities, the methodology for determining war reserve requirements, the status of war reserves and industrial planning, the nature and future direction of the industrial base, Congressional concerns and actions in support of the base, and DoD's potential contribution to the solution of existing mobilization and peacetime problems. The main questions are: Why can mobilization plans not be supported and severe quality and delivery problems not be resolved when the peacetime military consumption of clothing, equipment, and textiles is, in almost every case, less than 2% of industrial capacity? The reasons are found deeply embedded within and shared by the government, the acquisition process, and the industrial base. The primary reasons for these continuing CIE problems are the failure of OSD and the Services to place a single agency totally in charge, the inability to expand the procurement base to a large number of quality firms, and the lack of adequate support from senior leaders who fail to fully appreciate the problems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *CLOTHING, *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION, *PLANNING, CONSUMPTION, DELIVERY, HIGH

AD-B115 961L

AD-B115 961L CONTINUED

RATE, INTENSITY, LEADERSHIP, PEACETIME, PROCUREMENT, QUALITY, SHARING, TEXTILES.

AD-B115 961L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B115 957L 15/5 6/12

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Capability of the Health Care Industry to Support Department of Defense Mobilization Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 208P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cuddy, John J.; Davenport, Michael R.; Foster, C. S.; James, James J.; Johnson, Larry G.

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-87-RS-284

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AR, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Presently the health care manufacturing industry in the U.S. can expand to meet DOD mobilization requirements for the majority of needed items in 4-6 months after M-Day. This gap from M-Day to P-Day places increased emphasis on the criticality of funding and acquiring the War Reserve Materiel Requirement for medical items to sustain operations prior to P-Day. There is presently no common method used by the Services to compute their medical War Reserve Materiel Requirement. It appears that the number of items contained in the current medical materiel requirements are overstated. The unconstrained development of new medical sets, kits, and outfits, has contributed significantly to this apparent overstatement of requirements. The use of a little understood formula by the D.L.A. to compute post D-Day safety levels in the Other War Reserve Material Requirement appears to overstate quantities of each item in the requirement. Innovative techniques are required to reduce the cost of replacing dated and deteriorative items contained in war reserve stocks. Special actions are required to insure that adequate supplies of military unique items, are available. Domestic surgical and dental instrument forging and manufacturing industries require protection.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COSTS, DENTAL EQUIPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DOMESTIC,

AD-B115 957L

AD-B115 957L CONTINUED

FORGING, HEALTH, INDUSTRIES, INSTRUMENTATION, MANUFACTURING, MATERIEL, MEDICINE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, WARFARE.

AD-B115 957L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 901L 1/5 13/2

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Construction Industry Limited Mobilization - a Key to Air Power Projection.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-May 87,

MAY 87 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Courter, Robert J., Jr

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-87/S12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 8 Dec 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, ICFA-AR, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Have you ever wondered how the needed engineering and construction work would get done in any future war or conflict? What does our history show about the issues and problems that we faced in the past? What lessons have we learned? What should our strategy be for the future to assure effective air power projection? If you have ever wondered about these issues, then read on. To some degree every war and crisis requiring U.S. air power response has been hampered by poor air base and airfield construction support. Another frequent occurrence has been a severely lacking infrastructure in the forward locations of the conflict. Repeatedly the contract construction industry has has to bail us out. However, even this support has never come about when we needed it or with any degree of simplicity. This paper looks into the history of aviation engineering and lessons learned. It reveals many changes that must be made. It looks into the future prospects for conflict and arrives at a limited construction mobilization strategy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *AIR FORCE FACILITIES, AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING, AIR POWER, AIRPORTS, CONTRACTS, FORWARD AREAS, HISTORY, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY FACILITIES, POSITION(LOCATION), STRATEGY, WARFARE.

AD-B115 901L

AD-B115 775L 1/3 15/5

AMERICAN POWER JET CO RIDGEFIELD NJ

(U) U S Army ARAPAHO. Alternative System Concept. Volume 1. Reference Appendices.

AUG 87 320P

REPORT NO. APJ-954-3-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO DAAK70-86-C-0055

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 19 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Belvoir RD&E Center, Attn: STRBE-FMR, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5606.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B115 775.

ABSTRACT: (U) Army ARAPAHO is a modularized aviation maintenance facility that may be deployed and operated aboard a commercial containership. It provides quick response mobile maintenance for contingencies without the peacetime costs of a dedicated ship. ARAPAHO may be taken off the ship and operated in a normal ground-based mode when required. This report addresses the Alternative System Concept (ASC) based on trade-off variables approved by the Army Joint Working Group. To satisfy the two key criteria - rapid deployment time and flexible, convenient operation afloat - an 'all on top' configuration, was also selected i.e., all activities required afloat (to include accommodation and maintenance operations) are performed above decks, using the ship holds only for TO&E equipment that is unused until ground based operations begin. The selected configuration is designed to fit the 18,000 ton C-5 Sea Witch Class and is adaptable to approximately 20 U.S. Flag containerships. Only minimum modifications are required, primarily adaptor fittings. ARAPAHO operation is substantially independent of the ship. ARAPAHO prototype estimated cost is $26.8 million and may be further reduced based on refinement of the operational concept. Keywords: Helicopters; Aircraft maintenance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HELICOPTERS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, ADAPTERS, FITTINGS, ARMY, SHIPS, COSTS, PEACETIME, CONTAINERSHIPS, MOBILE, QUICK REACTION, HELIPADS, FLIGHT

AD-B115 775L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 775L CONTINUED

DECKS, ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, DIAGRAMS, SHIP STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAPAHO Project, Alternative System Concept.

AD-B115 775L

AD-B115 716 15/5 19/1

FEDERAL ARMED FORCES ADMINISTRATION OFFICE BONN (WEST GERMANY)

(U) Information on Consumption of Ammunition by Land Sources Since 1939.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Rept. for 1939-1986,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jung, Jakob

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) The study was assigned to investigate: (1) Ammunition requirement plans of the German Armed Forces (Army) through 1939, and , if appropriate, other ground forces after 1945; (2) Ammunition requirement calculations and actual use during certain successfully completed operations by ground forces since 1939, by reference to examples to be selected.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), INFANTRY, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, CONSUMPTION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, PRODUCTION RATE.

AD-B115 716

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 560 19/9 13/3

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Interaction of Conventional Weapons and Protective Structures. Volume 2. (Selected Articles).

SEP 87

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0510-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright. Specific Authority; 25 Sep 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Interaktion Konventioneller Munition mit Schutzbauten (Germany, F.R.) v2 p433-444, 589-645, 9-13 Mar 87. See also Volume 1, AD-B115 516.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: Measurement of Shock Response Spectra Produced During Contact Detonations on Protective Structures; Experimental Studies of the Bearing Capacity of Laminated Construction when Subjected to Pressure Impact Loads; Concrete and Steel Fiber Concrete--Comparison of their Performance Under Impact Stress; Structural Components Made of Steel Fiber Concrete Subjected to Sudden Impact Stress. Keywords: Weapons effects; Damage.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETONATIONS, *CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONCRETE, CONSTRUCTION, EXPERIMENTAL DATA, METAL FIBERS, IMPACT, INTERACTIONS, LAMINATES, LOADS(FORCES), PRESSURE, PROTECTION, STRUCTURAL RESPONSE, SHOCK SPECTRA, STEEL, STRESSES, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, STRUCTURES, WEAPONS, WEAPONS EFFECTS, DAMAGE, BEARING STRENGTH, IMPACT SHOCK, REINFORCED CONCRETE, BUILDINGS, WEST GERMANY, TRANSLATIONS, GERMAN LANGUAGE.

IAC NO. SR-09351

AD-B115 560

AD-B115 538L 15/1

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Issues in Total Force Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hall, John V.

REPORT NO. CRM-87-63

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 20 Oct 87. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP-06/OP-01), Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The center for Naval analyse's, Total Force Utilization Study continues the analytic support that CNA has given since 1983 to naval active/reserve mix initiatives. Originally, the study was intended to support development of a Total Force Master Plan. When the Navy deferred that project, the study was refocused on general total force planning considerations. It soon became apparent that, no matter how the planning process is formally organized, there are important questions that should be answered and others that should be raised in the guidance given total force planners. This paper identifies these issues. Some issues have been raised before, but others are new. All of these issues are implicit in the total force planning problem. Top-level guidance, therefore, should either resolve them or flag them for early resolution. To put the issues in context, a statement of the problem is useful. What are total force planners trying to do? One way to say it is: Find a feasible, affordable mix of active, reserve, and civilian personnel that can meet the Navy's peacetime needs and mobilize within a specified interval to meet the Navy's wartime needs. Keywords: Maritime strategy; Billets (personnel); Naval planning; Manpower utilization; EFAP (Emergency Fleet Augmentation Program).

AD-B115 538L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B115 538L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL PLANNING, ACTIVE DUTY, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, EMERGENCIES, FLEETS(SHIPS), MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MILITARY RESERVES, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVY, PEACETIME, PLANNING, UTILIZATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Total force planning, PE65154N.

AD-B115 276L 15/6

MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF COLL QUANTICO VA

(U) Marine Corps Roles and Missions: A Case For Specialization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept. 1986-1987,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crookston, Joseph A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Education Center, MCDEC, Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The paper begins with a historical overview of the public pressures that may have been felt by the Marine Corps to seek new missions following the experience in Vietnam. Of particular note are the Brookings Institute and Haynes Board studies and the annual Defense Department reports to Congress. Subsequent sections address three areas in which the Marine Corps has been tasked with missions requiring a higher degree of expertise than should be expected of a general purpose force. The first of these, the Marine Amphibious Brigade reinforcement in Norway, will make tremendous demands on leadership skills at all levels during intense cold weather. Next, the potential problems associated with the Marine Corps' willingness to rely on its general purpose units to flight as a mechanized Marine Amphibious Brigade or Force that has married up with the equipment associated with the Maritime Prepositioning Ships is addressed. The third area to be reviewed involves the Special Operations Capable Marine Amphibious Units. The list of tasks that each unit must demonstrate proficiency in prior to deployment requires demanding training preparation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COLD WEATHER, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INTENSITY, LEADERSHIP, MARINE CORPS, MECHANIZATION, NORWAY, PREPARATION, REPLENISHMENT, SKILLS, SPECIALIZATION, TRAINING, VIETNAM.

AD-B115 223 4/2 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Meteorological Satellite Systems: Can they Really help Win Wars?.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wenzel, Jeffrey H.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 30 Sep 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Military commanders cannot ignore the impact of weather on operations. They must be able to recognize this impact, exploit it when possible, and tailor operations as necessary to minimize the operational limitations imposed by weather. One very versatile tool the military services employ to help monitor and predict the weather is the meteorological satellite. This paper addresses meteorological satellites and the roles they can and do play in combat operations. Following a general discussion of weather satellite systems, specific spacecraft with military uses, and satellite systems, specific spacecraft with military uses, and satellite data distribution methods, the paper concentrates on the data provided by these systems and their specific multi-service warfighting applications. It then addresses future trends in terms of system improvements, military dependence on weather satellite systems, and their vulnerability. The study suggests that meteorological satellite systems can significantly aid battlefield commanders in combat operations and that dependence on data from these systems, based on years of uninterrupted peacetime availability, is ever increasing. This paper also suggests military users of meteorological satellite data must guard against this dependence as the vulnerability of these systems makes questionable their viability in times of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES, *WARFARE, AVAILABILITY, BATTLEFIELDS, DATA PROCESSING, DISTRIBUTION, LIMITATIONS, METEOROLOGICAL DATA, MILITARY COMMANDERS,

AD-B115 223

AD-B115 223 CONTINUED

MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, PEACETIME, SPACECRAFT, TELEMETERING DATA, VULNERABILITY, WEATHER.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military meterology.

AD-B115 223

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B114 345 13/6 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Functional Description for a WRM (War Reserve Material) Vehicle Management System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Letter rept.,

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Van Scotter,James R. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LT860840

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 24 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center, Gunter AFS, AL 36114-6693.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project was to write a Functional Description (FD) for an automated WRM vehicle management system. The project began when PACAF/LG identified problems base-level transporters in PACAF have in obtaining management information on WRM vehicles and asked the AFLMC for assistance. This information is needed to support contingency planning, fleet status reporting, and day-to-day WRM vehicle management, so it must be timely and accurate. Background information was obtained by reviewing Inspector General reports and Air Force regulations concerned with WRM vehicle management. The project team visited PACAF and USAFE bases and WRM storage sites to collect data on system requirements and observe management practices first-hand. Vehicle management activities at USCENTAF/LGT and HQ AF/LET were also consulted. Research confirmed the need for a system capable of meeting a wide range of planning, capability assessment, and daily management requirements. The Functional Description written in this project provides detailed information on WRM vehicle management requirements for overseas bases and specifies the data need to satisfy them. The FD consolidates system requirements according to the transportation functions they support. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, GROUND VEHICLES, AIR FORCE PLANNING, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), OPERATIONAL

AD-B114 345

AD-B114 345 CONTINUED

READINESS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRM(War Reserve Material), CATS(Computer Assisted Transportation System), PE71112A

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B114 078 15/5 15/6

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) The Scientists Stood in Battle Formation,

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shalin,R. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-284-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., Ne, Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Vozdushnyy Transport (USSR) n54(1148) 5 May 85.

ABSTRACT: (U) On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Fascism, a correspondent of Air Transport met with the director of the All-Union, Order of Lenin and Order of the October Revolution, Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Materials (VIAM), Laureate of the Lenin and the State Prizes, Doctor of Technological Sciences, Professor R. Shalinya and asked him to tell about the activities of the scientists of the institute during the Great Patriotic War. The peaceful activities of VIAM, directed toward the development and perfection of civil aviation, were suddenly broken off by the war. The call of the party, Everything for the front, everything for victory! became the law of Soviet society. The temporary retreat of the Soviet Army, the occupation by the German Fascist troops of the western and southern regions, created a difficult situation. It was necessary to create an industrial base in the country's east, having evacuated the factories from the south; and there, in the new location, to assimilate in the new factories, in short order, the high technological culture of manufacturing the necessary materials for the front. The scientific workers of the institute were sent to the Urals and to Siberia to render assistance to the development of production. For the assimilation of production of numerous aviation steels and alloys in the east, a large group of the institute's scientific workers,

AD-B114 078

AD-B114 078 CONTINUED

under the leadership of Professor N. Korneevy, was honored with the State Prize of the USSR.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *USSR, *SCIENTISTS, *MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, AERONAUTICS, ALLOYS, ARMY, BATTLES, CIVIL AVIATION, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INDUSTRIES, JOBS, MATERIALS, SCIENTISTS, SIBERIA, SOCIETIES, STEEL, USSR, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial Mobilization

AD-B114 078

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 837 15/1 15/6.2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Non-Mobilization Employment of Naval Reserve ASW Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Quinn,James J. ;Smalley,Lewis H. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 19 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) NRF ASW assets and limitations are analyzed with the view of substituting these forces for active units. Reserve mobilization is a strategic political decision, however, there remains a capability in the NRF which could be utilized without resorting to mobilization. The limitations and differences between active and reserve forces and the effects these have on mission tasking is examined along with recommendations toward problem resolution. Only programmed force levels to FT 1993 are reviewed. There is no comparison made as to the ideal force size or structure for the NRF to assume additional tasking. The current NRF ASW Forces have a modern capability commensurate with active units and could be substituted for some mission tasking. Because of the limited time reservists are available, there are significant factors that operational and administrative commanders must consider when utilizing the NRF. These forces must not only accomplish mission tasking but must be employed so as not to degrade their readiness for wartime employment. Specific recommendations are made regarding methods and options to best implement peacetime utilization of NRF ASW Forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MANPOWER UTILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, PROBLEM SOLVING, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), TIME, SHORT RANGE(TIME), MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, ACTIVE DUTY, COMPARISON

AD-B113 837 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Naval reserve forces

AD-B113 837

AD-B113 831 15/6.7

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Role of United States Conventional Ground Combat Forces in Counterinsurgency, Peacekeeping, and Peacetime Contingency Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Olds,Bowman M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A study of the United States Army and Marine Corps conventional ground combat units roles in counterinsurgency, peacekeeping, and peacetime contingency operations. Can they meet these requirements in the 1990's? Should special elite units be established to address counterinsurgency challenges no-notice, come as you are peacetime contingency operations? This examination begins with a background analysis of each mission, a survey of available forces, and a comparison of the relative effectiveness of theses forces in years past vis-a-vis the threat confronting them in the 1990's. We can conclude from this brief inquiry that (1) elite units need not be added to the force structure to correct LIC deficiencies, (2) we possess no effective countermeasure against the Soviets global influence, (3) the American soldier will exceed mission requirements if he's spared the fog of political and military indecision and non-support, (4) more conventional and SOFs combined exercises are needed, (5) our preoccupation with the Central Front and reliance on SOFs may undermine our orientation to LIC missions. Given these conclusions, courses of action which might be considered include (1) equal time for LIC missions, (2) consideration for more forward deployed MPSs for Army and Marine Corps units, and (3) establishment of a command, control, and communication integrated network at the combined, joint, and allied levels.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COUNTERINSURGENCY, *ARMY OPERATIONS,

AD-B113 831

AD-B113 831 CONTINUED

ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, COUNTERMEASURES, GLOBAL, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, MISSIONS, UTILIZATION, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Peacekeeping, *Contingency operations

AD-B113 831

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 830 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Repurchases of FMS Equipment: Filling the D to P Gap.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown,Bradford M. ;Napoliello,David A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Repurchases of U.S. military equipment previously sold to foreign nations offer a previously unexplored option to satisfy critical shortages in times of crisis involving the U.S. and her allies. These foreign sources provide a stockpile or war reserve of U.S. compatible materiel that is globally dispersed. This paper examines the experience of the Armed Services with such transactions and explores the elements needed for such a system to be implemented DOD-wide. From this concept, the thrust of primary and supporting research was to determine if repurchase procedures had been effectively used in peacetime and if data was available on the condition, status, and quantity of U.S. materiel held outside the United States regardless of the method of transfer. The study found a USAF repurchase system which is readily adaptable for DOD use in both peacetime and in crisis. These repurchases are neither specifically authorized nor prohibited in current FMS or procurement regulations. Recommended changes to statutes and regulations are offered to clarify this situation. The data base on such materiel is disparate and limited, as is the identification of requirements. Recommendations are made for the resolution of requirements. Recommendations are made for the resolution of requirements and data base needs. Finally, options are offered for the governmental reassurances that may be necessary to achieve multinational participation in the program.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, DATA BASES, FOREIGN, IDENTIFICATION, MATERIEL, MILITARY

AD-B113 830 CONTINUED

EQUIPMENT, NATIONS, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, SHORTAGES, SOURCES, STOCKPILES, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reprocurement

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 777 8/15 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Drug Shelf Life: A Critical Element in Combat Logistics Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Petroski,Joseph W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 19 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The short shelf life of many critical drugs has seriously complicated combat medical logistics planning by raising mobilization inventory costs to an unaffordable level. This paper examines the problems in achieving inventory readiness for drugs, notes actions being taken to resolve these problems, and offers additional recommendations. The paper examines the concepts of D-Day Significant Items, Shelf Life, and Drug Stability. It examines the interaction of key logistics players who include the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), The Defense Medical Standardization Board, and the Food and Drug Administration. It describes three DPSC programs currently being used to alleviate the shelf life problem: The Industrial Stock Rotation Program; The Shelf Life Extension Program, and The Shelf Life Expansion Program. Four conclusions are reached: (1) Critical medical drugs are inherently expensive, subject to deterioration, and require special storage; (2) Inventory quantities of medical drugs necessary for mobilization exceed peacetime requirements and preclude rotation of stocks prior to shelf life expiration; (3) There is a lack of domestic industrial capability to meet surge needs which has been precipitated by foreign competition and inadequate economic incentives to manufacturers, and (4) Procurement legislation produces conflicts between DPSC procurement and inventory management goals.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DRUGS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PERSONNEL, STABILITY, MEDICINE, STANDARDIZATION, DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIES, SHELF

AD-B113 777 CONTINUED

LIFE, ROTATION, INVENTORY CONTROL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, COSTS, INVENTORY, MOBILIZATION, LEGISLATION, MOBILIZATION, PROCUREMENT, SHORT RANGE(TIME), DETERIORATION, LOGISTICS, QUANTITY, LOGISTICS PLANNING, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, EXPANSION

AD-B113 759 15/5 1/3

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Depot Level Repair of Naval Aircraft in a Global War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robbins,Spencer E. , II ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 19 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Depot level repair of naval aircraft in a global war is analyzed by contrasting wartime surge requirements with naval aviation depot capabilities. Current maintenance philosophy has defined a limited role for organic facilities. Validity of the depot maintenance operational planning assumptions and the rationale utilized in formulating the surge forecasts are investigated to determine whether realistic decision making was achieved. Research centered upon issues primarily geared toward the aviation depots within CONUS. Parallel efforts should be accomplished on advanced bases overseas, and the capabilities and capacities of the commercial sector. Currently approved forecasts have driven the aviation community to rely heavily upon untested commercial assets and unsupported in-theater facilities. Peacetime cost reductions have dictated depot level requirements instead of the actual planning needs for contingencies. With the commencement of hostilities, surge activity will peak almost immediately. Demands on depot level repair will be sustained at a high rate throughout the war. Reliance on organic facilities which possess a skilled, controllable, resident work force affords significant advantages. To meet the wartime aircraft repair challenge, naval aviation depots must be expanded and modernized.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL AIRCRAFT, REPAIR, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MILITARY FACILITIES, OVERSEAS, AERONAUTICS, COMMUNITIES, COMMERCE, MAINTENANCE, PHILOSOPHY, MAINTENANCE, PLANNING, UNITED STATES, REQUIREMENTS, GLOBAL, WARFARE, HIGH RATE, NAVAL AVIATION,

AD-B113 759 CONTINUED

PLANNING, SURGES, COSTS, PEACETIME, REDUCTION, PERSONNEL, WORK, FORECASTING,SURGES, WARFARE

AD-B113 754 15/5 21/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Fuel Support of Naval Forces during Contingency Operations in Remote Areas.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Collins,Ralph ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02821.

ABSTRACT: (U) When operating in a remote area during a peacetime contingency, the carrier battle group staff is faced with a dilemma. Far from normal fuel stockpiles, the force is vulnerable to disruptions in the pipeline. However, cost effective resupply by tanker at sea requires minimum, rather than maximum, reserves aboard the fleet oilers. By positioning stocks of fuel at commercial facilities in a variety of ports worldwide, additional options for resupply are available which can reduce this vulnerability. Unfortunately, access to these stocks is politically less assured than access to stocks at U.S. owned facilities. Operational and Fleet staffs must recognize this vulnerability of their forces and should consider in their plans for fuel resupply in various contingencies, the practical and political implications of relying upon these sources of fuel. Keywords: Logistics, Petroleum resupply, Fuel support, Prepositioning fuel, Support, Contingency operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *FUELS, NAVAL PLANNING, COMBAT SUPPORT, NAVAL OPERATIONS, REMOTE AREAS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), STOCKPILES, REFUELING, PORTS(FACILITIES), VULNERABILITY, RESERVES(ENERGY)

AD-B113 754

AD-B113 753 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Strategy for the Persian Gulf.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tackaberry,Kief S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02821.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Persian Gulf region is a region where political instability, Soviet proximity and interest, U S geographical remoteness, and allied energy dependence combine to make the regional military balance difficult for the West. The balance in Southwest Asia is not favorable to the United States. The United States' options were limited and U.S. forces were poorly positioned to intervene in any kind of Persian Gulf contingency in the early 1980's. The Soviets not only possessed the desire to expand into the Indian Ocean, but they have subsequently established the military capability to do it as well. The fact that the United States seriously considered using nuclear weapons to protect free world oil coming from the Persian Gulf illustrates the lack of alternatives available to the United States in 1980. Today the United States Central Command, the successor of the Rapid Deployment Force, has about five Army and Marine Corps divisions, plus seven Air Force tactical fighter wings and the three Navy carrier battle groups earmarked for Southwest Asia contingencies. Strategic mobility is still a shortfall and a force mismatch still exists, however the United States now has a strategy and alternatives and options available that may preclude the use of nuclear weapons as our first choice.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *PERSIAN GULF, *STRATEGIC AREAS, BALANCE OF POWER, ENERGY, INDIAN OCEAN, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILITY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PERSIAN GULF, POLITICAL SCIENCE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SOUTHWEST ASIA,

AD-B113 753

AD-B113 753 CONTINUED

STABILITY, UNITED STATES, MILITARY OPERATIONS

AD-B113 747 5/1 13/8 21/5

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase 1. Wyman-Gordon Co.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Mar 87,'

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rouse,Stephen C. ;

REPORT NO. R87AEB429

CONTRACT NO. F33657-85-C2147

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Aug 87. Other requests must be referred to USAF/AFSC/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 454433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) Wyman-Gordon Co. Eastern Div. plants are leading producers of high-strength, high-technology, forged metal components. The company produces forgings for use in jet aircraft engines, aircraft landing gear, airframes, diesel engines, land-based and marine turbine engines, submarine structural components, pumps, valve casings, nuclear reactor components, and helicopter rotor systems. This report describes an extensive effort by Wyman-Gordon Co. to establish integrated, efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements and intended to reduce to costs of military programs, improve product quality, reduce lead times, and increase the surge/mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. This report presents the results of the Vendor TechMod Phase I Program conducted by Wyman-Gordon Co. and managed by the GE Aircraft Engine Business Group. It describes their approach to a 'Factory of the Future' concept and focuses on the conceptual plans for a Die-Sinking Cell project. Keywords: CIM(Computer Integrated Manufacturing); Management information services; Computer aided manufacturing; Computer aided design; Cost benefit analysis.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B113 747 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT ENGINES, *COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING, COMMERCE, AIRFRAMES, PLANNING, COSTS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, FORGING, METALS, AIRCRAFT LANDINGS, LANDING GEAR, COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, COMPUTERS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MANUFACTURING, COST ANALYSIS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DIESEL ENGINES, HELICOPTER ROTORS, INDUSTRIES, LEAD TIME, MARINE ENGINES, TURBINES, PRODUCTION CONTROL, QUALITY, PUMPS, REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, SURGES, JET ENGINES, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, NUCLEAR REACTORS, REACTOR SYSTEM COMPONENTS, FACILITIES, PRODUCTION, VENDORS, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, SUBMARINES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Management information services, EXPORT CONTROL

IAC NO. MT-005822

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)IMIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, FACTORY AUTOMATION CIM, CAD, COST ANALYSIS, DIES, WORK CELLS.;

AD-B113 709 19/1 19/10

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) International Symposium. The Interaction of Conventional Munitions with Protective Structures. Volume 3 (Selected Pages).

JUL 87

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0511-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 30 Jul 87 Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Interaktion Konventioneller Munition Mit Schutzbauten (Germany, F. R.) v3 p1-5, 1-14, 9-13 Mar 87.

ABSTRACT: (U) TABLE OF CONTENTS: Research Contributions on the Protection Against Mechanical Weapons Effect: The Role of Defense Structures in the Maintenance of Peace.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HIGH EXPLOSIVES, *KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES, *PENETRATION, AMMUNITION, INTERACTIONS, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, PROTECTION, STRUCTURES, INTERNATIONAL, SYMPOSIA, MECHANICAL PROPERTIES, WEAPONS EFFECTS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, STRUCTURES, HARDENED STRUCTURES, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, TRANSLATIONS, USSR, WEST GERMANY

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B113 524 5/9 15/6

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization of the Army Reserve Forces: Will There be a Problem with No-Shows.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Sep 86-Feb 87,

FEB 87 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Reeder,Richard F. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-87-150

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; 13 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Currently, plans call for 95 percent of the reservists in reserve units and 70 percent of individual reservists to mobilize when the mobilization order comes. This is a high expectation -- is it too high? Besides the possibility of outright shirkers, there are a number of reasons why reservists might not answer the mobilization call. Among these are: some will not receive the notification of mobilization, some will have medical problems, some will be attending or awaiting initial training, some will be single-parents, some will be high school students, etc. This study looks at the three mobilizations since World War II, mobilization exercises, audit reports and a survey of commanders. In almost every instance, the indications are that the planners are being too optimistic when they project show rates of 95 and 70 percent. The author has recommended a lowering of projected show rates, increased emphasis on go-to-war strength, and modifications in alert procedures and mobilization exercises.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, *INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, SCHOOLS, SECONDARY, STUDENTS, WARFARE, AUDITING, MEDICINE, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY COMMANDERS, SURVEYS, ARMY TRAINING, NATIONAL GUARD

AD-B113 403L 5/9 6/10 5/8 15/6

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Soldier Performance during Continuous Field Artillery Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Knapik,Joseph ;Patton,John ;Ginsberg, Alvin ;Redmond,Daniel ;Rose,Madeleine ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T-1/87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Army War College, Attn:Strat Studies, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5050, 2 Jul 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTILLERY UNITS, *PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), *ARMY PERSONNEL, *STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), PHYSICAL FITNESS, CONTINUITY, FIELD ARMY, OPERATION, DEGRADATION, JOBS, SCENARIOS, NUTRITION, MENTAL HEALTH, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), WORK, PSYCHOLOGY, SLEEP, ARMY PERSONNEL, REDUCTION, STRESSES, TRAINING, PHYSIOLOGY, MANAGEMENT

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 157 5/9 6/10

INSTITUTE FOR PERCEPTION RVO-TNO SOESTERBERG (NETHERLANDS)

(U) Het Dragen van Een Last; Een Literatuurstudie (Load Carriage. A Review),

OCT 88 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holewijn,M. ;

REPORT NO. IZF-1988-28

MONITOR: TDCK
88-4726

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Text in Dutch; abstract in English.

ABSTRACT: (U) The strain during walking with a load, will be determined by the ratio of the external load to the physical work capacity. The factors affecting the physical work capacity and the factors determining the external load are subject to this study. The metabolic strain is minimal when the load is carried on the trunk. Loading the extremities will induce an increase in the metabolic strain. The metabolic costs per kg total weight (body weight & load) does not change significantly with an increase in load, however, the more sensitive parameter, the increase of the metabolic costs per added kg load shows an increase with load. The maximal packweight can be estimated by combining the strain limits of the metabolic. Cardiovascular and Muscular system and tissue pressure. The predicted maximal weights for the Dutch Female and Male Solider are respectively, 21 and 30 kg. Carrying these wieghts, the maximal walking speed will be 1.5 M/S for men and women. Carrying a pack will interfere with the physical performance. Performance degradations ranging from 8 to 14% are reported for several light-weight backpacks. These degradations result from the weight-increase, motion restriction, bulk, and imbalance. German Language.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BACKPACKS, *PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), *STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), *WORK MEASUREMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, BACKPACKS, BODY WEIGHT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DEGRADATION, EXTERNAL, LIGHTWEIGHT, MALES, METABOLISM, MOTION, MUSCLES,

AD-B113 157

AD-B113 157 CONTINUED

PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), RATIOS, SENSITIVITY, VELOCITY, WALKING, WOMEN, WORK, WORKLOAD, NETHERLANDS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Dutch language

AD-B113 157

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 153L 1/3 1/3.1 15/5

ROSENBLATT (M) AND SON INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) Trade-Off Analysis for U.S. Army ARAPAHO Helicopter Support System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Jan-Jun 87.

JUL 87

REPORT NO. 13426C

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-88-C-0054

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 20 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Belvoir RD&E Center, STRBE-FM, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5606.

ABSTRACT: (U) There is a need for increased helicopter maintenance activity in a theater of operations to expedite return of components, avionics, armament systems, and related support systems, and to rapidly effect aircraft repair based on battle damage criteria. The Army ARAPAHO Helicopter Support System will embark Aviation Intermediate Maintenance (AVIM) and selected depot maintenance capabilities on a commercial containership. The inherent flexibility and mobility of the ship based ARAPAHO will permit its rapid deployment to support mature theaters of operation or limited contingency missions. In addition, the system may be relocated ashore in the area of operations to provide aviation intermediate maintenance and logistics support for extended periods. A Baseline System Concept (BSC) for the U.S. Army ARAPAHO has been developed using Table of Organization and Equipment TOE-55459J300 and stated operational requirements. The purpose of this report is to document a tradeoff analysis of several of the requirements and constraints that were the basis of the BSC. The resulting recommended alternate system requirements will be used to develop an alternative configuration for ARAPAHO. The goal of the trade-off analysis is to identify solutions to the problems encountered during BSC development, and to find improved alternatives in non-problem areas where possible.
Keywords: containers; containerships.

AD-B113 153L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *HELICOPTERS, *SHIPBOARD, *TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, REPAIR, BASE LINES, COMMERCE, CONTAINERSHIPS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, AVIONICS, BATTLES, DAMAGE, CONTAINERS, MAINTENANCE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, ARMY AIRCRAFT, PROBLEM SOLVING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, REQUIREMENTS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MOBILITY, SHIPS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AVIM(Aviation Intermediate Maintenance)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B113 002 17/4.1

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Radio Monitoring and Electronic Warfare: A Standard Work on Principles, Equipment and Procedures.

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grabau,Rudolf ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0128-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 18 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Soldat und Technik (Germany, F.R.) n10 p555-559 1986, by Roger T. Crozier.

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent years have seen a number of historical publications penetrate the veil of secrecy in which electronic warfare had heretofore been shrouded. These studies make abundantly clear the important role it played during the Second World War. This struggle for supremacy in the electromagnetic spectrum has come to be a matter of even greater importance over the course of the last few decades. The value of electronic warfare will continue to increase as new technologies and methods are employed within the general sphere of intelligence communications and electronics: Position location and early warning are no longer possibilities even in peacetime without an electronic intelligence capability - electronic warfare within the context of military conflicts can take a great variety of forms, as we have seen once again in the recent past in the clashes in Lebanon and the Falklands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC INTELLIGENCE, *ELECTRONIC WARFARE, *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *RADIO INTERCEPTION, EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, SPHERES, INTELLIGENCE, ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRA, ELECTRONICS, FALKLAND ISLANDS, LEBANON, POSITION(LOCATION), GLOBAL, WARFARE, TRANSLATIONS

AD-B113 002

AD-B112 858L 5/9

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIV

(U) SAM (Sea and Air Mariner) A-School Seats Needed to Meet SELRES (Selected Reserves) Rating Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research Memo.,

JUN 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lockman,Andrew R. ;Fletcher,Jean M. ; Curran,L. E. ;Regets,Mark C. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-84-3

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 23 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP-09R), Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Each year the Sea and Air Mariner (SAM) program will bring 10,000 recruits without military experience into the Navy Selected Reserve (Selres). This research memorandum describes a model that estimates the number and type of A-school seats needed to train SAM recruits to meet the requirement of the Navy Manpower Mobilization System. Results of the model for three target years under different policy options are presented Keywords: A-School, GENDET(General Detail), Methodology, NAMMOS(Navy Manpower Mobilization System), Naval personnel, NAVET(Navy Veteran), Ratings, Recruits, Requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL SELECTION, MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, RATINGS, REQUIREMENTS, TARGETS, VETERANS(MILITARY PERSONNEL), RECRUITS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SAM(Sea Air Mariner), SELRES(Selected Reserves)

AD-B112 858L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B112 775 15/4 5/9

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Intelligence for Operational-Level Commanders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Feb 87,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Munson,Margaret R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-87-12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; 13 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair. Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses the intelligence needs of military commanders at the operational level. An introductory chapter describes the operational level as a distinct military echelon that bridges the strategic and tactical levels. Military intelligence production is then described in terms of five types of analysis done by intelligence organizations funded in the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP). This discussion is important since much of the Military intelligence funded through the NFIP in peacetime can be applied to support military commanders in wartime. Next, the tasks of the operational-level commander are discussed. Important points relevant to this d scussion include (1) jointness, (2) analysis of enemy intentions and capabilities, (3) operational-intelligence staff interfaces, and (4) timeframe of operational-level responsibilities. Application of the intelligence produced at the national level in conjunction with intelligence produced at the National level in conjunction with intelligenced produced at the Operational level, appropriate to the tasks of the operational commander, is then discussed. The paper concludes with recommendation for more effective intelligence support to operational-level commanders.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, BRIDGES, FOREIGN, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, PRODUCTION, STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE, TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

AD-B112 775

AD-B112 773 15/1 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Combat Replacements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Feb 87,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hickerson,Patricia P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-87-18

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; 13 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair. Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses three types of personnel replacements: individual, small unit, and large unit, weighing the impact of cohesion to determine the optimum combat-effective replacement alternative for the US Army. The issue is, how combat effective is the US Army's replacement system? If changes should be made, what should they be? This report examines past, present, and proposed Army individual and unit replacement systems. It reviews successful replacement experiences of other nations, and recommends a wartime replacement concept designed to achieve maximum combat effectiveness with minimum modification during peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLACEMENT, *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, WARFARE, COHESION, PEACETIME, ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT READINESS, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ARMY TRAINING, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS

AD-B112 773

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B112 679L 5/1 15/5 15/6.7

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Birth of a Unified Command for Special Operations Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grant,Louis W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 23 Mar 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, LEGISLATION, SPECIALISTS, DOCUMENTS, COUNTERINSURGENCY, PEACETIME, TERRORISM, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

AD-B112 679L

AD-B112 670 15/6

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) The Threat: The Attack as the Main Type of Combat.

SEP 86

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1164-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army FSTC, 220 7th Street., NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5397.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Soldat und Technik (USSR), n4 1986.

ABSTRACT: (U) According to Soviet principles of command and control and operations, modern combat conducted by ground forces is combined arms combat with units of all branches of ground forces, combat aircraft and, when fighting occurs near coastal areas, surface naval combat elements being involved. The attack, when pressed with strong determination and at a rapid pace, is designed to insure the total destruction of an enemy in combined arms combat. Soviet ground air forces, together with non-Soviet Warsaw Pact Armies, have in Europe a powerful combat potential which far exceeds that required for defense and consequently Soviet technology must be considered of high and modern quality. A recent noticeable developement has been the greater ability of regiments and battalions to conduct independent operations involving them taking on their own responsibilities for respective operations, a change made possible in part by the extensive materiel inventories now available. (West German translations).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *ATTACK, *THREATS, WARFARE, COMBAT FORCES, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, INFANTRY, INVENTORY, MATERIEL, ARMY, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), USSR, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, WAR POTENTIAL, EUROPE, COASTAL REGIONS, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMBAT SUPPORT, LAND WARFARE, NAVAL OPERATIONS, GERMAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, WEST GERMANY

AD-B112 670

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B112 560 5/4

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Caribbean Basin: Implications for U.S. Military Command Arrangements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Sep 86-Feb 87,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jordan,Larry R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU-NWC-87-83

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; 14 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the appropriateness of current US military command arrangements for the Caribbean Basin. It analyzes the requirements of a military command structure both in terms of peacetime mission and theater warfighting. It also considers current and projected political conditions, military threats, US national interests, and US regional strategy. The paper examines current and proposed command structures, and recommends a fundamental change that satisfies military requirements for the region, accomodates evolving political and strategic conditions, and provides effective command and coordination of US military forces throughout the hemisphere.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARIBBEAN SEA, STRATEGIC AREAS, MISSIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), BASINS(GEOGRAPHIC), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, POLITICAL SCIENCE, STRATEGY, STRUCTURES, THREATS, WEST INDIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military command structure

AD-B112 434 5/9 1/2

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Fighter Pilots' Guide to Night Flying.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mudge,Wayne I. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-1820

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use, 9 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the near future, the tactical air force (TAF) will fly more sorties at night than any previous peacetime tactical force. The TAF must be prepared to face that challenge or the USAF will lose an unacceptable number of peoply and airplanes. This article analyzes the challenge. Specifically, this article examines the causes of past night fighter accidents, the problems presented by a work schedule that is opposite of the natural body rhythms, and the difficulties of operating with regulations that were written without an appreciation for night operations. The article then briefly outlines several recommendations to help aircrews and commanders prepare for the challenge of flying and fighting at night.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NIGHT FLIGHT, *FLIGHT TRAINING, FLIGHT CREWS, NIGHT, WARFARE, PEACETIME, AIR FORCE, TACTICAL WARFARE, AIRCRAFT, ACCIDENTS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, OPERATION, MISSIONS, SCHEDULING

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B112 368 18/4.2 15/6

KAMAN TEMPO SANTA BARBARA CA

(U) LASEP (LANCE Survivability Evaluation Plan) Evaluation Objectives and Measures of Effectiveness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 2 Aug 84-11 Apr 85,

OCT 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,Robert H. ;

REPORT NO. KT-85-02(R)

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0412

PROJECT NO. A99QMXF

TASK NO. B000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-85-185

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 15 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, DNA, Washington, DC 20305-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The LANCE Survivability Evaluation Plan (LASEP) is designed to collect data during a field exercise with a European regional battle scenario. This data is to be used to validate the Field Command Defense Nuclear Agency (FCDNA) and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Systems Analysis Activity (TRASANA) models used for prelaunch survivability (PLS) analyses. The data ultimately is to be used for quantification of PLS. The Evaluation Objectives (EO's) for LASEP are comprised of several sets of parameters upon which PLS is functionally dependent. The fact that EO's consist of sets stems from the regional battle scenario phases and the related LANCE unit posture states and functions. PLS will be quantified for a peacetime, or undispersed environment, phase; a transition, or dispersing, phase; and a prolonged conventional conflict, or dispersed, phase. Keywords: Survivability; Field evaluation exercise; Non Strategic nuclear forces; Theater warfare; LANCE missile system.

AD-B112 368

AD-B112 368 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, ARMY TRAINING, BATTLES, EUROPE, SCENARIOS, FIELD CONDITIONS, FIELD TESTS, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), LAUNCHING, SURVIVABILITY, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, MILITARY PLANNING, PEACETIME, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LAND WARFARE, MILITARY EXERCISES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LANCE missiles, Prelaunch survivability, Measures of effectiveness, PE62715H, WU21, WUDH008381

AD-B112 368

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B112 333L 13/6 15/5 13/3

GIANNOTTI AND ASSOCIATES INC VENTURA CA

(U) Planning and Design Criteria for Deployable Port Facilities Pier.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 86-Apr 87.

MAY 87 107P

CONTRACT NO. N00123-84-D-0235

PROJECT NO. Y0816

TASK NO. Y0816001

MONITOR: NCEL
CR-87.009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Naval Civil Engineering Lab., Port Hueneme, CA 93043-2300, 27 Apr 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PIERS, *PORTS(FACILITIES), DEPLOYMENT, NAVY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, PORTS(OPENINGS), AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), TRANSPORTABLE, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, CONCRETE, STEEL, MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT, NAVAL PLANNING, NAVAL VESSELS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DPF(Deployable Port Facilities), Berthing facilities, Transportable piers, Navy ports, PE63719N, WU01001A5

AD-B112 333L

AD-B112 312L 15/6 19/5 23/2

SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABS INC DAYTON OH

(U) Strategic Mission Decomposition. 1. Planning Materials for Advanced Conceptual Bomber Simulation Studies.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simons,John C. ;Kirtland,Wilbur H. , Jr. ;Malmstrom,Frederick V. ;Normand,Kenneth A. ;Perez, William A. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-85-C-0541

PROJECT NO. 7184

TASK NO. 10

MONITOR: AAMRL
TR-87-018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Attn: HED, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6573. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report serves as a source document for planning studies and design requirements for Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory's (AAMRL) new advanced concept bomber (ACB) simulator. The program is being developed to enhance strike effectiveness and survivability of ACBs flying strategic relocatable target (RT) missions. The report includes lists of candidate scenario elements, mission and crew timelines, crew tasks and procedures, malfunctions, checklists, and system information requirements. The materials were related to a previously reported RT mission scenario description (Frick et al., 1986). An approach for deriving measures of effectiveness (MOEs) as a function of action, mission segment, and mission is briefly described.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCENARIOS, *PILOTS, *AIR STRIKES, MALFUNCTIONS, BOMBER AIRCRAFT, PLANNING, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, REQUIREMENTS.

AD-B112 312L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B112 312L CONTINUED

CHECKOUT PROCEDURES, MISSIONS, DECOMPOSITION, MILITARY STRATEGY, MISSION PROFILES, SURVIVABILITY, FLIGHT CREWS, WORKLOAD, SIMULATORS, JET BOMBERS, ERRORS, AWARENESS, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, JOB ANALYSIS, DISPLAY SYSTEMS, WEAPON DELIVERY, LOW ALTITUDE, SURFACE TARGETS, RELOCATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Relocatable targets, Situation awareness, Measures of effectiveness, Crew stations, ACB(Advanced Concept Bombers), EXPORT CONTROL, PE62202F, WUAAMRL71841033

AD-B112 171L 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization Training Base Expansion: Structure and Readiness Implications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87 141P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Alvord,Harold F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War Coll., Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 16 Mar 87 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY TRAINING, ARMY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, EXPANSION, INACTIVATION, INSTRUCTORS, JOBS, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PHYSICAL FITNESS, ARMY PLANNING

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B111 982L 5/1 12/7 19/1

ARMY ARMAMENT MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND ROCK ISLAND IL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) A Management Decision Tool for Ammunition Acquisition (The Ammunition Plant Job Scheduling Model).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-May 87,

MAY 87

REPORT NO. AMSMC/SA-TN-8701

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Jun 87. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Attn: AMSMC-SAD, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Ammunition Plant Job Scheduling Model (PJSM) was developed to support the management decision process used to generate the five year ammunition program and subsequent yearly budgets. The model is based on a set of heuristic rules and upon physical constraints associated with ammunition production. The system attempts to achieve improved workload at government owned contractor operated (GOCO) and government owned government operated (GOGO) plants through efficient use of production lines, without exceeding predesignated ammunition item inventory levels or failing to fill Army or other service peacetime needs. The model is evolving into a decision support system with concomitant relational data base management, executive menu systems, graphics, screen driven data access, and numerous reports of model results. The PJSM is being implemented at the functional management level to be used as a primary tool in ammunition planning, programming and budgeting. Keywords: Requirements, Decision Tool.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DATA BASES, *AMMUNITION, *JOB SHOP SCHEDULING, *ARMY PROCUREMENT, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, DATA MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, EFFICIENCY, INVENTORY, MANAGEMENT, MENU, MODELS, PEACETIME, PRODUCTION, WORKLOAD, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, HEURISTIC METHODS, ARMY BUDGETS, COMPUTER GRAPHICS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PJSM(Plant Job Scheduling Model)

AD-B111 982L

AD-B111 803 4/2 1/3.1

ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT FARNBOROUGH (ENGLAND)

(U) WSUH-1D: Review of Damage Following Lightning Strike, 30 November 1981 (WSUH-1D: Schadensuebersicht Nach Blitzschlag),

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gobl,T. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAE-TRANS-2103

MONITOR: DRIC
BR-101809

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Gefr Dipl. -eng(FH) *Unterreithmeier, Technical Inspection* rept. 29/81 BWB-ML, by Barbara Crossland.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an investigation into the effects of a lightning strike to a BELL UH-1D helicopter operated by the German Air Force. The investigation was made by the Aircraft System Investigation Section of the Air Force Service Regiment, at ERDING. Ligthning attachments occurred to one main rotor blade, one tail rotor blade and to one undercarriage skid. It was found that arcing had occurred within the aluminum honeycomb core of the main rotor blade sufficient to initiate fatigue cracks in the trailing-edge extrusion. Arcing had also occurred within bearings and between moving parts of the rotor head mechanism. The damage to the rotor head was revealed dur'ng routine maintenance and rectification of leaking hydraulic actuators rather than by post-strike inspection. S me of the internal damage to the rotor blade only became evident when the blade was dismantled and was not detectable by NDT methods. Voltage surges induced into the helicopter electrical system caused failure of certain equipment. Keywords: Translations; Great Britain; Photographs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LIGHTING EQUIPMENT, *AIRCRAFT, *HELICOPTERS, *LIGHTNING, AIR FORCE, REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ALUMINUM, HONEYCOMB CORES, CRACKS,

AD-B111 803

AD-B111 803 CONTINUED

FATIGUE(MECHANICS), GREAT BRITAIN, HYDRAULIC ACTUATORS, ATTACHMENT, BEARINGS, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, DAMAGE, INTERNAL, MECHANICAL COMPONENTS, ROTOR BLADES, RECTIFIERS, HEAD(ANATOMY), MAINTENANCE, TRANSLATIONS, TAIL ROTORS, EXTRUSION, TRAILING EDGES, SURGES, VOLTAGE

AD-B111 776L 13/4

ARMY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FORT LEWIS WA

(U) 2000 Gallon Semi-Mounted Fabric Tank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Appraisal rept.

FEB 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 28 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Army Development and Employment Agency, Attn: MODE-TEO, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) THe ADEA/91D (MTZ) appraisal of a prototype 2000 gallon Semi-Mounted Fabric Tank (SMFT) designed specifically for use with the Palletized Loading System (PLS). The 2000 gallon SMFT with both the M871 trailer and PLS prototype for bulk water transport. Use of the 2000 gallon SMFT with the PLS is a viable concept for bulk water distribution. It is recommended that future Army consideration of expanding the PLS resupply concept incorporate this method of bulk water distribution and transport.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WATER DISTRIBUTION, *WATER TANKS, WATER, REPLENISHMENT, LOADING(HANDLING), PALLETS, WATER SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTABLE, TEST AND EVALUATION, FIELD TESTS, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Semi-mounted fabric tank, Army requirement

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B111 478L 13/10

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC TRANSLATION DIV

(U) Development of Yugoslav Maritime Shipping, 1981-85 (Razvoj Jugoslovenskog Pomorskog Brodarstva 1981-85),

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ivovic,J. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-8314

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 15 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center, Translation Div., NISC-62, 4301 Suitland Rd., Washington, DC 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Mornaricki Glasnik (Yugoslavia) n4 p500-517 1986.

ABSTRACT: (U) Worldwide seaborne trade, at something more than 3 billion tons, is the same as it was in the first half of the 1970s (the 3.3 billion ton figure for 1985 is at the 1974 level), yet the capacity of the world fleet has increasec by about one-third (874 million tons in 1985, versus 494 million dwt in 1974). The introduction of new technology should have increased the average productivity of the world fleet, but instead and as measured by the amount of associated cargo per ton of available shipping space, several of the recent years have seen a steady decline because of the unevenness in the development of shipping and trade by sea. The result has been a decline in real, as well as in normal carriage. The listing for this 5-year period of ships of 149.5 million dwt (a record 42.5 million tons was reached in 1985), or some 4% of the annual capacity, requires that this great imbalance between supply and demand be alleviated. In the meantime, world shipbuilding, mainly supported by subsidies, delivered 244 million cubic meters of new construction in this same period, thus neutralizing restoration of any balance. However, world fleet tonnage, for the first time in the postwar period, experienced a negative trend in growth in the past three years, with carrying capacity of 673.7 million tons in 1985, at about the 1980 level. (Translations; Yugoslavia).

AD-B111 478L

AD-B111 478L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MERCHANT VESSELS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CARGO, CONSTRUCTION, FLEETS(SHIPS), GLOBAL, PATTERNS, PRODUCTIVITY, SHIPBUILDING, TRANSLATIONS, YUGOSLAVIA, MARINE TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Serbo-Croation Language

AD-B111 478L

AD-B111 429 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Supplying a Marine Amphibious Brigade in a Mechanized Combat Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grimmett,John L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 20 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) In today's mechanized combat environment, the Marine Corps' ground combat elements are capable of maneuvering at speeds once never before thought possible. In fact, a strong argument can be made that the days of the foot marine are gone. Modern mobility assets available to the ground combat commander give him the capability to out-run and out-maneuver practically everything on the battlefield, including his primary source of resupply. In light of the new technologies that have increased or will increase battlefield mobility, it is incumbent upon Marine Corps logistics planners to routinely review field resupply techniques, specifically taking into consideration the inherent problems that increased battlefield mobility presents. Accordingly, a standing operating procedure should be developed that specifically addresses the resupply effort in a mechanized combat environment, and this procedure should be practiced in future amphibious exercises at the level where marines will most likely organize for combat -- the Marine Amphibious Brigade. Only then can combat service support element commanders be reasonably assured that they will be capable of properly supporting ground combat commanders on the battlefield.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT FORCES, LAND WARFARE, LOGISTICS, MARINE CORPS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MECHANIZATION, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MOBILITY, WARFARE

AD-B111 429

AD-B111 362 15/1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Role of the Army National Guard in the Total Force

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sitero,Charles ;Whitney,Gary ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this paper is to analyze the role of the Army National Guard in the Total Force policy of our nation's defense, to reach conclusion about its ability to perform its responsibilities in that role, and to make recommendations for enhancing the Guard's effectiveness in performing its role in the Total Force. This analysis looks at the underpinnings of our tradition of citizen soldiers, and at the social, political and military foundations of the Total Force Policy. It also addresses force structuring, mobilization planning, operational evaluation, and cost effectiveness of the Guard, and it focuses on the Guard's problems in manpower, equipment, logistics and mobilization readiness, and at how the Army's CAPSTONE program and Army Training and Evaluation Program are effectively integrating the Guard into the active force. This analysis concluded that serious problems in retention of trained manpower, and equipment shortages and obsolescence, may seriously hinder the Guards's ability to perform its role in the Total Force. The authors recommend that the Army continue to upgrade equipment to Guard units based on wartime missions and develop more effective personnel retention policies, as it has been doing since 1984. With these developments, an the Army CAPSTONE and ARTEP programs, the Guard should be fully mission capable by the early 1990's.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, COST EFFECTIVENESS, POLICIES, MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ARMY TRAINING, SHORTAGES, LOGISTICS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PERSONNEL RETENTION, ARMY PLANNING,

AD-B111 362

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B111 333L 5/9 5/4 15/6

ARMY TRAINING BOARD FORT MONROE VA

(U) Allied Army Training Study of the Federal Republic of Germany.

AUG 88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; 15 May 87. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Training Board, Ft. Monroe, VA 23651-5320.

ABSTRACT: (U) The role of the Bundeswehr in the Federal Republic of Germany is outlined in her Basic Law. Article 12A of the Basic Law establishes universal obligation of males to military service. Since 1956, conscription has become well established in German society. It has become customary to all and provisions have been made for conscientious objectors. Society accepts the Bundeswehr and views the obligation to serve as a necessary fact of life. The Bundeswehr in peacetime serves to preserve peace through readiness as a deterrent, participating in alliances, and contributing to NATO. In wartime the Bundeswehr has the mission of defending Germany's way of life against outside attack, ensuring the security of territorial Germany, and preserving her political freedom of action, all of this within the framework of NATO. The conclusion of World War II saw the dissolution of the German Army. In response to the Soviet block threat in 1949, NATO was formed. While occupation troops were still stationed in Germany, the early 50's saw the rejuvenation of of the German people and the German economy. As planning for the removal of occupation troops was accomplished, it became increasingly evident that Germany needed the ability to provide for her own self defense. West Germany needed the ability to provide for her own self defense. West Germany is bordered on the east by the Warsaw Pact and its vast economy and industry make it a lucrative target.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *POLITICAL ALLIANCES, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), SOCIETIES, ARMY, MALES, NATO, PEACETIME, WEST GERMANY, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), JOBS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, REMOVAL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WARFARE, THREATS, USSR, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY OPERATIONS,

AD-B111 333L CONTINUED

MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY LAW, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ECONOMICS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B111 294 15/3 15/3.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Space-Based Enhancement of Air Defense: Strategic Defense as well as the AirLand Battle.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kuffner,Stephen J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 20 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) As the ballistic missile defense being investigated under the auspices of the Strategic Defense Initiative proves technologically, economically, and militarily feasible, the United States moves closer to the decision point for deployment. The objective of the program is to ultimately decrease dependence on nuclear weapons by the super powers and thus potentially allow their removal from respective stockpiles. The concept is fatally flawed, however, if the strategic defense does not also consider the increasing nuclear threat from bombers and cruise missiles. While the technologies being investigated under SDI have considerable potential against an air breathing threat, the program currently ignores the problem. This paper encourages the revitalization of the North American air defenses by incorporating it as a necessary part of the overall strategic defense under SDI. Once accomplished, significant benefits would be achieved in the defense of NATO to include war fighting abilities on the tactical battlefield.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR DEFENSE, AIR BREATHING, AIRBORNE, THREATS, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, CRUISE MISSILES, NATO, NUCLEAR WARFARE, OPTIMIZATION, SPACE BASED, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY STRATEGY, BOMBER AIRCRAFT, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DECISION MAKING, STOCKPILES, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, NORTH AMERICA, BATTLEFIELDS, TACTICAL WARFARE, SKILLS, WARFARE, UNITED STATES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Airland Battle, NORAD

AD-B111 294

AD-B111 283L 11/6.2

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Forging and Stamping (Selected Articles).

NOV 84

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0385-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 13 May 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of Kuznechno-Shtampovochnoye Proizvodstvo (USSR) n6 p2-11, 14-15, 18-20 Jun 83, by Charles T. Ostertag, Jr.

ABSTRACT: (U) In 1983 the universally known industrial collective - Uralmashzavod -is 50 years old. The contribution of the leader of heavy machine building in the bringing into being and development of many leading branches of the national economy of the country is ponderous. Heavy mining equipment, including the remarkable uralmash walking excavators with a scoop capacity of up to 100 m3 and a hundred-meter boom, powerful crushing equipment, processing in one hour an echelon of rock mass, sintering and roasting machinery, each of which produces in a year more than three million tons of sintered enriched raw material for blast furnaces, which are fitted out with mechanisms which are produced at Uralmash, machines for the continuous pouring of steel rolling mills, oil-drilling installations, and many others - such is the production of the 'Uralmash' PO (planning department). A considerable share of these unique items is being produced in the country for the first time.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BLAST FURNACES, *FORGING, *CRUSHING, *MINING ENGINEERING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), EXCAVATION, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, ROLLING MILLS, SCOOPS, SINTERING, WALKING, USSR, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS

IAC NO. MT-004435

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

AD-B111 283L

AD-B111 283L CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)FORGING, STAMPING, HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT, PRESSES, MACHINE TOOLS, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, USSR.,;

AD-B111 283 1/3.3 1/3.7

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) The V-22 Osprey: A Viable Replacement for the S-3A/B?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Caldwell,Warren L. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 11 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Soviets current force of anti-ship missile and torpedo-equipped attack submarines comprise the most serious threat to the survivability of U.S. and NATO naval surface combatants as well as naval and merchant supply vessels. This force is becoming both numerically and technologically enhanced such that, by the turn of this century, traditional methods of conducting airborne tactical anti-submarine warfare (TACASW) may well prove ineffective and thereby unacceptable. This is particularly true regarding protection of high-value surface units such as the Carrier Battle Group (CVBG), Underway Replenishment Group (URG) or allied-bound resupply ships. The proposed ASW variant of the V-22 Osprey VSTOL aircraft (SV-22) embodies in a single platform many of the necessary requirements and characteristics desireable for contending with the projected submarine threat while offering heretofore unavailable multi-mission operational and tactical flexibility. This paper will review and discuss both advantages and limitations of the SV-22 vis a vis the S-3 and their respective proposed and current concept of operations. It will concurrently present the case for necessarily new thought and decisions on how to conduct ASW business so as to more successfully and consistently deal with the projected Soviet submarine threat 20-30 years hence, as well as potential impact on the TACASW role in support of the Maritime Strategy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHORT TAKEOFF AIRCRAFT, *ANTISUBMARINE AIRCRAFT, AIRBORNE, ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE, TACTICAL

AD-B111 263 CONTINUED

WARFARE, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUBMARINES, THREATS, SURVIVABILITY, NATO, NAVAL VESSELS(COMBATANT), OCEAN SURFACE, REPLENISHMENT, USSR, REPLACEMENT, TILT ROTOR AIRCRAFT, REPLENISHMENT AT SEA, MULTIMISSION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) V-22 aircraft, S-3 aircraft

AD-B111 250L 15/1

ARMY TRAINING BOARD FORT MONROE VA

(U) Allied Army Training Study of the Republic of France.

OCT 86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 May 87. Other requests must be referred to the U.S. Army Training Board, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5320.

ABSTRACT: (U) France's military defense policy is based on a unilateral capacity for deterrence designed to avoid war by convincing potential aggressors that they would face unacceptable risks by launching a major attack on France. France's strategy for deterrence is centered on its nuclear force backed by a five-division rapid action force, a 10-division standing army and a large mobilization base for conventional forces. The Army is backed by a highly modernized Air Force and a strong and active Navy. Direction and management of training, doctrinal development and combat development is centralized at Army level using essentially different procedures for each. There is no equivalent of TRADOC or FORSCOM in the French Army although the First French Army Commander is roughly equivalent to our FORSCOM Commander. Training guidance is published annually by the Army staff. This guidance is specific with regard to major exercises, resources in mandays for reserve training, units to be evaluated and some standards and is general (focusing, goals, objectives) with regard to all other training. The training system of France differentiates between education (training in schools) and training (training in units). It oversees the training responsibilities of 30 service schools which orient on officer, NCO and technical training by acting as the Army's agent for POI approval.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FRANCE, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *MILITARY TRAINING, ACTIVE DUTY, AIR FORCE, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, ARMY TRAINING, CENTRALIZED, GUIDANCE, MILITARY RESERVES, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, POLICIES, POLITICAL ALLIANCES, TRAINING, NATIONAL DEFENSE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B111 227 15/8.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Maintaining Operational Readiness in the United States Atlantic Fleet.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Keifrider,William F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 20 May 87. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Maintaining operational readiness in a peacetime environment is a complicated endeavor, made even more so by a large number of competing and often conflicting taskings. It should be of concern that fleet units may not be ready to respond to a crisis or contingency as rapidly as requested because of operational readiness deficiencies. The readiness issue is too broad to be completely covered here, therefore this paper will concentrate only on select areas involved with getting the ships out to sea so they can conduct needed training. It will address the need to review and revise the scheduling system through which fleet units attain and maintain operational readiness. It will also address the need to establish a stable fuel allocation which best supports operational readiness. What is needed is not a new menu of scheduling priorities, but rather a revised one, one that gives operational readiness highest priority. A second great need is to establish a stable fuel allocation, one based on the most effective OPTEMPO, which will give fleet units a dependable amount of underway time for operational readiness training, protected from conflicting peacetime commitments. A revised list of scheduling priorities is presented, along with study results on the impact of OPTEMPO on readiness. Expanded studies on OPTEMPO and its impact on readiness are needed, which is the final recommendation of the paper. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *FLEETS(SHIPS), ALLOCATIONS, ATLANTIC OCEAN.

AD-B111 227

AD-B111 227 CONTINUED

DEFICIENCIES, EXPANSION, FUELS, IMPACT, MENU, MILITARY TRAINING, PEACETIME, SCHEDULING, STABILITY, SUPPORTS, UNITED STATES

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B111 207 15/6.4

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Nuclear Strategy and Common Sense.

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Luzin,N. P. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1243-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright; Specific Authority; 21 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Yadernaya Strategiya i Zdravyy Smysl Moscow 1984 p1-171.

ABSTRACT: (U) This great historical essay, by retired General-Major N.P. Luzin, presents in clear terms the process of the origin and development of the contemporary military doctrine of the USA, from the moment that nuclear weapons appeared up to the present time. The author exposes the groundlessness and the threat to peace posed by American military strategic conceptions, including the newest ones - the concept of a nuclear first strike, of limited nuclear war in Europe, of a prolonged nuclear war, and the militarization of space. (Russian Translations)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY DOCTRINE, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *MILITARY STRATEGY, REASONING, LIMITED WARFARE, FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY, THREAT EVALUATION, SPACE WEAPONS, SPACE WARFARE, EUROPE, PEACETIME, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, STRIKE WARFARE, THREATS, TRANSLATIONS, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Common Sense

AD-B111 207

AD-B111 016L 15/1

ARMY SOLDIER SUPPORT CENTER FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON IN

(U) Wartime Replacement System Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 87,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tarbutton,Thomas R. ;Hughes,Kenneth W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology, 28 Apr 87. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, Attn: ATSG-DDN, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN 46216-5700. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) The study began with a historic review of allied, U.S., and enemy Army wartime personnel replacement systems. This was followed by a review of human factor insights from contemporary research, surveys of current officers/NCO's and a review of Army peacetime COHORT experience. The current replacement system doctrine was then evaluated through an indepth analysis of alternative systems and their impact on combat capability. The measures of effectiveness were both quantitative and qualitative. Field input to the study included proponents TRADOC school review of the TAA-92 force structure and current doctrine to employ those units on the AirLand Battlefield. Proponents recommended an exhaustive list of units as candidates for replacement This list was reviewed by theater commander's representatives and selections for unit replacement were then designated. The list was evaluated for resource impact and finally entered into a computer simulation model to evaluate system constraints. Those units essential to maintaining combat capability were then determined to be a part of the preferred wartime personnel replacement system. Finally these components were incorporated into a Concept Statement for Wartime Personnel Replacement on the AirLand Battlefield.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *REPLACEMENT, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, ENEMY, FIELD CONDITIONS, HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, INPUT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PEACETIME, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SURVEYS, ARMY.

AD-B111 016L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B111 018L CONTINUED

THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRSS (Wartime Replacement System Study)

AD-B110 863L 1/2 1/3

AIR FORCE FLIGHT TEST CENTER EDWARDS AFB CA

(U) B-1B Air Refueling Qualification Evaluation with KC-135 and KC-10 Tankers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. 18 Feb-13 Sep 86.

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tompkins,Clifford D. ;

REPORT NO. AFFTC-TR-87-03

PROJECT NO. 2731

TASK NO. AO

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to ASD/BIT, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6503. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The overall objective was to evaluate air refueling system operation and tanker compatibility. Testing was accomplished between 18 February 1986 and 13 September 1986 onB-1B Number 1 and B-1B Number 5. The testing with the KC-135 consisted of compatibility consisted of compatibility checks, emergency refueling, envelope expansion, tension reverse refueling. Testing with the KC10 consisted of compatibility checks, emergency refueling, boom envelope expansion, tension disconnects, slew rate disconnects, fuel transfer, pressure surges, reverse refueling, and altitude and airspeed envelope expansion testing.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REFUELING IN FLIGHT, *TANKER AIRCRAFT, ENVELOPE(SPACE), EXPANSION, PRESSURE, SURGES, REFUELING, REVERSIBLE, TENSION, AIRSPEED, TEST METHODS, EMERGENCIES, FUELS, TRANSFER, FIGHTER BOMBERS, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, AERONAUTICAL BOOMS, AVIATION FUELS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) KC-10 aircraft, KC-135 aircraft, B-1B aircraft, PE64362F, WUAFFIC2371AO, Export control

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B110 581L 5/1 13/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) Heuristics and Their Application to Job Shop Scheduling.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bradewie,Ted J. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GE/ENG/87M-4

PROJECT NO. 2306

TASK NO. P9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 4 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Wright Aeronautical Labs./MLTC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research investigated heuristics for scheduling job shops. Lead time conditions were found that explicitly relate sales lead time to both factory span time and material lead time and determine whether forecasting and raw and work in process inventory are necessary. These conditions were generalized to include not only to job shops but all manufacturing facilities. Methods were determined for forward scheduling to determine a job's earliest finish date, based on infinite capacity, and backward scheduling to determine the sensible start date for each job operation. Bottlenecks were found while the backscheduling computed the amount of processing needed for a job operation. Heuristics for solving the bottleneck condition were found or developed. Back and forward scheduling from the optimized bottleneck schedule should lead to achievable schedules that maximize throughput and minimize raw and work in process inventory. Keywords: Production control; Inventory control; Algorithms; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *JOB SHOP SCHEDULING, *PRODUCTION CONTROL, ALGORITHMS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HEURISTIC METHODS, LEAD TIME,

AD-B110 581L CONTINUED

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, FORWARD AREAS, SCHEDULING, INVENTORY, JOBS, OPERATION, SHOPS(WORK AREAS), THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE61102F, WUAFIT2306P9

AD-B110 581L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B110 076L 1/3 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA \A NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) NALC (Naval Aviation Logistics Center) Mobilization Planning System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Jun-Aug 85,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bowes,Marianne ;

REPORT NO. CRM-85-131

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Operational/Adminstrative; 31 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP01), Washington, DC 20350.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Naval Aviation Logistics Center (NALC) has developed its own planning system to estimate the resources that Naval Air Rework Facilities (NARFs) will need to meet mobilization requirements. The system involves generating the total aviation depot maintenance mobilization work load, distributing it among commercial sources of repair and the NARFs, translating the mobilization work load for each NARF into a peacetime core work load, and comparing the core work load with the actual work load. This paper briefly discusses the main steps in the NALC's planning process, and also describes some potential extensions of the model that would improve the usefulness of the manpower mobilization requirements that it generates. Keywords: maintenance management; naval planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *MOBILIZATION, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, WORKLOAD, NAVAL PLANNING, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, NAVAL AVIATION, CORES, PEACETIME, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ADM(Aviation Depot Maintenance),

AD-B110 076L CONTINUED

NARF(Naval Air Rework Facility), PE65154N

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 673 6/10 23/4

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Labor Safety Standards System Method of Determination of the Working Capacity of a Man Fitted with Individual Protection Means.

OCT 86

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1122-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Russian State Standard GOST 12.4.061-79 p1-13 1979.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Standard establishes a method for determining the working capacity of a person fitted with an individual protective device (SIZ) under laboratory conditions, while evaluating existing and newly-developed SIZ used in the various branches of industry. The Standard does not cover waterproof suits, pressure suits, or diving suits. The sense of the method is the determination of influence of the SIZ on work capacity by measuring functions of a subject doing a measured physical task; with the SIZ, and without it. Changes in the following physiological indicators are compared: energy expenditure, heart rate, muscle strength and endurance, the transmission capability of the visual analyzer, motor response times, and visual acuity. (Russian Translations)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, *PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, ANALYZERS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DETERMINATION, DIVING SUITS, ENDURANCE(GENERAL), ENERGY CONSUMPTION, HEART RATE, INDICATORS, INDUSTRIES, MEASUREMENT, MUSCLES, PHYSIOLOGY, PRESSURE SUITS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, STRENGTH(PHYSIOLOGY), TRANSLATIONS, TRANSMITTANCE, USSR, VISION, VISUAL ACUITY, WATERPROOFING, WORK, SYSTEM SAFETY

AD-B109 673

AD-B109 660 11/12 13/3

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Description and Evaluation of a Construction Demonstration for Wood-Frame Expedient Mobilization Structures.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Williamson,John H. ;Blackmon,Robert B ; Glaeser,Susan E. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-87/08

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Headquarters, US Army Corps of Engineers, DAEN-CWO. Washington, DC 20314-1000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an exercise to demonstrate the construction, by both commercial contractors and troop units, of wood frame structures that would provide temporary housing during early phases of mobilization. The organization, planning, and construction techniques used by both construction crews are described. Recommendations are included for modifying the structure design to alleviate difficulties encountered during the demonstration and to upgrade the structures for longer term use. Keywords: Housing(Dwellings); Expendient facilities, Army facilities, Military requirements, Buildings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WOOD, *CONSTRUCTION, *HOUSING(DWELLINGS), COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, CONTRACTORS, CREWS, DEMONSTRATIONS, FRAMES, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, STRUCTURES

AD-B109 660

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 596L 1/3

AMERICAN POWER JET CO FALLS CHURCH VA

(U) Army ARAPAHO Baseline System Concept.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Scientific and technical rept.,

87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chernowitz,George ;Best,J. W. ; Smolinski,R. ;LaChance,R. ;

REPORT NO. APJ-954-1

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-86-C-0055

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 12 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to Cdr, US Army Belvoir RD&E Center, Attn: STRBE-FMR, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5606.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with (McMullen) JJ Associates, Inc., Arlington, VA and VSE Corp., Alexandria, VA.

ABSTRACT: (U) Army ARAPAHO is a modularized aviation maintenance facility that may be deployed and operated aboard a commercial containership. It provides quick response mobile maintenance for contingencies, without the peacetime costs of a dedicated ship. ARAPAHO may also be taken off the ship and operated in a normal ground-based mode when so required. To provide a baseline, BRDEC required the application of the ARAPAHO BSC concept to an Army AVIM standard unit aboard the approximately 18,000 ton, SEA WITCH Class containership. This report addresses the Baseline Systems Concept and identifies the variables recommended for the subsequent Trade-Off Analysis and Alternate System Concept tasks. To satisfy the two key criteria - rapid deployment time and flexible, convenient operation afloat - APJ selected an 'all on top' configuration, i.e., all required activities afloat (to include accommodation and maintenance operations) are performed above decks, utilizing the ship holds only for TD&E equipment that is unused until ground-based operations begin.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, BASE LINES, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, CONTAINERSHIPS, GROUND LEVEL, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, MOBILE, QUICK REACTION, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, SHIPS, COSTS, PEACETIME, TIME, SHIPBOARD, ARMY FACILITIES, CONFIGURATIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAPAHO project, Sea Witch Vessel

AD-B109 499 15/6.1

MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND QUANTICO VA

(U) Navy Exploratory Development Program FY 1987 Block Plan for Marine Corps Landing Technology CC1A.

AUG 86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 26 Mar 87. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Reseach, ONT 20P, Arlington, VA 22217-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) AMW constitutes attacks launched from the sea by Navy forces and landing forces embarked on ships and craft. Its purpose is to achieve a landing on a hostile shore. It includes fire support of troops in enemy contact using close air support and shore bombardment. AMW also includes Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) which provides for afloat prepositioning of selected equipment and supplies of a Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF). This enhances the Marine Corps capabilities as a force in readiness by enabling a MAGTF to be quickly depolyed by strategic airlift and linked up with combat supplies and heavy equipment. Therefore the primary objective of this PE is to develop the technology needed to meet the Marine Corps unique responsibilities for amphibious warfare and subsequent operations ashore. Needs are derived from specific threat capabilities and the requirement to operate in a variety of climates and tactical scenarios worldwide.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, BOMBARDMENT(ATTACK), CLIMATE, CLOSE SUPPORT, FIRE SUPPORT, LANDING FORCES, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVAL RESEARCH, SCENARIOS, SHORES, STRATEGIC WARFARE, SUPPLIES, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, TACTICAL ANALYSIS, THREATS, WARFARE, NAVAL PLANNING, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), DEPLOYMENT

AD-B109 300L 15/6

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Contingency Requirements Forecasting,

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burleson,Robert E. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LS821101

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administration/Operational Use; 2 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center XR, Gunter AFS, AL 36114-6693.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Combat Follow-On Support System (CFOSS) is the Air Force system to identify, compute, assemble and ship the necessary supplies and demand data to convert from remove and replace (RR) to remove, repair and replace (RRR) maintenance for deployed units. The CFOSS creates a Follow-On Spares Kit (FOSK) which is an air transportable package of peacetime operating stocks, repair parts, and supplies intended to deploy with the intermediate maintenance capability and sustain planned wartime activities from D+31 until resumption of normal resupply. This report identifies weaknesses and recommends improvements to the CFOSS. Additionally, this report shows how the CFOSS concept can be used to compute support requirements for essential base support functions such as Transportation and Civil Engineering. The CFOSS as it stands today, would not be able to support a full-scale contingency operation. We make several recommendations which will significantly improve the CFOSS's ability to fulfill its intended purpose. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *DEPLOYMENT, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, REPAIR, SPARE PARTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE PLANNING, WEAPON SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CFOSS(Combat Follow On Supply Support System), FOPSK(Follow On Spares Kit)

AD-B109 285 5/1 15/5

DAVID W TAYLOR NAVAL SHIP RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER BETHESDA MD

(U) Navy Exploratory Development Program FY 1987 Block Plan for Logistics ND2A,

OCT 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sheehan,Joseph M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority; 18 Feb 88. Other requests must be referred to Chief, Naval Research, Attn: Code 400R1, Arlington, VA 22217-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The overall objective of the Logistics Block Program is to develop a technology base to improve the readiness and increase the sustainability of Naval forces in carrying out their assigned missions. The program supports three technology thrusts: 1) Acquisition/ Supply - (MISAS) - Reduce response time, costs and increase availability of supplies and spares; 2) Replenishment - (MISREP) - Move materials and provide services to operating forces more effectively; and 3) Reliability/Maintainability - (MISRM) - Improve reliability/ maintainability of existing and emerging weapon systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *NAVAL LOGISTICS, ACQUISITION, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAINABILITY, NAVAL RESEARCH, RELIABILITY, SUPPLIES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, REPLENISHMENT, SPARE PARTS

AD-B109 285

AD-B109 217 7/1

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Determination of the Capability of the Plastisols of Polyvinyl Chloride for Deaeration,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Zhuko,G. V. ;Sembayeva,R. A. ; Maystrova,Ye. Yu. ;Morozov,Yu. L. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0055-87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 26 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited machine trans. of Kauchuk i Rezina (USSR) n2 p25-26 1982.

ABSTRACT: (U) The plastisols of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) find ever increasing use in industry. The majority of the methods of treatment/processing provides for the deaeration of plastisols. Otherwise remaining air during the gelatinization causes defects in the articles. Air falls into the plastisol at different stages of its preparation: together with the source material (resin PVC, ingredients), also, during the mixing. Most effective method of deaeration of plastisols is deaeration in vacuum during mixing. Sometimes produce deaeration of plastisols with thin layer during rarefaction/evacuation. In this case the plastisol, supplied to the upper part of the deaerating capacity, flows down, passing the stage of baffles, and it is collected on the bottom of capacity. Since there are varieties of this method, the determination of the capability of plastisols for deaeration is very important. (Russian Translations)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PLASTICIZERS, *THERMOSETTING PLASTICS, *POLYVINYL CHLORIDE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COLLOIDS, DEAERATION, EVACUATION, INDUSTRIES, LAYERS, MATERIALS, RAREFACTION, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, THINNESS, TRANSLATIONS, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Plastisols

AD-B109 217

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 147L 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Repair Parts Support to U.S. Army Europe. Does the Direct Support System Remain Viable?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Link,James M. ;Whitt,Sandra S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-N51

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the viability of the Army's standard supply distribution system for repair parts, called the Direct Support System (DSS). Present and future logistical requirements in support of U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) are reviewed in an effort to evaluate the current system and make recommendations for improvements. Emphasis is placed on the Air Line of Communication (ALOC) system which, as a part of DSS, expedites the delivery of repair parts to selected Supply Support Activities (SSA's), and represents the Army's primary repair parts distribution system in both peacetime and wartime. In an effort to evaluate the current system, a review of previous support systems is undertaken keying on Army experience in the post-World War II era. Special emphasis is placed on the lessons learned during the Vietnam conflict since these led directly to many features of the current system. Modern supply distribution concepts of throughput, containerization, intransit visibility, and automation are discussed as they relate to DSS/ALOC. The study attempts to evaluate the distribution system not only from a historical perspective but by looking forward to the challenges of the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, MILITARY SUPPLIES, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, COMMERCIAL AVIATION, COMMUNICATION

AD-B109 147L

AD-B109 147L CONTINUED

AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CONTAINERIZING, DISTRIBUTION, REPAIR, SPARE PARTS, VIETNAM, WARFARE, EUROPE, DELIVERY, PEACETIME, DISTRIBUTION THEORY, ARMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DSS(Direct Support System), ALOC(Air Line of Communication), Direct Support System

AD-B109 147L

AD-B109 145L 88/88.88

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) DIFM Asset Requisitioning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moller,Randy ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LS850210

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; administrative/Operational Use; 27 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center/ XR, Gunter AFS, AL 36114-8693.

ABSTRACT: (U) Currently the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) considers an asset in the maintenance cycle as an on-hand serviceable asset. This assumption affects the SBSS requirements determination. The base cannot requisition a replacement for an item in the maintenance cycle, even when it is probable the item will not be repaired. This causes a delay in the stock replenishment requisition in the event the item cannot be repaired. This report documents three analyses which stem from the policy of considering an asset in the maintenance cycle as a serviceable asset: 1) immediate requisitioning of items instead of waiting for the turn-in, 2) immediate requisitioning of items awaiting parts (AWP) for a long period of time, and 3) canceling stock replenishment requisitions before it is determined whether or not the item in the repair cycle will be turned-in unserviceable or repaired. This study determined the cost and benefits of requisitioning a replacement item before the reparable in the maintenance cycle was turned-in. It also studied the cost and benefits of doing the same thing for AWP items.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, CYCLES, REPAIR, DETERMINATION, REQUIREMENTS, REPLENISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, SUPPLIES, COST ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Requisitions, SBSS(Standard Base Supply System), AWP(Awaiting Parts)

AD-B109 145L

AD-B109 122L 18/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation. Navy Stockpiled Cutter Mark 18 Mod 0.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ortiz,Jose E. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1077

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 19 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) We evaluated the performance and reliability of the stockpiled Cutter Mk 18 Mod 0 and the feasibility of extending the total life. We tested 48 cutters and found no visual defects; all cutters showed complete and proper assembly; none of the hermetically sealed containers exhibited a leak; and all cutters completed the firing cycle (three cutters failed the specification limit). In spite of the possible specification failures the main purpose of the cutter is to delay the deployment of the parachute and extra time would not jeopardize the functioning of the cutter nor the safety or success of the operation. We recommend that the total life of the Cutter Mk 18 Mod 0 be extended from its current 36 to 60 months.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), *CABLE CUTTING DEVICES, CUTTERS, PARACHUTES, RELIABILITY, NAVY, STOCKPILES, QUALITY, CONTAINERS, SEALED SYSTEMS, VISUAL DEFECTS, ELECTRIC IGNITERS, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-A4200420/163-4/8420000001

AD-B109 122L

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B109 058 5/4 15/6.3

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Army Courier (Selected Articles).

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Aart,Dick van der ;Reissmueller,Johann G. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1006-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 4 Feb 87. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Legerkoerier (Netherlands) v30 n1 p19 Jan 80.

ABSTRACT: (U) Chemical Weapons of the Warsaw Pact: An Alarming Situation for the NATO Forces; and Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary: Three Different Regimes.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NATO, HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, CHEMICAL WARFARE, COMBAT SUPPORT, ELECTRONIC WARFARE, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, STOCKPILES, MILITARY TRAINING, COMBAT READINESS, COMMUNISM, DOCTRINE, TRANSLATIONS, NETHERLANDS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Dutch language

AD-B109 058

AD-B109 034L 1/3 23/6

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Logistics Management Report for Aircrew Escape Propulsion System (AEPS) Devices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Special rept,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coleman,B. H. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHSP-87-240

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report is prepared to summarize the status of aircrew escape propulsion system (AEPS) stocks, to detail the logistics support given or required for aircraft escape system changes, and to highlight other matters pertaining to AEPS logistics support and acquisition management. The subject report also serves as a reference source for general AEPS information. Presented is information concerning the AEPS devices utilized in Navy and Marine Corps aircraft. Each subject aircraft is treated separately. The AEPS devices are listed under their respective ejection seat configuration. In general, each AEPS device is identified as to National Stock Number, Department of Defense identification code/ Navy ammunition logistics code (DODIC/NALC), service life and quantity per aircraft. The serviceable inventory is reported, with both production lot quantities and quantities per lot installed in aircraft reported in many cases. Quantities installed in aircraft are based on inventories of installed assets conducted in cooperation with Type Commanders and aircraft manufacturers and compiled at Indian Head. Lot quantity figures indicate the amount delivered by a contractor for Navy use/Navy stock.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ESCAPE SYSTEMS, *PROPULSION SYSTEMS, *EJECTION SEATS, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS,ACQUISITION, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, CONFIGURATIONS, FLIGHT CREWS, INVENTORY, INVENTORY CONTROL, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE

AD-B109 034L

AD-B109 034L CONTINUED

LIFE), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MANAGEMENT, MANUFACTURING, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILES, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, TABLES(DATA)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AEPS(Aircrew Escape Propulsion System)

AD-B108 790L 19/6

DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORP ANDOVER MA

(U) Application of the HARDMAN Methodology to the Army's Armored Gun System (AGS). Volume 1. Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 85-Apr 86,

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mannle,Thomas , Jr.;Hemenway,Mark ; Davis,James ;Mills,Richard ;Tse,Raymond ;

REPORT NO. E-11322U

CONTRACT NO. DABT60-84-C-0077

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Premature Dissemination; 15 Dec 86. Other requests must be referred to USA Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Attn: ATCA LADS HARDMAN, Fort Eustis, VA 23804-5538.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B108 791L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results obtained from the application of the HARDMAN methodology to an emerging Army weapon system. The methodology was employed to determine the manpower, personnel, and training (MPT) requirements, and the associated training costs of the system concepts proposed to meet the Army's requirements for an Armored Gun System (AGS). The proposed Armored Gun System is envisioned as an air transportable, lightly armored, direct fire, kinetic energy mobile gun system with the capability to support the light forces. No weapon system currently exists which meets these requirements. Main battle tanks currently in the Army inventory are unable to meet the air transportability requirements inherent in the rapid deployment mission of the light forces. The AGS is expected to incorporate the technology existing in or planned for current armor weapon systems. The HARDMAN methodology is an integrated set of analytical tools and data base management techniques which address these address these issues.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPON SYSTEMS, *ANTITANK GUNS, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, AIR TRANSPORTATION, REQUIREMENTS, ARMORED VEHICLES, ARMY, INVENTORY, DATA BASES,

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B108 790L CONTINUED

TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MANPOWER, METHODOLOGY, ARMY PLANNING, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, ARMY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AGS(Armored Gun System), HARDMAN methodology

AD-B108 489 13/6 25/3

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Automatic Telephone Communication in Rail Transport (Selected Pages).

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Istratova,V. M. ;Kosenko,S. S. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1161-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 29 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited machine trans. of Avtomaticheskaya Telefonnaya Svyaz'na Zheleznodorozhnom Transporte, Moscow, 1985 p95-115, 196-222, 305-340.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Coordinate Station ATSK-100/2000; ATS of Low Capacity, Organization of Communication in Local Networks, Quasi-Electronic and Electronic ATS, Quasi-Electronic Station UPATS KE 'Kvant.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, *RAILROADS, AUTOMATIC, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, NETWORKS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, USSR

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B108 426L 13/8

ARMY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FORT LEWIS WA OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE

(U) Analysis of the HMMWV (High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle) as Desert Mobility Vehicle System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr-Aug 88,

AUG 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bradford,Eliot B. ;

REPORT NO. ORO-B241

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 17 Nov 88. Other requests must be referred to Army Development and Employment Agency, Ft. Lewis, WA 98433-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Key results: (a) Mobility: HMMWV (High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle) meets SOF requirements in terms of average speeds over typical terrain. Off-road trafficability and performance on the worst trails may significantly decrease speed due to the combined effects of driving at night, in bad weather and pulling a trailer. (b) 21 day mission is feasible with M101 trailer for each HMMWV or with resupply by air; short mission (less than 10 days) is feasible without either. If one motorcycle per two trucks is used in 21 day mission, either the cycle must be ridden during insertion phase or (with trailer dedicated to motorcycle) overloading by several hundred lbs. per vehicle is necessary. (c) Night travel and scout on motorcycle are key tactics to avoid encounter. Considering M101 trailer, trafficability limitations may increase vulnerability. HMMWV (or any standard Army vehicle) is likely to be classified as hostile if detected by Threat. (d) HMMWV and trailer are transportable by C-130 according to Military Airlift Command doctrine, but special requirements for SOF missions should be considered. (e) Among desirable modifications to enhance DMVS (Desert Mobility Vehicle System) performance, an improved high-mobility trailer is particularly important.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOTORCYCLES, *TRAILERS, *GROUND VEHICLES, *MILITARY VEHICLES, ARMY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES,

AD-B108 426L

AD-B108 426L CONTINUED

DESERTS, MOBILITY, NIGHT, TRAVEL, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, LIMITATIONS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, OFFROAD TRAFFIC, TRAFFICABILITY, MISSIONS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TERRAIN, MOTORCYCLES, VULNERABILITY, TRUCKS, WEATHER, MULTIPURPOSE, AIR TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SOUTHWEST ASIA, SCENARIOS, SURVIVABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Desert Vehicles, HMMWV(High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles), SOF(Special Operations Forces), Wheeled Vehicles

AD-B108 426L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B108 250 13/6 15/6

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Ports for National Defense. Analysis of Unit Deployments through US Ports.

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Henry,Douglas A. ;Snyder,Allen ;

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-85-3D-68

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Military Traffic Management Command, Attn: MTT-SEM, P. O. Box 6276, Newport News, VA 23606-0276.

ABSTRACT: (U) Ports for National Defense focuses on the need to identify port facilities necessary for the rapid deployment of major US combat forces. Movement requirements for various deploying units have been used to simulate equipment loading aboard vessels for the various ship mixes. The number of berths and other vessel support system requirements are identified for each ship mix. Berths are recommended based on their capability to handle transshipments of equipment from deploying units. The objective of this analysis is to identify the port terminal(s) and berths that are best suited to meet the deployment requirements of the specific types of units based on different ship mixes. The number and characteristics of berths discussed required for rapid deployment of forces depend upon the type of vessel used. Because of the uncertainty as to type or class of vessel that would be available at any given time, four assumed ship mixes were chosen for evaluation. These mixes provide a range of possible vessel combinations. The mixes are drawn from ships in the Sealift Readiness Program (SRP), Ready Reserve Force (RRF), and Military Sealift Command (MSC). Each ship mix is comprised as follows: Roll-on/roll-off (RORO) vessels, which are considered to be the best suited for unit deployments, RORO, lighter aboard ship (LASH), and breakbulk vessels and other vessels likely to be available, Seatrain, breakbulk, and LASH vessels, all of which require breakbulk loading, and The Fast Sealift Ships (FSS).

AD-B108 250

AD-B108 250 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *PORTS(FACILITIES), SHIPS, DEPLOYMENT, HARBORS, MILITARY RESERVES, COMBAT FORCES, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL DEFENSE, OPERATIONAL READINESS

AD-B108 250

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B108 135L 5/9 12/5 12/6

ARMY TRADOC ANALYSIS COMMAND WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE NM

(U) Automation of the Theater Shelf Requisitioning Process (AUTOREP).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 85-Nov 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Goodman,Jess L. , Jr.;Catherson,Ronald L. ;

REPORT NO. TRAC-WSMR-TD-24-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; Dec 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Military Personnel Center, Attn: DAPC-MOC, Alexandria, VA 22332.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also users guide AD-B108 136L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a software development study conducted for the US Army Military Personnel Center. The objectives were to: 1) to analyze the shelf requisitioning process to determine scope, feasibility, and utility of automation; 2) To determine types of automated date processing assets, to include locally developed software, currently available and determine additional ADP asset requirements; and 3) To develop a software package that will automate the shelf requisitioning process using a common microcomputer system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, MOBILIZATION, MANPOWER, MICROCOMPUTERS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, AUTOMATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Shelf requisitioning, *AUTOREP project, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-87579

AD-B108 135L

AD-B107 913 5/1 13/8

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase I. American Welding.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 85-Jul 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stahlgren,Kenneith L. ;

REPORT NO. R86AEB538

CONTRACT NO. F33657-83-C-2065

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 5 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, ASD/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an extensive effort by American Welding & Manufacturing Company - Warren, Ohio to establish integrated efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements that intended to reduce costs of surge/ mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. It describes their approach to a Factory of the Future concept involving two projects: Intelligent Process Planning and Estimating System (IPPES) and Automated Sizing Work Cell (ASW).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *MANUFACTURING, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, FACILITIES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTION, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, VENDORS, WELDING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CONTRACTS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Export Control

IAC NO. NT-003639

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: NTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)IMIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, CIM,

AD-B107 913

AD-B107 913 CONTINUED

MIS..;

AD-B107 912 5/1 13/8

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase I. Hitchock Industries.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 85-Jul 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stahlgren,Kennelth L. ;

REPORT NO. R86AEB537

CONTRACT NO. F33657-83-C-2065

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 5 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, ASD/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an extensive effort by Hitchcock Industries Incorporated-Minneapolis to establish integrated efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements that intended to reduce costs of military programs, improve quality, reduce lead times and increase the surge/mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. It describes their approach to a Factory of the Future concept involving six projects: Coremake and Cleaning Cell (CORC); Benching and Robotic Cleaning Cell (BENROC); Foundary Computer Integrated System (FOCIS); Alternate Casting Process (ALCAP); Real Time X-Ray and Tomography Cell (REL-X); and Robotic Plug Welding Cell (ROW).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANUFACTURING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, CASTING, CELLS, CLEANING, COMPUTERS, COSTS, FACILITIES, INDUSTRIES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LEAD TIME, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MOBILIZATION, PLUGS, PRODUCTION, REAL TIME, REQUIREMENTS, ROBOTICS, SURGES, VENDORS, WELDING, X RAYS, CONTRACTS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Export Control

AD-B107 913

AD-B107 912

AD-B107 912 CONTINUED

IAC NO. MT-003840

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)IMIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, CIM, MIS.,;

AD-B107 909 5/1 11/8.2

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Technology Modernization Program. Phase I. Western Gear.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 85-Sep 86,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Frey,Lee ;

REPORT NO. R86AEB539

CONTRACT NO. F33657-83-C-2065

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 5 Jan 87. Other requests must be referred to Commander, ASD/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) Western Gear Corp. is an international, diversified manufacturer of component machinery and systems for a broad assortment of aerospace, mining, metals, marine, petroleum, construction, and transportation applications. This report describes an extensive effort by Western Gear Corporation to establish integrated efficient, modernized production facilities tailored to specific industrial requirements that intended to reduce costs of military programs, improve quality, reduce lead times and increase the surge/ mobilization capabilities of the aerospace industry. It provides a Top Down analysis of current operations and a modernization master plan for the future. It focuses on proposal for a Spur Gear Flexible Manufacturing Center for aerospace quality gears.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANUFACTURING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, COSTS, GEARS, INDUSTRIES, LEAD TIME, METALS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MOBILIZATION, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, PLANNING, QUALITY, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, TRANSPORTATION, VENDORS, CONTRACTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Modernization, Export Control

AD-B107 912

AD-B107 909

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B107 909 CONTINUED

IAC NO. MT-003843

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)IMIP, AIR FORCE, /CODE A, CIM, MIS..;

AD-B107 698L 12/5 19/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Constrained Munitions Procurement (COMP) Model. User's Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 85-Sep 86,

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Berry,Ola C. ;Stoll,George ;Schreiner, Joni ;

REPORT NO. CAA-D-86-6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 17 Dec 86. Other requests must be referred to Office , Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Dept. of Army, Attn: DAMO-FDL, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This user's manual documents the procedures that are necessary to use the COMP Model. COMP is a goal program based tool which determines a combat effective mix of conventional munitions to procure given variable prioritized goals and constrained budget and production capacity. The model development as enhanced and demonstrated during the Resource Constrained Procurement Objectives for Munitions (RECPOM-85) Study is the basis for this documentation. In addition to providing model operating procedures, the manual includes procedures to derive the extensive COMP data base. The documentation assumes a Sperry 1100/84 computer environment. Keywords: Resource allocation, Munition effectiveness analysis, Sequential linear goal programming, Prioritized force objectives, Constrained munitions procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION, *WEAPON MIXES, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, ALLOCATIONS, AMMUNITION, BUDGETS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DATA BASES, GOAL PROGRAMMING, LINEAR PROGRAMMING, MODELS, PRODUCTION, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, RESOURCES, TOOLS, USER MANUALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) COMP(Constrained Munitions Procurement)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B107 642L 5/1 12/5 12/6 15/5

SEACO INC KAILUA HI

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS). Functional Description.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr-Oct 85,

DEC 85 212P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham,C. W. ;Kishimoto,B. H. ;Heyer,W. A. ;Davis,N. S. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0059

MONITOR: NOSC TR-1104

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000, Dec 85 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *MARINE CORPS PLANNING, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, CARGO, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, DISTRIBUTION, ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, LOGISTICS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, ONBOARD, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), PLANNING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REAL TIME, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPS, TIMELINESS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, RESOURCES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUDN488817

AD-B107 642L

AD-B107 487 1/3.3 15/6

CHARLES STARK DRAPER LAB INC CAMBRIDGE MA

(U) A Methodology for Operational Performance Evaluation of an Aircraft in a Tactical Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Aug 82-1 Apr 86,

APR 86 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beaton,Robert M. ;Adams,Milton B. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-K-3610

PROJECT NO. 2307

TASK NO. K1

MONITOR: AFWAL TR-86-3078

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Wright Aeronautical Labs./ FIGL, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6523.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents a methodology for evaluating the operational performance of an aircraft in both hostile (wartime) and nonhostile (peacetime) environments. The methodology is applied to an investigation of the effect of self-repairing flight control system architectures on the system effectiveness, reliability, and maintainability of fighter aircraft. A two stage procedure for evaluating operational performance is described. First, a model for predicting operational performance is developed in the form of a decision tree, where each branch of the tree represents a trajectory through the space of possible operational histories. Operational performance is defined as a function of the aircraft's reliability/survivability characteristics, mission planning strategy and maintenance strategy. The reliability/survivability characteristics are represented in a Markov model. Second, the probabilistic model is evaluated yielding expected values for the operational performance criteria. The performance criteria and probability of occurrence for each possible trajectory of the decision tree are

AD-B107 487

AD-B107 487 CONTINUED

computed using a depth-first exhaustive search. The information associated with each trajectory (or branch) of the decision tree is then combined to produce the expected operational performance of the aircraft over the entire operational history space.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT, JET FIGHTERS, DECISION MAKING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, MAINTENANCE, STRATEGY, MISSION PROFILES, PEACETIME, PROBABILITY, RELIABILITY, SURVIVABILITY, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, MARKOV PROCESSES, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, TEST AND EVALUATION, FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEMS, REPAIR, SELF OPERATION, TACTICAL WARFARE, TRAJECTORIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Decision trees, PE63205F, WUAFWAL2307K101

AD-B107 430 15/6.3

BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABS OH

(U) Feasibility of Automated Decontamination.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contractor rept. Jul 85-Jul 86, OCT 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schultz,Arthur C. ;Reidy,John J. ; Kenney-Garrett,Suzanne M. ;Zamejc,Edward R. ;O'Donnell, Richard H. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAA15-85-C-0053

MONITOR: CRDEC CR-87012

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Chemical Research Development and Engineering Center, Attn: SMCCR-SPS-T, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5423.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes an investigation to determine if and where automation should be considered in the decontamination of military equipment. Decontamination technologies for the removal/destruction of chemical agents were reviewed and conceptual systems using some of the technologies were developed for four levels of automation. The developed systems were evaluated on their wartime performance, logistics requirements, technical feasibility, peacetime utilization, and cost for three different battlefield situations. The evaluation results were then analyzed to determine how the systems' performance change with level of automation and battlefield situation. The results of this investigation indicate that for the next 10 to 15 years, the most applicable frontline equipment for the decontamination technologies investigated will be powered, manually controlled equipment. In the rearward areas of the battlefield, where some of the system requirements can be relaxed, decontamination systems employing a higher level of automation could result in an improvement in some important aspects of performance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY EQUIPMENT, *DECONTAMINATION,

AD-B107 430 CONTINUED

*AUTOMATION, *DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, BATTLEFIELDS, PEACETIME, UTILIZATION, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, CHEMICAL AGENTS, AUTOMATION, DESTRUCTION, REMOVAL, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), DETECTION

AD-B107 248L 15/6

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Planning Conventional Forces: The JCS (Joint Chiefs of Staff) Forces Planning Program. Volume 1. Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept. no. 1 (Final),

APR 86 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gould,Phillip ;Anderson,Lowell B. ; Brooks,Peter ;Goree,Paul F. ;Grotte,Jeffrey H. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-R-295-VOL-1

MONITOR: IDA/HQ
85-30149

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Premature Dissemination; 23 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Joint Chiefs of Staff (JAD), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The JCS Forces Planning Program is an ambitious, long-term effort to improve the force planning capabilities of the JCS(Joint Chiefs of Staff) IDA is working on this program of studies together with OJCS's SPRAA and JAD. The program addresses the issue of the interrelationships among U.S. strategic objective, U.S. defense budgets, and the posture of U.S. military forces. The JCS Forces Planning Methodology (JCSFPM), being developed in the context of the overall program, will provide an integrated tool for analyzing both the cost and the effectiveness of all major force components. Through the use of this methodology, it will be possible to examine the cost and effectiveness implications of alternative allocations of resources to force structure, modernization, readiness, and sustainability. In addition, the methodology will have flexibility to evaluate such alternative force postures against a broad range of scenarios, threats, and war-fighting strategies. The JCSFPM includes a Cost Model and an Effectiveness Model. Initial versions of these models are now running on computers at IDA and OJCS. The initial version of the Cost Model (CM-1) estimates the changes in obligation authority resulting from changes in the force units and systems in the FYDP; by the end of FY 1988 the Cost Model

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B107 246L CONTINUED

will have the capability to make estimates of outlays (and obligation authority) for a time period extending more than a decade beyond the end of the FYDP. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *COMBAT READINESS, ALLOCATIONS, COST MODELS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY BUDGETS, SCENARIOS, TIME INTERVALS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, ECONOMIC MODELS, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-I6-228

AD-B107 223 5/1

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS). Volume 3. Program Specifications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon,Robert B. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-86/14-VOL-3

PROJECT NO. 4A162731AT41

TASK NO. A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ECC. Washington, DC 20314-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B107 221.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS) provides a rapid, automated technique for producing an optimized Critical Path Method (CPM) network-based schedule used in planning mobilization construction projects. The MCSS is a flexible system, allowing the user to input many different factors with minimal effort for scheduling up to 200 separate facilities per installation. Program specifications are given for the MCSS. Volumes I and II are a user's manual and Functional Description, respectively.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRITICAL PATH METHODS, *MOBILIZATION, *SCHEDULING, CONSTRUCTION, PLANNING, AUTOMATION, USER MANUALS, OPTIMIZATION, SPECIFICATIONS, USER NEEDS, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MCSS(Mobilization Construction Scheduling System), WU074, PE62731A, AST41

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B107 222 5/1 15/5

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS). Volume 2. Functional Description.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon,Robert B. ;Holcomb,Timothy D. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-88/14-VOL-2

PROJECT NO. 4A162731AT41

TASK NO. A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ECC. Washington, DC 20314-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B107 223.

ABSTRACT: (U) This functional Description for the Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS) provides: (1) system requirements to be satisfied by the software program which will serve as the basis for mutual understanding between potential users and the system developer and (2) information on the system design. The MCSS is designed to expedite the preparation of the critical path method (CPM) network analysis for planning mobilization construction. The MCSS uses the summarized Mobilization Estimate Generator (MEG), which uses the Computer-Aided Cost Estimating System (CACES) as a source of unit process, project descriptions, and a series of algorithms to generate all input data needed by the CPM part of the program. Based on the output, users can enter a wide range of changes and recycle through the program until an acceptable solution is developed. The program has been designed to provide users with a great degree of flexibility while minimizing the amount of input needed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRITICAL PATH METHODS, *MOBILIZATION,

AD-B107 222

AD-B107 222 CONTINUED

*SCHEDULING, INPUT, COMPUTER AIDED DIAGNOSIS, COSTS, PLANNING, OUTPUT, NETWORK ANALYSIS(MANAGEMENT), COMPUTER PROGRAMS, ARMY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MCSS(Mobilization Construction Scheduling System), WU074, PE62731A, AST41

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-B107 221 5/1

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS). Volume 1. User's Manual

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon,Robert B. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-86/14-VOL-1

PROJECT NO. 4A162731AT41

TASK NO. A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Chief of Engineers, Attn: DAEN-ECC. Washington, DC 20314-1000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B107 222.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's Mobilization Construction Scheduling System (MCSS) provides a rapid, automated technique for producing an optimized Critical Path Method (CPM) network-based schedule used in planning mobilization construction projects. The MCSS is a flexible system, allowing the user to input many different factors with minimal effort for scheduling up to 200 separate facilities per installation. The MCSS uses summarized cost and labor data from the Mobilization Estimate Generator (MEG) in conjunction with the Computer-Aided Cost Estimating System (CACES), the project description, and a series of algorithms to generate all input data needed by the CPM portion of the program. Based on the output, users can enter a wide range of changes and recycle through the program until an acceptable solution is developed. Step-by-step guidance is given on use of the system with instructions on how to make full use of its capabilities in optimizing mobilization planning and scheduling to meet national goals. This report also provides derivations of the algorithms that are available for revision by users.

AD-B107 221

AD-B107 221 CONTINUED

Volumes II and III contain the functional description and program specifications, respectively. Although the MCSS addresses mobilization construction, it can be used to plan and schedule any type of construction provided the data base is modified to properly reflect the new type of construction. The system was demonstrated at the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE) and the Fort Worth District Office. Review comments have been provided for use in designing future system enhancements. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCHEDULING, *MOBILIZATION, *CRITICAL PATH METHODS, *USER MANUALS, ALGORITHMS, OUTPUT, LABOR, CONSTRUCTION, INPUT, COMPUTER AIDED DIAGNOSIS, DATA BASES, PLANNING, AUTOMATION, SPECIFICATIONS, USER NEEDS

IDENTIFIERS (U) MCSS(Mobilization Construction Scheduling System), WU074, PE62731A, AST41

AD-B107 221

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B106 894L 15/5

GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH TX FORT WORTH DIV

(U) Combat Maintenance Capability Project. Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 82-Feb 85,

OCT 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dunigan,John M. ;Dickey,Guy E. ;Borst, Mary B. ;Navin,Dennis ;Parham,David P. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-0007

PROJECT NO. 1710

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL TR-86-47

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to AFHRL/TSR, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5601. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project was to develop methodology for a systematic and critical examination of the differences between current peacetime maintenance and future combat maintenance. The primary issue was to examine the effects of these difference on the generation of effective combat sorties. Detailed peacetime and combat scenarios were developed for a European-based US Air Force fighter wing, using realistic mission requirements and threats. TSAR and TSARINA computer simulation models were used to simulate wartime operations and maintenance. Both qualitative and quantitative maintenance asset and capability data were gathered through field surveys and research. Model simulations were conducted to examine specific Air Force-identified issues concerning aircraft battle damage repair, chemical warfare effects, alternate maintenance procedures, organizations, and wartime critical tasks. The sensitivities of model simulation results to data and model assumptions were investigated. The impacts of alternate procedures, practices, and organization on combat maintenance were evaluated, and recommendations

AD-B106 894L

AD-B106 894L CONTINUED

were made for changes in design and acquisition to improve maintenance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, WESTERN EUROPE, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, PEACETIME, COMPARISON, AERIAL WARFARE, SCENARIOS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TSAR computer program, TSARINA computer program, EXPORT CONTROL, PE62205F, WUAFHRL17100006

IAC NO. SR-07693

AD-B106 894L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B106 703L 15/5 15/6

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Israeli Defense Force Logistics in the Yom Kippur War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Maxwell,George S. , III ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM-86S-47

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Education Center (MCDEC), Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) This investigation determined the factors which favorably or unfavorably affected the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) logistic effort in the war. For the purposes of the study, logistic effort was defined as (1) the ability to mobilize combat forces, and (2) the ability to provide combat forces with sufficient equipment and munitions. The method used in the analysis was a synthesis of published and unpublished materials which contained information on the mobilization and supply aspects of the Yom Kippur War. The findings indicate the factors which favorably affected Israel's mobilization were the date of the initial Arab attack, the Israeli preparations for transition from peacetime to wartime, and the individual initiative of Israeli field commanders in moving forces to the fronts. Severe traffic congestion along road networks, deviation from the mobilization plan, and failure to recall sufficient numbers of tank transporters were all factors which unfavorably affected the IDF's mobilization. Factors which favorably affected the IDF's ability to provide supplies and equipment to its units were the U.S. airlift to Israel, the use of forward based supply and mobile repair teams, the initiative of Israeli commanders during the Suez Canal crossing, the pre-war preparation of the crossing site, and the lack of Egyptian air strikes. The major factors which unfavorably affected the IDF's provision of supplies were Israel's extended lines of

AD-B106 703L

AD-B106 703L CONTINUED

communication, the high intensity level of the combat, and traffic congestion along Israel's supply route to the Suez Canel.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LAND WARFARE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ISRAEL, EGYPT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Arab Israeli War(1973)

IAC NO. SR-08802

AD-B106 703L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B106 273 15/6.6

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) CW WEAPONS PROHIBITED.

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: MYASNIKOV,V. ;

REPORT NO FSTC-HT-1017-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright. Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84 Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of mono. Pravda (USSR) p4. 15 May 82.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses Russia's perspective of the United States' production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and military training in tactics, means and methods of using chemical weapons and protection from them. The Soviet Union's effort to prohibit chemical weapons are strongly emphasized in this report.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, *ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT, CHEMICAL WARFARE, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, STOCKPILES, MILITARY TRAINING, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PROPAGANDA, TRANSLATIONS, USSR, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

IAC NO. CB-004242

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)NERVE AGENTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, FREE WORLD THREAT, CB THREAT, CHEMICAL THREAT (FREE WORLD) , FREE WORLD STOCKPILES (CHEMICAL), BINARY MUNITIONS, TOXINS, BIOLOGICAL AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL THREAT (FREE WORLD), VX, V AGENTS, GB, G AGENTS, USSR VS US COMPARISON, SOVIET THREAT., ;

AD-B106 273

AD-B106 036L 15/6

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Staging Base Facilities for Underdeveloped Areas (Southwest Asia). Addendum.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Mar 85-Oct 86,

SEP 86 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wright,Susan J. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-86-8-ADD

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 15 Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Engineer Studies Center, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5583.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Addendum to AD-C039 753.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was sponsored by the US Central Command, Director of Logistics and Security Assistance, to determine the minimum amount of permanent facilities that must be built, or made available by host nations, in peacetime to meet the requirements of a multifunctional wartime stagging base in the south-west Asia area of responsibility. This report documents the development of the Army and Air Force modules and facility planning factors, and the methodology applied to calculate facility requirements. Facility requirements were developed for 9 different Air Force squadron modules, an Air Force core operations support module, 5 different Army divisions, and 3 Army echelon above corps support modules. The study then estimated which facilities should be constructed in peacetime or identified as available for use by the host nation in peacetime to support the forces' mobilization and deployment requirements during wartime. The study also recommended consolidation of ammunition and POL facility requirements among and across service lines, and construction of a standard-sized runway that could be used by all aircraft considered in the study. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FACILITIES, *MILITARY PLANNING, *SOUTHWEST ASIA, PEACETIME, MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, ARMY FACILITIES, AIR

AD-B106 036L

AD-B106 036L CONTINUED

FORCE FACILITIES

AD-B106 026L 5/9 13/2

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Military's Peacetime Role (Implications of the Civilian Conservation Corps Experience).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis May 85-Jun 86,

JUN 86 159P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brennan,Gerald M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 6 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900.

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis evaluated military's role in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 1933-1942. The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of the military's involvement in the CCC on national defense, on the economy and to deduce a net effect on national power. The study looked briefly at other well known peacetime ventures (Lewis and Clark Expedition, Panama Canal Project, air mail service) in which the military has been involved to see if there were comparable effects. An historical research methodology was used. Facts and expert opinion were gleaned from sources and evaluated to discern effects. The findings of this thesis were that the peacetime military's involvement in nation building and domestic service programs, especially the CCC, had predominantly positive effects on both the economic strength and the military strength of the nation, and that there was an interactive net positive effect on national power. In view of the positive impacts of the military's involvement in the CCC and other civilian-like pursuits, this study concluded that the military should have an enunciated dual purpose in peacetime: to provide for the common defense and to promote the general welfare. Finally, it was suggested that a home-for-the-homeless training and public works program and a youth program, involving free technical education, para-military training and conservation work might serve the best interests of the nation today as the CCC did in the 1930's.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MILITARY ADVISORS,

AD-B106 026L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B106 026L CONTINUED

*RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION, NATURAL RESOURCES, RURAL AREAS, PEACETIME, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Public works, *Civilian Conservation Corps

AD-B105 933L 1/3

SYSTEMS EXPLORATION INC DAYTON OH

(U) Maintenance Task Timelines for Integrated Maintenance Information System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May-Nov 84,

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fischer,George W. ;Jernigan,Johnnie H. ; Brandt,Craig M. ;Weimer,Richard E. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-81-C-0015

PROJECT NO. 1710

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL TP-86-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Premature Dissemination; Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to AFHRL/TSR, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5601. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper documents the analysis and findings of a study conducted to establish maintenance information timelines. The objective of the study was to produce an inventory of representative aircraft flightline maintenance tasks expressed in terms of timelines. A maintenance timeline is a detailed description of the activities involved in the maintenance technician's performance of a complete maintenance job. The primary purpose of the timeline task inventory is to help specify how the Integrated Maintenance Information System (IMIS) will be tailored to meet real maintenance requirements. Using the common elements of a maintenance task, a generic timeline was developed for the F-16, Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF), FB-111, and C-5 aircraft flightline environments. The selection criterion for maintenance task timeline development was based on the task's being mission essential, representative, a large resource consumer, applicable to IMIS objectives, supported by data, and achievable in the real-world environment. Eight basic timelines for each subject

AD-B105 933L CONTINUED

aircraft were developed in the peacetime environment. The tasks were also timelined against applicable combat scenarios and unusual basing arrangements at collocated operating bases and dispersed operating locations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AIRCRAFT, CONSUMERS, ENVIRONMENTS, INVENTORY, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SCENARIOS, TECHNICIANS, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IMIS(Integrated Maintenance Information System), F-16 Aircraft, FB-11 Aircraft, C-5 Aircraft, EXPORT CONTROL, PE62205F, WUAFHRL17100005

IAC NO.

AD-B105 933L

AD-B105 896L 14/2 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled/Fleet-Returned Impulse Cartridge, MBEU 50058 (DODIC M783).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis,Paul T. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1060

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 12 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Attn: Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. no. NOS-IHTR-819, AD-B073 695L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Naval Ordnance Station evaluated a sample of Impulse Cartridges, MBEU 50058, to determine their reliability at the assigned service life limits and to evaluate the feasibility of extending these limits. Since stockpiled cartridges were included in this evaluation, we also sought to verify the adequacy and quality of the present stockpiled assets. The visual inspection revealed no external defects and the X-rays revealed no internal defects. None of the cartridges leaked. One cartridge was slightly above the upper specification limit for maximum pressure. All other cartridges were well within the specification limits. We recommended that the total life of the Navy and Air Force impulse cartridge, MBEU 50058, be extended from 84 and 72 months, respectively, to 102 months. The Navy installed life should be increased from 56 to 66 months. Keywords: Aircrew escape system, Navy F-14A, A-6, EA-6B, F-4 aircraft, and Air Force F-4 aircraft.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), EJECTION SEATS, JET FIGHTERS, AIR FORCE, DEFECTS(MATERIALS), ESCAPE SYSTEMS, EXTERNAL, FLIGHT CREWS, INTERNAL, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), QUALITY, RELIABILITY, SPECIFICATIONS, STOCKPILES, TEST AND EVALUATION, VISUAL INSPECTION

AD-B105 896L

AD-B105 896L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Impulse Cartridges, F-14A Aircraft, F-14 Aircraft, A-6 Aircraft, EA-6B Aircraft, F-4 Aircraft, LPN-A4200420/163-4/6420000001

AD-B105 858L 5/6 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Arms Control: Shaping the Army's European Nuclear Arsenal.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 85-Jun 86,

JUN 86 97P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moon,Alan B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 6 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900.

ABSTRACT: (U) The thesis seeks to determine how and why the US Army's European nuclear arsenal has been impacted by arms control issues and decisions from 1985 to 1985--specifically, fluctuations in the European nuclear stockpile are examined for arms control's impact. This is done by documenting and analyzing stockpile changes in relation to arms control events. Additionally, the nuclear stockpile levels in Europe are contrasted to the nuclear stockpile levels in Europe are contrasted to the nuclear warfighting requirements with the disparities analyzed to determine arms control relationships. The author concludes that the Pershing II missile system was deployed to Europe, in part, as a reaction to SALT agreements. By retention of obsolete and militarily useless nuclear warheads, the Army's European nuclear stockpile is shown to be held at levels above wartime requirements for the purpose of gaining bargaining positions at arms control negotiations. The announced nuclear stockpile reductions in Europe during the late 1970s and early 1980s were motivated by arms control considerations. The author recommends that the Army's nuclear stockpile in Europe be structured to accommodate both the military requirements and the realities of arms control negotiating positions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *STOCKPILES, REDUCTION, OBSOLESCENCE, HISTORY, DECISION MAKING, POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), DEPLOYMENT, TACTICAL WEAPONS, THESES

AD-B105 896L

AD-B105 858L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B105 858L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bargaining chips, Tactical nuclear forces

AD-B105 661L 5/6

DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORP ANDOVER MA

(U) FAAD (Forward Area Air Defense) C2I (Command, Control and Intelligence System) Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis (CTEA). Volume 2. Appendix C. Collective Task Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.

MAY 86 259P

REPORT NO. E-112014-VOL-2-APP-C

CONTRACT NO. N00140-82-G-BZ99

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Specific Authority; 15 Oct 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Air Defense Artillery School, Attn: ATSA-DTN-SY, Fort Bliss, TX 79916-7090.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B105 652L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This documen t consists of training and evaluation outlines of mission profiles listing the standards for each.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *STANDARDS, *MISSION PROFILES, AIR DEFENSE, COMBAT SUPPORT, DEPLOYMENT, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAAD(Forward Area Air Defense), C2I(Command Control and Intelligence), CTEA(Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis), SHORAD(Short Range Air Defense)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B105 400L 1/3.2 1/3.3 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 82 Mod 0 (DODIC M521).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 88 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clagett,Steven B. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1043

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 29 Aug 88. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 51 via 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. no. NOS-IHTR-915, AD-B091 244L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Impulse Cartridge Mk 82 Mod 0 is used as the power source to open the emergency escape hatch of the A-3A/B, NA-3A/B, KA-3B, EKA-3B, and VA-3B aircraft. The cartridge is electrically initiated and uses a four-pin, dual independent ignition element which is threaded into an aluminum cup-type case. The booster and main charge are separated by celluloid cups. The output end of the cartridge is closed with a paper cover and sealed with varnish. The Naval Ordnance Station evaluated a sample of 20 stockpiled Impulse Cartridges Mk 82 Mod 0. The purpose of the program was to determine performance deterioration attributable to age and to evaluate the feasibility of a service life extensions. The currently assigned total life for the cartridge is 60 months. The test parameters are ignition delay, maximum pressure, and resistance. All units fired successfully and ballistic values are within the specification limits. However, maximum pressure and resistance values are considerably higher than those for fleet-returned units tested in a 1984 quality evaluation. Also, the aging trends for maximum pressure and resistance are inconsistent. For both parameters the trends decrease for fleet-returned units and increase for stockpiled units. Investigation suggests that this is an unlikely occurrence. Because of

AD-B105 400L

AD-B105 400L CONTINUED

this discrepancy, the report recommends that the total life for the Impulse Cartridge Mk 82 Mod 0 remain at 60 months. It also recommends that a quality evaluation of both fleet-returned and stockpiled units be conducted.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), AGING(MATERIALS), PATTERNS, IGNITION, NAVY, STOCKPILES, POWER SUPPLIES, RESISTANCE, SPECIFICATIONS, BALLISTICS, IGNITION LAG, PAPER, QUALITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), ATTACK BOMBERS, EXPLOSIVES INITIATORS, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, IGNITERS, EMERGENCIES, ESCAPE SYSTEMS, HATCHES, VARNISHES, PATTERNS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Impulse cartridges, Mark-83 cartrides, A-3 aircraft, LPN-A420-0420/183-4/6420-000-001

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B105 229 5/2 15/5

MITRE CORP BEDFORD MA

(U) LIMSS (Logistics Information Management Support System) Long Range Development Plan (Roadmap).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 88 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dolberg,C. E. ;Gagnon,M. H. ;Johnson,J. L. ;Zenlea,S. ;

REPORT NO. MTR-9729

MONITOR: ESD TR-88-233

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 25 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to HQ, ESD/PLS-3, Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The logistics information management support system (LIMSS) long range development plan, or roadmap, addresses evolutionary integration of current, developing, planned, and future logistics and engineering information systems and processes into a cohesive, worldwide integrated logistics information system. The document provides a concept of the circa 2000 overall logistics and engineering information system architecture, and outlines the sequence of activities that are germane to the incremental implementation of that architecture. The overall objective of the LIMSS program is to ensure that logistics and engineering activities at all levels of command have the information needed to improve weapon system combat readiness in peace and sustain them in war. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, COMBAT READINESS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS, PEACETIME, LONG RANGE(TIME)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, LIMSS(Logistics

AD-B105 229

AD-B105 229 CONTINUED

Information Management Support System), LPN-MITRE-471A

AD-B105 229

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B105 209L 15/5

SEACO INC KAILUA HI

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 85 39P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto,B. H. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0059

MONITOR: NOSC
TD-915

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *LOADING(HANDLING), *NAVAL LOGISTICS, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS, AUTOMATION, CARGO, COMMERCE, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, LIFT, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MARINE CORPS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPS, TIME, CARGO HANDLING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, CARGO SHIPS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System)

AD-B105 192L 15/6

SEACO INC KAILUA HI

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS). Feasibility Study (FS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Preliminary rept. Apr 84-Dec 85,

JUL 85 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graham,C. W. ;Kishimoto,B. H. ;Heyer,W. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0059

MONITOR: NOSC
TR-1084

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000, Jul 85 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, DATA BASES, DATA MANAGEMENT, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, USER NEEDS, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, LOGISTICS, COMPUTERS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, REQUIREMENTS, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, COST ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System), WUDN488817

AD-B105 181L

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) A Long Term National Strategy for the Employment of the Guard and Reserve in the Total Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 86 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lampo,Steve F. ;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-86-30

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; 26 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RH 02841-5010. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of the United States to execute its national military strategy depends on the mobilization, deployability, and capability of the National Guard and Reserve. However, it appears there is no long term national strategy for their employment in the Total Force. The dependence seems to have randomly evolved after Secretary of Defense Laird conceived the Total Force, a concept of giving concurrent consideration to active and reserve forces in all aspects of planning, programming, manning, equipping and employment. This random evolution was caused by a variety of influences, some of which were: the historical tradition of the Guard and Reserve, domestic politics and separate military Service decisions about the mix of their Active and Reserve Components. This paper examines the effect of these influences on the current Total Force structure. The formal organization of the Guard and Reserve is described. Their capabilities are assessed; and there is a discussion of how the reserve-dependent force structure may determine whether or not, when and where the United States may use military force as an instrument or policy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, DECISION MAKING, DOMESTIC, EVOLUTION(GENERAL), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNITED STATES, DEPLOYMENT

AD-B105 181L

AD-B105 085L

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAM

(U) Industrial Mobilization: Issues for the 1990's.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 86 118P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jori,Carol D. ;

REPORT NO. NWC/ARP-86-34

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; 15 Sep 86. Other requests must be referred to the Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) Industrial mobilization in the 1990's will pose significant challenges. Our ability as a nation to identify and meet those challenges will act as a strategic deterrent and enhance our warfighting capabilities should deterrence fail. Operational plans often overlook shortcomings of the defense industrial base. By introducing strategic and operational planners to the limitations of the defense industrial base in exercises such as Global War Game 1986 greater understanding will be generated which will provide the impetus to further improve the defense industrial base. Mobilization issues which are common to elements of heavy industry (the shipbuilding and machine tool industries), and resources which are considered critical to our national defense are examined in greater detail. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, OPERATION, PLANNING, MACHINE TOOLS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, COMBAT READINESS, STRATEGY, PREPARATION, DETERRENCE, SHIPBUILDING, ELECTRONICS, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, CRITICALITY(GENERAL)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial mobilization, Defense Industrial Base

AD-B105 085L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B104 896L 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Base-Level Contracting Wartime Concepts,

JUL 88 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ferguson,;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 21 Sep 88. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Logistics Management Center, Attn: LGC, Gunter AFS, AL 36144.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report contains a revised base contracting wartime Concept of Operations (CONOP) for implementation in the Contingency Contracting Support Program (AFR 70-7) and in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan Volume 1, Basic Plan (WMP-1) under the Logistics Annex E. The CONOP complements the current role base contracting has in supporting wartime commitments in terms of theater combat and CONUS sustaining support. Although this project was not an in-depth study of the Contingency Contracting Program, it provides recommendations which may enhance all areas of contingency contracting. The problems, find solutions, and answer any questions as to the current role of base contracting activities during war. We believe this document is a good start for more detailed concept thinking on contracting's future role in support of wartime contingencies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, WAR POTENTIAL, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contingency Planning, Base Contracting, CONOP(Concept of Operations), Wartime, CCSP(Contingency Contracting Support Program), LPN-LC85044ST

AD-B104 801L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Adequacy of Procedures for Supply of Ammunition to Combat Units in Central Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 88 198P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Friel,George R. ;Jonnson,Richard H. ; Odom,Ronald G. ;Smalls,Thomas E. ;Willis,Roy R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The thesis of this paper is that ammunition support of combat forces in Europe is based upon an invalid doctrinal approach to ammunition support that: (1) erroneously assumes a mature theater and a mature support structure and (2) does not provide for transition to war in a European short war scenario. Findings/Conclusions: (1) High consumption rates will occur very early, as opposed to later on as assumed in maturing theater doctrine; (2) the Ammunition Transfer Point concept will not work in the current European environment; (3) It is not yet possible to centrally manage ammunition distribution in Europe; (4) Previous ammunition studies have not used a realistic model of the ammunition system in Europe.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, NATO, CENTRAL EUROPE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Ammunition supply, Resupply operations

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B104 741L 5/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Capability of the Civil Air Carrier Industry to Satisfy DoD Requirements during a Period of Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 39P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Parker,W. T. , Jr.;Christian,Stephen T. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-86-M-10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis includes: (1) a review of the DoD airlift requirements under mobilization; (2) the current and projected capability of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) to satisfy these requirements with their organic resources; (3) the current posture of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) and its ability to augment MAC; and (4) other sources for airlift assets to assist mobilization. Airlift requirements during mobilization are substantial. In the course of our study we determined that: 1. Passenger aircraft assets are more than adequate to meet DoD needs, but cargo aircraft assets are insufficient. 2. Expansion of MAC beyond that already planned is extremely hard to justify in times of deficit reduction. 3. Airlift assets available from other nations are 'situation specific' and even with their help, there remains a significant tonnage shortfall. 4. Since current CRAF participation, although growing, is still inadequate to meet mobilization needs, improvements to the CRAF program appear to be the primary means for a long term solution. The authors suggest four remedies in the form of federal prescriptions and incentives.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *CIVIL AVIATION, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, PASSENGER AIRCRAFT, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, REGULATIONS, MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL AVIATION, MILITARY

AD-B104 741L CONTINUED

APPLICATIONS, TAXES, BENEFITS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military Airlift Command, Civil Reserve Air Fleet, Tax credits

AD-B104 741L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B104 609L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) DoD Needs to Better Define the Intended Role of the U. S. Industrial Base for Meeting Future Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lane,Robert J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-M98

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of American industry, and particularly the defense industrial base, to meet national security requirements in a crisis situation could determine whether the United States succeeds or fails in such a situation. How well the United States is prepared to meet future challenges will depend, to a large extent, on the actions taken in times of peace. The question of whether or not the U.S. industrial base can respond adequately to a national emergency is one that has been debated for many years without satisfactory resolution. Since World War I, the U.s. policymakers have continuously debated the idea that the Nation needed a responsive industrial base in order to be ready for future wars on conflicts. This paper presents from an historical perspective, the various efforts that have been made to develop and maintain a responsive industrial base. It also discusses, from a public administration perspective, why past efforts have not been successful and what current and future efforts will be needed if the United States seriously intends to develop an industrial base that will be responsive to future defense requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NATIONAL SECURITY, OPERATIONAL READINESS, EMERGENCIES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HISTORY, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION

AD-B104 609L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial base, Military industrial complex

IAC NO. MT-003710

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Defense Department, *Industrial Base, /Code E, /Code B.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B104 579 15/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Weapons Assessment Model (WAM) User's Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. 11 Apr 84-31 Jan 86,

FEB 86 140P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bitinas,E. J. ;Cann,T. T. ;

CONTRACT NO. DNA001-84-C-0281

PROJECT NO Q49QMXN

TASK NO. H000

MONITOR: DNA
TR-85-197

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 28 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305-1000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this effort was to implement the DNA Weapons Assessment Model (WAM) on the computers at SHAPE Headquarters and the Studies and Analysis and Gaming Agency, and to provide the WAM users with a user friendly user's manual. WAM is a stochastic computer simulation of theater weapons delivery and effects. The WAM model considers target size, location, and type; weapon range, yield and accuracy; target acquisition probabilities and target location errors; troop safety and collateral damage constraints. The WAM model provides the capability to perform detailed analysis of tactical nuclear weapons requirements. This user's manual includes discussions on WAM input requirements, WAM output results provided, and WAM methodology. To facilitate the learning process, a question and answers section addressing many of the common questions asked by WAM us ers is also provided. This manual includes data to allow random acquisition of targets and prioritized use of weapons.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WEAPON DELIVERY,

AD-B104 579

AD-B104 579 CONTINUED

NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DAMAGE, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, STOCHASTIC PROCESSES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WEAPON SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, TACTICAL WEAPONS, MILITARY PLANNING, WEAPON MIXES, SENSITIVITY, STOCKPILES, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RANGE(DISTANCE), YIELD(NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS), TARGET ACQUISITION, NATO, LIMITATIONS, INPUT OUTPUT MODELS, USER MANUALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WAM computer program, NWRS (Nuclear Weapons Requirements Study), Weapons assessment models, Prioritizing, sensitivity analysis, Export control, PE62715H, WUDH251257, WU01

AD-B104 579

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B104 353L 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Intertheater Airlift: What's There To Do Once the Sealoc Closes?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 103P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crumley,James P. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-N32A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the need for intertheater airlift after the initial deployment of men and equipment and, looking at historic uses of airlift, projects future needs. Airlift is an integral factor in maintaining our national military power. Because potential battlefields are distant, and political and fiscal constraints will not allow stationing the necessary combat forces near each world trouble spot, airlift is the only alternative capable of deploying our military forces during the early days of any conflict. After numerous studies and after analyzing the operational and cost tradeoffs between airlift, sealift, and prepositioning, the Air Force, Department of Defense, and the Congress have agreed that an airlift force capable of 66 million ton-miles per day (MTM/D) during a sure period is a realistic intertheater airlift objective. However, no-one has seriously looked at the airlift requirement after the sea lines of communication become effective. The purpose of this paper is to investigate that airlift need.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, MISSIONS, MOBILITY, HISTORY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY PLANNING, KOREA, VIETNAM

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Intertheater airlift, C-17 airlift, Sea lines of Communications, SEALOCS(Sea lines of communications)

AD-B104 353L

AD-B104 350L 5/3

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Oil Crisis and Total Mobilization during Wartime: A National and Global Economic Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rosenquist,John T. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-M14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to provide an economic evaluation of U.S. wartime total mobilization capability concurrent with a world oil crisis. Evaluations are conducted for major world economic groupings as well as for the U.S. and the selected allies(Belgium, Canada, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Japan). The thesis of the study is that the United States can achieve wartime total mobilization during a world oil crisis. The thesis is evaluated against these criteria: (1) the U.S. must have access to world petroleum under the terms of its membership in the International Energy program (IEP), (2) the U.S. domestic economy must adequately support a total mobilization under domestic wartime market forces, and (3) the world economy must be sufficiently strong to absorb a U.S. total mobilization during the transition to a wartime posture without forcing a collapse of the economies of the United States' allies. The study utilized integrated econometric models of the world and domestic U.S. economies with specialization in petroleum production imports, exports, and apparent consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, SHORTAGES, PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, WARFARE, SIMULATION, ECONOMETRICS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, THESES, GLOBAL, SCENARIOS, ECONOMIC MODELS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ALLOCATIONS, EMERGENCY RATIONS, ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION, NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

AD-B104 350L

AD-B104 350L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IEP(International Energy Program)

AD-B104 338L 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing Mobilization and Logistics Support.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 86 63P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Torsak,John F. ;

REPORT NO. NWC-86-15

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 11 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to the Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) is a component of the Marine Corps Reserve. In wartime Marine air reserve units from the 4th MAW would be tasked to reinforce or augment active forces in forming Marine Air-Ground Task Forces that are committed to combat. While the Total Force Concept firmly commits the Marine reserve to full integration in wartime operational plans, logistics support for Marine reserve aviation elements is markedly different from active force structure. Much of the supply and other logistics support for reserve forces is held in peacetime by Naval supply depots and centers as wholesale prepositioned war reserve material. To enable reserve aviation squadrons to rapidly reinforce a MAGTF several factors in the Naval aviation logistics system must be changed to accommodate the rapid deployment policy of the Marine Corps. By using capabilities inherent in a Contingency Support Package concept, it is possible to rapidly build any level of spares support for any mix of aircraft assigned to a MAGTF; to comply with current directives governing war reserve material; and to ensure that the Marine reserve aviation units logistics support are a mirror image of the active forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MARINE CORPS AVIATION, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY RESERVES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, TASK FORCES, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, SQUADRONS, WEAPON MIXES, ALLOCATIONS.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B104 338L CONTINUED

PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SUPPLY DEPOTS, SPARE PARTS, COMPATIBILITY, NAVAL LOGISTICS, LOGISTICS PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Marine corps logistics, MAGTF(Marine Air Ground Task Forces), Total force concept, Contingency support package concept

AD-B104 338L

AD-B104 272L 15/5

NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS). Computer-Aided Embarkation Planning Support for Maritime Prepositioning (MPS) T-AKX (Maersk Line) E-Class Ships.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Mar 84-Nov 85,

NOV 85 109P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto,B. H. ;

REPORT NO. NOSC/TR-1082

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Software Documentation; Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152-5000. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) The problem: Develop a software package for the Computer-Aided Embarkation Management System (CAEMS) that will assist US Marine Corps personnel in preparing loading plans for the Maersk Line E-Class maritime prepositioning ships (MPS). In April 1984, NOSC was tasked by Headquarters USMC, Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics (Code LPL), to develop a software package for a microsystem that will aid in the preparation and development of ships' loading plans. From April to October 1984, studies were conducted to determine (1) the operational requirements of the Fleet Marine force for developing embarkation plans for amphibious and other rapid deployment operations; and (2) the feasibility of developing an automated embarkation planning aid to support the Marine Corps embarkation community. Design and development of CAEMS have been completed, along with a functional description. Investigation and evaluation of candidate design concepts through prototyping also have been completed. In March 1985, NOSC was tasked by HQMC to use existing CAEMS software technology to develop a software package for existing microcomputers to aid MC personnel in developing loading plans for maritime prepositioning ships. By April 1985, the first software package was developed, and user training for MPS-2 (7th Marine Amphibious Brigade)

AD-B104 272L

AD-B104 272L CONTINUED

embarkation personnel was completed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *LOADING(HANDLING), MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, MICROCOMPUTERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), NAVAL VESSELS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, TEMPLATES, DIAGRAMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CAEMS(Computer Aided Embarkation Management System), WUDN488817

AD-B104 241L 1/3 9/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Avionics Standardization: A Rational Approach for Mobilization and Peacetime Conditions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAR 86 114P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dulai,Ajmel S. ;

REPORT NO NDU/ICAF-86-M15

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Is it really of value to standardize avionics at some level from either mobilization or peacetime resource management points of view? If the results revealed it to be of value, this author intended to develop a rational standardization approach based on the inputs received from the surveyed avionics experts and on knowledge contained in existing literature. Industry, civil servants and military personnel came to significantly close agreement on many of the key issues and factors that involve standardization. In general, they looked on judicious standardization efforts favorably. This conclusion, in essence validated the hypothesis of this research and reinforced what numerous other authors have written about standardization, specifically that: 1. Standardization is worthwhile from a mobilization point of view, 2. Standardization is also worthwhile from a peacetime point of view, 3. Standardization is especially of great value when the combined effects of mobilization and peacetime conditions are considered, and 4. Neither standardization nor non-standardization proves a panacea for managing avionics resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *AVIONICS, DECISION MAKING, LOGISTICS, COSTS, ACQUISITION, STANDARDIZATION, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Peacetime conditions, Technology insertion

AD-B104 241L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B104 169L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) An Evaluation of Dual Source Competition in Ship Acquisition Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robinson,Paul M. ;Sullivan,Michael P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-N38

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Competition has always been at the center of federal procurement policy. This paper provides a historical perspective on the evolution of competition in a broad sense and then focuses on the technique of dual sourcing as a means of enhancing production competition in U.S. Navy shipbuilding. Seven shipbuilding programs are evaluated in terms of the key factors the authors feel are most critical to program success. These factors are cost, configuration control, quality, government management complexity, mobilization base enhancement, schedule control, contractor responsiveness, and Integrated Logistics Support. Conclusions are drawn from this evaluation regarding the affect of dual sourcing on each of these factors and recommendations made for future programs. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL PROCUREMENT, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SHIPBUILDING, COSTS, CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT, MOBILIZATION, SCHEDULING, CONTRACTORS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competition, ILS(Integrated Logistics Support)

AD-B104 169L

AD-B104 161L 5/1 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Interoperability among Army Mobilization Information Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 69P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bernosky,Laurence A. ;Surbey,Jerry J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU-ICAF-86-M6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the various ADP information systems in use or planned for the mobilization and command and control environment. Increasing numbers of information systems are being implemented with little regard for how they will interoperate, vertically and horizontally, in order to provide reliable and accurate information in support of the mobilization mission. The following three areas have a direct bearing on whether the mobilization systems achieve an adequate level of interoperability: (1) The lack of a mature and widely accepted standard long-haul communication carrier is seriously impeding interoperability, (2) More dynamic and flexible ADP security controls are required in order to permit timely and accurate data base updates, especially among vertical systems, and (3) Little, if any, attention has been given to standardization of data elements, formats and file structures among mobilization systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, ACTIVE DUTY, MILITARY RESERVES, COMBAT FORCES, MISSIONS, COMBAT READINESS, COMBAT SUPPORT, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, NATIONAL GUARD

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Interoperability

AD-B104 161L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-B104 135 13/10 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Lessons Learned from the Falklands Campaign: Employment of Merchant Vessels.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 88 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garver,M. W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use 22 Aug 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The British victory over the Argentines in the Falklands was due in large part to the support provided to Operation Corporate by the Merchant Marine. Fifty-four vessels were taken up from trade by either charter or requisition and modified to meet the requirements of the Royal Navy. These vessels transported 9,000 personnel, 100,000 tons of freight, 95 aircraft, and 400,000 tons of fuel in support of the campaign. The prior planning that existed for the employment of merchant vessels was only for the support of the NATO mission and inadequate to meet the demands of this operation. The British were very fortunate that the shipyards were able to muster adequate manpower to modify the ships. Shipyard workers had received termination of employment notices, but responded to the needs of their country. The vessels used were readily available due to the poor status of the merchant economy. The use of these vessels came at a very high price to the country but there was no other choice if the operation was to succeed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MERCHANT VESSELS, *MOBILIZATION, GREAT BRITAIN, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WARFARE, FALKLAND ISLANDS, MODIFICATION, UTILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Falkland Islands War

AD-B104 093L 5/4

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Telecommunications Industry Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garing,John J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-M9A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ICAF, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Mobilization: What Is It?; The Case For Plausibility; Telecommunications Mobilization; A Closer Look at the Three Phases; Who's in Charge? The NCS and the NSTAC; Divestiture and Regulatory Change; The Technical Issues; Planning and Incentives; The Problem with Requirements; Foreign Dependency as an Example; and The Way Ahead.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TELECOMMUNICATIONS, *MOBILIZATION, INDUSTRIES, EMERGENCIES, POLICIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TIM(Telecommunication Industry Mobilization)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B104 085L 5/9

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Continuation of Recruiting After M-Day.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-May 86,

MAY 86 55P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Baker,Ronnie B. ;Canzoneri,Ronald J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-86-M3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the effects of the current policy of permitting continued recruiting of all draft eligible males on the Department of Defense (DoD) Mobilization Manpower Acquisition Process. Two other options are also evaluated: (1) Suspend the voluntary enlistment of all draft eligible males; (2) Suspend the voluntary enlistment of males in the prime year selection group (i.e., those individuals in the year group currently receiving draft notices).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RECRUITING, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *MANPOWER, ALL VOLUNTEER, REENLISTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, SELECTION, POLICIES, MOBILIZATION

AD-B104 085L

AD-B103 899L 10/2

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Integrated Power and Environmental Control System (IPECS) Programmatic Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Aug 85-Jun 86,

JUN 86 136P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lott,Thomas W. ;Wing,Thomas ;Narro, Arthur A. ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-86/1684

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0053

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 4 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Belvoir Research Development and Engineering Center, Attn: STRBE-EMG, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

ABSTRACT: (U) The U.S. Army is fielding a modernized force which uses high technology command, control, communications, and intelligence systems requiring shelter support. Therefore, a need exists for an Integrated Power and Environmental Control System (IPECS) which provides electrical power for a safe, comfortable environment free of chemical and biological agents for U. S. personnel operating shelter mounted equipment. Such a system must be capable of rapid deployment when attached to a shelter, be survivable under battlefield conditions, and be logistically sustainable. The purpose of this technical report is to outline the alternatives analyzed for a successful IPECS developmental program and to recommend a course of action. It is recommended that acquisition of IPECS be a multi-phased, tailored acquisition cycle. A tailored acquisition cycle will take full advantage of ongoing technical developments and reduce both program risks and costs while increasing the possibility of an accelerated fielding of IPECS. Initial contractor support will involve research and development of prototype designs and manufacture of candidate systems; associated integrated logistic support; program analysis; and documentation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC POWER, *POWER SUPPLIES,

AD-B103 899L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B103 899L CONTINUED

*MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, SHELTERS, FIELD ARMY, BATTLEFIELDS, SURVIVABILITY, USER NEEDS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SELF CONTAINED, CHEMICAL WARFARE, BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPECS(Integrated Power and Environmental Control System), C3I(Command Control Communications and Intelligence)

AD-B103 808 15/4 15/6.1

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Peacetime Employment of the Maritime Quarantine.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86,

FEB 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bethea,W. D. ;

REPORT NO NDU/NWC-86-1-B-5S

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the capability of the maritime quarantine in a peacetime environment and addresses principal advantages and disadvantages. It discusses distinctions between the belligerent blockade, the pacific blockade and the quarantine and concludes with criteria for quarantine employment. It also examines the use of a quarantine in Central America. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, *QUARANTINE, PEACETIME, EMPLOYMENT, CENTRAL AMERICA, BLOCKING, WARFARE, PACIFIC OCEAN, REGIONS, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, INTERNATIONAL LAW, MILITARY STRATEGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Belligerent, Naval blockades

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B103 488 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Operational Impact of Philippine Base Relocation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hilderbrand,William C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A review of the support currently provided by the American bases in the Philippines to operations in Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean/ Persian Gulf, with follow-on consideration to how operations in those areas would be impacted if the forces at those areas had to be relocated as a result of a peace-time loss of the bases. These alternative basing arrangements are considered with two alternative Soviet threat scenarios addressed. The report concludes that there is no alternative basing arrangement that is nearly as effective as the present arrangement, and the most likely alternatives will require major increases in the operating force structures with requirements rising as high as an additional six carrier battlegroups in time of war. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FACILITIES, PHILIPPINES, RELOCATION, MILITARY OPERATIONS, FAR EAST, SOUTHEAST ASIA, PACIFIC OCEAN, INDIAN OCEAN

AD-B103 444 5/4

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Future of Atlantic Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86,

MAR 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bare,C. G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-86-3-B-3A

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Atlantic Alliance now appears to be at the brink of a period of retrenchment that could threaten the political consensus, the institutional base, and the force structure that has so successfully maintained the peace for forty years. This paper sketches out three broad alternative futures for Europe and the Atlantic relationship - an Atlanticist future, a Europeanist future and a neutralist future. Even under relatively optimistic circumstances, there are significant possibilities of major declines in the number forces available to NATO and of failure of needed modernizations. These circumstances will almost certainly preclude the conventional force improvements which are the preferred choice for strengthening the Western posture. To partially offset these adverse possibilities, the United States should reorient its priorities toward strategic defense and maritime forces and should seek to lead the Alliance toward greater reliance on certain manpower and resource sparing strategies and forces while encouraging a greater assumption of European responsibility for its own security.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, EUROPE, MANPOWER, MILITARY STRATEGY, PEACETIME, UNITED STATES, WESTERN SECURITY(INTERNATIONAL)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-B103 318

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Army Reserve Forces: Relationship to the Threat.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86.

FEB 86 42P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lenhart,Warren W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-86-1-B-4S

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study provides background on Army National Guard and Army Reserve force requirements and their relationship to the threat under a range of conflict from terrorism to general nuclear war. The paper looks at some implications of increased reliance on army reserve forces and analyzes the readiness and likelihood of these units being able to respond to a diversity of threats to U.S. security interests. Assessments are made about what kinds of conflict reserves will be mobilized to flight in the future and how ready they are at different levels of the conflict spectrum. Political and military decisions regarding future army reserve force utilization is discussed in terms of the nature of the threat, army reserve force capability, and the national will to mobilize. Recommendations are made for improving the effectiveness of army reserve forces. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMY, COMBAT READINESS, DEFENSE PLANNING, CONFLICT, NATIONAL SECURITY, MOBILIZATION, DECISION MAKING

AD-B103 318

AD-B103 306L 19/1

ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AN DEVELOPMENT CENTER DOVER NJ

(U) Lessons Learned: Deterioration of Munitions Stored under Extreme Conditions (Bulk Ship Cargo, Etc.).

JUL 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schenk,Kenneth C. ;Krause,Andrew ;

REPORT NO. ARDC-LL-86002

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to ARDC, Attn: SMCAR-MSI, Dover NJ 07801-5001. Availability: ARDC, Attn: SMCAR-MSI, Dover, NJ 07801-5001 (No copies furnished by DTIC).

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: The form 1473 constitutes the entire document.

ABSTRACT: (U) To assure the availability of ammunition, stocks are stored aboard vessels in specific locations. After downloading the munitions following 2 years in storage, extensive deterioration was observed, particularly on the 105-mm howitzer items and 60-mm, 81-mm, and 4.2-inch mortar items and in a variety of other items as well. The temperature aboard the vessels ranged from 80 F to as high as an estimated 133 F on above-deck barges subjected to solar heating. The humidity was typically 50% relative; however, some vessels maintained much drier conditions (29% RH). Although deterioration was general in nature (light to heavy corrosion) propellant deterioration was particularly prevalent, resulting in low stabilizer content and cloth bag disintegration. The munitions in fiber-type packing were most susceptible to deterioration. Lessons learned: Although munitions are designed for storage under extreme natural environmental conditions, extensive deterioration may result under unusual (man-made) environments. Either the man-made environment should be maintained to approximate normal storage conditions, or tests should be conducted to assure that appropriate storage life will be achieved under unusual conditions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GUN PROPELLANTS, PACKAGING, DETERIORATION, BULK CARGO, STORAGE, BARGES, HIGH

AD-B103 306L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B103 306L CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, MORTAR AMMUNITION, CORROSION, BAGS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SHIPBOARD, SHELF LIFE, TEMPERATURE CONTROL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DD1473 only

AD-B103 212 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Naval Prepositioning and the Maritime Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hayes,Edward F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority; 22 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Commander, Striking Fleet Atlantic, expects an early movement into the North Atlantic and Norwegian Sea areas in support of the Maritime Strategy. This would be a high-threat environment, especially from Soviet aircraft and submarines. With regards to the aircraft threat, the possible shortage of aviation ordnance has been identified as a potential 'strategy stopper', if the current three-tiered concept of resupply is employed. This paper examines the advantages and disadvantages of prepositioning aviation ordnance in Norway to eliminate the potential shortage. Both land-based and maritime-based prepositioning are reviewed. The conclusion is reached that some form of prepositioning, probably maritime, appears to be a worthwhile alternative. The recommendation is made that a detailed cost/benefit analysis be conducted.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *NAVAL AVIATION, ORDNANCE, NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, NORWEGIAN SEA, REPLENISHMENT AT SEA, NAVAL LOGISTICS, SEA BASED, NORWAY, AIRCRAFT AMMUNITION, AIRCRAFT GUNS, GUIDED MISSILES, AIR LAUNCHED, AIR STRIKES, NAVAL PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aviation ordnance, Resupply

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-B103 184 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Maritime Prepositioned Force: What It Is; What It Does; How It Works.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peoples,William C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the late 1970's, American leaders acknowledged that the United States lacked sufficient means to rapidly deploy its military forces to protect national interests in likely trouble spots around the globe. In response to this acknowledgement, a concerted effort was begun to improve our strategic mobility and responsiveness. Of the several programs subsequently initiated, one presently approaches the final stages of fruition - the maritime prepositioned force (MPF). Originally conceived in concert with, and frequently mistaken for, the now extinct RDF concept developed as a specific response measure to Southwest Asian contingencies, MPF prescribes the maritime prepositioning of equipment and supplies for three mech-heavy Marine Amphibious Brigades (MAB) aboard specially designed commercial ships at three locations around the globe. The goal of MPF is to improve the responsiveness of U.S. Marine Corps forces to contingencies requiring immediate and persuasive U.S. action. Keywords: Amphibious operations; Contingency responses; Maritime prepositioning; Maritime prepositioned force; Mobility enhancements; Near-term prepositioning; Prepositioning; Rapid deployment forces; Sealift; and Strategic mobility enhancements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MERCHANT VESSELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILITY, RESPONSE, UNITED STATES, BRIGADE LEVEL

AD-B103 184 CONTINUED

ORGANIZATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MPF(Maritime Prepositioned Forces), Marine Amphibious brigades, Contingency response

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B103 181 15/8 25/2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) XVIII Airborne Corps Command and Control Philosophy: Predeployment to Corps Area Establishment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McWherter,Patrick J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) A discussion of the XVIII Airborne Corps command, control and communications philosophy is presented. The methodology used is to show the electronic communications capabilities of the subordinate corps units from division level down to company level. Once the reader has this background, the command and control aspects of corps deployments through execution of tactical missions is presented. The reader is then presented the organization, mission and capabilities of the Corps Signal Brigade. This brigade's only function is to provide the corps commander physical means and procedural ability to direct the battle and his subordinate units in a combat environment. Because the corps has a strategic mission and is CONUS based, it must build in the ability to rapidly deploy. The XVIII Airborne Corps has established and architecture of battle which increments the corps combat, combat support and combat service support elements into 3 differently sized battle sets. The synergism between these sets provides the logical force deployment package for the entire mission spectrum in an effective manner. Keywords: Army corps; Battlefield communications; Multichannel radio system; Single channel radio system; Tactical satellite system; Tropospheric scatter system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS, *CORPS LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, CHANNELS, COMBAT SUPPORT, AIRBORNE, ARCHITECTURE, BATTLES, BATTLEFIELDS, ARMY, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LAND

AD-B103 181 CONTINUED

WARFARE, ARMY OPERATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY SATELLITES, MISSIONS, MULTICHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS, PHILOSOPHY, RADIO EQUIPMENT, SPECTRA, SYNERGISM, TACTICAL WARFARE, TROPOSPHERIC SCATTER COMMUNICATIONS, UNITED STATES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) 18TH Airborne Corps, Command control and communications, Battlefield communications

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B103 179 5/4 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Strike Planning Criteria in Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Longworth,Michael W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Specific instances of the United States government using its military forces in regional hot spots to make another country pay a price for its unacceptable behavior will be examined. Generally, these instances are one-time evolutions where the damage inflicted would be expected to be repaired or replaced within a reasonable timeframe. Successful use of military force as a political instrument in peacetime must be measured by different means than force used in wartime the planning priorities must reflect different priorities. Means by which success in peacetime can be enhanced by using the revised priority of planning criteria will be analyzed. Keywords: Military planning priorities; Political instrument; Politically cost effective; No POWs; Hit the target; Civilian casualties; Low risk own forces; Military success; Proportionate response; Public support. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, CASUALTIES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, HOT SPOTS, INSTRUMENTATION, PEACETIME, REGIONS, RISK, SALARIES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COST EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), TARGETS, WARFARE, MILITARY STRATEGY, AIR STRIKES

AD-B103 179

AD-B103 152 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Prepositioned MAB (Marine Amphibious Brigade) in Norway: A Deterrent?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schopfel,William H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Soviet military build up on the Kola Peninsula and recent Northern Fleet operations in the Norwegian Sea challenge the balance of power on NATO's northern flank. Norway's security, and ultimately that of the alliance, was threatened. Reinforcement options using multinational amphibious forces were not timely and did not represent a credible deterrent to possible Soviet incursion into this critical area. The 1981 bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Norway provides for the prepositioning of heavy equipment and supplies for a Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) on Norwegian soil. This agreement represents a substantial financial and political commitment by both countries and facilitates the implementation of NATOs maritime reinforcement strategy. The combination of prepositioned equipment, strategic airlift, and host nation support provides the essential link between initial Norwegian defense and amphibious reinforcement. Force modernization and facilities improvement programs are ongoing, and 'combined' Arctic exercises improve allied interoperability while providing a visible presence on the critical northern flank. The 1981 MOU was a commitment to the NATO alliance and a strong and effective deterrent signal to the Soviet Union. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS),*AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, ARCTIC REGIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DETERRENCE, FLEETS(SHIPS), MARINE CORPS, MILITARY STRATEGY, NATIONS, NATO, NAVAL OPERATIONS.

AD-B103 152

AD-B103 152 CONTINUED

NORTH(DIRECTION), NORWAY, NORWEGIAN SEA, POLITICAL ALLIANCES, SIGNALS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, USSR, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, BALANCE OF POWER, REPLENISHMENT, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Marine Amphibious Brigade

AD-B103 149 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) The Case for Legitimate Interdiction of Commerce during Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Negin,Jerrold J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 18 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) Warfare has advanced such that the *international law concept of commerce interdiction* by blockade being only a wartime act must be supplemented by legitimate acts to interdict commerce during peacetime. Blockade's role is to aid in the termination of hostilities by denying the enemy resources which he needs to continue fighting. Today, it is the positioning of offensive strategic weapons, not just their firing, which can provide maximum peril. This was the rationale for the quarantine of Cuba in 1962. It was justified under the UN Charter and the Rio Pact as a regional act of anticipatory self-defense. But what if a country had to act alone? There is argument whether the Charter precludes the historical, inherent right of anticipatory self-defense. Such acts cannot be precluded. That was not the intended interpretation when the Charter was written, there has to be a way for a nation to act when the UN machinery is unable to and because such a restriction does not make sense. Any act short of war must find acceptance among today's community of nations. The community will react if the act is unjust. Other instances where the commerce interdiction during peacetime should find acceptance is to overcome civil strife and as reprisal, not to punish a state which has violated international law, but to discourage future violations. Commerce interdictions appropriate to aid in ending war, but it must find legitimate acceptance to provide self-defense and to maintain peace. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERDICTION, *PEACETIME, COMMERCE,

AD-B103 148 CONTINUED

CUBA, ENEMY, INTERNATIONAL LAW, NATIONS, QUARANTINE, RESOURCES, STRATEGIC WEAPONS, WARFARE, UNITED NATIONS

AD-B103 148 5/9 15/5 15/8.2

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) U.S. Mine Countermeasures and Sea Lines of Communications: An Assessment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stuhlman,Robert H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 21 Jul 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The weakest link in the protection of the Sea Lines of Communication is minesweeping and minehunting on the U.S. side of the Atlantic. To insure a force that is capable of keeping the sea lines of communications open, the following actions are required: immediately fully fund and ensure the completion of the MCM-1, MSH-1 and MH-53E building programs; review threat scenario for 1990s and procure additional mine countermeasures vehicles to form a numerically balanced and sufficient mine countermeasures force capable of simultaneous vice sequential clearance of vital and strategic U.S. ports and approaches; utilize all 23 remaining RH-53D aircraft to their full potential and form multiple active and reserve RH-53D squadrons coincident with introduction of the MH-53E; revise manning doctrine to reflect reserve manning as a force multiplier to increase the active fleet's sustainability not as the basis for ship/squadron personnel structure; develop reserve force multiplier programs to assist the active fleet but not as a front line force; equip the reserve mine countermeasures units with state of the art minehunting and localization equipment; and enrich the mine countermeasures research and development programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *MINE CLEARANCE, *MINE COUNTERMEASURES, MINE HUNTING, MINESWEEPING, SCENARIOS, SHIP PERSONNEL, DOCTRINE, SQUADRONS, THREATS, VEHICLES, MILITARY RESERVES, NAVAL MINE WARFARE, HELICOPTERS, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVAL AIRCRAFT, NAVAL VESSELS, AIRBORNE, NAVAL LOGISTICS, REPLENISHMENT

AD-B103 149

AD-B103 148

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B103 148 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sea lines of communication, Craft of opportunity, MCM-1 vessel, H-53 aircraft

AD-B103 002 15/8 22/2

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Strategy for Space Control.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Feb 86,

FEB 86 36P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Swedenburg,Robert L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-86-1-C-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study describes the importance of satellite-derived information to national security and economic well-being, and develops a military strategy to assure the use of this information for ourselves and to deny it to an enemy. The military objectives to achieve space control are derived, and an assessment of our current capability to achieve these objectives is made. A strategy for space control is then formulated. The suggested strategy is a three-tiered approach of deterrence, defense, and reconstitution to assure the use of our orbital lines of information in peacetime and war, and a two-pronged approach of satellite destruction and data link negation to deny the enemy the use of his orbital lines of information when directed during conflict. Considerations are discussed, and specific recommendations are provided. (The orbital lines of communication include communications satellites, navigation satellites and surveillance satellites--including both reconnaissance and meteorological).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION SATELLITES, *MILITARY STRATEGY, *ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES, *SPACE SYSTEMS, NAVIGATION SATELLITES, WARFARE, DATA LINKS, NATIONAL SECURITY, PEACETIME, METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES, RECONNAISSANCE SATELLITES, SPACE TECHNOLOGY

AD-B102 891L 5/6 5/8 15/6 19/3

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 1. Executive Summary.

DEC 85 142P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 411

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B098 093L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Study is to identify and define mobilization readiness deficiencies in the Armor Force and to develop, implement, evaluate and refine concepts to correct these deficiencies. In the past decade, the Reserve Components (RC) hace assumed an ever-increasingly important role in world-wide contingency plans. The heavy reliance on RC units, as well as individual reservists, makes it imperative that their readiness posture be carefully evaluated and that adequate support be provided to ensure that the level of readiness required by their contingency missions is attained. The limited time available for RC personnel to train, the lack of training devices and simulators, and the constraints of other limited resources make mobilization readiness of the Reserve Components a tremendous challenge. The fact remains that our nation relies heavily on the Reserve Components to man a large portion of the total force and their level of readiness is vitally important to national security. (author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *COMBAT READINESS, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, CREWS, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY),

STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), MOBTAF, IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirements, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augumentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), TC3(Tank Commanders Certification Course), BTMS(Battalion Training Management System), CMF(Career Management Field) 19, Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, METL(Mission Essential Tasks List), SBI1, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B102 606 5/5 5/9

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Prisoners of War: A Commander's Dilemma. New Initiatives and Approaches?

MAR 88 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schopfel,V. G. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 20 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) An historical overview of the military commander's dilemma when dealing with the prisoner of war issue is presented to set the framework for the problems which currently challenge both the military and the international law community in this sensitive area. From ancient times when total annihilation was the only method for resolving the plight of captured personnel, through the renaissance and the rebirth of knowledge when philosophers debated at length over the moral problems associated with the art of war, to the 'civilized' approaches advocated during the Hague Peace Conferences and Geneva Conventions, the Prisoner of War has been an insoluable problem facing both sides during hostilities. The current Law of War calls for compliance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions; however the inability of the United Nations to enforce these provisions is the crux of this crucial situation. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERNATIONAL LAW, *PRISONERS OF WAR, COMMUNITIES, ETHICS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, PEACETIME, PHILOSOPHY, SENSITIVITY, SYMPOSIA, UNITED NATIONS, WARFARE, MILITARY LAW, MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY, NORTH VIETNAM

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Third world, Hostility

AD-B102 606

AD-B102 544L 19/1

EMERSON ELECTRIC CO ST LOUIS MO ELECTRONICS AND SPACE DIV

(U) Generic Ammunition Loading System (GALS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 85-Feb 86 on Phase 1.

MAY 86

REPORT NO. EE2803

CONTRACT NO. DAAA22-85-C-0213

MONITOR: ARCCB
CR-86016

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD Contractors only; Critical Technology; May 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, US Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Attn: Benet Weapons Lab., SMCAR-CCB-DS, Watervliet, NY 12189-4050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Generic Ammunition Loading System (GALS) demonstrator program identifies and matures key technologies to address user deficiencies in the Close Combat, Heavy and Combat Service Support Mission Areas. The GALS concept stresses improved resupply of ammunition, rapid rearm, and automatic loading of the main gun for combat vehicles. Phase I of the program required the identification of technologies, the generation of a conceptual design, and the fabrication of a full-scale model of the design. Phases II and III of the program are planned to mature the technologies for a laboratory breadboard and a live firing prototype, respectively. This report includes a description of the conceptual design, an assessment of ammunition logistics, and human engineering analysis performed. An ammunition packaging materials evaluation and an outline test plan from the demonstrator are included. Keywords: Autoloader, Manual loading, Human factors, Ammunition logistics, Ammunition packaging, Universal ammunition package/container, Unit package, Reliability modeling, Electric devices, Separated ammunition, Fixed ammunition, Robotic, Flexible automation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *AMMUNITION,

AD-B102 544L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B102 544L CONTINUED

*LOADING(HANDLING), AUTOMATIC, AUTOMATION, BREADBOARD MODELS, CLOSE SUPPORT, COMBAT SUPPORT, COMBAT VEHICLES, DEFICIENCIES, DEMONSTRATIONS, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, GUNS, HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, IDENTIFICATION, LOADERS, LOGISTICS, MANUAL OPERATION, MISSIONS, MODELS, PACKAGING, PACKING MATERIALS, PLANNING, RELIABILITY, REPLENISHMENT, ROBOTICS, SEPARATION, STRESSES, TEST AND EVALUATION, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GALS(Generic Ammunition Loading System)

AD-B102 539L 5/3 13/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The US Railroads: An Improved Giant Still Lacking.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 88 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Graf,Michael J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 15 Apr 88, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROADS, ABANDONMENT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DEFICIENCIES, EXPANSION, INDUSTRIES, MARKETING, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, PEACETIME, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, REQUIREMENTS, HISTORY, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B102 524 21/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI DEPT OF OPERATIONS

(U) Wartime Supply of Bulk Petroleum to the Central Front.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gebhard,Norman A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U. S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 20 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Attn: Operations Dept. Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) The problem addressed by this paper is the ability of the United States to provide the bulk petroleum required to conduct a war in central Europe. The resultant impact on the U.S. economy is also examined. With the advent of highly mechanized forces the problem of petroleum resupply has become increasingly important. The oil embargo of 1973-74 highlighted the vulnerability of the United States and its European allies to an interruption of supply. This study does not look at war plans but focuses on petroleum availability, means of transport to European ports, and internal distribution through the Central European Pipeline System (CEPS). The primary finding of this study is that the U.S. has the capability to provide the necessary fuel to Europe in case of war. Several limitations are noted, however. First, imported oil is imperative if the U.S. economy is to reach full mobilization. Second, Sea Lines of Communication must remain open between sources of crude oil and the U.S.. Third, the Central European Pipeline System needs modernization if it is to remain capable of providing forward distribution at an acceptable level.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, *REPLENISHMENT, BULK MATERIALS, CENTRAL EUROPE, CRUDE OIL, DISTRIBUTION, EUROPE, FORWARD AREAS, FUELS, INTERNAL, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, INTERRUPTION, PIPELINES, PLANNING, AVAILABILITY, OPERATIONAL READINESS, IMPORTS, SOURCES, SUPPLIES, UNITED STATES, VULNERABILITY, WARFARE, MOBILIZATION

AD-B102 524

AD-B102 485L 5/3 19/1

ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Cost Trade-Off Analysis, Field Artillery Projectile Container (FAPC) Approach, Methodology, and Data Base.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun-Sep 84,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Costabile,Raymond C. ;Finkel,Michael G. ;McDaniel,Kathleen ;Luzzi,Francis ;

REPORT NO. AMSAA-TR-354

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Nov 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5071.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to document the approach and methodology used in the conduct of the Cost Trade-Off Analysis of the Field Artillery Projectile Container (FAPC), performed by the U.S. Army Material Systems Analysis Activity for the Project Manager for Ammunition Logistics (PM-AMMOLOG). The approach and methodology have application to the evaluation not only of the FAPC, but also the other proposed improvements to the ammunition logistics system. Likewise, the data base compiled for the FAPC study contains systemic data which have wider potential application. The Cost Trade-Off Analysis looks at the notional configurations of a 155mm container (FAPC) that would replace the current 8-round wooden container in the wholesale and retail supply system. The FAPC is to be inserted into the FAASV as a module. The cost analysis study examines the current baseline costs of the current containers versus the costs of four notional FAPC containers. Keywords: Field Artillery Projectile Container (FAPC), Forward Area Ammunition Resupply Vehicle (FAASV); Ammunition supply point; Ammunition transfer point; Ammunition resupply; Wholesale; Retail; ARTREARM model; Disposal; Retrograde; Transitioning; Theater corps; Storage area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST ANALYSIS, *TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, *AMMUNITION CONTAINERS, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY

AD-B102 485L

AD-B102 485L CONTINUED

UNITS, BASE LINES, COSTS, DATA BASES, DISPOSAL, FIELD ARMY, FIELD EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS, PROJECTILES, REPLENISHMENT, RETAIL, STORAGE, SUPERVISORS, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TRANSFER

AD-B102 474L 15/6

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Automated Tactical Control Systems,

JUN 86 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Romanov,A. N. ;Frolov,G. A. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1250-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 17 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Avtomatizirovannyye Sistemy Upravleniya Boyem, Moscow, 1976 p1-112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This book discusses in popular form the principles of construction and component elements of automated control systems and possibilities for their use in the army, air force and navy under combat conditions and during peacetime. The reader will get an idea of how one can control aircraft, rockets, ships and forces on the field of battle with these systems. The book, written from materials from the Soviet and foreign press, is intended for a broad range of readers, for young people training for service in the Soviet Army and Navy. (Translations, Russian language)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTROL SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, ARMY, AUTOMATION, FOREIGN, NEWSPAPERS, PEACETIME, ROCKETS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, USSR, TACTICAL WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B102 355L 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Air Force Service-Returned/ Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 51 Mod 1 (DODIC M519)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kelly,Steven J. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-1023

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 24 Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 71 via Code 102, Indian Head, MD 20640-5000

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. no. NOS-IHTR-888 dated 21 Apr 81, AD-B056 392.

ABSTRACT: (U) This quality evaluation examines the performance of the Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 to assess the deterioration, if any, that occurred with age in stockpiled and service returned items. The Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 powers the ejector racks which release and eject stores from aircraft in flight. The Air Force F-4 aircraft uses the Impulse Cartridges Mk 51 Mod 1. The Aero-7A and Aero-27A bomb ejector racks use one cartridge and one longer filler plug while the Aero-20A ejector rack uses two cartridges. The Impulse Cartridge, Mk 51 Mod 1 when electrically initiated, produces enough gas pressure to provide maximum hook opening energy while only providing a minimum of energy to the ejector foot for ejecting the stores. We evaluated the performance of the Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 to determine if the installed and total life limits could be extended from te current 36 and 120 months, respectively. We noted no visual damage or internal defects. Four units experienced fine leaks and two units had gross leaks. The units produce pressure readings below the average pressure, which seems to indicate that cartridge leaks have a slight adverse effect on the performance of the cartridges. Ten cartridges also exceeded the upper specification limit for resistance. All 97 units fired

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AD-B102 355L CONTINUED

with one specification failure for maximum pressure. Statistics for the ballistic parameters were satisfactory and the high resistances seemed to have little or no effect on the ability of the unit to fire. We recommended that the Air Force and Navy total life of the Impulse Cartridge Mk 51 Mod 1 be extended from 120 and 60 months, respectively, to 132 months.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), *LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), ADVERSE CONDITIONS, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, BALLISTICS, CARTRIDGES, DAMAGE, DEFECTS(MATERIALS), DETERIORATION, EJECTORS, FEET, FILLERS, GASES, INFLIGHT, INTERNAL, PARAMETERS, PLUGS, PRESSURE, QUALITY, RESISTANCE, STOCKPILES, STORAGE RACKS, TEST AND EVALUATION, VISUAL DEFECTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Mark-51 cartridges, LPN-MMW-18134-55A46144

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B102 210 19/1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Ammunition Resupply at the Battalion Level.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moore,Gordon K. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-1785

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Jun 82. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542

ABSTRACT: (U) The field artillery ammunition resupply problem on the battlefield requires a major expenditure of effort to maintain adequate stocks of ammunition in the firing units. It is a labor intensive and complicated task requiring extensive planing and aggressive execution. This staff study will provide a framework for the staff of a field artillery battalion to plan their resupply effort and offer techniques for the execution of the plan. The study provides the guidance necessary to insure the logistics system will provide the means to execute the field artillery's fire support mission. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY UNITS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, FIELD ARMY, FIRE SUPPORT, LOGISTICS PLANNING

AD-B102 021 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Command and Control Activities in LIC Peacetime Contingency Operations - What Is Successful, What Is Not.

APR 86 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buschelman,Terrance G. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-0425

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Jun 86. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study contains a comprehensive review of literature and after-action reports for successful and unsuccessful command and control activities for peacetime contingency operations. The study also describes the results of analysis of this review in determining if deficiencies exist in doctrine, force structure, training, and policies and procedures in command and control activities for peacetime contingency operations. The study concludes that there is no deficiency in doctrine; are two deficiencies in force structure, the continued use of ad hoc command and control organization over established ones and the command and control structure itself are two deficiencies in training; the continued use of ad hoc command and control organization over established organization and understanding Third World realities is one deficiency in policies and procedures in how the planning process is conducted. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, REPORTS, DOCUMENTS, PLANNING, DEVELOPING NATIONS, DEFICIENCIES, POLICIES, PEACETIME, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, EMERGENCIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military force structure, LIC(Low Intensity Conflict)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B102 019 88/88.88

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Tactical Airlift in Low Intensity Conflict: Lessons from Dien Bien Phu and Khe Sanh.

88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Whitney,Michael J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2695

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Jun 88. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) Tactical airlift played a critical role during the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu and the US victory at Khe Sanh. In both battles the French and US opposed the similar battlefield strategies of insurgent forces under General Giap. The study evaluates the reasons for the success of the tactical airlift resupply effort at Khe Sanh versus its failure at Dien Bien Phu. Finally, the study concludes with several lessons for the employment of tactical airlift in future low intensity conflicts. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, STRATEGY, TACTICAL WARFARE, BATTLES, CONFLICT, LIMITED WARFARE, REPLENISHMENT, VIETNAM, HISTORY

IAC NO. SR-09020

AD-B102 019

AD-B101 869L 5/1 5/8 5/9

SCHOOL OF AEROSPACE MEDICINE BROOKS AFB TX

(U) Impact of Management Practices and Organizational Climate on Operational Workload.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 80-Jun 81,

DEC 85 104P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Secrist,Grant E. ;

REPORT NO. USAFSAM-TR-84-46

PROJECT NO. 7930

TASK NO. 10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Adminstrative/Operational Use; 31 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to USAFSAM/TSKD (STINFO), Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5301. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) Dysfunctional management practices and unhealthy organizational environments reduce workload capacity and constrain performance potential. Substantial energy and talent can be expended in coping with or overcoming such obstacles. Scientific knowledge is available to develop management practices and design organizational environments that enhance workload capacity and improve individual performance and mission effectiveness. Research has identified seven major dimensions of organizational climate that appear to influence human effectiveness and satisfaction across many job settings; individual control; reduction of dysfunctional organizational stress; quality of interpersonal relations within the organization; availability of worthy and challenging goals coupled with high standards of performance; openness and fidelity of communications; an organizational reward or incentive system characterized by valued rewards contingent on performance level and magnitude of contribution; and a supportive and compatible physical environment. These dimensions are discussed and their implications for military operations are evaluated. Recommendations are made to optimize these dimensions in order to reduce

AD-B101 869L

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extraneous workload and enhance individual performance and mission effectiveness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ORGANIZATIONS, *MANAGEMENT, *WORKLOAD, *PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), IMPACT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, STANDARDS, MOTIVATION, MISSIONS, INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, QUALITY, CAPACITY(QUANTITY)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUUSAFSAM79301037, PE62202F, EXPORT CONTROL

AD-B101 715 15/5 15/6

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Remarks on the British MOD (Ministry of Defense) Report The Falklands Campaign: The Lessons Learned.

DEC 85 16P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fujiki,Haihachirou ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-0387-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St. NE, Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Sekai No. Kasen (Japan) n5 p78-83 1983.

ABSTRACT: (U) This translation contains excerpts from a presentation on lessons learned from the Falklands conflict. Major events in this military campaign are highlighted chronologically statistics on British Naval vessels including submarines, Oberon class carriers, amphibious warfare vessels, destroyers, frigates, offshore patrol vessels, minesweepers, ice patrol vessels, and survey vessels. The author recommends that the British Navy examine vulnerable areas in existing vessels and consider (1) fire zone improvements, (2) design modifications of watertight doors and hatches, (3) strengthening of compartment smoke tightness, (4) reexamination of fuel tank deployment location and (5) decrease of combustible material. Based on experience in the air campaign the author recommends that the British (1) improve the flight range of Sea Harriers, (2) strengthen weapons embarkation capacity and (3) improve embarked radar. The application of preventitive measures such as maintenance of peace time forces on the Island is also discussed. Keywords: Faulkland Islands; Translations; Japanese language.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GREAT BRITAIN, *FALKLAND ISLANDS, *NAVAL VESSELS, *VULNERABILITY, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMBUSTION,

AD-B101 869L

AD-B101 715

AD-B101 715 CONTINUED

COMPARTMENTS, CONFLICT, DEPLOYMENT, DESTROYERS, FRIGATES, FUEL TANKS, HATCHES, JAPANESE LANGUAGE, MATERIALS, MINESWEEPERS, MODIFICATION, NAVY, OFFSHORE, PATROL CRAFT, RADAR, SHIPS, SMOKE, SUBMARINES, TIGHTNESS, TRANSLATIONS, WARFARE, WATERTIGHT DOORS, WEAPONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Lessons learned, *Falklands campaign

AD-B101 636 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Personnel Assistance Point (PAP) Mobilization Plan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 101P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Parker,William P. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-1950

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 12 May 86. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) This mobilization plan is designed to be issued to the six Personnel Assistance Points as their definitive guidance in the conduct and accomplishment of their mobilization missions. The PAP commanders are tasked, within this plan, to write their unit plans using this document as the primary source and basis. This document is written for two different audiences with two different purposes. Chapter Eight, PAP Mobilization Plan, is designed to stand alone. It is the only portion of this research project that is meant to be issued to the PAP commanders. Chapters One through Seven and Nine through Twelve are the staff study elements of the research and meet academic requirements of the College. They provide background, documentation, and support of the material and conclusions presented in the mobilization plan. They are not meant to go forward to the PAP commanders, but provide a basis for critique and determination of sufficiency of the plan.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, MISSIONS, REQUIREMENTS, SCHOOLS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, GUIDANCE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PAP(Personnel Assistance Point)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B101 377L 1/3.1 13/10

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA MILITARY OPERATIONS ANALYSIS DIV

(U) ARAPAHO System Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Mar 86,

APR 86 247P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hannon,C. W. ;Potter,P. G. ;Harrington, P. B. ;Stephenson,J. D. ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-86/1591

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0053

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 2 May 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Belvoir Research Development and Engineering Center, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report evaluates the feasibility of developing a modular Army helicopter maintenance facility for installation aboard modern containerships. This should allow the rapid deployment of an aviation intermediate maintenace (AVIM) unit or an Aviation Classification and Repair activity Depot (AVCRAD) to support contingency operations. The modular facility is called ARAPAHO (name not acronym) and will be designed to support maintenance operations at home station, aboard commercial containerships enroute to a contingency area, and in the area of operations. The ARAPAHO will be a self-contained facility consisting fo maintenance and basic (accommodation and support) modules built to ISO standards and will be compatible with current intermodal transportation systems and equipment. The report analyzes operational scenarios and requirements as well as lessons learned from related efforts to determine feasibility, estimate module requirements, and develop viable acquisition alternatives. The report includes sections on system overview, historical experience, system concept and employment analysis, configuration alternatives, and acquisition recommendations and cost considerations. The basic recommendations that ARAPAHO is a viable concept but considerable additional guidance is necessary, particularly for the AVCRAD concept, before detailed

AD-B101 377L

AD-B101 377L CONTINUED

design and development can begin. Keywords: Seaborne helicopter maintenance; and Container modules.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTAINERSHIPS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ACQUISITION, MERCHANT VESSELS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TRANSPORTATION, FACILITIES, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, SCENARIOS, CLASSIFICATION, ARMY AIRCRAFT, HELICOPTERS, MAINTENANCE, REQUIREMENTS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ARMY AVIATION, COMPATIBILITY, SEA BASED, COSTS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, MOBILE, CONTAINERIZING, REPAIR, SELF CONTAINED, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, VIABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAPAHO facilities, Air capable ships, AVCRAD(Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot)

AD-B101 377L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B101 333 15/5

ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND FORT MONROE VA

(U) TRADOC/AUSA Symposium, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. AUSA Briefing: Battlefield Sustainment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 88 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stillions,E. L. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; May 88. Other requests must be referred to HQ, TRADOC, Attn: ATCD-N, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-5179.

ABSTRACT: (U) The briefing provided an overview presentation of the key operational capability - Battlefield sustainment. Discussed were the four primary objectives to: increase logistic support; enhance battlefield casualty case and management; balance prepositioned ware reserve stocks; and maximize use of industrial base facilities/resources. Keywords: Logistics unit; Productivity studies; Ammo packaging; Ammo tank upload concept; Shooting boom; Automated pipeline equipment system; palletized loading system; Preassembled power packs; Master diagnostician; Operating and support costs; Logistics Application of Automated Marking and Readings (LOGMARS); Prepositioned War Reserve Stocks; Industrial Base.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMBAT SUPPORT, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), RESERVE EQUIPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY, AMMUNITION, PACKAGING, AUTOMATION, MARKERS, BATTLEFIELDS, INDUSTRIES, LOGISTICS, SYMPOSIA, PIPELINES, MILITARY FACILITIES, RESOURCES, LOADING(HANDLING), PALLETS, COSTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Battlefield sustainment, LOGMARS

AD-B101 291 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Resupply in the Airland Battle: A Case for Mobility.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 43P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Whitaker,Michael J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2680

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 1 May 88. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) AirLand Battle doctrine has instilled a new vitality in the American approach to warfare, yet such progress has not been won without cost. The new doctrine has stimulated a comprehensive review of all us military institutions and practices to test their relevance on the modern battlefield. Aerial resupply provides an illustration. The US Air Force by means of its tactical airlift fleet and mobile aerial ports delivers vital materiel to the ground forces in the tactical theater. However, inspection reveals that the mobile aerial ports lack sufficient ground mobility to maintain pace with the progress of a modern war. If the full potential of AirLand Battle doctrine is to be realized upon today's fluid battlefield, the ground mobility of the mobile aerial ports must be increased to facilitate airland resupply. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE, AIRBORNE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIRPORTS, BATTLEFIELDS, DOCTRINE, GROUND LEVEL, INFANTRY, MOBILE, MOBILITY, TACTICAL WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Airland battle, Mobile aerial ports

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B101 173L 5/6 5/8 15/6 19/3

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 13. Mobilization Training Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DEC 85 90P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 423

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B098 093L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B101 173L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, *CREWS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *TRAINING, ARMY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B101 172L 5/6 5/8 15/6 19/3

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 11. Mobilization Training Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DEC 85 88P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 421

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 12, AD-B100 835L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B101 172L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, *CREWS, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B101 171L 5/6 5/8 15/6 19/3

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 5. Personnel Screening - Diagnostic - Training System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

NOV 85 53P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 415

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 15 Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC & Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 6, AD-B098 096L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B101 171L

AD-B101 171L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, *CREWS, *TRAINING, *ARMY PERSONNEL, DIAGNOSIS(GENERAL), ARMY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), PERSONNEL SELECTION, ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

AD-B101 171L

AD-B101 009 15/6

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC
TRANSLATION DIV

(U) The Air Force in the Nineties: Ways to Fulfill Its Tasks (Die Luftwaffe in den Neunziger Jahren: Mittel zur Erfullung Ihrer Aufgaben),

APR 88 16P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Engelien,Botho ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-8029

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. Agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 12 Sep 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center, Translation Div. NISC-62, 4600 Silver Hill Rd., Washington, DC 20389.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Soldat und Technik (Germany, F.R.) n1 p10-12 1988.

ABSTRACT: (U) The German Air Force's future will always have to be balanced against enemy threat, which is the measure for our defense efforts. All efforts must be based on political objectives and the Alliance's strategy. In the nineties, consequent strengthening of our conventional defense capability will be an important factor. In the next decade, problems will arise due to demographic developments and a budget restraints. The German Air Force has set the following goals: Ensuring adequate peacetime manpower in order to fulfill its defense mission with full utilization of modern means of aerial combat; Maintaining a balanced structure which is in agreement with the qualitative requirements of the Air Force; Improving conventional combat capability by harmonious, mutually balanced, weapons systems and munitions, which are developed in accordance with enemy threat.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, AERIAL WARFARE, AIR FORCE, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, ENEMY, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), MANPOWER, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, RESTRAINT, THREATS, UTILIZATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, POLITICAL ALLIANCES, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY BUDGETS, AIR FORCE

AD-B101 009 CONTINUED

PERSONNEL, TRANSLATIONS, GERMAN LANGUAGE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B100 967 5/1 5/6 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Statements of Belief Relating to the Combat Employment of Civil Engineering Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 106P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hicks,Alfred B. , Jr;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-1120

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 13 May 86. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5542.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air force civil engineering plays a vital role in sustaining aerospace forcs by preparing and sustaining global installations as stationary platforms for the prejection of aerospace power during peace and war. Civil engineering (CE) doctrine is needed to serve as the fundamental departure point for developing, deploying, and employing CE forces in role. This project accomplishes the first step in the process of developing CE doctrine by examining engineers' experiences supporting aerospace forces in the Southwest Pacific area during World War II, the Korean War, the Arab-Israeli Wars of 1967 and 1973, and the Falkland Islands Conflict. The lessons from these experiences are used to develop generalized statements of belief relating to combat employment of CE forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *MILITARY DOCTRINE, CONFLICT, COMBAT SUPPORT, FALKLAND ISLANDS, DEPLOYMENT, GLOBAL, INSTALLATION, PEACETIME, WARFARE, AIR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, KOREA, PLATFORMS, STATIONARY

AD-B100 842 25/5

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) An Overview of NATO Communications and Trends.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Professional paper,

MAR 86 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Endean,R. P. J. ;

REPORT NO. STC-PP-233

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) The service provided by tomorrow's command and control systems will be largely determined by their communications element. NATO requires a command, control and communications service of the highest quality for political consultation in peace and tension and for direction of forces in war. Within the limitations of an unclassified document this paper addresses the present situation and identifies the more significant technological developments which will impact upon NATO's communications planning. It is concluded that emphasis should be placed on the production of an effective integrated communication system design within the guidelines indicated by technological trends and military needs. (NATO furnished)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NATO, PATTERNS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, QUALITY, WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B100 835L 5/6 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 12. Mobilization Training Base Capacity.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

DEC 85 81P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 422

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific authority; 30 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC and Fort Knox, Attn: ATZK-DS. Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 13, AD-B101 173L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAB) was a Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY. from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B100 835L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT VEHICLES, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, ARMY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augumentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B100 570L 15/6.3

ARMY NATICK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER MA

(U) Chemical Protective Suit Stock Surveillance Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 80-Jul 83 on Phase 2,

NOV 84 143P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Szlachtun,Andrew J. ;

REPORT NO. NATICK/TR-86/009L

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to Commander, US Army Natick Research, Development & Engineering Center, Attn: STRNC-ITP, Natick, MA 01760-5019.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Phase 1, AD-B088 679L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Chemical protective suits manufactured in 1977, 1978, and 1979 in storage at various depots overseas were subjected to visual inspection, physical tests, and adsorption tests. The chemical protective suits were subjected separately to a challenge of carbon tetrachloride (CC14), mustard (HD), and dimethylmethylphosphonate (DMMP). This report presents the raw data for the CC14 adsorption tests and summarizes the physical tests and the visual inspection results. As a result of this study, the shelf life of the Chemical Protective Suit was extended for twelve more months to a total of seven years. Keywords: Stockpiles; Uniforms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, ADSORPTION, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, CHEMICALS, OVERSEAS, PHOSPHONATES, SHELF LIFE, STOCKPILES, STORAGE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TEST METHODS, UNIFORMS, VISUAL INSPECTION, TEST AND EVALUATION, CHEMICAL AGENTS, CHEMICAL WARFARE

AD-B100 570L

AD-B100 559 19/1

ARMY BALLISTIC RESEARCH LAB ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) An Analysis of the Impacts of Transitioning a Liquid Propellant (LP) and an LP Gun System into the Army's Inventory.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 86 41P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stark,Maureen M. ;

REPORT NO. BRL-MR-3501

PROJECT NO. 1L162618AH80

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Ballistic Research Lab., Attn: SLCBR-DD-T, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5066.

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis addressed only those transition issues which could not be avoided through planning but would, instead, have to be accepted as inevitable consequences of adopting a liquid propellant and a liquid propellant gun system. These issues were identified as: pre-production planning for LP facilities, production of LP during transition, stockpile conversion, weapon system transition, developmental testing (DT)/operational testing (OT) and Rationalization, Standardization and Interoperability (RSI) considerations Several of the major issues discussed in this report, however, apply to any new ammunition type or weapon system and not specifically to liquid propellant. They are included because they are significant impacts during the transition cycle and should not be ignored. Throughout the analysis, the transitioning of LP was compared to the transitioning of a modular charge or unicharge into the inventory. This was done by comparing specific steps in the transition process for each type of propellant. Where possible, the differences in transitioning the two propellants were quantified, though much of the analysis was qualitative.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LIQUID GUN PROPELLANTS, *LOGISTICS

AD-B100 559

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. ?65693

AD-B100 559 CONTINUED

SUPPORT, LIQUID PROPELLANTS, AMMUNITION, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, CONVERSION, STOCKPILES, TRANSITIONS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, INVENTORY, TEST AND EVALUATION, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, PRODUCTION, CYCLES, TRANSITIONS, PROPELLANTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Transitioning (Logistics), *Transitioning(Logistics), PE62618A, ASH80

AD-B100 559

AD-B100 550L 1/3.3

NORTHROP CORP HAWTHORNE CA AIRCRAFT DIV

(U) Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) Configuration Technology Study. Volume 2. Technical Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Apr 85,

JUL 85 360P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McDonald,Roy ;Chauvin,John ;

REPORT NO. NOR-85-104-VOL-2

PROJECT NO. 2404

TASK NO. 16

MONITOR: AFWAL TR-85-3043-VOL-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Dec 80. Other requests must be referred to AFWAL/FIMS, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B100 549L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Three fighter configurations (air-to-air, air-to-ground, and multirole) were developed to define affordable compact efficient fighters with mission flexibility and utility. The multirole Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) design exhibited the best overall mission force effectiveness while still maintaining superior combat performance capabilities against the threat. CEF attributes due to aircraft size were: Forward dispersed off-runway operating capability; Low life-cycle cost; Air transportable for rapid deployment; High sortie generation rate; Fast turnaround time. The CEF study advanced technologies and modularity concepts that were critical in meeting the high reliability and maintainability goals required for effective autonomous operations and reduced life-cycle cost. Airframe modularity concepts plus numerically controlled manufacturing techniques result in significant reductions in fighter manufacturing time, cost, and manpower. Subsystems modularity (hydraulic system, environmental

AD-B100 550L

AD-B100 550L CONTINUED

control system, secondary power system) concepts improve aircraft reliability, maintainability, and support with minimal impact on cost and weight. Avionics system modularity concepts increase aircraft mission flexibility through the use of mission-adaptive modules and internetting. Advanced technology areas used in the study included advanced aeromechanical, propulsion, flight controls, avionics, aerodynamics, materials, manufacturing, landing gear, weapons, subsystems and crew station. It is recommended that design of the multirole CEF with associated technologies and modularity concepts be pursued to a higher level of design detail. Keywords: Cost drivers; Mission capabilities; and Sortie generation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JET FIGHTERS, *MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, COST ANALYSIS, MODULES(ELECTRONICS), AIRFRAMES, MISSION PROFILES, MULTIMISSION, AERIAL WARFARE, AIR TO AIR, AIR TO SURFACE, EFFICIENCY, AERODYNAMICS, AIRCRAFT, RELIABILITY, SELF OPERATION, AVIONICS, CREWS, STATIONS, QUICK REACTION, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), CONFIGURATIONS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ENVIRONMENTS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, REACTION TIME, HIGH RELIABILITY, COSTS, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, MISSIONS, MANUFACTURING, TIME, FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEMS, HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT, LANDING GEAR, MAINTAINABILITY, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, POWER, SECONDARY, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), WEAPONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CEF(Compact Efficient Fighters), Small fighters, Internetting, Cost drivers, EXPORT CONTROL

AD-B100 549L 1/3.3

NORTHROP CORP HAWTHORNE CA AIRCRAFT DIV

(U) Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) Configuration Technology Study. Volume 1. Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Apr 85,

JUL 85 93P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McDonald,Roy ;Chauvin,John ;

REPORT NO. NOR-85-104-VOL-1

PROJECT NO. 2404

TASK NO. 18

MONITOR: AFWAL TR-85-3043-VOL-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Dec 80. Other requests must be referred to AFWAL/FIMS, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6553. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B100 550L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Three fighter configurations (air-to-air, air-to-ground, and multirole) were developed to define affordable compact efficient fighters with mission flexibility and utility. Task I formulated fighter cost drivers, mission capabilities, and promising technologies applicable to small (10,000- to 20,000-pound class) fighters. These results were used in Task II to formulate aircraft modularity concepts and operational flexibility options. These concepts were then used in Task III to develop the three fighter configurations. Vehicle capabilities were assessed and ranked in Task IV. The multirole Compact Efficient Fighter (CEF) design exhibited the best overall mission force effectiveness while still maintaining superior combat performance capabilities against the threat. CEF attributes due to aircraft size were: Forward dispersed off-runway operating capability; Low life-cycle cost; Air transportable for rapid deployment; High sortie generation rate; and Fast turnaround time. The CEF study

AD-B100 549L CONTINUED

advanced technologies and modularity concepts that were critical in meeting the high reliability and maintenance goals required for effective autonomous operations and reduced life-cycle cost. Airframe modularity concepts plus numerically controlled manufacturing techniques result in significant reductions in fighter manufacturing time, cost, and manpower. Subsystems modularity (hydraulic system, environmental control system, secondary power system) concepts improve aircraft reliability, maintainability, and support with minimal impact on cost and weight. Avionics system modularity concepts increase aircraft mission flexibility through the use of mission-adaptive modules and internetting.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JET FIGHTERS, *MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, MODULES(ELECTRONICS), AIRFRAMES, MISSION PROFILES, MULTIMISSION, AERIAL WARFARE, EFFICIENCY, AIR TO AIR, AIR TO SURFACE, RELIABILITY, SELF OPERATION, CONFIGURATIONS, QUICK REACTION, REACTION TIME, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), AVIONICS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ENVIRONMENTS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, MANUFACTURING, TIME, HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, REDUCTION, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, POWER, SECONDARY, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, PE66622O1F, WUAFWAL24041660

AD-B100 549L

AD-B100 484L 12/6

BGS SYSTEMS INC WALTHAM MA

(U) Performance Oriented Design (POD) Impact of Periodic Arrivals on Memory of Queueing Delays.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-Apr 85,

NOV 85 15P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Agrawal,S. C. ;Buzen,J. P. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00039-81-C-0183

MONITOR: NOSC
CR-335

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, Code 423, San Diego, CA 92152-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data. Availability: Microfiche copies only.

ABSTRACT: (U) A periodic workload consists of jobs that are generated at constant intervals. Examples of such jobs include radar contacts with a flying aircraft in an air traffic control system, and file system backup job initiated every evening at 5:00 pm after a full day's work. For the purposes of analysis, Markovian arrival assumption for interarrival times is usually sufficient for an infrequent jobs. However, this assumption can lead to significant overestimation of queueing delays for frequently arriving periodic jobs. This overestimation can lead to overly pessimistic designs, low capacity utilization and attendant higher costs. Improved algorithms that take into account the period ic nature of the arrivals are therefore needed. This report describes an algorithm for computing response time of periodic workloads. Essentially, we first analyze the system assuming Markovian arrivals and scale down the memory queuing time to account for the deterministic interarrival times. The scaling down factor is computed by constructing equivalent M/M/1 and D/M/1 queue models.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ALGORITHMS, *QUEUEING THEORY, AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, INTERVALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY),

AD-B100 484L

AD-B100 484L CONTINUED

UTILIZATION, MEMORY DEVICES, TIME, WORKLOAD, REACTION TIME, FLIGHT, HIGH COSTS, MARKOV PROCESSES, JOBS, WORKLOAD, SCALING FACTORS, DELAY, COMPUTATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) POD(Performance Oriented Design), EXPORT CONTROL, WUDN088690, PE62721N

AD-B100 421 5/1

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Use of Commercially Available Building Systems for Expedient Construction of Mobilization Facilities.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

MAR 86 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schneider,Richard L. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-86/03

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 4 Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Office of the Chief of Engineers, Directorate of Civil Works, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) Current plans require the Pre-Mobilization-Day (M-Day) construction of critical facilities (Group I Mobilization Projects). However, realization of these plans is restricted due to budget limitations. Therefore, there is a shortfall between facilities that will be available on M-Day and those that will be constructed within 90 to 180 days of M-Day (M +90, M +180). The use of commercially available expedient construction systems to supplement conventional construction is proposed to (1) meet critical Army facility requirements during the initial stages of mobilization and (2) expand the Army's construction capabilities to accommodate contingencies during mobilization. The acquisition of such systems between M-Day and M +90 to M +180 as a possible alternative to the pre-M-Day construction of Group I projects would provide the necessary facilities at no cost to the Government prior to M-Day. The primary objective of this investigation was to verify the suitability of supplementing conventional construction of mobilization facilities with commercially available expedient construction systems. This was to done by (1) developing criteria to identify, evaluate, and select commercially available expedient construction systems, (2) identifying expedient construction systems that are either commercially available or presently in the Army inventory, (3) evaluating identified systems to determine

AD-B100 421 CONTINUED

their capability to meet defined criteria, and (4) recommending the best commercially available expedient construction systems for various mobilization applications.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *ARMY FACILITIES, BUDGETS, COSTS, INVENTORY, LIMITATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, BUILDINGS, ARMY BUDGETS, ACQUISITION, ARMY

AD-B100 153L 19/1

MCLEAN RESEARCH CENTER INC VA

(U) Tactical Explosive System (TEXS) System Integration Alternatives and Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 85-Feb 86,

FEB 86 204P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carpenter,R. ;Wells,O. ;Schecter,G. ;

REPORT NO. MRC-4-86

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0052

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Feb 86. Other requests must be referred to BRDEC, Attn: STRBE-JC, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report provides an independent evaluation of the development of the Tactical Explosive System as a Non Development Item (NDI) in the acquisition process, based upon examinations of the system and component alternatives, principally the liquid explosive candidates-XM268 blasting agency and nitromethane--and the associated materials and equipment needed to integrate each into a fielded complete system. The analysis involves the specified: a) explosive materials themselves, from production through distribution to depot storage and field handling, b) The rigid plastic pipe, materials, sizes, joining methods and leak testing, c) The trenching/backfill unit for burying the pipe, and d) the filling equipment needed to place the explosive in the pipe. Tactical and logistical considerations evaluated and compared included mission performance, ease and safety in tactical handling, costs and production base capacity, distribution, vulnerability and health hazards, interoperability issues (particularly with NATO allies), special equipment needed, and reusability after removal from the pipe. This report recommends: The XM268 blasting agent should be used in TEXS; Nitromethane should be considered for use in pre-emplaced pipe where reusability is important; and The NDI process is feasible and the correct approach for development of TEXS. Keywords: Explosive excavation; Anti-tank ditching; High explosive cratering; Blasting agents.

AD-B100 153L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EXPLOSIVE CHARGES, ACQUISITION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COSTS, CRATERING, DISTRIBUTION, DITCHING, EMPLACEMENT, EXCAVATION, EXPLOSIVES, FIELD CONDITIONS, FILLING, HANDLING, HAZARDS, HEALTH, HIGH EXPLOSIVES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, JOINING, MATERIALS, METHODOLOGY, MISSIONS, NATO, NITROMETHANE, PIPES, PLASTICS, PRODUCTION, RIGIDITY, STORAGE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), TEST METHODS, VULNERABILITY, TRENCHING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *TEXS(Tactical Explosive System), XM-258 blasting agent

AD-B100 119L 5/5

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

(U) A Review of the Military Family in TTCP Nations,

SEP 85 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Toulson,P. K. ;Diack,G. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; 31 Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Chief, Canadian Defence Research Staff, 2450 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008.

ABSTRACT: (U) The paper looks at the demography of the military family in terms of the number of service personnel who are married and types of marriages. The trends across the five TTCP (Technical Cooperation Programme) nations are such that over half the total forces are married, and there is an increase in the total number of service personnel who are married to each other. This has an effect on a number of personnel policies and these are discussed in the paper and its annexes. The paper reviews various policies affecting military families relating to specific conditions of service, posting policies and mobilization considerations. A number of armed forces have specific policies related to the posting of dual military couples, and de facto marriages in those countries where such marriages are recognized. It is recognised that until recently the military family has received little attention, until its impact on retention was realised. A number of armed forces (in particular the US Army) have realised its impact on military preparedness and have developed the concept of partnership between the military and its families as a philosphic basis for establishing appropriate management policies and practices. The heart of the paper is a review of research that has been conducted by TTCP nations. (US, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEMOGRAPHY, *FAMILY MEMBERS, *MARRIAGE, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN, IMPACT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MANAGEMENT, POLICIES, CANADA, COUPLING(INTERACTION), MILITARY APPLICATIONS, HEART, PAPER, IMPACT, RETENTION(GENERAL), MOBILIZATION, NEW ZEALAND

AD-B100 153L AD-B100 119L

AD-B100 119L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military families

AD-B099 623L 5/1

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC TRANSLATION DIV

(U) The Fleet Command (Das Flottenkommando),

JAN 88 11P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hogrebe,V. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-7942

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 12 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center, Translation Div. NISC-82, 4301 Suitland Rd., Washington, DC 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Wehrtechnic (Germany, F.R.) n11 p39-42 1984, by Hans K. Mussler.

ABSTRACT: (U) All German naval and naval air forces are under the Fleet Command, which is one of the three higher commands of the Navy. GDR Volker Hogrebe, Public Affairs Officer of the Fleet Command, explains in the following article the mission of the Fleet Command, which essentially are the missions of the FRG naval forces, and shows how the staff organization is geared to fleet deployment. The Fleet Command occupies a special national and NATO position. From here the combat and combat support units of the Navy are operated in peacetime as well as in event of emergency defense. It is the only naval headquarters in the European theater of NATO from which submarines, surface forces, and naval air forces can be deployed simulataneously. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVY, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), COMBAT SUPPORT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, EMERGENCIES, EUROPE, NATO, PEACETIME, POSITION(LOCATION), SUBMARINES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WEST GERMANY, GERMAN LANGUAGE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, TRANSLATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Interoperability

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B099 577 23/6

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC TRANSLATION DIV

(U) Search and Rescue (SAR) Search and Rescue Service of the Bundeswehr (Such- und Rettungsdienst der Bendeswehr),

JAN 86 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schlieben,H. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-7947

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 25 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center, Translation Div. NISC-62, 4600 Silver Hill Rd., Washington, DC 20389. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Wehrtechnik (Germany, F.R.) n4 p62-53, 55-56 1985.

ABSTRACT: (U) The military search and rescue service of the Bundeswehr provides support to its own and Allied forces in peacetime, during crises, and in time of war. This service is at the same time a component of the national SAR service of the FRG, operated within the framework of the FRG's international obligations as a member nation of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). On the basis of an administrative agreement with the minister for transport, the Bundeswehr operates SAR centers and supplies SAR mission resources. Initiation of SAR actions resulting from satellite support and cross-border coordination provide optimal conditions for successful SAR operations. (Translations, German Language, West Germany)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SEARCH AND RESCUE, EMERGENCIES, GERMAN LANGUAGE, INTERNATIONAL, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MISSIONS, OPTIMIZATION, PEACETIME, POLITICAL ALLIANCES, TRANSLATIONS, WARFARE, WEST GERMANY

AD-B099 577

AD-B099 536L 13/12

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP ARLINGTON VA

(U) Automation Technologies and Autonomous Systems Program (ATAS). Volume 3. Firefighting and Rescue Program Analysis.

85 87P

REPORT NO. SAIC-85/1832-VOL-3

CONTRACT NO. N00019-83-C-0237

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Mar 86. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, AIR-35I, Washington, DC 20361.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 4, AD-B099 537L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Firefighting in the Naval environment presents a broad spectrum of hazards which are compounded by the introduction of aircraft and their associated subsystems, ordnance, and fuels to shipboard operations. A typical airwing deployed aboard a carrier consists of approximately 85 aircraft with an internal fuel capacity that exceeds 162,000 gallons. Past fires point out the almost insurmountable problems inherent in fighting shipboard fires. After the ORISKANY and FORRESTAL fires, various study groups and review panels were formed to examine not only the direct causes of carrier fires but methods for decreasing their severity, controlling their spread, and preventing their recurrence. The findings of these panels and study groups have shown that the unexpected nature of shipboard fires involving aircraft and their ensuing rapid buildup to major proportions have greatly impeded successful firefighting and damage control efforts. One of the major factors in each of these fires was the presence of ordnance. The purpose of this report was to qualitatively evaluate ongoing elements of the Naval Aircraft Firefighting and Rescue Program with the objective of prioritizing firefighting research and development efforts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FIRE FIGHTING, *SHIP FIRES, AIRCRAFT, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DAMAGE CONTROL, ENVIRONMENTS, FIRES, FUELS, HAZARDS, INTERNAL, NAVAL

AD-B099 536L

AD-B099 536L CONTINUED

AIRCRAFT, NAVY, OPERATION, ORDNANCE, RANGE(EXTREMES), RESCUES, SHIPBOARD, SPECTRA, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, FIRE HAZARDS, AVIATION FUELS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ATAS(Automation Technologies and Autonomous Systems)

AD-B099 446 5/1 5/6

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Problems of Tapping Higher Schools' Research Potential,

NOV 85 6P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Obraztsov,I. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-0959-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Ctr., 220 7th St., NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5398.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Sovetskaya Rossiya (SOVRB) (USSR) n241 2p, 20 Oct 78.

ABSTRACT: (U) Scientific Potential of higher educational institutions (universities) in creative activity for carrying into life of grandiose plans, the building of communism, a significant role belongs to the higher school. Graduating students of hundreds of its universities create a new technique and technology, solve actual scientific problems, are organizers of production, work in the spheres of direction, care of public health, education and cultures. They carry in a large investment in the increase of economic power of the country, the strength of its defensive capacity, of international prestige. They achieve hugh successes in importa. developments of (natural) science and studies about society. The results, obtained by the students are laid in basic development of a whole series of key industries, of agriculture.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCHOOLS, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ECONOMICS, INVESTMENTS, POWER, PRODUCTION, PUBLIC HEALTH, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, SERIES(MATHEMATICS), SPHERES, STUDENTS, TRANSLATIONS, UNIVERSITIES, USSR, SCIENTISTS, INFORMATION SCIENCES, COMMUNISM, SOCIETIES, PROBLEM SOLVING, GRADUATES

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B099 367L 5/9 15/6.3 23/4

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Integrated Chemical Filter/Environmental Control Equipment (ICE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

FEB 88 132P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lott,Thomas W. ;Potter,Partick G. ;Wing, Thomas ;Narro,Arthur A.;Young,Victoria ;

REPORT NO. SAIC-88/1020

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-84-D-0053

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 3 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Belvoir Reseach & Development Center, Attn: STRBE-S, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army is fielding a modernized force which utilizes high technology systems requiring van and shelter support. Because of this, a need exists for an Integrated Chemical Filter/Environmental Control Equipment (ICE) which provides safe and comfortable climatic conditions free of chemical and biological (CB) agents for U.S. Army personnel operating equipment from inside vans and shelters. Such a system must be capable of rapid deployment in conjunction with supported vans and shelters, be survivable under expected battlefield conditions, and be logistically sustainable. This technical report's purpose is to outline the alternatives analyzed for a successful Integrated Chemical Filter/ Environmental Control Equipment developmental program and recommends a course of action. This technical report recommends acquisition of the Integrated Chemical Filter/ Environmental Control equipment (ICE) be a multi-phased, tailored acquisition process. This approach will take full advantage of on-going technical developments and reduce both program risks and costs while increasing the possibility of an accelerated fielding of ICE. Initial contractor support will involve research and development for prototype design and manufacture of a candidate system; associated integrated logistic support; program analysis; and documentation. After which, prototype

AD-B099 367L

AD-B099 367L CONTINUED

candidate systems will be tested to identify the most promising technologies. Keywords: Gas-Particulate Filter Unit (GPFU).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHELTERS, *PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, *FILTRATION, ACQUISITION, ARMY PERSONNEL, BATTLEFIELDS, CLIMATE, CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, COSTS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, PROTOTYPES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REPORTS, VANS, CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS, RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B099 135L 5/4 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Increased Role of the State Area Commands in Mobilization and Deployment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 85 61P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,Howard D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 28 May 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focuses on the mobilization and deployment process in general with specific attention devoted to the role of the STARC. Existing regulations and mobilization procedures are examined. Problems and possible solutions will be identified for further consideration. The focus within this broad area will be on (1) Introduction; (2) The Mobilization Process; (3) Deployment; (4) Command and Control; (5) Personnel and Administration; (6) Logistics and Movement Control; and (7) Training and Readiness. It is concluded that current planning and capability at designated Mobilization Stations is inadequate to support a full or total mobilization. Many mobilization responsibilities presently assigned to mobilization and supporting installations could be accomplished by State Area Commands and United States Property and Fiscal Offices for Army National Guard units within the state.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MOBILIZATION, *STATE GOVERNMENT, DEPLOYMENT, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS, STATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ARMY

AD-B099 135L

AD-B099 022 5/8 15/5 23/2

HUMAN ENGINEERING LAB ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Human Factors Evaluation of a Prototype Load-Carrying System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

OCT 85 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brainerd,Samuel T. ;Bruno,Richard S. ;

REPORT NO. HEL-TM-15-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, U.S. Army Human Engineering Lab., Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5001.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study compared the performance and attitudes of test participants (TPs) while using the prototype load-carrying system (LCS) and the Army Lightweight Individual Load-Carrying Equipment (ALICE). The performance data collected included the TPs times to march a cross-country course and to complete certain obstacles on the Human Engineering Laboratory (HEL) Mobility and Portability Course. Wear data were collected on the prototype LCS so its durability could be evaluated. The TPs recorded their attitudes on questionnaires. The experimenters noted any human factors problems during the test. The compatibiltiy of the prototype LCS with the equipment carried by the soldier was assessed. Two subtests were conducted in addition to the main test and will be discussed in separate sections of this report: M-16 rifle magazine removal and replacement, prototype LCS and ALICE, and Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW) magazine removal and replacement, prototype LCS and ALICE. The prototype load-carrying vest allowed more ammunition to be carried at little cost in course times. Removing rifle ammunition from the vest is easier than from the ALICE. The vest must be made more durable, though. The prototype pack is durable and has a large capacity, but the patrol pack needs a quicker and more stable method of attachment to the vest. Keywords: Backpacks; Obstacle course; Infantry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), *HUMAN FACTORS

AD-B099 022

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B099 022 CONTINUED

ENGINEERING, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *BACKPACKS, *PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, AMMUNITION, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COSTS, INFANTRY, MAGAZINES(ORDNANCE), PROTOTYPES, REMOVAL, RIFLES, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, STABILITY, VESTS, WEAR, MOBILITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, WEAPONS CARRIERS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LCS(Load Carrying System), Load carrying system, ALICE(Army Lightweight Individual Load-Carrying Equipment), Army Lightweight Individual Load-Carrying Equipment, Obstacle course

AD-B098 229L 13/10 15/5 15/8.1

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Planning for Underway Replenishment of Naval Forces in Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 85 66P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Levine,Daniel B. ;

REPORT NO. CNA-CRM-85-77

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Operational/Administrative Use; 22 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP03), Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This memorandum examines the peacetime operations of the Navy as a necessary step in an overall review of the requirements for underway replenishment by the mobile logistic support force. Three separate types of peacetime Naval commitments are reviewed: fleet exercises, response to crises, and surveillance operations. Statistics are developed that describe the number of these operations that combatants might have to conduct at the same time, the different ocean areas they might involve, and the number and types of combatants used. Crisis operations are closely reviewed. It is seen that the stream of events worldwide presents a continuous series of challenges to U.S. interests. Keywords: Carrier operations, Crisis, Logistics support, Naval forces, Peacetime, Replenishment at sea, Requirements,, Scenario, Surveillance, Tables (Data), Underway replenishment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *REPLENISHMENT AT SEA, FLEET EXERCISES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILE, OPERATION, PEACETIME, NAVY, REPLENISHMENT, SURVEILLANCE, EMERGENCIES, RESPONSE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, SCENARIOS

AD-B099 022

AD-B098 229L

AD-B098 229L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Underway Replenishment, PE65154N

AD-B098 208L 13/8

PRITSKER AND ASSOCIATES INC WEST LAFAYETTE IND

(U) Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS). BUILD I. Volume 18. Finite Load Schedule Evaluator, User's Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept. Jun 82-Feb 85,

APR 85 113P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Armstrong,F. B. ;Grant,F. H. ;Howell,E. A. ;

REPORT NO. FTR820540000U-VOL-18

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-5080

PROJECT NO. 8205

MONITOR: AFWAL
TR-85-4017-VOL-18

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to AFWAL/MLTC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6533. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 19, AD-B098 828L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The IDSS Build 1 Finite Load Schedule Evaluator is designed to support the Production Planning and Control System (PP&CS) being developed under Project Priority 5501 by General Electric. The Schedule Evaluator will provide decision support to the users of PP&CS regarding Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing parameters and the feasibility and risk of the schedules resulting from Short-Term Factory Balancing. The PP&CS Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing functions perform a series of slack time calculations to map production requirements into available resource capacity to produce a factory load schedule. In order to do this, it is necessary to assume fixed move, setup, and processing times. In addition, PP&CS uses queue times based on historical information (when in fact the time a job spends in queue is a function dynamically dependent on the job's rank in the queue and resource contention).

AD-B098 208L CONTINUED

The Finite Load Schedule Evaluator consists of a set of sequentially dependent stages that are linked together through a menu oriented user interface. Keywords: job shop scheduling; production engineering.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOB SHOP SCHEDULING, *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *USER MANUALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTATIONS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, DECISION MAKING, FUNCTIONS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, INTERFACES, MENU, PARAMETERS, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, RESOURCES, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TIME, USER NEEDS, COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Export control, PE78011F

AD-B098 116L 5/3 5/8

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Personnel Costs of Navy Active and Reserve Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. for period ending 1985,

MAY 85 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Feldman,Ronald ;

REPORT NO. CRM-85-31

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; administrative/Operational Use; 17 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to Chief of Naval Operations (OP64). Washington, DC 20350-2000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent national interest in integrating Reserve and Active forces into a unified concept for mobilization has focused attention on improving our capabilities for assessing the costs of Reserve forces. This memorandum addresses one component of Reserve costs-personnel-and shows how assessment of Reserve personnel costs differs from that for Active personnel. Keywords: Active duty, BOS(Base Operating Support), Cost analysis, Naval personnel, NRF(Naval Reserve Force), Reserves, SelRes(Selected Reserves), Tables(Data), TAR(Training and Administration of Reserves).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACTIVE DUTY, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *MILITARY RESERVES, *COSTS, COST ANALYSIS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, PERSONNEL, TABLES(DATA), NAVAL TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) BOS(Base Operating Support), Base Operating Support, NRF(Naval Reserve Force), Selected Reserves

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 100L 5/6 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 10. Reserve Component Leader/Professional Development Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 69P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 420

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 2, AD-B098 093L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 100L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANK CREWS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 099L 5/6 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 9. Reserve Component MOS (Military Occupational Specialty)/Specialty Qualification.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 70P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 419

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 10, AD-B098 100L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 099L

AD-B098 099L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANK CREWS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 098L 5/8 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 8. Reserve Component Individual Training in Units.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 70P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 418

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 9, AD-B098 099L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 098L

AD-B098 098L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *TANK CREWS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Tank Gunnery, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, OSUT(One Station Unit Training), M-60 Tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), METL(Mission Essential Task List), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B098 097L 5/8 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 7. Reserve Component Collective Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 247P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 417

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 8, AD-B098 098L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES,

AD-B098 097L

AD-B098 097L CONTINUED

*ARMORED VEHICLES, *LEADERSHIP, *TANK CREWS, COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, EDUCATION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Tank Gunnery, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-60 Tanks, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SME(Subject Matter Expert), Professional Development, RCTCC(Reserve Component Tank Commanders Course), AGR(Active Guard Reserve), Training Requirements, RC(Reserve Components), Master Gunners, BNCOC(Basic NonCommissioned Officers Course), SBI3, FY86

AD-B098 097L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 096L 5/6 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 6. Meeting Mobilization Day Personnel Surge Demands.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

OCT 85 280P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 416

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Specific Authority; 4 Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, USAARMC, Attn: ATZK-AR, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 7, AD-B098 097L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 096L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, MOPP(Military Operational Protection Procedures), CONUS(Continental United States), Light Division, Heavy Division, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), VVMP(Voluteer Veteran Mobilization Program), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 095L 5/6 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 4. Standards to Achieve and Maintain Pretrained Status.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

OCT 85 130P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 414

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 6, AD-B098 096L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 095L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, Reservists, MOPP(Military Operational Protection Procedures), CONUS(Continental United States), Light Division, Heavy Division, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank Program Analysis), FAA(Functional Area Assessment), ARPENCEN(Army Reserve Personnel Center), RCPAC(Reserve Component Personnel Administration Center), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 094L 5/6 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 3. System to Manage and Monitor Individual Ready Reserve Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

SEP 85 245P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 413

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 4, AD-B098 095L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 094L

AD-B098 094L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, MOPP(Military Operational Protection Procedures), CONUS(Continental United States), Light Division, Heavy Division, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), IRR(Individual Readiness Replacement), Mobilization Training Requirement, IMA(Individual Mobilization Augmentation), ATPA(Army Tank *Program Analysis*), *FAA(Functional Area Assessment)*, Kalergis Study(AD-A042919), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B098 093L 5/8 5/8 15/6

ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX KY

(U) Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAF). Volume 2. Requirement to Fight High Technology Equipment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

OCT 85 100P

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F250 412

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-B098 094L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Armor Force Mobilization Readiness Task Force (MOBTAB) was of Department of the Army chartered study group located at the US Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, KY, from November 1984 through July 1985. While this report contains only one of the sub-issues addressed by the study group, a brief synopsis of the breadth and scope of the entire study, together with a brief background of its purpose and intent, is provided in the foreword. The Armor Force comprises four percent of the Army's total end strength. The 1984 Armor Functional Area Assessment (FAA) provided an excellent vehicle to conduct an in-depth analysis of issues critical to proponent missions and responsibilities. The initial examination of the mobilization issue resulted in the development of an Armor Force Mobilization Readiness White Paper. The Chief of Armor is not only responsible to support the chain of command in manning, equipping, and training the active Armor Force, but is equally responsible to ensure that the Reserve Components are capable of fulfilling their role in the execution of our country's war plans. Because of the key role that Armor plays in the Airland Battle and the critical role Reserve components play in the execution of contingency plans, Armor Force mobilization and readiness has become an obvious issue to be scrutinized during the FAA process. (Author)

AD-B098 093L

AD-B098 093L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMORED VEHICLES, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMOR, TANK CREWS, ARMY PERSONNEL, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), COMBAT VEHICLES, CREWS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERVISION, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), WARFARE, TACTICAL WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army Training, Army Training System, Individual Training, AirLand Battle, M-1 Tanks, M-2 Vehicles, M-2 Infantry Fighting Vehicles, M-3 Vehicles, M-3 Cavalry Fighting Vehicles, Chief of Armor, Mobilization of Reserves, Army Reserves, MOPP(Military Operational Protectional Procedures), CONUS(Continental United States), Light Division, Heavy Division, AMORE(Analysis of Military Organizational Effectiveness), MALA(Manpower and Logistics Analysis), SAG(Study Advisory Group), MOBTAF(Mobilization Readiness Task Force), SBI3, FY86

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B097 918 1/3 5/3

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO CINCINNATI OH AIRCRAFT ENGINE BUSINESS GROUP

(U) Vendor Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 84-May 85 on Phase 1,

SEP 85 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hubbard,Joseph C. ;

REPORT NO. R85AEB496

CONTRACT NO. F33657-83-C-2065

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority; 10 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to ASD/YZD, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report contains a document of an 18-month effort by the General Electric Aircraft Engine Business Group (AEBG) to conduct a Technology Modernization (TechMod) Phase I Vendor Methodology project. The contract established General Electric's Propulsion Vendor Technology Modernization Program including the organization, methodology, procedures, and solicitation of key AEBG vendors. The Air Force TechMod) program is a joint Government/Industry effort to improve productivity in the domestic Aerospace Industry. The TechMod effort is based on the essential concept of contracting for improved productivity with appropriate incentives to motivate contractors to make the necessary capital investment. The TechMod program is designed to encourage investment by contractors and subcontractors in equipment and processes that will reduce the costs of military programs, improve quality, reduce lead time, and increase surge/mobilization capability. Government funding for subcontractors is provided through contractors for the purpose of reducing the subcontractor's investment risk in demonstrating that new technologies are economically or technically feasible in the production environment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VENDORS, AIR FORCE, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY,

AD-B097 918

AD-B097 918 CONTINUED

DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIES, PRODUCTION, MOBILIZATION, SURGES, COSTS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, CONTRACTORS, INVESTMENTS, LEAD TIME, PRODUCTIVITY, METHODOLOGY, ELECTRIC PROPULSION, AIRCRAFT ENGINES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B097 830L 1/5 15/5

GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH TX FORT WORTH DIV

(U) Combat Maintenance Capability: Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 82-Feb 85,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dunigan,John M. ;Dickey,Guy E. ;Borst, Mary B. ;Navin,Dennis ;Parham,David P. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-0007

PROJECT NO. 1710

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL TR-85-35

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to AFHRL/TSR. Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5801. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this project was the development of methodology for systematically and critically examining the difference between current peacetime maintenance of modern combat aircraft and future (1988-1990) combat maintenance and the effects of these differences on the generation of 'effective combat sorties.' In phase one, scenarios were developed and simulation models were selected. Peacetime and combat scenarios were developed for a European-based fighter wing using realistic theater mission requirements and threats. In phase two, baseline data concerning existing or anticipated assets and maintenance capabilities were acquired. In phase three, simulations were conducted using the scenarios, data, and models to study specific Air Force identified issues concerning Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR), chemical warfare effects, alternate maintenance procedures, organizations, and wartime critical tasks. Phase four consisted of (a) an investigation of the sensitivities of the computer model simulation results to data and model assumptions, (b) an evaluation of the alternative procedures, practices, and organizations which were studied in the previous phase for their relative impact on combat maintenance, (c) an investigation of combat demand relationships and (d) recommendations for changes in design and acquisition to improve maintenance based on the previous project phases and contractor experience.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, AERIAL WARFARE, COMPARISON, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, CHEMICAL WARFARE, SCENARIOS, METHODOLOGY, AMMUNITION DAMAGE, BATTLES, REPAIR, BASE LINES, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, PEACETIME, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EXPORT CONTROL, WUAFHRL17100006, PE62205F

IAC NO. SR-08058

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B097 796L 15/5 21/4

ARMY QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL FORT LEE VA

(U) Approved Independent Evaluation Report on the Bulk Fuel Tank Assembly (BFTA).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Nov-1 Dec 85,

DEC 85 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hamilton,Kenneth D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 7 Jan 86. Other requests must be referred to US Army Quartermaster School, Attn: ATSM-CDT, Fort Lee, VA 23801-5037.

ABSTRACT: (U) The BFTA will provide a large capacity, bulk petroleum storage tank capable of rapid deployment in support of contingency and other mission requirements. This IER will be used as a basis for making contract changes verifying the logistical support package and improving the technical data package for subsequent BFTA procurement. In addition, this IER evaluates the results of all testing and studies completed to date to determine if the Bulk Fuel Tank Assembly meets the requirements in the approved IEP for FOE, dated 23 July 1984. The BFTA has deficiencies in the areas of training, publications, system support package, transport container or crating and human factor design problems. Proper slope determination and maintenance instructions should be stressed, this would reinforce the training of the BFTA. The upgrading of appropriate TMs to reinforce the training of collapsible bladders is required. Handling and transportability of the BFTA is hampered by the packaging of the assembly because the dimensions of the crate are too big. Procure crate are expected to meet transportability requirements to meet safety regulations and ISO container dimensions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FUEL TANKS, *BLADDERS, TEST METHODS, ASSEMBLY, BULK MATERIALS, CONTAINERS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, DETERMINATION, SLOPE, TRAINING, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, INSTRUCTIONS, MAINTENANCE, PACKAGING, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, HANDLING, DEFICIENCIES, COLLAPSIBLE STRUCTURES, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), TRANSPORTABLE, TRAINING

AD-B097 796L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) BFTA(Bulk Fuel Tank Assembly), LPN-TRADOC-ACN-082544

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B097 778 5/1 19/5

OPTO-MECHANIK MELBOURNE FL

(U) Enhanced Mobilization Production Capability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 84-Jun 85,

OCT 85 92P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bogle,Robert W. ;Odom,Thomas H. ;Young, James R. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK10-84-C-0162

MONITOR: ARSCD,SBI
CR-85009,AD-E401 413

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 8 Aug 86. Other requests must be referred to ARDC, Attn: SMCAR-TSS(D), Dover, NJ 07801-5001.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Micrologic, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.

ABSTRACT: (U) The rapid build up of production capacity required to meet maximum monthly mobilization delivery commitments for individual items can be achieved more readily by a planned producer who is in production for that item when the crisis occurs. In-process production control is delegated when components or services are purchased. A prime contractor should be facilitized to optimally utilize his in-house expertise so that subcontracting is required only for obtaining specially processed components which his operations could not effectively produce. A work force with secondary and tertiary operating skills would expedite initial mobilization production and provide management the flexibility to selectively assign individuals to other areas where their added skills are required to maintain delivery schedules. Methods are proposed which could increase the mobilization production capability and responsiveness. Some action can be taken by individual producers, but full implementation of these methods will require government action and support together with cooperation from the planned producers.

AD-B097 778 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS, *PRODUCTION CONTROL, *PRODUCTION, *FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM COMPONENTS, REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCTION RATE, DIE CASTING, OPTICAL EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS, MANPOWER, PERISCOPES, CASTING, PROCESSING, GLASS, PLANNING, TABLES(DATA), FACILITIES, TELESCOPES, PERSONNEL, MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, DELIVERY, TEST EQUIPMENT, COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Production capacity, Capacity, MMT(Manufacturing methods and technology), LPN-DARCOM-MMT-8948329, FY86

IAC NO. MT-002429

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Production Control, Army, Production Management, Casting, CNC, Glass, /Code D.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B097 616L 1/3.2 15/8

AD-B097 616L CONTINUED

EXPORT CONTROL

R AND D ASSOCIATES MARINA DEL REY CA

(U) Siting Program Plan for the B-52 Secure Reserve Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun 82-Sep 84,

JUN 85 130P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Oberste-Lehn,D. ;

REPORT NO. RDA-TR-182341-001

CONTRACT NO. F29601-82-C-0035

PROJECT NO. 8809

TASK NO. 12

MONITOR: AFWL
TN-84-48

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Premature Dissemination; Jun 85. Other requests must be referred to AFWL/NTA, Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-6008. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the Siting Program Plan for rapid aircraft deployment is to identify sufficient sites within the continental United States (CONUS) to ensure survival of the B-52 Secure Reserve Force. The plan consists of three phases: Preliminary Siting Studies, Pilot Site Survey Program, and Full-Scale Site Selection Survey Program. Phase I - Preliminary Siting Studies - was completed by RDA in FY82-83. The Preliminary Siting Studies by RDA were to focus on highway deployment of B-52 bombers in CONUS. The surveys were restricted to CONUS because of political reliability and time/cost constraints.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SITES, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *JET BOMBERS, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES, DEPLOYMENT, HIGHWAYS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, RELIABILITY, LIMITATIONS, COSTS, TIME, SITES, SURVEYS, AIRCRAFT, SURVIVAL(GENERAL), AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) B-52 aircraft, WUAFWL88091207, PE64312F,

AD-B097 616L

AD-B097 616L

AD-B097 385L 13/6

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress: The Foundation for Further Development of Transportation.

NOV 85 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kharlanovich,I. V. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0845-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 18 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz' (USSR) n4 p1-5 Apr 85.

ABSTRACT: (U) In railway transportation there is great experience in the effective adoption of scientific and technical progress. Since 1956 the throughput and hauling capacity of the railways have grown by more than twice; the labor productivity has increased more than threefold; manual labor of millions of workers has been replaced with mechanized work; more than two billion tons of conventional fuel have been saved; and the effectiveness from reduction in net costs of haulage was around 100 billion rubles. The development of the material and technical base of railroad transportation is primarily aimed at further increase in the hauling capacity and throughput of the main routes and the throughput and handling capacity of the sorting, sectional and cargo stations. Special attention is devoted to mechanization and automation of labor-intense processes, optimization of the structure of the locomotive and car park, expansion of the repair base for locomotives and cars, and improved dependability of the basic resources. Keywords: Foreign technology; translations; USSR; Russian language.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAIL TRANSPORTATION, *RAILROADS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CARGO, COSTS, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, FUELS, HANDLING, LABOR, LOCOMOTIVES, MANUAL OPERATION, MATERIALS, MECHANIZATION, PRODUCTIVITY, REPAIR, RESOURCES, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, STATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, TRANSPORTATION,

AD-B097 385L CONTINUED

USSR, WORK

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B097 163L 25/3

MCLEAN RESEARCH CENTER INC VA

(U) Classification of Site Vulnerabilities and Specification of Intrusion Detection Systems. Part 1. Holistic Approach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 14 Mar 84-13 Mar 85,

MAR 85 43P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Smith,Nicholas M. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-81-D-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 9 Dec 85. Other requests must be referred to Belvoir Research and Development Center, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5606. Availability: Document partially illegible.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Part 2, AD-B097 164L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is directed toward the determination of vulnerabilities of sites used to store national strategic devices, chemical or nuclear, that can be associated with the Intrusion Detection System (IDS) lines of communication. Two approaches to the analysis are presented. Part 1 (this report) is 'top down', i.e. places the IDS with its communication components within a national storage site. The storage site is placed under attack by an intruder group intent upon entering the site, freeing a device from a bunker and escaping with a device. The probability of failure of the attack becomes a measure of effectiveness of the entire site defense. The change in this measure with change of communications line characteristics becomes a measure of merit associated with that characteristic. Part 2 is a 'bottom-up' approach. It starts with a consideration of the physical characteristics of the IDS component and works upward toward an evaluation of the integrated system. It seeks to establish a synthesis measure for the total system based on the determination of tradeoff indifference curves based upon the informed judgement of experts. This double approach has revealed uses for each. The top down is appropriate for determination of the relative importance of various classes of specifications: the bottom-up approach is appropriate for the determination of detailed element specifications. The first approach revealed the sensitivity of IDS communication to attack with noise and jamming. This weakness is common to all current IDSs. The development of nonjammable communications emerges as having an importance as great as that achieved by encryption of the transmitted messages. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VULNERABILITY, *INTRUSION DETECTORS, *SECURITY, CLASSIFICATION, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, FORTIFICATIONS, INTRUSION, JAMMING, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, POINT DEFENSE, SITES, STORAGE, SYNTHESIS, TRANSMISSION LINES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, STRATEGIC WEAPONS, THEFT, DETERMINATION, ELECTROMAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, SENSITIVITY, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Measures of effectiveness, Lines of communication, Top down analysis, Nonjammable communications

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B097 090L 13/6

ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Independent Evaluation Report of the Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV) XM-1050 (Preproduction Phase),

NOV 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jensen,Neal R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command, Attn: AMSTA-LCV-QT. Warren, MI 48090.

ABSTRACT: (U) An Independent Evaluation of the Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle, XM1050 (FAASV), Preproduction Phase, was conducted by TECOM. The XM1050 is a full tracked, aluminum armored, ammunition resupply vehicle with mechanized on-board Ammunition Handling Equipment (AHE). The XM1050 is based on an M109A2 chassis extended approximately 2 feet to accommodate ammunition storage. This chassis provides the ammunition carrier with mobility equivalent to its supported howitzer, the 8-inch self-propelled howitzer. The analysis of the test data led to the conclusions that the XM1050 offers a significant improvement in operational effectiveness over the current ammunition support vehicle; that noise levels may interfere with crew communications; and that the Automatic Fire Extinguisher System (AFES) does not perform as required. It is recommended that further testing of the crew compartment AFES be conducted; that the quality control in the manufacturing process be improved; and that other problems be corrected with confirmation forwarded to TECOM to support an independent evaluation report for the materiel release decision. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY VEHICLES, *GROUND VEHICLES, ALUMINUM, AMMUNITION, AUTOMATIC, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, COMPARTMENTS, CREWS, DECISION MAKING, EXPERIMENTAL DATA, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, HOWITZERS, LEVEL(QUANTITY), MANUFACTURING, MATERIEL, NOISE, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, QUALITY CONTROL, RELEASE, REPLENISHMENT, STORAGE, VEHICLES

AD-B097 090L

AD-B097 090L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAASV(Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicles), M-1050 vehicles, AHE(Ammunition Handling Equipment), AFES(Automatic Fire Extinguisher System)

AD-B097 090L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B098 909 13/12 15/6.3

AIR FORCE WEAPONS LAB KIRTLAND AFB NM

(U) A Study of Chemical Environments Incident Upon Nuclear Weapons.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. May 84-Aug 85,

MAY 85 42P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nally,James J. ;Weingardt,Jay J. ;

REPORT NO. AFWL-TN-84-85

PROJECT NO. 5708

TASK NO. 01

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; May 85. Other requests must be referred to AFWL/NTSW. Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-6008. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report outlines the chemical environments a nuclear weapon may encounter while in the custody of the Department of Defense. Chemical environments that are possible during maintenance procedures, transportation operations, fire-fighting activities, and chemical warfare are examined. This study will be used to update chemical environments section of the Stockpile-to-Target Sequence documents for applicable nuclear weapons. In addition to Chemical Warfare Environments; Fire Fighting Environments including Halons, Purple K-Powder, Aqueous Film Forming Foam, and Other Fire Fighting Agents are reviewed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WEAPONS, *CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS, *FIRE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS, CHEMICAL WARFARE, CHEMICALS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ENVIRONMENTS, FILMS, FIRE FIGHTING, FOAM, LIQUIDS, MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, SEQUENCES, STOCKPILES, TARGETS, TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Export control, WUAFWL57080142, PE84222F

AD-B098 909

AD-B098 828 13/8

PRITSKER AND ASSOCIATES INC WEST LAFAYETTE IND

(U) Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS) Build I. Volume 19. Finite Load Schedule Evaluator, Installation and Maintenance Manual.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept. Jun 82-Feb 85,

APR 85 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Armstrong,F. B. ;Grant,F. H. ;Howell,E. A. ;

REPORT NO. FTR820540000U-VOL-19

CONTRACT NO. F33615-82-C-5080

PROJECT NO. 8205

MONITOR: AFWAL
TR-85-4017-VOL-19

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 22 Apr 86. Other requests must be referred to AFWAL/MLTC, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. This document contains export controlled technical data.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B098 108L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This program provides support to the Production Planning and Control System (PP/CS) being developed under Project Priority 5501 by General Electric. The program was developed in parallel as part of the Integrated Decision Support System (IDSS) Build 1, Project Priority 8205. The program will provide decision support to the users of PP/CS regarding Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing parameters adn the feasibility and risk of the schedules resulting from Short-Term Factory Balancing. The PP/CS Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing functions perform a series of slack time calculations to map production requirements into vailable resource capacity to produce a factor load schedule. In order to do this, it is necessary to assume fixed more, setup, and processing times. In addition, 'queue times' must be assumed based on historical

AD-B098 828

AD-B096 828 CONTINUED

information (when in fact the time is a function of the job's rank in the queue and resource contention). The primary tasks of the IDSS applications then, are to independently verify the schedule that results from the PP/CS Short-Term Factory Loading and Balancing functions and to provide feedback about the PP/CS queue time parameters used in this process. The secondary but still important tasks are to provide feedback about the PP/CS move time and slack time parameters and to provide information on resource utilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOB SHOP SCHEDULING, *PRODUCTION ENGINEERING, FUNCTIONS, CONTROL SYSTEMS, DECISION MAKING, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MAINTENANCE, MANUALS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PARAMETERS, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TIME, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, QUEUEING THEORY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IDSS(Integrated Decision Support System), PE780111F

AD-B096 828

AD-B096 661L 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GROUP

(U) Quick Lift Model. Volume 1. Description of the Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 83-Dec 84,

DEC 84 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cralley,William E. ;Love,J. D. ;

REPORT NO. CRC-529-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 14 Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washngton, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) Quick Lift is an interactive computer model for estimating the total quantities and weight that must be lifted when a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) is deployed to a theater of operations. The model is an adjunct to the present MAGTF Lift model used by the Marine Corps Quick Lift provides immediate response and is easy to use and understand. Volume I of this research contribution describes the model and its data base. Volume II provides step-by-step direction in using Quick Lift and serves as a guide to all the functions of the model. Keywords: replenishment; logistics management. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, DATA BASES, MARINE CORPS, MODELS, TASK FORCES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, DEPLOYMENT, REPLENISHMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE6515N

AD-B096 661L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B096 205L 12/5 12/6 25/2

SYSTEMS EXPLORATION INC SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Army Prophet Evaluation System (APES)/Theater Nuclear Forces (TNF) Frequency Management System Program Design Approach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan-May 85,

JUL 85 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gnessin,J. R. ;

CONTRACT NO. N66001-84-D-0010

MONITOR: NOSC
CR-293

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
EXPORT CONTROL

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval Ocean Systems Center, Code 542, San Diego, CA 92152-5000. This document contains export-controlled technical data.

ABSTRACT: (U) It is the intent of this task to redesign the software to exploit the added memory capacity of the 4052A and to utilize the enhanced BASIC and ROM packs in such a manner as to enhance user-friendliness and speed up processing time. Keywords: Enhanced graphic ROM pack; Enhanced character display; Random Access Memories.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, *FREQUENCY ALLOCATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTER PROGRAMS, MEMORY DEVICES, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), PROCESSING, RANDOM ACCESS COMPUTER STORAGE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIME, READ ONLY MEMORIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) APES(Army Prophet Evaluation System), Export control

AD-B096 205L

AD-B096 103L 13/11 21/7

DONALDSON CO MINNEAPOLIS MN DEFENSE PRODUCTS

(U) Air Filtration System Design Guide.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

SEP 85 144P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Camplin,Harry R. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAE07-83-C-R080

MONITOR: TACOM
TR-12725

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 6 Nov 85. Other requests must be referred to USATACOM, Attn:AMSTA-DDL, Warren, MI 48090.

ABSTRACT: (U) This Air Filtration Design Guide was developed to assist the military vehicle/propulsion system designer to select appropriate engine air filtration equipment. Military combat and support vehicles must operate in severe environments and difficult logistic support conditions. Combat vehicles traveling in convoys or at high speeds raise considerable dust which must not enter vehicle engines. Current military vehicles have lower profiles and achieve much higher speeds than their predecessors. Completion of current vehicle missions therefore will require improved air filtration system performance. Because of the demand for rapid deployment capability, there is also an increased emphasis on logistically supportable equipment. Air filtration systems, therefore, must be designed to require a minimum amount of maintenance and reliability levels high enough to reduce spare part inventories. Designing for logistic supportability often results in reduced life cycle cost because, life cycle cost is primarily a function of maintenance and spare part requirements. This design guide categorizes current technology in engine air filtration equipment for both tactical and combat vehicles and offers guidelines and technical data necessary to make a systems engineering design trade-off. This guide also provides information on air filtration system accessories and service requirements that have a direct impact on system

AD-B096 103L

AD-B096 103L CONTINUED

performance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FILTERS, COMBAT VEHICLES, DUST, ENGINE COMPONENTS, ENVIRONMENTS, FILTRATION, HIGH RATE, HIGH VELOCITY, INTENSITY, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY VEHICLES, MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, REDUCTION, RELIABILITY, TACTICAL WARFARE, VELOCITY, WARFARE, ENGINE AIR SYSTEMS COMPONENTS, GROUND VEHICLES, MAINTAINABILITY, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING

AD-B095 890L 6/9 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) a Viable Mobilization Asset?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 55P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hermann,H. E. ;West,W. D. , III ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR/26-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigates the capabilities of the National Defense Executive Reserve (NDER) to perform a mission if activated by the President in the time of a national or international crisis which will directly affect the security of the United States. The study addresses the following questions: a. Is the NDER an essential mobilization asset? b. Are these legal ramifications which are currently or will ultimately affect the mobilization readiness of the NDER? c. Do recently promulgated training programs provide the training necessary to ensure that Reservists are capable of performing their mobilization responsibilities? d. Does an effective management program exist? e. Can the readiness of the assigned Reservists be adequately documented?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *EMERGENCIES, *EXECUTIVES, ACTIVATION, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), TRAINING, UNITED STATES, VIABILITY, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *NDER(National Defense Executive Reserve), National Defense Executive Reserve

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B095 842 13/2

TECHNISCH DOCUMENTATIE EN INFORMATIE CENTRUM VOOR DE KRIJGSMACHT THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) Military Construction Literature Survey (Krijgsbouwkunde Literatuuroverzicht).

JUL 85 38P

REPORT NO. TDCK-K-311

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Text in English, Dutch and French.

ABSTRACT: (U) This literature survey of military construction information has several bibliographic entries wth abstracts in several languages including english. A few complete articles are reproduced. The survey index is in english and covers topics such as airfields, asphalt, bearing capacity, building demolition, bridges, dikes, drinking water, gas explosions, harbours, heating, visible light illumination, measuring technique, structural parts, and tunnels.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, ABSTRACTS, ASPHALT, BRIDGES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DIKES, DRINKING WATER, EXPLOSIONS, GASES, ILLUMINATION, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, LANDING FIELDS, LIGHT, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, VISIBILITY, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, HEATING, NETHERLANDS, TUNNELS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Announcement bulletins

AD-B095 842

AD-B095 685L 19/3

ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Independent Evaluation Report for the Initial Production Phase of the Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV) M992,

OCT 85 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jensen,N. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Oct 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command, Attn: AMSTA-LCV-QT. Warren, MI 48090.

ABSTRACT: (U) The M992 is a full tracked, aluminum armored, ammunition resupply vehicle with mechanized on-board Ammunition Handling Equipment (AHE). The M992 is based on an M109A2 chassis extended approximately 2 feet to accommodate ammunition storage. This chassis provides the ammunition carrier with mobility equivalent to its supported howitzer, the 155 mm self-propelled howitzer. The analysis of the test data led to the conclusions that the M992 offers a significant improvement in operational effectiveness over the current ammunition support vehicle; that noise levels may interfere with crew communications; and that the Automatic Fire Extinguisher System (AFES) does not perform as required. It is recommended that the M992 be released for deployment to the field; that further testing of the crew compartment AFES be conducted; and that the quality control in the manufacturing process be improved.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMORED VEHICLES, ALUMINUM, AMMUNITION, REPLENISHMENT, VEHICLES, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CREWS, DEPLOYMENT, LEVEL(QUANTITY), NOISE, PRODUCTION, STORAGE, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, COMPARTMENTS, CREWS, MANUFACTURING, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, QUALITY CONTROL, HOWITZERS, EXPERIMENTAL DATA, TRACKED VEHICLES, CHASSIS, MOBILITY, SELF PROPELLED GUNS, ARTILLERY UNITS, AUTOMATIC, ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAASV(Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicles), M-992 vehicles, AHE(Ammunition Handling Equipment)

AD-B095 685L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B095 439 5/9 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Our Mobilization System - Does It Fall Short in the Long Run?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research paper.

NOV 85 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brisbois,W. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Naval Operational Department, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) In order to determine manpower mobilization needs, to include casualty replacement requirements, the Navy has developed the Navy Manpower Mobilization System (NAMMOS). The casualty rates used by NAMMOS are unrealistic and planning does not address war in the post M + 180 days period. Casualty replacement requirements assume a certain availability of personnel which may be unrealistic. There are shortages in the Selected Reserves and Individual Ready Reserves. Retired mobilization assets may not be as effective as anticipated due to poor prior personnel utilization planning. The will of the nation and lack of a viable conscription pool may present significant difficulties in attaining required mobilization strengths. Navy planners need to consider the above factors in their planning for casualty replacement. In order for the military to properly plan for total mobilization (primarily substainability anc personnel replacement) full mobilization requirements must be realistically attainable. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CASUALTIES, *MANPOWER, *MOBILIZATION, ADDRESSING, AVAILABILITY, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, RATES, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), WARFARE, NAVAL PLANNING, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NAMMOS(Navy Manpower Mobilization System), Navy Manpower Mobilization System, Sustainability

AD-B095 439

AD-B095 312L

MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND QUANTICO VA DEVELOPMENT CENTER

(U) The MPS (Maritime Prepositioning Ships) Reception. An Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research and writing for AY 1984-1985,

APR 85 64P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Strock,J. N. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 10 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Marine Corps Development and Education Center, Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to conduct a time and space analysis of the MPS (Maritime Prepositioning Ships) arrival and assembly process as it relates to container throughput, general space requirements, and host nation support considerations. Basic assumptions are developed in order to create a MPS offload scenario. These assumptions include the employment of MPS-1, the use of a benign port/airfield complex secured by host nation or combat force action, little or no simultaneous port and beach offload operations, and a 50 mile maximum distance between the port/beach area and the arrival airfield. Detailed analyses are provided for port operations, beach operations, and combat service support area operations. Port operations focus on the pierside discharge of containerized cargo and linehaul transportation capacities. Beach operations center on in-stream container discharge, ship-to-shore lighterage capacities, and beach offload capabilities. Combat service support area operations discuss time and space requirements relative to warehousing, ammunition storage, bulk fuel and water facilities, health services operations, and maintenance/administration/C3 operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *CARGO SHIPS, AMMUNITION, STORAGE, ASSEMBLY, BULK MATERIALS, FUELS, CONTAINERS, THROUGHPUT, MEDICAL SERVICES, OPERATION,

AD-B095 312L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B095 312L CONTINUED

ARRIVAL, LANDING FIELDS, COMBAT FORCES, NATIONS, SCENARIOS, UNLOADING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PORTS(FACILITIES), BEACHES, LIGHTERS(BOATS), PORTS(OPENINGS), SHIP TO SHORE, WATER, FACILITIES

AD-B095 262 15/5 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Strategic Mobility: Achilles Heel of Force Projection.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 85 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rucker,D. M. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-182

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 21 Jun 85. Other requests must be referred to CMDT, AWC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) Our strategy of deterrence through forward defense with minimal peacetime presence necessitates strategic mobility to rapidly deploy forces. The credibility of our conventional deterrent depends not only on force, but our capability to timely deploy and sustain them. This paper describes the concept of strategic mobility and the increasingly threatening environment which requires a force projection capability to deter or limit conflict. It discusses current strategic mobility requirements, capabilities, and outlines programs designed to enhance capability. Strategic mobility is widely recognized as crucial for creditable deterrence. The paradox has been that the military services and Congress, although both recognizing the need for mobility, have not provided the necessary funding. The author offers observations why it is difficult to focus attention on this problem.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *MOBILITY, *MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), RAPID DEPLOYMENT, STRATEGIC WARFARE, FORWARD AREAS, MOBILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Strategic mobility, Force projection

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B095 252L 15/5 19/1

ARMY ARMAMENT MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMMAND ROCK ISLAND IL READINESS DIRECTORATE

(U) Ammunition Distribution System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 85 173P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Trier,N. H. ;Hoesly,N. V. ;

REPORT NO. AMSMC-RDA/FR-8501

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Aug 85. Other requests must be referred to US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Readiness Directorate, Rock Island, 61299-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the operational version of the Ammunition Distribution System (ADS) developed for distribution of Class V (ammunition) for special studies and mobilization exercises. The system was jointly developed by the Directorates of Readiness, Defense Ammunition, and Transportation and Transportation and Traffic Management at Headquarters, US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), located at Rock Island, IL. ADS simulates the distribution of ammunition from CONUS depots and production plants to the overseas theaters during mobilization. Many processes are interfaced including requisitioning, production, storage, CONUS shipping by truck and rail, transocean shipping by air and sea, and in-theater movement to the forward Ammunition Supply Points (ASP). The purpose of ADS is to provide assistance in planning for mobilization exercises. The system provides detailed shipping transactions that can be assessed to highlight potential bottlenecks and distribution shortfalls. SInce ADS was initially designed, the system has been used as a management tool in various studies. These include: Time Phase Force Deployment (TPFD), Depot Outloading Studies, Army Logistics Assessment/ Total Logistics Readiness/Sustainability, and mobilization exercises. The report contains a discussion of model methodology, system constraints/assumptions, data base development, interface requirements, and reports/graphics generation.

AD-B095 252L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *DISTRIBUTION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AIR, ARMY, DATA BASES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, MAINTAINABILITY, MANAGEMENT, METHODOLOGY, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, MODELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OVERSEAS, PRODUCTION, SHIPPING, STORAGE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TIME, TRAFFIC, TRUCKS, UNITED STATES, WEAPONS, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *ADS(Ammunition Distribution System)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B095 248 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) SSN Replenishment While Forward Deployed to the Atlantic.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Academic research paper,

JUN 85 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ogden,D. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Naval Operations Dept., Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) Various ways will be presented to replenish SSNs when they are forward deployed to the Arctic region. U.S. submarines must be capable of sustained operations in the area when supporting the Naval Maritime Strategy. Only the means and material available today have been used to support the replenishment methods proposed. The study focuses on the resupply of weapons and sustenance and resupply of sustenance alone. All methods were found to be viable but dependent on the scenario and threat present with the utilization of area ports, harbors and anchorages more acceptable. Several areas can support SSN replenishment operations, however, current information on these ports and harbors is either old or lacking and needs to be revised. Keyword: Nuclear powered submarines.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR POWERED SUBMARINES, *REPLENISHMENT, ARCTIC REGIONS, OPERATION, SCENARIOS, MILITARY STRATEGY, SUBMARINES, NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

AD-B095 230 1/3 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Battle Group Underway Replenishment Past and Future?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research paper,

MAY 85 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Davie,C. W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) After a long period of neglect UNREP(Underway Replenishment) fleet developed a highly efficient method of Battle Group resupply in which the nuclear fleet of the future will not 'hook up' thanks to the H-46 helicopter. This aircraft is as critical to Marine Corps amphibious operations as it is to Navy VERTREP, however, there are not enough H-46's in the inventory to accomplish both missions through 1995. If the MV-22A Tilt Rotor aircraft meets it scheduled test development and production window and the 600 ship Navy develops there will be a two year window in which lack of H-46 aircraft demean Battle Group capability. Development of contingency programs to replace Navy H-46 aircraft with Marine assets, modular roll-on/roll/off, H-46 units for multiple fleet use, and Navy H-46 managers in Washington are proposed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *NAVAL AIRCRAFT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, INVENTORY, MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) H-46 aircraft

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B095 228 15/5

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) RASMATAZZ or Needed: A Viable Afloat Combat Logistics Doctrine.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research paper,

JUN 85 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grace,J. A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 17 Sep 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) An analysis of the shortfalls of current afloat replenishment doctrine is conducted by modeling the information/decision flow and postulating the impact of a combat environment upon that model. Current doctrine is geared towards peacetime support of the afloat commander and provides him little information about his logistic situation that he would require in a crisis. The general model is built upon current doctrine and the combat stress assessment is made based upon the author's experience aboard Service Force ships. The paper examines the communications requirements of the system and how many of these requirements can be circumvented in a crisis. It concludes that much can be gained by prior planning and decision making at the battle group commander level. Plans and a better feedback system from the group logistics support ships to the commander are needed to make the current replenishment at sea system (RAS) useful to the commander and his force. Additional keywords: Refueling at sea; and Naval planning. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *REPLENISHMENT AT SEA, DECISION MAKING, FEEDBACK, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MODELS, NAVAL PLANNING, PEACETIME, REPLENISHMENT, SHIPS, STRESSES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, BATTLE GROUP LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, REFUELING, WARFARE

AD-B095 228

AD-B095 079L 11/6.2

SHULTZ STEEL CO SOUTH GATE CA

(U) Manufacturing Science Program to Develop a Computer-Aided Engineering (CAE) System for Die (MOLD) Design and Manufacturing.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim technical rept. no. 1, 31 Jan 84-31 Jan 85,

APR 85 321P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tang,J. P. ;Oh,S. I. ;Altan,T. ;Birch,D. W. ;Hoang-Vu,K. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-83-C-5052

MONITOR: AFWAL TR-85-4034

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to Materials Lab., AFWAL/MLLM. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

ABSTRACT: (U) The overall purpose of this program is to develop a CAE system for designing and manufacturing dies for metal processing applications based on computerized process simulation and requiring minimum operator experience. In order to reduce manufacturing costs and provide surge capability in acquiring and manufacturing components of Air Force systems, the vendor-user relationships and the scientific base for designing unit production processes must be improved. It is known that the productivity of the unit processes such as forging, extrusion, sheet, metal forming, P/M forming, injection molding, casting, welding, rolling, etc., can be improved significantly by appropriate use of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) techniques. It has been also shown that a true computer simulation (process model) of a unit process can predict and control the geometrical as well as the metallurgical variations that occur in the material in a given unit process. At this time, there is no integrated method for simulating and optimizing such processes by taking account all process variables such as the part geometry, the material characteristics, the material-tool interface effects, the process mechanics,

AD-B095 079L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B095 079L CONTINUED

the product microstructure and properties. It is the goal of this program to develop an integrated CAD/CAE/CAM approach for unit processes and to demonstrate the practicality and the benefits of this approach by applying it to the design and manufacture of forgings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING, *INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, *MOLDS(FORMS), *DIES, AIR FORCE, APPROACH, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, EXTRUSION, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, COSTS, MANUFACTURING, VARIABLES, ENGINEERING, FORGING, PARTS, METALWORKING, METALLURGY, VARIATIONS, PRODUCTIVITY, WELDING, MATERIALS, METALS, PROCESSING, MICROSTRUCTURE, SURGES, PRODUCTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Computer aided engineering

AD-B094 879L 5/6 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization of a US Army Reserve Training Division: Historical Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

JUN 85 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shires,J. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 4 Jun 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAWC, Carlisle Baracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) The mobilization in 1961-62 of the 100th Army Reserve Training Division represents the only historical example of the mobilization of this type Reserve unit. The purpose of this study was to analyze the mobilization experiences of this unit to discover the problems faced and their solutions. An effort was made to compare this mobilization experience with current planning for the future mobilization of Reserve training divisions and to draw conclusions and make recommendations which might help prevent similar problems from occurring again. The information for the study was gathered through the use of personal interviews, examination of historical sources and review of current mobilization literature. It was concluded that mobilization planning has centered on full mobilization with insufficient emphasis on partial mobilizations. The principal problems encountered by the 100th Division in 1961-62 were the result of poor planning and implementation by the Active Army. Lack of logistical support at the mobilization station was the primary problem faced by the division. Current mobilization planning is vastly improved over that existing in 1961-62, but areas of concern remain. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY TRAINING, HISTORY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ARMY PLANNING, DOCUMENTS, STATIONS, ARMY

AD-B095 079L

AD-B094 879L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B094 494L 5/3 11/6.2 19/4

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The US Steel Industry - Implications for National Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAY 84 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coburn,J. G. ;Colliton,J. D. ;George,J. L. ;Herzog,J. E. ;Hite,R. V. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-24-84, NDU/ICAF-MSP-30-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Specific Authority; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the capability of the US steel industry to meet defense requirements for armor steel plate thru 1995. There is a comparison of DoD requirements for the two major types of armor steel plate used by the Army and Navy with the projected production capability of industry. There is also a discussion of the US steel industry as a whole and the impact the decline of this industry may have on future production of armor steel plate. It is concluded that domestic steel industry can meet DoD armor plate peacetime and expected mobilization requirements. Any potential bottleneck would be in heat treating plates 1/2 inch and under to maintain fabrication flatness requirements. This can be solved with an investment of $4-6 million on 6-8 months leadtime for a new facility. Foreign competition represents a threat to our domestic steel and DoD must improve information exchange with the steel industry. DoD should request and evaluate proposals to modernize and expand heat treating facilities, place additional emphasis on mobilization and industrial preparedness planning for armor steel plate to include initiation and monitoring of Government Planning Agreements with industry, and establish a system for data collection for total DoD armor plate and industry's capability to meet these requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMOR PLATE, *STEEL, *STEEL INDUSTRY,

AD-B094 494L

AD-B094 494L CONTINUED

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PLANNING, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, PEACETIME, DATA ACQUISITION, AGREEMENTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIES, LEAD TIME, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, PRODUCTION

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 445L

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Radio Navigational Devices and Systems of Civil Aviation.

JUL 85 903P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Olyanyuk,P. V. ;Astaf'yev,G. P. ; Grachev,V. V. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-1190-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 15 Aug 85. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited machine trans. of mono. Radio Navigatsionnyye Ustroystva i Sistemy Grazhdanskoy Aviatssi, Moscow, 1983 p1-320.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air transport of Soviet Union period of violent scientific-technical progress. To the routes emerge the aircraft of the second and the third generation with the increased passenger capacity/ passenger volume, large by velocity and with flight altitude, improved by comfort. The space of the transportation of passengers and loads on the internal and international lines of the country, which is accompanied by an increase in the intensity of air traffic, grows/rises, sharply are amplified requirements for the regularity, the safety and the economic effectiveness of flights.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RADIO NAVIGATION, AIR TRAFFIC, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRCRAFT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CIVIL AVIATION, HIGH VELOCITY, INTENSITY, PASSENGERS, AVIATION SAFETY, PASSENGER AIRCRAFT, TRANSLATIONS

AD-B094 403L 5/9 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Theater Replacement Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student project,

APR 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peck,J. A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 1 Apr 85 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *REPLACEMENT, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *LAND WARFARE, CASUALTIES, STRATIFICATION, EXPANSION, MODELS, REPLACEMENT, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, STRATIFICATION, CREWS, PEACETIME, OPERATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, COMBAT SUPPORT, ARMY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Airland Battle

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 346 15/4 15/6

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Combined Intelligence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

APR 85 39P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Biddinger,D. C. ;

REPORT NO. NDU-NWC-SSP-85-46

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper explores combined intelligence operations in war and peace from 1914-1984. Chapter I is a historical perspective of combined intelligence operations during WW I, II, Korea, and Vietnam. Chapter II discusses combined intelligence operations in Korea today and examines similarities between them and the previous historical examples. Chapter III provides conclusions and recommendations for improving the planning and execution of combined intelligence operations today and into the 21st century. The author concludes that the US military establishment has not done as well as could be expected in combined intelligence operations. We learned valuable lessons in combat then forgot them when the war was over. The main reason is the reluctant attitude to participate in combined operations. The Pentagon must provide a firm commitment that combined operations are important and more cost-effective. Ways to establish that commitment include: develop combined intelligence doctrine; include combined operations in service school core curriculums; establish a combined operations personnel specialty; require the services to consider combined operations applicability in designing new systems; and exercise more extensively.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, OPERATION, MILITARY FACILITIES, PEACETIME, WARFARE, KOREA, PERSONNEL, VIETNAM, MILITARY OPERATIONS, HISTORY, MILITARY PLANNING, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS

AD-B094 346

AD-B094 326L 1/3 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Surveillance: Army Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 104 Mod 0 (DODIC M291).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 85 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clagett,S. B. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-960

CONTRACT NO. MIPR-W52P1J-5-8Q037

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 1 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Staiton, Attn: Code 51 via SCSI, Indian Head, Md 20640-5000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-B076 097L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this program was to evaluate the performance of the Impulse Cartridge Mark 104 Mod 0 and to determine its reliability at its assigned total life, and, if possible to extend the limit. All cartridges fired successfully and within specification limits. Test results indicate maximum pressure, rate of rise, and velocity are increasing with age; therefore it is recommended that the total life remain at 5 years. Originator-supplied keywords: Surveillance, Impulse cartridge Mark 104 Mod 0, and 6-EQ-2 ejection seat trainer device.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES, CARTRIDGES(PAD), SPECIFICATIONS, ARMY, STOCKPILES, RELIABILITY, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), SURVEILLANCE, EJECTION SEATS, TRAINING DEVICES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mark-104 cartridges

AD-B094 326L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B094 258L 14/2

NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER CHINA LAKE CA

(U) Supersonic Track Study

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1983-1984.

MAY 85 251P

REPORT NO. NWC-TP-6617

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E900 485

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 17 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, CA 93555-6001.

ABSTRACT: (U) Requirements for supersonic track capabilities to support the test and evaluation needs of future DOD weapon system programs are examined. Existing major DOD track facilities as well as minor DOD and commercial capabilities are reviewed. Historical trends as well as future projections are included to provide a complete perspective. Models are developed to provide a common basis for analyzing facility workload, utilization, capacity and cost factors. Conclusions are developed based on an analysis of these quantifiable factors. The influence of real world non-quantifiable factors are also identified and discussed. All factors are integrated to form recommendations that will validate conclusions and ensure the availability of sufficient future track testing capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRACKS(AERODYNAMICS), *TEST FACILITIES, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY RESEARCH, ROCKET SLEDS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), SUPERSONIC TEST VEHICLES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Holloman track, Holloman AFB, SNORT(Supersonic naval ordnance research track), Naval Weapons Center, Workload, Capability, Supersonic tracks

AD-B094 126L 15/6

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Design of a Substructure to Support Camouflage Material,

JUL 85 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mett,;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0331-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 8 Aug 85. Other requests must be referred to FTD/STINFO, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of LEU 82: Entwurf Einer Unterkonstruktion zur Aufnahme von Tarnmaterial (Germany, F.R.) p148-163, 1982.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Use of NLP (Emergency Landing Strips) in the case of war demands among other things an effective ground survivability organization. However, active, passive and regenerative ground survivability precautions are not describable to the same extent as on the specific MOB (mobilization order?) for personnel and materiel reasons. Therefore, the individual precautions of camouflage, deception and deployment obtain a special weight in this area. These can be established and prepared even during peace.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRUCTURES, *CAMOUFLAGE, WARFARE, EMERGENCIES, LANDING FIELDS, RUNWAYS, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, SURVIVABILITY, MATERIALS, DECEPTION, PASSIVE SYSTEMS, CAMOUFLAGE, DEPLOYMENT, GROUND SUPPORT, TRANSLATIONS, WEST GERMANY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) German language

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 122L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Status of Mobilization Planning in the U.S.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 98P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McConnell,T. F. ;Kupka,S. G. ;Lambert,W. J. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-88-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the status of mobilization preparedness planning in the United States. Major mobilization experiences of the 20th Century are briefly discussed to establish an historical record and perspective. Various concepts of mobilization are reviewed and then developed and defined. Reasons for the recent resurgence of mobilization issues are discussed and an analysis of current laws, organizations, plans, and recent activity concerning mobilization preparedness are assessed. Some conclusions are: Mobilization planning is experiencing growth and visibility. An ongoing process of mobilization preparedness planning is necessary. A super coordinating agency is required in time of war. A mobilization preparedness plan should be developed and accepted in time of peace by the organizations charged to implement it in time of war. Leaders at the highest levels must be continually involved in mobilization preparedness planning. Information systems may not be providing appropriate data for mobilization needs. Support for mobilization planning needs to be enhanced.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *PREPARATION, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PLANNING, COMBAT READINESS, TIME, WARFARE, VISIBILITY, PEACETIME, UNITED STATES, OPERATIONAL READINESS

AD-B094 122L

AD-B094 111L 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Mobilization for Construction in the Middle East.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Myerchin,B. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-9-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the ability of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Central Command to respond to a contingency in the Middle East. This study analyzes the mobilization planning of both organizations with regard to completeness of the existing documentation and the ability of each to carry out the intended peacetime and wartime mission. Conclusions indicate that U.S. Central Command ignores the history of previous mobilizations as it has developed its operation plans for the Middle East. Also the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers documents, the Corps of Engineers Mobilization Plan and the Corps of Engineers Mobilization and Operations Planning System, have not considered OCONUS resources in planning for contingencies. U.S. Central Command planning should revise its operations plans to include lessons learned from previous mobilizations as well as incorporate in the plans, directions consistent with the most likely scenario in the Middle East. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should modify its documents, the Corps of Engineers Mobilization Plan and the Corps of Engineer Mobilization and Operations Planning System, to include OCONUS resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *MOBILIZATION, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, ARMY PLANNING, SCENARIOS, ARMY, CORPS LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ENGINEERS, PLANNING, OPERATION, ENGINEERS, MIDDLE EAST

AD-B094 111L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 111L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Central command, Lessons learned

AD-B094 093L 5/9

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Role of Scientists and Engineers (S&E's), with their Research and Development (R&D) Capability, in a Mobilization That Results from a Real World National Emergency.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jeffries,F. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-38-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. Mc Nair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the role of scientists and engineers in the Air Force in a mobilization situation. (1) An investigation of the Reserves forces and how they will fit into the overall picture in a mobilization. (2) Can the scientific and engineering shortfalls be overcome in a mobilization situation? (3) This paper also looks at the Research and Development process, and future developments in weapon system acquisition. Even though the Air Force is short more than a thousand scientists and engineers, those presently on the rolls will be able to surge for several months until additional scientists and engineers are brought on the rolls to fill the necessary shortfalls. Technology is constantly improving, and with the assistance of computer modelling weapons development costs should decrease in the future. Air Force scientists and engineers think that with the continued advances in space technology future conflicts will take place from space. Space weapons development is where future research and development is headed. In the future we will need fewer and fewer aircraft of the combat types because they won't be able to survive long enough in enemy territory to be worth the cost and effort required to develop them. I believe scientists and engineers will be able to meet any challenge that they are confronted with.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 093L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SCIENTISTS, *MOBILIZATION, *AIR FORCE PLANNING, *ENGINEERS, AIR FORCE, MOBILIZATION, SPACE WEAPONS, EMERGENCIES, SPACE TECHNOLOGY, ACQUISITION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, SHORTAGES, PERSONNEL SELECTION

AD-B094 092L 5/6 15/6.4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Surmounting the Roadblocks to Arms Control.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Individual study project,

APR 85 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DeLong,M. P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Director, Military Studies Program, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 18 Apr 85, or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, *TREATIES, APPROACH, POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, COMMUNISM, FOREIGN POLICY, MILITARY FACILITIES, AGREEMENTS, ARMS CONTROL, EUROPE, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WEAPONS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, HISTORY, USSR, UNITED STATES, GLOBAL, LEADERSHIP, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC OPINION, SENATE, GLOBAL, PEACETIME, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Verification

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 089L 5/1 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Host Nation Support in NATO's Northern Army Group.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 72P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Guthrie,J. S. , Jr.;Humbert,R. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-17-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study analyzes for management improvement the status of current U.S. planning for the provisioning of wartime host nation suport (WHNS) in NORTHAG. The authors conducted a review of existing literature and official documents, interviewed a number of personnel on the Joint, DOD and DA staffs. Both authors had participated in WHNS planning in their capacity as members of a U.S. Army Reserve unit with a mobilization mission to NORTHAG. The study provides a general view of the NATO environment and the status of current, major HNS agreements. While acknowledging the complexities of making rapid progress in an international program which carries with it substantial financial obligations, the authors have described several steps which can be taken to improve the effectiveness of NATO as a deterrent. Substantial efforts are underway to improve both organic and HNS for U.S. forces in Europe. Some opportunities exist to improve HNS in NORTHAG, particularly in the Rear Combat Zone (RCZ). The study suggests some 'do-able' solutions and areas which could benefit from further study. Recommendations include: 1) Implement a specific program to coordinate the assignment and training of liaison personnel. 2) Insure that rear area security doctrine is carefully coordinated with USAREUR Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) concepts. 3) Future execises, particularly REFORGER, should include the use of existing wartime HNS contract.

AD-B094 089L

AD-B094 089L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MILITARY PLANNING, NATO, WARFARE, MOBILIZATION, AGREEMENTS, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Management improvement, WHNS(Wartime Host Nation Support), NORTHAG(Northern Army Group)

AD-B094 089L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 087L 13/10 15/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The United States Shipyard Mobilization Base: Is It Ready for War?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 103P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tobin,P. E. ;Collom,P. L. ;Kies,P. J. ; Mitchell,N. F. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-81-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This 1984 study examined the readiness of the shipyard mobilization base and determined that the United States shipbuilding skills and assets are adequate for a conflict of less than six months or for the current pattern of repetitive, smaller engagements. In the event of a protracted, global war, which the group found very unlikely, repair and shipbuilding deficiencies would exist. The study group reached this conclusion by reviewing and comparing studies on the subject written since 1974. The group also interviewed dozens of shipyard industry executives and military and civilian policy makers in the government in addition to visiting major shipyards on both coasts of the country.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPYARDS, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY, MILITARY RESERVES, FINANCE, MISSIONS, NATO, AREA SECURITY, EUROPE, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WHNS(Wartime Host Nation Support)

AD-B094 086L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Reserve Mobilization Impact on the Department of Defense Civilian Workforce.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kingston,G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-53-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focuses on the potential problems upon mobilization of the military reserve forces and retired personnel within the Federal Government and the state of planning and guidance for dealing with these manpower losses. An assessment is made of current programs to identify those reservists key and essential to their civilian employees during mobilization and screen them from the Reserves. Analysis was accomplished through interviews with military and government civilian employees and a case study of the Air Force Systems Command. Findings/Conclusions: (1) Resistance to designating essential positions as essential; (2) Issues in denying essential position to reservists; (3) Union labor repercussions; (4) Propensity of reservists to be in Federal Service jobs; (5) Senior level Federal employees image impact on lower echelons; (6) Clarification of current directives; (7) Government contractor reservist employee impact; and (8) Foreign national reservist impact.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, LOSSES, MANPOWER, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), PLANNING, LABOR

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 056L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program: Can the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System be Further Enhanced?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fox,T. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF/IR-18-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA). Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper traces the evolution of DOD's Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS) and describes how it currently operates for the purpose of (1) providing a basis or level of understanding on which PPBS critics can judge the nature of the System (such as size, complexity, cycle length, strengths and weakness), (2) demonstrating that many changes have been incorporated (although DOD rarely makes proclamations to that effect) and (3) discussing whether or not selected recommendations have been partially, will be or should be implemented. PPBS is a massive, complex, time consuming and poorly understood system for making resource allocation decisions. It has proven durable, flexible and effective although not efficient. DOD has done a poor job of communicating the rationale for implementing or rejecting decisions (old ideas are frequently repeated.) Mission budgeting either exists today or cannot exist until a common definition is created and Congress alters its manner of budget review. For a variety of reasons, senior level people are devoting more attention to program and budget execution.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, DEFICIENCIES, MISSIONS, ALLOCATIONS, DECISION MAKING, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PPBS(Planning Programming Budgeting System)

AD-B094 056L

AD-B094 041L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Resourcing CINC Requirements: The Case for a Greater Unified Command Role in the PPBS Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 87P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Adolphi,R. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-49-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study, undertaken at the request of CINCPAC(Commander-in-Chiefs, Pacific Command), was designed to validate whether the unified commands have adequate institutional mechanisms in order to influence the funding of joint or theater-wide projects needed to maintain readiness and sustainability. In proposing a study to streamline the Planning Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) process to increase CINC involvement, officials of the PACOM Command, Control and Communications (C3) Systems Directorate hoped to focus on weaknesses in the PPB system which they perceived as adversely affecting their ability to field essential C3 systems. The researcher hypothesizes that a unified commander's ability to plan and conduct theater operations would be improved by greater participation in the PPBS process. Using the field study method of research, the study examines (a) DoD organizational structure as it affects CINC peacetime and waritime responsibilities, (b) evolution of the PPB system, and (c) the current C3 and intelligence (C3I) environment. Based upon an extensive review of the literature, interviews with practitioners, and other anecdotal assessments, the study concludes that there are four specific problem areas: (1) Superficiality of CINC involvement in the PPBS process; (2) Requirements validation problems; (3) Resource allocation problems; (4) Resource visibility and feedback problems. Additional keywords: Joint military

AD-B094 041L

AD-B094 041L CONTINUED

activities; Decision making.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DECISION MAKING, *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, VALIDATION, RESOURCES, VISIBILITY, COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, PLANNING, ALLOCATIONS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, OPERATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY BUDGETS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Unified commands, PPBS

AD-B094 030L 5/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Increasing Army Reserve Component Training Readiness Prior to Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE. Final rept.,

MAR 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gaskins,P. W. ;Russell,J. W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-24-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study identifies several factors currently operating to limit enhanced training readiness of Army Reserve Components during periods of rising tensions or at anytime prior to mobilization. These include statutes/policies which restrict flexibility of peacetime training and utilization, fiscal and budgetary limitations and constraints inherent in the part-time nature of Reserve Component service. These key limitations form the backdrop for an assessment of four training actions to put the Reserve Forces on a wartime footing and enhance the crisis management mechanisms required to mobilize and deploy them. These training actions are: Accelerate or extend Selected Reserve Annual Training; Increase Selected Reserve Inactive Duty Training; Conduct Involuntary Individual Ready Reserve Training; and Assign involuntarily Individual Ready Reserve members to Selected Reserve units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, COMBAT READINESS, ARMY, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, POLICIES, INACTIVATION, TRAINING, TEST AND EVALUATION, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 027L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Prepositioning of Materiel Configured to Unit Sets: Measurements of Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

85 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnaby,R. J. ;Cranton,J. H. ;Tinsman,R. B. ;Vasey,D. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-26-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of United States forces to meet NATO commitments (10 divisions in 10 days) for the defense of western Europe depends largely on the capacity for timely reinforcement. To accomplish this, the United States Army stores large quantities of equipment in Europe under a concept known as readiness of this equipment is critical to the rapid reinforcement of central Europe. In the past, POMCUS readiness reporting was incomplete and presented a misleading picture. The major problems encountered stem from: using percentage of warehouse space filled as a yardstick for readiness; An erroneous basis of reporting; Major changes to authorization documents resulting in a report of 'instant unreadiness'; and Constant changes to authorization documents. The Department of the Army staff has initiated several action to correct the readiness reporting problems, but they do not go far enough in identifying POMCUS readiness in its broadest sense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MILITARY EQUIPMENT, CENTRAL EUROPE, ARMY, QUANTITY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WESTERN EUROPE, NATO, TIMELINESS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY SUPPLIES

AD-B094 027L

AD-B094 026L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Independent Research Program Report. Mobilization of Decontamination Assets.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 52P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Eifried,G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-10-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) Following several reviews of Army decontamination readiness, fundamental changes in decontamination doctrine and structure were initiated. These changes have a potential significant impact on qualitative and quantitative equipment requirements. While force structure planning has been updated, the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) generally reflects inadequate equipment densities by FY 90. The capability of the Army to decontaminate under surge and mobilization (MOB) conditions is in question. This study reviews the new doctrine, and compares materiel needs with current, interim and ultimate availability to determine where gaps exist. Potential actions to alleviate shortages, both prior to and during mobilization, are discussed, and recommendations made. (1) Decontamination doctrine is workable and supported by existing programmed equipment; (2) In general, programmed (by end FY 90) quantities of equipment and supplies are inadequate to support surge and mobilization; (3) Initial readiness stocks are available, but back-up stocks are not. In a European scenario, critical shortages will be experienced in some items by D+20; (4) Many potential substitute items of decontamination equipment and supply are available. Few have been evaluated for their potential as back-up.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, *MOBILIZATION, STOCKPILES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ARMY, DECONTAMINATION,

AD-B094 026L

AD-B094 026L CONTINUED

OPERATIONAL READINESS, SHORTAGES, DENSITY, MATERIEL, DOCTRINE, BACKUP SYSTEMS, PLANNING, EUROPE, SCENARIOS, COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, REQUIREMENTS, QUANTITY, SURGES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Force structure planning

AD-B094 026L

AD-B094 025L 5/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. An Analysis of Fraternization in the U.S. Armed Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 81P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bondaruk,H. A. , Jr.;Focht,G. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-23-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper analyzes the fraternization issue in the Armed Forces of the United States. The investigation traces the historical basis of military superior-subordinate relationships, reviews the changes that have affected traditional customs and the fraternization problem, and discusses the individual service policies. The proscription against fraternization in the Armed Forces is a long-standing tradition based on the recognition that discipline, obedience, and respect for authority constitute the framework for an effective military organization. A significant number of observers and service members perceive fraternization as a problem. Fraternization is difficult to define and scope, but is nonetheless a behavioral aberration which can potentially undermine the framework of an effective military organization and is therefore a problem requiring leadership attention. Each service, either jointly or separately, must declare and publish a policy or reaffirm the validity of existing policy on fraternization. The policy should be accompanied by adequate explanatory guidelines. Explanation of service policies on fraternization should be made, by regulation or directive, a permanent part of the curricula of all commissioning sources, basic training, and officer and enlisted personnel professional development courses. All levels of leadership must be held accountable for the enforcement of fraternization policy as it is for all other policies.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B094 025L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *SOCIAL COMMUNICATION, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY TRAINING, ATTENTION, LEADERSHIP, MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, RECOGNITION, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, OBSERVERS, POLICIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Fraternization

AD-B094 025L

AD-B094 022L 25/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. American Telephone and Telegraph Divestiture: Implications for the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 65P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dirnberger,K. R. ;Rawlerson,F. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-37-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the feasibility of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT/T) Corporation entering the competitive defense systems market as a major contractor for satisfying Department of Defense (DOD) needs, particularly the command and control requirements of the National Command Authorities and the military services. Four factors were considered: (1) the increasing criticality of command and control systems to wartime commanders, along with the exploding technological advancements of command and control and information systems; (2) the capabilities of the AT/T Bell Laboratories resource and the reputation of the Labs, gained by proven performance in previous defense systems work; (3) the effects of recent federal actions which deregulated the U.S. telecommunications industry, divested AT/T of its local operating companies, and freed AT/T to enter competitive, non-telecommunications markets; and (4) the unique opportunities which currently exist for AT/T to integrate horizontally and compete with other large DOD contractors. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MARKETING, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MOBILIZATION

AD-B094 022L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B094 022L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AT and T, Divestiture

AD-B093 980L 5/1 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Contracting Out and National Security.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 85 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Deen,W. K. ;Heaney,P. ;Hummel,D. K. ; Labovitz,M. Z. ;Leftwich,G. E. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-29-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research examines the contracting out program established by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76. The program history and political implications are reviewed. The results of program implementation in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Defense Logistics Agency and the Coast Guard are examined. Implications for combat capability and lessons learned are derived by comparatively analyzing the Services' programs. Comparison of the Services' contracting out programs indicated combat capability has not been impaired. The program has resulted in productivity gains, cost reduction, and in manpower spaces for new weapon systems requirements. The future of the A-76 program depends in large part on DOD addressing the issue of core logistics.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *LOGISTICS, *MILITARY PLANNING, *CONTRACTORS, AIR FORCE, COAST GUARD, CORES, COSTS, HISTORY, MANPOWER, MARINE CORPS, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, PRODUCTIVITY, REDUCTION, REQUIREMENTS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, ARMY, NAVY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contracting out, Defense Logistics Agency, Lessons learned

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 974L 20/1

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO FULLERTON CA GROUND SYSTEMS GROUP

(U) SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave) Resonator and Reflective Array Devices.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Jun 82-1 Oct 83,

SEP 84 104P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Herold,J. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK20-80-C-0281

MONITOR: DELET
TR-80-0281-F

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Sep 84. Other requests must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Electronics R&D Command, Attn: DELET-MA-M, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5302.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the Confirmatory Sample Phase (Phase II) and Pilot Line Production (Phase III) effort applied during this Manufacturing Methods and Technology (MM&T) contract. Although the original contract addressed two distinct SAW devices - SAW resonators and SAW reflective array compressors (RAC) - using grooved reflective arrays, the efforts under Phase II and III concentrated almost exclusively on the lithium niobate RAC devices. The reflective arrays were formed using an ion-beam etch process. The required degree of time - linearity on the RAC devices has been achieved using metallic (thin-film) generic phase correction patterns. The Confirmatory Sample Phase tested the manufacturing techniques on an unbalanced production line and assessed yield figures and preliminary device costs. During the Pilot Production Phase, the throughput capacity of the line was demonstrated and final yield figures and device cost established. At the conclusion of the pilot production effort, an on-site capability demonstration was conducted to interested members of the industrial community. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REFLECTORS, *SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICES, *RESONATORS, COSTS, YIELD, COMMUNITIES, INDUSTRIES, LITHIUM NIOBATES, MANUFACTURING, CORRECTIONS,

AD-B093 974L

AD-B093 974L CONTINUED

PATTERNS, TIME, ARRAYS, GROOVING, REFLECTION, ETCHING, ION BEAMS, METHODOLOGY, DEMONSTRATIONS, PILOT PLANTS, PRODUCTION, ARRAYS, SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), THROUGHPUT

AD-B093 974L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 973L 5/1 5/3

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Surge Preparedness: An Industrial Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 228P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Adams,J. L. ;Carr,P. H. ;Devanney,T. M. ;Fulford,C. W. ;Michlik,M. J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-38-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operationsl Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, Dc 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the ability of American defense industry to surge production of combat consumable items in anticipation of a national emergency. The effort was broken generally into three major parts: (1) A review of current literature; (2) a study of DoD, DoC, and FEMA surge activities; and (3) visits with 18 defense contractors to compare their view of surge preparedness with what we found in (1) and (2). Our basic conclusion is that surge is not taken seriously by either industry or government. Lack of surge funding conflicts with industry's basic need to make a profit. For the most part, Federal agencies responsible for surge are grouping for a solution. Some progress has been made recently, but overall the effort lacks focus.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EMERGENCIES, INDUSTRIES, CONTRACTORS, PRODUCTION, SURGES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Preparedness, Defense industry, Surge preparedness

AD-B093 973L

AD-B093 970L 13/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Rail Service in the Year 2000 and the Impact on Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 85 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Acquavella,J. F. ;Schneider,R. J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-64-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Enactment of the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 has been the catalyst for a revitalization of the rail freight industry. This paper examines the historical trends which led to the pre-Staggers decline of the industry, reports on the types of changes which will be implemented in the rail freight industry by the year 2000, and considers the impact they may have on a mobilization effort. Findings/Conclusions: (1) The effect of the Staggers Rail act upon the rail freight industry has been healthy; (2) The now more financially secure rail companies will employ high technology to reduce costs and improve service; (3) The technical innovations on the horizon will occur gradually and have little impact on mobilization capability; (4) Consolidations and mergers of rail lines will continue; (5) Reregulation of the industry would weaken it to the detriment of a mobilization capability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *RAIL TRANSPORTATION, *RAILROADS, CATALYSTS, IMPACT, MOBILIZATION, CARGO, INDUSTRIES, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, SECURE COMMUNICATIONS, COSTS, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, LEGISLATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Future, Stagger Rail Act of 1980

AD-B093 970L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 929L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program: A Modern Citizens' Military Training Camp (CMTC).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 82P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Laaden,B. R. ;Mueller,M. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-54-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA). Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the historical precedent for citizens' military training camps and proposes a modern version of such camps to help overcome the current pretrained manpower shortfall. The United States army is currently faced with a manpower shortfall exceeding 100,000 soldiers. Programs initiated thus far we have met with limited success. A form of Citizens' Military Training Camps (CMTC) existed prior to two world wars which provided 84,000 trained personnel for World War I and 806,000 for World War II. A modern form of Citizens' Military Training Camps conducted by the United States Army Reserve Training Divisions is feasible as a means of reducing the Army's shortfall of pretrained military manpower. Recommendations include: establishing pilot program to test the concept of the modern citizens' military Training camp, and using USAR Training Divisions to conduct the Pilot Program.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *ARMY FACILITIES, *COMBAT READINESS, PREPARATION, SHORTAGES, MILITARY TRAINING, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PILOT STUDIES, MOBILIZATION, ARMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Citizen's Military Training Camps

AD-B093 929L

AD-B093 912 13/10 15/5

ORI INC ROCKVILLE MD

(U) TAKX Off-Load Simulation Results Using the RO/RO Discharge Facility.

SEP 84 45P

CONTRACT NO. N00167-83-C-0068

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval Facilities Ctr., FAC 032B, Alexandria, VA 22332.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to determine the desirability of modifying Maritime Prepositioning System (MPS) cargo discharge procedures on the TAKX vessels through use of the ships' inherent RO/RO (Roll off/Roll on) systems. At present, it is not envisioned that RO/RO methods will be used. National cargo and its loading, which approximated that prepositioned on MPS shipping, was held constant in all simulations--except for one breakbulk scenario simulated for general comparison. The report concludes that a combination RO/RO-crane system, is the fastest, has the highest average hourly tonnage off-loading rate, and requires fewer personnel (12 hatches are used instead of 20 for all other systems). This case finished almost a day ahead of the others. Essentially all cases lacked sufficient lighters to keep hatches continuously operational but on a per hatch basis this case had the best hatch-gang utilization (least amount of total delay time during ship unloading period). The base case excursion, which used 12 CSP+2 craft in lieu of 12 CSP+1 lighters, resulted in a complex hatch assignment, loading, and management requirement had only marginal results; this was attributed to the mixing of multi-loading stations and the use of smaller craft that tended to block an efficient and smooth succession of craft under the cranes.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO SHIPS, *CARGO HANDLING, *UNLOADING, CARGO, DELAY, TIME, HATCHES, CRANES, COMPARISON, MANAGEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, ROLL, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, SCENARIOS, LOADING(HANDLING), AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, LIGHTERS(BOATS), COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SHIP TO SHORE, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS)

AD-B093 912

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 912 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) TAKX Vessels, Roll on Roll off discharge facilities, MPS(Maritime Prepositioning System), Offloading

AD-B093 869L 5/1 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Joint Acquisition Programs: Improving the Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 63P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bleau,R. O. ;Newill,C. N. ;Prokuski,B. P. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-4-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent studies and reports concerning the challenges and problems surrounding joint acquisition programs have done little to change the perception that they are not being selected or managed in an optimum fashion. Recommendations from these studies and reports are examined together with DOD's and the services' current approaches to selecting and managing joint programs, recent initiatives to strengthen the joint program process with special emphasis on the efforts of the JCS Joint Requirements and Management Board (JRMB), and management oversight efforts. Recommendations are given to improve the JRMB mission and organization, joint program selection, and joint program management. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACQUISITION, *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, PERCEPTION, REQUIREMENTS, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY PROCUREMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) JRMB(Joint Requirements and Management Board), Joint Requirements and Management Board, Program management

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 866L 5/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Fraud Prevention in the Military Services.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 106P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carothers,H. H. ;Erickson,T. L. ; Iversen G. K. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-16-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This research report focuses on the problem of fraud, specifically addressing what fraud is, who commits fraud, how fraud is detected, how fraud is punished, and what organizations within DoD are responsible for fraud detection and prevention. It discusses the DoD Office of the Inspector General, The Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the Defense Procurement Fraud Unit, and the Military Service Investigative Agencies. Additionally, it provides a broad survey of current attitude toward fraud and whether the overall role of the media serves to help or hinder fraud prevention efforts. The report describes the major fraud prevention initiatives currently underway.

DESCRIPTORS (U) *CRIMES, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, MOBILIZATION, MEDIA

IDENTIFIERS (U) *Fraud

AD-B093 866L

AD-B093 865L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. U.S. Army Readiness Reporting Dilemma.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 84 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Anderson,R. L. ;Burr,R. R. ;King,G. F. ; McDaniel,B. W. ;McGurk,J. R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-82-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines various problems that affect on the validity and usefulness of the U.S. Army's portion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Unit Status and Identity Report (UNITREP) System. The methodology used in calculating the readiness rating for equipment on hand (EOH) is examined to determine if such measurements are valid and useful. Changes initiated by Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) designed to eliminate an 'instant unreadiness' reporting problem and to increase stability during force modernization are discussed. Additional selected issues examined include use of specific missions versus generic missions for evaluation purposes, use of the Authorized Level of Organization (ALO) when reporting readiness, validity of consolidated readiness reports, and usefulness of measuring mission capability in lieu of readiness alone. UNITREP is basically sound. Recent HQDA initiatives should alleviate the 'instant unreadiness' problem. Continued use of ALOs is appropriate. Only generic-type missions should be used when computing unit ratings, however, specific missions should be considered in the commanders' comments. Composite ratings may be masking problems. Detailed guidance on readiness reporting during force modernization should be published in AR 220-1. Commanders should be required to evaluate the availability of all items of equipment assigned against specific missions and comment in the remark section of the status report.

AD-B093 865L

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 865L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY EQUIPMENT, ORGANIZATIONS, MEASUREMENT, MISSIONS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ARMY, MOBILIZATION, REPORTS, VALIDATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) EOH(Equipment On Hand), Equipment on hand, Readiness rating, Force modernization

AD-B093 864L 8/5 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Planning for the Mobilization of the Nation's Medical Resources: Research Seminar Number 5.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 85 189P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beaty,J. R. ;Brady,R. E. ;Clark,G. B. ; Coronado,D. A. ;Harris,G. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-RS-5-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the ability of the medical assets of the Department of Defense and the civilian sector to support the medical requirements anticipated in a major outbreak of hostilities such as a conventional war in Europe. With the preceding as a baseline, five functional, interrelated arenas were studied, i.e., Manpower, Facilities, Logistics (Equipment, Supplies, Pharmaceuticals), Transportation, and Preventive Medicine. Presently, the United States does not have adequate military health care facilities, personnel (especially surgeons and corpsmen), intratheater or intertheater medical evacuation capability to deal effectively with any but the most meager of hostilities. The required medical logistical capability to support a NATO/Warsaw confrontation does not exist for many reasons. Lack of an institutionalized process with adequate central leadership, poor inter-service cooperation, inadequate funding, restrictive FDA policies, poor coordination between DOD and the civilian health care industry, and lack of interest on the part on an eroding health care or medical industry base all contribute to these deficiencies. The shortcomings of our military medical systems are magnified even more when one realizes the inadequate staffing, dated equipment, and ineffective use of military preventive medicine assets. This valuable force multiplier all too often has been

AD-B093 864L CONTINUED

overlooked with subsequent unnecessary taxing of medical facilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *MOBILIZATION, *MEDICINE, LEADERSHIP, CIVILIAN POPULATION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HEALTH, LOGISTICS, INDUSTRIES, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, EUROPE, COOPERATION, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, FACILITIES, REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, CONFRONTATION, NATO, POLICIES, UNITED STATES, RESOURCES, DRUGS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Health care

AD-B093 863L 5/8 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Army Reserve Components Pre-Mobilization Training: Should the U.S. codes be Changed?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 63P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McDevitt,J. P. ;McLaughlin,J. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-45-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army today is not the Army of 1950, 1964 or even 1972. It is a force whose Active component is smaller than at any time since 1950, but with missions assigned that are broader than any in previous peacetime history. Therefore, it is of necessity an Army which must be dependent upon the rapid mobilization of its reserve components, the idea known as the Total Army Policy. That dependence will continue to grow; by 1990, the selected Reserve will be larger than the Active Army. This study seeks, by sketching the history of past mobilizations on one hand and looking at the impact of recent training systems on the other, to provide some basis for assessing the impact of increased drills. While such increases would add training time, much of the needed additional training is of the kind best provided by sending individuals to Army schools rather than through group training in their units. This study concludes that no changes should be undertaken in current laws to mandate additional IDT or AT time, at least until more meaningful analyses of impacts on overall readiness are available.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, DRILLS, POLICIES, PEACETIME, ARMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Total army

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 862L 25/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Application of Artificial Intelligence for the Command and Control of Ground Combat Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

FEB 85 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Longhouser,J. E. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-8-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) As the Army continues to modernize its warfighting capability through fielding of more effective weapon systems, it must concurrently pursue emerging technology to overcome the complexities of battlefield command and control. This paper considers command and control shortcomings below brigade level in light of the characteristics of the future battlefield, and offers innovative solutions through the integration of Artificial Intelligence and current electronic technology. The Findings/Conclusions of this document are: 1) The complexities of the future battlefield will require a higher order of command and control capability than that currently in existence; 2) Current communications architecture below brigade level inhibits effective command and control; 3) Little effort has been directed below brigade level to overcome obstacles created by the battlefield of the future; 4) The technology of Artificial Intelligence can greatly improve the information processing and decision making activities of the ground combat commander; 5) Vehicle Electronics (VETRONICS) can offload many vehicle related tasks currently executed by the vehicle commander; 6) The real time processing of sensor acquired battlefield information through an 'expert' data base will allow combat commanders to make more decisive combat decisions; and 7) The use of robotic combat vehicles can be greatly enhanced through the integration of Artificial

AD-B093 862L

AD-B093 862L CONTINUED

Intelligence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *DEFICIENCIES, BATTLEFIELDS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT FORCES, COMBAT VEHICLES, DATA BASES, DECISION MAKING, ELECTRONICS, INFANTRY, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INTEGRATION, LAND WARFARE, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MOBILIZATION, REAL TIME, ROBOTICS, VEHICLES, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), DATA PROCESSING

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 859L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Need for Transportation Allocation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 54P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kraus,K. L. ;McManus,M. D. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF/MSP-42-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA). Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the national transportation system to assess its adequacy to support crisis movement requirements. The paper focuses on intra-Conus movements, the environment in which the Department of Defense is most dependent upon non-organic transportation capability. The paper reviews the system's capabilities and resources, the system's emergency Federal structure, and system crisis action procedures. Also, the paper discusses the determination of requirements, requirements versus capabilities, and the potential need for allocation. Finally, the paper considers recent developments affecting the transportation system, primarily deregulation and intermodalism, and reaches several conclusions. In the aggregate, there is sufficient system capacity to meet national mobilization requirements. Federal government mechanisms to coordinate and manage emergency transportation are in place, have been tested, and necessary improvements are being made. The capability to reprioritize and reallocate transportation on a national scale currently exists.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EMERGENCIES, TRANSPORTATION, REQUIREMENTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DETERMINATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ALLOCATIONS

AD-B093 859L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Intrastate

AD-B093 859L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 834L 5/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. U.S. Army Single and Inservice Parents.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hery,R. ;Jacobs,R. R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MPS-76-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Perceptions facts, and subjective and objective data were used to assess the impact of the single and inservice parent population. The study focused on this population from three perspectives: policies, issues, and size. A historical summary of Army policies coupled with an examination of the need for and adequacy of current policies reflect accommodations made for the All-Volunteer Army, increased utilization of women, and commanders concerns. The issues involved in this study are many and emotional with perceptions and facts often at variance. Major issues include the questions of reduced readiness and deployability, adequacy of dependent care plans, adequacy and reliability of the data base, and reliability and validity of Army surveys. The heart of the study was the quantification and analysis of the single and inservice parent population. In addition to determining population size, analyses were accomplished to determine if aggregate totals masked particular problems as a result of uneven distribution by sex, grade, or career management field.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FAMILY MEMBERS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, FAMILIES(HUMAN), ALL VOLUNTEER, ARMY, CAREERS, MANAGEMENT, PLANNING, MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, POPULATION, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), RELIABILITY, DATA BASES, SEX, POPULATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, UTILIZATION, WOMEN, SURVEYS, VALIDATION

AD-B093 834L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Parents

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B093 832L 12/5 12/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Challenges to the US for Leadership in Supercomputers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shiveley,M. W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-38-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper proposes and evaluates the hypothesis, The U.S. is not utilizing scarce resources and available knowledge to maximize the likelihood of maintaining leadership in the field of supercomputers. Six axions are defined which impact the performance potential of supercomputers. These six axioms are used to identify the following critical technologies and capabilities of supercomputers: (1) microelectronics, (2) computer architecture, (3) system software, (4) application software, (5) application and integration of technology, and (6) utilization of scare resources. These six items are used as criteria to predict, the leader of supercomputers by 1987, the date planned for the next generation of supercomputers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SUPERCOMPUTERS, COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, HYPOTHESES, INTEGRATION, LEADERSHIP, MATHEMATICAL LOGIC, MICROELECTRONICS, MOBILIZATION, SUPERCOMPUTERS

AD-B093 832L

AD-B093 831L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Minimum Essential Requirements of the Chief Executive during a National Emergency.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 94P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bellomo,J. M. ;Bissinger,J. L. ; Culkowski,V. W. ;Drummond,D. M. ;Sewell,J. T. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-20-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Using Executive Order 11490, 'Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Functions to Federal Agencies and Departments', as a basis for analysis, this paper identifies 19 functions to be performed by the Chief Executive during a major national emergency. By examining the most stressful case--that of a nuclear attack on the United States--a series of key questions is developed for each function. This is the first step in defining minimum essential information requirements. (1) Credibility of the U.S deterrence policy is enhanced when the Chief Executive's minimum essential information needs are documented and promulgated; (2) A process for defining minimum essential information needs can be based on key questions that relate to functions and an evaluation of the essential elements of information (EEIs) which answer the questions; (3) The hundreds of executive functions in a national emergency can be aggregated into a relatively small number requiring presidential involvement; (4) The need for damage assessment information is as critical to the performance of the Chief Executive role as it is to that of Commander in Chief; (5) Further work is needed to develop EEIs for each Chief Executive function and to assess capabilities for providing the minimum essential information.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *EMERGENCIES.

AD-B093 831L

AD-B093 831L CONTINUED

*PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, EXECUTIVE ROUTINES, FUNCTIONS, MOBILIZATION, ATTACK, DETERRENCE, POLICIES, INFORMATION PROCESSING, REQUIREMENTS, NATIONAL DEFENSE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Nuclear attack

AD-B093 824L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Contractor Support for Army Aviation Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 85P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Irby,D. T. , Jr.;Hodge,W. ;Dunham,R. ; Peters,P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-31-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The rapid growth of aviation technology, systems complexity, and decreased availability and retainability of highly skilled aviation support personnel requires that the Army become more innovative in supporting its aviation systems. At present, each aviation system project manager has his own method of determining, prioritizing, and programming to acquire support. Conclusions: Based on our findings and analysis, we reached the following major conclusions: (1) The Army does not actively enforce the requirement that the contracting community provide timely, accurate, and complete data for logistic support determinations. (2) In attempting to achieve an early organic support capability, the Army does not give sufficient consideration to other options. (3) Enough data exists for developing comprehensive guidance concerning use of contractor support. Therefore, such guidance on the type, amount, or duration of contractor support should be established in the form an Army regulation. (4) For Army aviation to effectively use contractor support, the Army must include consideration of effectiveness, quality of performance, cost effectiveness, and simplicity of support design in the decision process.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, *ARMY AVIATION, *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, ARMY AVIATION, ARMY, REGULATIONS, AERONAUTICS, SUPERVISORS, COST EFFECTIVENESS,

AD-B093 831L

AD-B093 824L CONTINUED

GUIDANCE, GROWTH(GENERAL), AVIATION PERSONNEL, DECISION MAKING, CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, MOBILIZATION, CONTRACTORS, REQUIREMENTS, GROWTH(GENERAL), HIGH RATE

AD-B093 818L 5/1 5/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Oil Crisis and Partial Mobilization during Peacetime. A National and Global Economic Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Grichar,J. S. ;Swisher,W. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-78-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to provide an economic evaluation of U.S. peacetime partial mobilization concurrent with a world oil crisis. Evaluations are conducted for major world economy groupings as well as for the U.S. and five selected allies (Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy and France). The thesis of the study is that the U. S. can achieve peacetime partial mobilization during a world oil crisis. The thesis is evaluated against three criteria. First, the U.S. must have access to world petroleum both under normal world market forces and under the terms of its membership in the International Energy Program (IEP). The impact of IEP membership is also evaluated. Second, the U.S. domestic economy must adequately support a partial mobilization under domestic peacetime market forces. Third, the world economy must be sufficiently strong to absorb a U.S. partial mobilization, especially without undue adverse impact to U.S. allies. The study utilized integrated econometric models of the world and domestic U.S. economies with specialization in petroleum production, imports, exports and apparent consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, *MOBILIZATION, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, ACCESS, GLOBAL, CANADA, FRANCE, IMPORTS, ITALY, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, ECONOMIC MODELS, JAPAN, MILITARY SUPPLIES, INTERNATIONAL

AD-B093 824L

AD-B093 818L

AD-B093 818L CONTINUED

TRADE, PRODUCTION, WEST GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, ECONOMICS

AD-B093 786L 1/3 5/9

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Making the Organic-Contract Choice for Aircraft Maintenance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 99P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cioffi,W. P. ;Griffen,P. A. ;Srnec,J. S. ;Toye,N. E. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-70A-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the decision process that determines the aircraft maintenance manpower mix--i.e., organic (DOD civilian or military) or contract. The paper recognizes legitimate Service bias that frequently dictates use of organic manpower for reasons of national defense, but when such rationale is not overriding, offers a decision process to choose between organic and contract maintenance. The effects and concerns of performance during mobilization, manpower, and cost are weighed and normalized to present a straight forward decision tool. It concludes that: (1) Organic-contract mix decisions can be made logically and consistently to improve overall force effectiveness; (2) The relative effects of organic-contract mix can be quantified and then compared objectively; and (3) A generic and specific matrix decision process can be developed to improve the force mix.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, *CONTRACTORS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL DEFENSE, DECISION MAKING, BIAS, MANPOWER

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 752L 5/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Mobilization Preparedness: A Policy Review.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 182P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buckelew,J. D. ;Culver,J. D. ; Fredregill,J. M.;Handy,J. H. ;Mullen,M. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-26-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the policy of the United States for mobilization preparedness within the context of the full mobilization which would be required to support our programmed force structure. An adequate mobilization capability does not exist and is not achievable without substantial corrective action. Use od mobilization preparedness as an effective part of our overall deterrent will require inclusion of mobilization considerations in our planning process. In addition, mobilization preparedness will require adequate funding. Sustained progress in correcting mobilization deficiencies will require a suitable monitoring mechanism. There are now no system for establishing sensible and binding priorities phased approach to correct our mobilization deficiencies. There is no easy way to identify threshold capabilities for key industries. The current planning process excludes, at least in part, a number of important considerations relating to the defense industrial base. There is currently no stable, bipartisan consensus supporting mobilization preparedness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION, COMBAT READINESS, MONITORING, DEFICIENCIES, UNITED STATES, DEFENSE PLANNING, POLICIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Defense industrial base

AD-B093 752L

AD-B093 750L 5/8 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Reclassification of Selective Service Registrants.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: O'Malley,D. J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-6-83

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 24 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study addresses the issue of whether or not the Selective Service should introduce procedures to classify individuals registered for the draft, prior to mobilization. During any possible future emergency, the Selective Service mission is to deliver registrants to the Military Enlistment Processing Command (MEPCOM). The current delivery schedule requires arrival of the first registrant by M+13, with 100,000 registrants delivered by M+30. At MEPCOM, these individuals will be examined both physically and mentally. Those found acceptable for military service will be inducted and sent directly to military training centers. At issue, is whether or not it would be logical to perform necessary examinations prior to mobilization so that on M Day, the pool of qualifiers would be known, and individuals would proceed directly to training. This study addresses the feasibility of a pre-classification system. It also examines the political feasibility of such an undertaking. Finally, it concludes with recommendations on the subject. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MOBILIZATION, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ALL VOLUNTEER, PERSONNEL SELECTION, DELIVERY, SCHEDULING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DAY, MILITARY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Selective service, Registration

AD-B093 750L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 749L 5/1 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Industry Mobilization Capability: MK48 Torpedo Case Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Triebel,T. W. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-41-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contingency planning for war requires, among other things, knowledge of attainable industry production levels of weapons after mobilization. A major tool used by the Navy for determining estimates of industry's mobilization potential is the DD Form 1519. This paper attempts to determine: (1) if DD 1519 production estimates are basically sound; and (2) if the DD 1519 is an effective tool in the Navy's Industrial Preparedness Planning Program. The author concludes: (1) DD 1519 planning does not reflect a mobilization environment, but rather a peacetime situation; therefore, DD 1519 data is not accurate industrial mobilization planning data. (2) 'Mobilization' itself is not clearly defined to the users of the DD 1519. (3) Contractors' planned lead times, reflected in DD 1519s, are compressible in all facets of the production process. Lead times can routinely be reduced 50% or more. (4) The Industrial Preparedness Planning Program focuses on the prime contractor and major first tier subcontractors. Lower tiers rarely get involved in the IPPP. (5) Industry feels that the IPPP is not really important. (6) The Navy considers the DD 1519 an ineffective tool in the IPPP. (7) No methodology exists for adequately determining industry's real potential for producing weaponry in a mobilization environment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIES, PLANNING, OPERATIONAL READINESS, LEAD TIME,

AD-B093 749L CONTINUED

CONTRACTORS, WEAPONS, WARFARE, TORPEDOES, CASE STUDIES, NAVAL PLANNING, REPORTS, PREPARATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPPP(Industrial Preparedness Planning Program), MARK-46 torpedoes, Preparedness, DD 1519 form, Reporting

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 747L 5/9 13/10

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The United States Shipyard Mobilization Base: Manpower Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dillman,R. P. ;Major,S. J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-69-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This 1985 study examined manpower requirements at this nation's public and private shipyards and concluded manpower would not be a constraint should a major mobilization occur within the next few years. This conclusion was supported by research into the cyclical history of U.S. shipbuilding and current trends within the industry, interviews with military and civilian leaders of the industry, and visits to nine major public and private shipyards thoughout the United States.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, *MOBILIZATION, *SHIPYARDS, INDUSTRIES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY PERSONNEL, UNITED STATES, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPBUILDING, PATTERNS

AD-B093 747L

AD-B093 736L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Defense Assistance Command. A Proposal to Restructure the DoD Security Assistance Organization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 98P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brazelton,M. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-14-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the possibility of restructuring the U.S. Department of Defense organization for the conduct of security assistance programs. Initially, the study orients the reader to the current U. S. Government organization and methodology for accomplishing security assistance objectives. Subsequently, a wide variety of problem areas are identified that inhibit and debilitate the U.S. Security Assistance effort. The U.S. Security Assistance Program suffers from a variety of attitudinal and organizational problems that cannot be easily addressed without major restructuring of many interrelated offices and agencies of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the military departments. Although there may be little chance that the executive secretariates will jointly reorganize to solve the defects in security assistance policy and procedures, there is much that DoD could do, within itself, to enhance the manner in which security assistance programs are managed. Recommendations include: (1) Convene a board of senior level officials representing all of the agencies involved in the U.S. Security Assistance Program to discuss alternative organizational structures for the conduct of security assistance affairs. (2) Consider the alternative of organizing a centralized security assistance command; a unified command consolidating most of the functions that are now performed separately by various DoD agencies. (3)

AD-B093 736L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 736L CONTINUED

Investigate the possibilities of expanding current security assistance agency responsibilities to include a greater relationship with U.S. industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SECURITY, *MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, ORGANIZATIONS, POLICIES, SECURITY, STRUCTURES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, COOPERATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reorganization, Department of State, *Security assistance programs, Defense Assistance Command

AD-B093 735L 10/2

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Can We Work in the Dark? The Impact of Constrained Electric Service on Critical Defense Industries.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 107P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Aimone,M. A. ;Myers,T. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-17-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study analyzes the capability of the Nation's electric utility industry to support a mobilization for an extended conventional war. The strengths and weaknesses of the industry are assessed to determine the readiness for the expanded demand in electric energy that would result from a mobilization similar to World War II or the Korean conflict. The study investigates the current capabilities of the electric utility industry and highlights the vulnerabilities. Also, the study compares mobilization demand for electric energy to present peacetime planned supplies. Finally, this study examines the emergency preparedness planning for electric energy in time of a national emergency.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC POWER, *PUBLIC UTILITIES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, EMERGENCIES, PEACETIME, ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS, PREPARATION, DARKNESS, SHORTAGES, ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, LIMITATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Defense industries, Preparedness

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 731L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Wartime Support of NATO Allies.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 53P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chaker,L. ;Thomas,J. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-2-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the adequacy of U. S. policy and implementing procedures for providing our NATO allies with replacement spare parts for their U.S. manufactured weapon systems during a mobilization effort or during war. It also includes a discussion of the current peacetime policies and procedures for providing security assistance to our allies on the assumption that, in the absence of adequate wartime policies, these peacetime procedures would have to be adapted to meet the requirements encountered during mobilization. Major conclusions of this paper include findings that detailed wartime support agreements do no cover all necessary cases, that the U.S. does not have a consolidated list of NATO spare parts requirements which are based on wartime usage rates, and that there are insufficient procedures for managing shortages of spare parts. Major recommendations include the need to develop policy for protection of U.S. stocks of spare parts from automatic drawdown, the need to identify the potential aggregate wartime parts demand, and the need to pursue co-production efforts for NATO weapon systems with non-NATO and non-combatant nations to maintain capabilities for providing the necessary support to our NATO allies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AGREEMENTS, MOBILIZATION, NATO, PARTS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, REPLACEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SECURITY, SHORTAGES, SPARE PARTS, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MILITARY

AD-B093 731L

AD-B093 731L CONTINUED

REQUIREMENTS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, PRODUCTION, COOPERATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Coproduction

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 725L 5/1 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. An Assessment of the DD 1519 System for Industrial Preparedness Planning Using the M109A2 Howitzer as a Case Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sanchez,W. J. ;Wolff,R. D. ;Waxvik,J. N. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-41-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to National Defense Univ., Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AA. Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) This student research report evaluates whether the DD 1519 Industrial Preparedness Program provides meaningful information to decision-makers to improve the sustainability of the nation's armed forces in time of war. The study used the M109A2 Self-Propelled Howitzer as a case study and evaluated the following aspects of the planning process: the Critical Items List; the Industrial Preparedness Planning List; DD Form 1519 documentation; the Production Base Analysis; and Industrial Preparedness Measures. The study also discusses the roles of the acquisition activity, the Armed Services Production Planning Officer, government arsenals, and private contractors in the planning process. The authors conclude: (1) While the DD 1519 process is an excellent one for providing information to decision-makers, recommended industrial preparedness measures, for the most part, have not been funded. (2) Dept. of the Army headquarters is attempting to stabilize planning requirements in the Critical Items List; The Army Materiel Command, however, is interpreting the requirements differently than intended by DA headquarters. (3) Acquisition activities, government arsenals and private contractors are doing an excellent job in fulfilling their respective roles in the planning process, and (4) The production base analysis provides excellent

AD-B093 725L CONTINUED

data on production schedules, status of plant and equipment, and proposed industrial preparedness measures. The Army, however, is not using the analysis to set funding priorities and to determine optimum solutions to industrial preparedness problems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PRODUCTION CONTROL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, TABLES(DATA), MOBILIZATION, OPTIMIZATION, ARMY FACILITIES, ORDNANCE, HOWITZERS, DECISION MAKING, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ACQUISITION, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ARMY PLANNING, FINANCE, REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) M-109A2 howitzers, *Industrial preparedness, DD1519 form

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 716 15/5

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) A Top-to-Bottom Call-Up of a Logistics Company.

MAY 85 7P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bouchard,;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-386-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyrights; Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Ctr., 220 7th St., NE., Charlottesvile, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Convocation Verticale d'Une Compagnie d'Intendance. Le Commissariat de l'Armee de Terre (France) bulletin 42, 10-13 Sep 84. Disseminated in Les Cahiers du Commissariat de l'Armee de Terre (France) cycle 1983-1984 2eme envoi., by E. Johnson.

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a translation from French of an Article about French logistics support pictures are included. In charge of ensuring the support of a group of 35.000 men from non-planified supplies when the combat phase does not justify a distribution limited to conditioned field rations, the 331st Logistics Special Transport and Operation Company is an organic unit of the Logistics Brigade of the 3rd Army Corps. This unit was the object of a top-to-bottom call-up from the 25 to the 29 April 1983. The activation of this formation required from the Consolidated Food and Clothing Administration of Rennes, which was the mobilizing agency, a long and thorough preparation whose efficiency was demonstrated by the harmonious development of the operations of conditioning and the perfect operating condition of the near-totality of the eighty six vehicles that were allotted. On the 27 of April 1983, while a steady drizzle falls in Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande, at 1530 hours, all the vehicles belonging to the Company leave the Consolidated Food and Clothing of la Maltiere to reach, by organic section, the camp of Coetquidan. At 1900 hours the bivouac area has been reached by all, and it is necessary to ensure the close security of this unit which

AD-B093 716

AD-B093 716 CONTINUED

includes: a command section, a food service section, a clothing service section, four sections of specialized transportation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ACTIVATION, CLOTHING, FIELD CONDITIONS, MILITARY RATIONS, FOOD SERVICE, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SECURITY, WARFARE, FOOD, FRANCE, PICTURES, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY SUPPLIES, TRANSLATIONS, MOBILIZATION

AD-B093 716

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 711L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Institutionalizing Long-Range Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 56P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Allen,J. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-RS-6-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines long-range planning efforts in five government agencies: the Air Force, State Department, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Conclusions are drawn regarding the reasons for successful implementation of long-range planning by the Air Force and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Three maxims for successful long-range planning are (1) Top leadership must support the long-range planning effort; (2) Participation by top leadership is essential; (3) Top-down guidance should be published. Nine additional lessons follow: (1) Long-range planning must lead to present decisions; (2) Planners must maintain contact with staff and line managers; (3) Planners should not formally coordinate briefings prior to presenting them to top leaders; (4) Planners should not be determinists or fatalists; (5) Innovation and divestiture are equally important; (6) The process must be formally institutionalized; (7) The process must be flexible; (8) Leaders must be willing to assume risks; (9) Planning must include implementation strategies. Nearly every government agency can benefit from an institutionalized long-range planning process. The suggestions listed above are essential for successful long-range planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *PLANNING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AIR FORCE, MOBILIZATION, LONG

AD-B093 711L CONTINUED

RANGE(TIME), GUIDANCE, DECISION MAKING, RISK, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Top down planning, Government agencies

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 710L 2/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. US Army Veterinary Support to Military Commissaries during Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooper,J. C. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-24-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the effects of mobilization of selected reserve component personnel upon Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Commissaries. Estimated percentage increases are provided on the number of families which would be eligible to utilize individual commissaries of these three services within the United States. Analyses of the impact of the projected increases and factors to be considered by the service commissary agencies in planning to attempt to meet the necessary expansion in services are included. Veterinary support requirements to meet the expanded workload of the system are discussed. The study concludes with the recommendations for actions necessary by the service commissary agencies and the Army Veterinary Service to plan for supporting expansion of individual military commissaries during mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STORES, *MOBILIZATION, *VETERINARY MEDICINE, ARMY, EXPANSION, WORKLOAD, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, STORES, UNITED STATES, MOBILIZATION, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY FACILITIES, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Military commissaries

AD-B093 710L

AD-B093 699L 5/6 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Procurement Education for Senior Defense Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dean,C. D. ;Acree,G. ;Cox,L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-82-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study accomplished tasks assigned by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) to the National Defense University (NDU). The assigned tasks were to: (1)conduct a survey of Defense procurement education that is available for senior level managers; (2) assess the need for such education and which areas it should generally cover; and (3) report the study's findings and recommendations to the JCS. The tasking was the result of a JCS discussion on procurement education following the annual NDU report given by LTG Richard D. Lawrence in July 1984. A joint student/faculty task group was established within the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) to conduct the study. The task group first surveyed currently available procurement education. The group then interviewed a wide range of military, civilian and industry leaders to determine whether they thought additional education was necessary, and what it should entail. The task group found that, with one exception, neither Government nor private sources provided a short overview course suitable for top military and civilian leadership. The only procurement education course that was geared to senior level managers was the Systems Acquisition Management (SAM) course offered by the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) at Ft. Belvoir, VA. A test offering of the modified SAM course should be offered for three and four star generals if requested by the JCS.

AD-B093 699L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 699L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EDUCATION, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *MILITARY TRAINING, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INDUSTRIES, LEADERSHIP, UNIVERSITIES, MOBILIZATION, PROCUREMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ACQUISITION, SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, GENERAL OFFICERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National Defense University, Industrial College of the Armed Forces

AD-B093 697L 5/3 13/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Economic Deregulation of the U.S. Railroad Industry and Its Effect on National Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 71P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clarke,W. D. ;Conser,R. L. ;Darling,L. W. ;Holbrook,W. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-45-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Culminating with the Staggers Rail Act of 1980, the U.S. railroads have undergone a regulatory metamorphasis that has significantly changed and unencumbered the operation of the industry. The initial uncertainity associated with deregulation cast doubt over the railroad's ability to satisfy mobilization requirements in times of a national emergency. This less than optimistic outlook enhanced an already gloomy picture arising from the poor operating conditions and capital structures which existed within the industry during the 1970's, as best exemplified by the Penn-Central failure. Predominant among the fears associated with deregulation were abandonment of critical rail lines, and loss of equipment and trained manpower. This study reviews the economic impact os deregulation at a time when significant conclusions are developing. These conclusions are: (1) In general, deregulation is having a positive impact on the railroad industry's economic condition. (2) The new freedom of railroads to engage in less restrictive marketing techniques, best exemplified by contract service, has been a major advantage resulting in increased efficiency and profitability. (3) Deregulation has resulted in a resurgence of aggressive and innovative railroad management. (4) Deregulation has increased the incentive for technical innovation.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 697L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ECONOMIC IMPACT, *MOBILIZATION, *RAILROADS, REQUIREMENTS, EMERGENCIES, INDUSTRIES, OPERATION, CONTRACTS, MARKETING, MANAGEMENT, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Deregulation

AD-B093 681L 5/3 9/1 19/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Surge Capability of the Defense Electronics Industry.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 76P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Borky,J. M. ;Gore,W. L. ;Mattke,E. T. ; Moos,W. H. I. ;Staloch,R. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-31-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the ability of the defense electronics industry to support a broad production increase of tactical weapons without placing the economy on a war footing. The scenario calls for increasing production of major systems (tactical aircraft, armor, etc.) to 150% of current rates over 12 months and of consumables (missiles, ammunition, etc) to 150% over six months. Three representative systems, the APG-66 radar, the AN/UYS signal processor, and night vision goggles were used as case studies. Extensive field interviews, carried to the subtier supplier level, were conducted to identify surge limiters and to assess the overall health and surge capability of the industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONICS, *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION, AMMUNITION, ARMOR, CASE STUDIES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, GOGGLES, INTERVIEWING, LIMITERS, NIGHT VISION DEVICES, PRODUCTION, SIGNAL PROCESSING, SURGES, TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, TACTICAL WEAPONS, WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 678L 9/1 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Electronics Industry and the Caribbean Basin.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 92P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bremer,J. R. ;Donovan,T. J. ;Fernandez, R. S. ;Main,D. G. ;Valerga,S. R. P. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-86-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Several commentators have noted that the survival of the U.S. is inextricably linked to maintaining technological superiority in weapon systems over any potential adversary (quality vs. quantity). Further, that electronics is the key domestic industry in maintaining this technological superiority. In studies conducted over several years the increasing dependence of U.S. electronics manufacturers upon offshore component suppliers (primarily in the Far East) has been documented. Our reliance upon sophisticated electronics in all of our weapons systems coupled with a logistics tail stretching to the Far East for the components used in these systems were the starting point for this study. As logistical security lessens with distance, the possibility was proposed of shifting some of this electronics assembly industry to the Caribbean Basin. If successful, such a move would help solve two serious problems: 1) the length and vulnerability of America's electronics logistics tail; and 2) the high unemployment and lack of capital investment in the Caribbean Basin (which are two factors contributing to the area's instability). Whether such a shift is economically, politically, and technically possible is the purpose of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONICS, *INDUSTRIES, LOGISTICS, TAIL ASSEMBLIES, DOMESTIC, MANUFACTURING, UNEMPLOYMENT, OFFSHORE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, BASINS(GEOGRAPHIC), WEST INDIES,

AD-B093 678L CONTINUED

ELECTRONICS, FAR EAST, MOBILIZATION, VULNERABILITY

AD-B093 662L 5/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilizat.on Studies Program Report. Academic Efficiency/Fitness Reporting System for Senior Service College.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 67P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jones,L. V. W. ;Dubia,J. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-77-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to National Defense Univ., Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AA. Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines the current academic evaluation reporting system of five of the eight Senior Service Colleges to determine its value to the reporting schools, the Services, and the students receiving the reports. Findings/Conclusions: (1) The consensus among the senior personnel policymakers and users is that there is a need for some type of academic report. (2) The time and effort being expended presently in the preparation of the report is not cost beneficial to the institution, the assignment process, the selection boards or the student. (3) The value of the report to the institution, the assignment process, selection boards, and the individual attendees is marginal at best. (4) The disadvantages of Distinguished Graduate Programs outweigh the advantages. (5) With the diverse formats and guidance among the five services, it is difficult for the users to establish a common basis for comparison, i.e. five Army officers who each attended one of the five institutions will have five different versions of a report. Recommendations are to: Retain the academic report, Eliminate Distinguished graduate Programs from Senior Service Colleges. Revise the formats of existing Service reports to include common data elements to facilitate use by the Senior Service Colleges, selection boards and the assignment process.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COURSES(EDUCATION), *ARMY TRAINING,

AD-B093 662L

AD-B093 662L CONTINUED

ARMY PERSONNEL, DATA MANAGEMENT, FORMATS, MOBILIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL SELECTION, REPORTS, STUDENTS

AD-B093 662L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 659L 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Peacetime Use of the Naval Reserve. The New Reserve Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 85 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karlsson,C. R. ;White,M. C. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-13-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't agencies only Administrative/Operational Use; 20 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to National Defense Univ., Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Attn: ICFA-AA, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper reviews the increasing trend toward expanding the peacetime contribution of the United States Naval Reserve as a major criterion for assignment of new missions. Specifically, this trend is analyzed in the context of the Gulf-Caribbean sea line of communication protection mission as proposed in a 1984 report to Congress. Findings/Conclusions are: 1. The Navy is not unique in its association with its reserve forces. 2. The high cost of building the 600 ship Navy has focused increased attention on the potential use of reserves as replacements for active forces in peacetime. 3. Intensive peacetime missions overlook the part-time nature of the Naval Reserve and the impact on mobilization readiness training. 4. Low intensity, non-deploying, peacetime-oriented missions are marginal to the Navy's warfighting needs and should be cut or contracted out rather than assigned to the Naval Reserve. 5. In wartime scenarios, the Naval Reserve must operate in conjunction with larger Navy and joint forces, particularly the Gulf-Caribbean mission. 6. Naval Reserve training goals are driven by general mobilization requirements, not cost savings to active forces in peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVY, *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, MODELS, THESES, ARMY, AIR FORCE, COAST GUARD, THREAT EVALUATION, SCENARIOS

AD-B093 659L

AD-B093 659L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Caribbean Mission Analysis

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 638L 5/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. DoD Should Provide Greater Support to the US Machine Tool Builders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 91P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hohwiesner,W. H. ;Bielik,J. P. ; Ellickson,M. L. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-3-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates potential DoD activities to invigorate the ailing U.S. machine tool industry. In a snapshot it shows an industry that is a dwarf among industrial giants, but an industry so critical to industrial production and a defense production that it was classed as a number 1 bottleneck of military production in every major wartime mobilization this nation has seen in the 20th century. It shows how the industry reacted historically to crisis and how it was regulated by government to react favorably to wartime interests. It shows that today we have a U.S. industrial and defense establishment no less dependent on machine tools then ever in the past, but one where the source of dependence is shifting. We see a weakened machine tool industry, one weakened by the inherent cyclic nature of the industry, the prolonged recession, the value of the U. S. dollar in international trade, and a staggering amount of foreign competition in the domestic market. If this trend continues we will find our defense manufacturing industry totally dependent on foreign suppliers. We see this situation as very unhealthy for a strong national defense. Although there are many ways government can help the industry and industry can help itself this paper is limited to studying what positive impact DoD and the services could have on the U.S. machine tool industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MILITARY

AD-B093 638L

AD-B093 638L CONTINUED

PROCUREMENT, *MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DOMESTIC, IMPACT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, MANUFACTURING, MARKETING, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MOBILIZATION, SOURCES, NATIONAL SECURITY

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 624L 5/1

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Inventory Record Accuracy Reporting.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peiffer,R. H. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-20-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) During a recent General Accounting Office (GAO) review of inventory record accuracy and physical inventory reporting, the GAO criticized the DoD reporting system, indicating that it does not accurately reflect the extent to which inventory records are out of balance with quantities of material in the warehouse. The failure to report accurately is significant in that if management is unaware of the extent of a problem due to overly optimistic management indicators, it cannot apply the necessary management attention and resources to its resolution and the problem, however bad, can only worsen. This study examines whether the current Department of Defense (DoD) system for reporting physical inventory results and inventory record accuracy accurately portrays the extent to which inventory records are out of balance with quantities of material in the warehouse and recommends appropriate changes to the reporting system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACCURACY, *INVENTORY, *RECORDS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS, MOBILIZATION, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, QUANTITY RECORDS, WAREHOUSES

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AD-B093 623L 5/1 12/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. Federal Management of Computer Science and Microelectronics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 84 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard,M. M. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-15-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Computer science and microelectronics have become critical components in the tools used in the national security. Whether fielding weaponry, communication systems, spacecraft, land vehicles, sea-going vessels or analytical devices, the U.S. is dependent upon the results of its basic research program in computer science and microelectronics. Heretofore, national preeminence in these areas has been undisputed. However, that superiority is now threatened by the failure of the U.S. to create an environment in which the basic research can thrive. The national education system is not producing its human products adequately, government policy is impeding innovation in the private sector, and the cohesiveness of the Federal basic research program is in question. This paper examines the current Federal basic research expenditure, the weaknesses of the graduate education system, and current Department of Defense initiatives in strategic planning for a production program in computer science and microelectronics. It concludes that there is a high level of awareness of the problem in the DOD but that current efforts to correct the problem are not sufficiently comprehensive. The paper recommends specific remedial actions be taken and proposes the creation of a new entity to plan, conduct, foster and support basic research. The new organization would be funded and staffed largely by the funds and people currently supporting Federal basic research efforts but could be

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AD-B093 623L CONTINUED

supplemented as the mission required.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTERS, *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, *MICROELECTRONICS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION, GROUND VEHICLES, MOBILIZATION, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CRITICALITY(GENERAL), POLICIES, MILITARY PLANNING, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, ORGANIZATIONS, SPACECRAFT, WEAPONS

AD-B093 623L

AD-B093 620L 5/4

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Relationships with State Governments: Improving National Preparedness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Griffith,C. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-24-83

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 24 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper explores problems related to emergency management in the United States since the creation of the Federal Emergency management Agency (FEMA) , particularly concerning relationships between FEMA and state governments. A questionnaire concerning various facets of these relationships was forwarded to all state emergency managers. Thirty-six responses were -received and evaluated, with the author then providing his conclusions and recommendations concerning the subjects covered in the questionnaire. The author then discusses the larger policy problems in emergency management, and provides his personal broad recommendations for the future of emergency management as a profession. Evaluation of responses to the questionnaire led to conclusions that relatively serious problems exist in the following areas relevant to FEMA's relationships with state governments: Emergency Response Team (ERT) plans (including the planned National Joint Public Information Center (DJPIC), security clearances, the 'state' mission of the National Guard upon mobilization, terrorism and continuity of government plans, repatriation of U.S. citizens living abroad during war, assignment of National Defense Executive Reservists, emergency communications, and the competence and attitude of some FEMA officials and employees.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *EMERGENCIES,

AD-B093 620L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 620L CONTINUED

CLEARANCES, CONTINUITY, EXECUTIVE ROUTINES, MILITARY RESERVES, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL GUARD, PLANNING, POLICIES, QUESTIONNAIRES, RESPONSE, SECURITY, SUPERVISORS, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), TERRORISM, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WARFARE, STATE GOVERNMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Federal emergency management agency, *Emergency management

AD-B093 619L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Sealift Partnership - An Examination of the Present and Projected Capabilities of Public and Private Resources to Fulfill DoD Sealift Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ellsworth,T. B. Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-18-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 29 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph examines the present and projected capabilities of public and private assets to provide sealift in support of Department of Defense (DOD) requirements. It first gives a brief description of the major participants in the government - private-sector sealift partnership. An analysis of how sealift is provided in peace, crisis, and war is next, followed by a discussion of the major political and economic factors which have affected the nation's sealift capabilities. After a review of the present and projected DOD sealift requirements there is a review of the present state of the sealift partnership and its ability to fulfill DOD requirements. The monograph concludes with some proposals for additional measures to improve the nation's sealift capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NAVAL PLANNING, NATIONS, PEACETIME, BOOKS, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *SEALIFT

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 609L 5/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Implication of Warranties on Readiness and Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 74P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cote,R. T. ;Basile,D. F. ;Holcomb,L. D. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-13-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National War College, Attn:-NDV-LD-SC(Lib), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) It will come as no surprise to those associated with defense acquisition to hear that the Department of Defense has embraed the use of productr performance agreements. including warranties and guaranties, since the early nineteen sixties. However, the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1985 has added a new dimension by requiring selected acquisitions, to include warranties and guaranties. This law has implications which ate new and not fully understood. This study examines the implications of warrantties as required by the Defeense Appropriations Act, 1985, as they affect military readiness, sustainability, and industrial mobilization. The analysis focuses on the effects of the boarc application of warranties on the acquisition, deployment, operational use and support of DOD weapon systems. Industry and government concerns with their use are identified. Little or no thought, concern or consideration for the long term implication of warranties was found either in industry or government. The report extreapolates first order consequences on readiness and industrial mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *GUARANTEES, *ACQUISITION, COMBAT READINESS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS.

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AD-B093 609L CONTINUED

MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, WEAPON SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Warranties

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 605L 5/4

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. Evolving a Strategy for the Persian Gulf Area.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept..

MAR 84 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Billingsley,C. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-10-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) 1980-81 Saw the forming of a rare consensus in this country about foreign policy. The relatively 'dovish' Senate foreign relations committee and subpanels held extensive hearings that widely explored U.S. options in the Persian Gulf area. Out of them came a commitment to action, both political and military. The area was declared of 'vital interest' to the U.S. The Rapid Deployment Force was created. In the subsequent Republican administration this force became a new joint command: USCENTCOM. U.S. 'vital interest' in the Persian Gulf was confirmed. In a time where we are constantly remined that resources for commitments abroad are finite, questionning of the Persian Gulf Strategy has begun anew. Can we afford the forces to make CENTCOM credible? 'Should U.S. servicemen fight for Europe's oil? ' asks one major current presidential candidate. Is the current strategy even viable? How can we deter in an area that won't even give us access to bases? This paper examines the above questions and related matters in detail. It describes the thinking that went into the current Persian Gulf Strategy. It describes current commitments and local area conditions which will determine the success of any U.S. strategy. It concludes that the strategy is a good one.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STRATEGY, *INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, FOREIGN POLICY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, PERSIAN GULF, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES),

AD-B093 605L CONTINUED

RAPID DEPLOYMENT, STRATEGIC AREAS, CRUDE OIL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National interests

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 603L 15/5 15/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. A Review of Mobilization Exercises and Their Sequence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 81P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garner,J. T. ;Barron,M. R. ;Clark,E. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-4-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) During the period 1945 to the mid-1970's, the concepts of mobilization were largely ignored by both the civilian and military authorities. This changed in 1976 when the Army conducted a major mobilization exercise. This paper examines four major mobilization exercises conducted by the Department of Defense during the period 1976 - 1982. These exercises were MOBEX 76, conducted solely by the Army; and NIFTY NUGGET 78, PROUD SPIRIT 80, and PROUD SABER 82, all conducted by the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS). The exercises are examined in the context of a theoretical mobilization spectrum using the chronological headings of ambiguous warning, declaration of national emergency and war. Determination is then made of how much of the theoretical activity was played in each of the exercises. Selected Observations: 1. Pre-mobilization actions of all the exercises were largely pre-scripted, which introduced a large element of artificiality into the exercises. 2. An area that is vital in the event of mobilization, that of industrial mobilization, was played only in a limited degree. 3. Only one of the exercises, NIFTY NUGGET 78, carried forward into the war-fighting period, the ultimate test of our mobilization capability. 4. The current OJCS exercise sequence of four major biennial exercises is such that the exercises are independent of each other and lack continuity, thus contributing to the need for artificiality in each exercise.

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DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY EXERCISES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, EMERGENCIES, INDUSTRIES, LIMITATIONS, WARFARE, DEFENSE PLANNING, MILITARY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NIFTY NUGGET 78 exercise, Proud spirit 80 exercise, Proud saber 82 exercise

AD-B093 596L 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Motor Carrier Role in Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 85 45P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hollingshead,C. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-15-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 29 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper addresses the role of the motor carrier industry in supporting national defense mobilization. It examines the determinants of demand placed upon the trucking industry, evaluates the industry's capability to support wartime mobilization, and makes some policy recommendations which could increase the industry's effectiveness in times of peace and war. Its findings and conclusions were: (1) The level of demand for emergency motor transport will be determined by the nature and intensity of conflict; (2) Trucks will be required to transport the bulk of materials during emergency mobilization, Both motor and rail service will be employed during a sustainment operation; (3) Motor carrier service is supplied by an industry made up of many small firms. Only a small percentage of the nation's trucks are involved in transport of DOD traffic; and (4) Tests of the mobilization capability of the domestic transport system (trucks included) indicate that there is sufficient excess capacity to adequately cover defense needs. However, these tests may not provide an accurate indication of the problems associated with coordination and control of a large number of trucking operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *TRUCKS, BULK MATERIALS, DOMESTIC, TRANSPORT, EMERGENCIES, MOTORS, TRANSPORT, MOTORS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, WARFARE, RAIL TRANSPORTATION,

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 588L 5/1 8/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. A Descriptive Evaluation of the Planning for the National Disaster Medical System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 86P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Casey,E. M. , Jr.;Cleary,J. J. ;Hayes,C. H. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-12-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-8000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes the National Disaster Medical System's (NDMS) objectives and concept of operations as well as the interrelationships among the Federal departments and agencies which currently are planning the development and implementation of the system. It reviews the activities of the nine subject matter task forces organized to conduct the detailed planning for NDMS and specifies a series of planning issues which must be resolved to introduce and operate effectively a national disaster response mechanism. DOD's role in the planning process is examined with particular reference to the eventual benefit the Department will potentially derive from active participation in the NDMS planning. NDMS erroneously proposes a single solution to two separate problems: medical response to a catastrophic natural disaster and casualty care to combat evacuees. NDMS involves several agencies whose purposes and focus are not compatible with the goals of the system. State-planning bodies are not involved in NDMS development activities. A lead agency has not been appointed to direct the planning for NDMS. The benefit to DOD for participation in NDMS does not equal or exceed its resource input. All NDMS planning and development efforts have been conducted at the expense of other mandated programs, since no dedicated resources have been allocated to NDMS. There are several positive aspects of

AD-B093 588L

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NDMS which can be capitalized upon.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DISASTERS, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PLANNING, *MANAGEMENT, CASUALTIES, CATASTROPHIC CONDITIONS, INPUT, MEDICAL SERVICES, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, RESOURCES, RESPONSE, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), TASK FORCES, WARFARE, THESES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, COOPERATION, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MEDICAL EVACUATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NDMS(National Disaster Medical System System), Natural disasters

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 587 15/5 15/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Efficacy of Prepositioning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Franklin,C. E. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-24-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific authority; 2 Jul 87. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study reviews the complexities of prepositioning and evaluates program efficacy in meeting rapid deployment requirementws of US defense policy. The paper focuses on two major questions: (1) Does prepositioning inhibit flexible utilization of US forces in worldwide contingencies and (2) Can US forces be assured of access to stored equipment when required? Program efficacy is evaluated against five effectiveness measures: deterrent value, responsiveness, accessibility, vulnerability and flexibility. The author concludes that prepositioning has been effective as an innovative alternative to forward basing in Europe. While success in this region suggests high potential for further application, overreliance on the concept in third world countries jeopardizes our ability to protect national interests and achieve global strategy objectives. He recommends: (1) Continue to rely on prepositioning to supplement airlift and sealift resources for timely rsponse to contingenceis that threaten US interests. (2) Rely on maritime prepositioning as the primary mode of providing equipment for contingency response in non-NATO environments; and (3) Maintain reduced levels of land-based prepositioning with minimum essential facilities in non-NATO countries to foster relations that will permit access as the poter:ial for conflict escalates.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), ACCESS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEVELOPING NATIONS, EUROPE, FORWARD AREAS, GLOBAL, MARINE

AD-B093 587

AD-B093 587 CONTINUED

TRANSPORTATION, POLICIES, REDUCTION, RESOURCES, STRATEGY, UTILIZATION, VULNERABILITY, NAVAL LOGISTICS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sealift

AD-B093 587

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 583L 5/1 5/3

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Expanding Capacity and Surging Production for the F-16.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 67P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stickell,R. D. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-41-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air force organizations that have industrial preparedness responsibilities tend to accept, as fact, that surge initiatives can not compete with force structure programs for defense funds. The budget process discourages multi-year contracts and appropriate funding of support requirements Multi-year procurement reduces program costs and creates new sources which lead to better competition, further cost reductions and an expanded industrial base. Lack of fully funding support raises program costs and severely complicates surge endeavors. Currently, prime contractor plant space, skilled labor, and raw materials do not pose a bottleneck to surging production of the F-16. Subcontractors/ suppliers pose the most complex bottlenecks to surging production of the F-16. However, General Dynamics has an outstanding awareness and understanding of their limitations. The production surge capacity of the F-16 is dynamic, dependent on industry demands, changes in supply, and business world variables. Therefore, making decisions on today's capacity can be misleading. DOD organizations concerned with production expansion should aggresively champion surge initiatives. Multi-year procurement, and fully funding the support aspects of major programs should be encouraged to the maximum extent. The budget process should be changed to demand minimum total program cost rather than minimum budget year expenditures. An integrated DOD surge plan should be developed and presented to decision makers so they can knowledgeably debate the tradeoffs of surge proposals.

AD-B093 583L

AD-B093 583L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, *CONTRACTS, AIR FORCE, COSTS, REDUCTION, DYNAMICS, INDUSTRIES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, COMMERCE, VARIABLES, DECISION MAKING, EXPANSION, INDUSTRIES, SOURCES, EXPANSION, PRODUCTION, SURGES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY) , JET FIGHTERS, ACQUISITION, AIR FORCE BUDGETS, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, TRADE OFF ANALYSIS, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Multiyear contracts, F-16 aircraft, Multiyear procurement, Major weapon systems, Surge production

AD-B093 583L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 582L 15/8.7

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report the North Korean Unconventional Warfare Threat to Planned ROK (Republic of Korea) Mobilization and ROK and US Lines of Communications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

APR 84 65P

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-71-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper evaluates the threat posed by North Korean unconventional warfare forces (Ranger-Commandos) to Republic of Korea (ROK) mobilization capabilities. Particular attention is given to ROK defense industry concentrations, logistic choke points with sea ports emphasized, and lines of communication (LOCs). Conclusions: (1) The North Korean Peoples Republic (NKPR) has equipped, trained and deployed an unconventional warfare force capable of penetrating ROK/US defenses, inflicting serious damage and disrupting mobilization and rear area security efforts; (2) Successful NKPR unconventional operations in the ROK rear area could draw off sufficient forces now defending the DMZ to make a North Korean armored assault feasible; (3) Even without a follow-on conventional attack, NKPR Ranger-Commando operations could cause sufficient disruption to severely restrict the ROK government's ability to resist; (4) Kim Jong Il is more apt to employ Ranger-Commandos than his father; (5) The concentration of Korean industry in areas served by limited LOCs presents the Ranger-Commando with an attractive and often vulnerable target.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, AREA SECURITY, ARMOR, ASSAULT, DEMILITARIZED ZONES, MOBILIZATION, NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, TARGETS, VULNERABILITY, LOGISTICS, INDUSTRIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lines of communication, Rangers, Commandos

AD-B093 582L CONTINUED

AD-B093 582L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B093 581L 5/1 5/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) U.S. Public Information Strategy for Pre-War Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 100P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Deforest,W. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-25-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper investigates the public information strategy of the Roosevelt Administration (his personal efforts and those of domestic information agencies) to build national consensus in support of mobilization policies during the pre-World War II years, 1939-1941. Drawing on an overview of the national security public affairs environment, and historical insights, the study evaluates current public information strategy for pre-war mobilization. The key ro the successful per-war (i.e., peacetime) public information strategy in support of mobilization is presidential leadership. The President's effectiveness in building national consensus depends heavily on his ability to communicate with the American people, via t e news media (and especially television), clearly shaping public perceptions of international events which potentially threaten the nation's survival. In formulating and executing public information strategy, the President should be assisted by an integrated organizational structure which facilitates coordination among public information officials in agencies with national security mobilization responsibilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PUBLIC OPINION, *LEADERSHIP, STRATEGY, HISTORY, INFORMATION PROCESSING, MODIFICATION, PERSONNEL, UNITED STATES, NATIONAL SECURITY, PEACETIME, MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, ORGANIZATIONS, SURVIVAL(GENERAL), PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES)

AD-B093 581L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Public Information Strategies, Consensus building

AD-B093 581L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 577L 5/3 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Support of U.S. Forces from the European Industrial Base in Garrison and Transition to War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 97P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fischer,D. C. ;Horton,C. ;McCoy,R. E ; Lowas,A. F. , Jr;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-17A-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study centers on the extensive industrial capability possessed by Germany and its potential in providing supplies and services to support U. S. Armed Forces in garrison and during mobilization for war. An overview of the European industrial capability to provide the resources need by U.S. Forces. The logistical structure of NATO is reviewed for its ability to supply those resources. The adequacy of the organization for overseas procurement is discussed. A list of sources to identify additional industrial capabilities is provided. A specific case study of obtaining repair parts packaging support from a German industrial firm is studied. A model to obtain such support is developed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EUROPE, *INDUSTRIES, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, TABLES(DATA), WEST GERMANY, MILITARY SUPPLIES

AD-B093 577L

AD-B093 578L 13/8

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Planning by Industry: Fact or Myth?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 84 90P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cowings,J. S. ;Figueroa,F. A. ;Fowble,R. E. ;Keener,T. W. ;Kulbacki,W. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-44-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA) Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) After every major conflict of this century in which the United States has been engaged, it has been painfully observed that 'we were not ready for war'. This was particularly true following World War I when it was revealed that not one American-made tank, artillery piece or combat aircraft reached the battlefields in Europe. Despite almost three years of mobilization warning, when the war started in 1914 to when we entered it in 1917, American industry was not capable of rapid industrial expansion for military production. With every armistice, the hue and cry of 'never again unprepared' (the obvious need for government and industrial mobilization planning) resounds throughout the land. Unfortunately, lip service is the only price we have been willing to pay. This paper examines the status of present-day industrial mobilization planning in light of historical precedent, recent changes in strategic thinking, direct interest by the President, and expanded responsibilities within key departments and agencies. A substantial amount of unique information is presented regarding the actual status of mobilization planning by defense related companies and associations, together with their candid opinions regarding what they see happening versus what they feel is required.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *MOBILIZATION, PREPARATION, INDUSTRIES, EUROPE, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PRODUCTION, PLANNING, COSTS, WARNING SYSTEMS, EXPANSION,

AD-B093 578L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 576L CONTINUED

WARFARE, UNITED STATES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Preparedness, Industrial planning

AD-B093 575L 5/2

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Industrial Mobilization Information System: Is It Adequate?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bozek,T. E. ;Valletta,A. M. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-59-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National War College, Attn: NDV-LD-SC(Lib), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20316-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Decisions relevant to all aspects of national mobilization, and specifically industrial mobilization, require the availability of timely, accurate and reliable data and a set of analyt'cal tools for the analysis of the data by the decision maker. The United States lacks a cohesive industrial mobilization information system to provide accurate and timely data for national mobilization decisions. The United States should integrate and expand existing information systems and data collection techniques to form a National Industrial Mobilization Information System under the authority of a National Mobilization Manager.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MOBILIZATION, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, COLLECTING METHODS, DATA ACQUISITION, INDUSTRIES, SUPERVISORS, UNITED STATES, DECISION MAKING, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, RELIABILITY, TIMELINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial mobilization

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 572L

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program. The Strategic Defense Initiative: Research and Development.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 166P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Russell,J. J. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-IR-1-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The President's Strategic Defense Initiative, presented to the public in his Star Wars speech of 23 March 1983, was well conceived and grounded in established technology. The President recognized that a faction of scientists from the finite containment school of nuclear philosophy would oppose his initiative and challenged them in his speech. These scientists under J. Robert Oppenheimer led the unsuccessful effort to stop development of the hydrogen bomb but supported efforts to construct a continental air defense in the early '50s. They were opposed in both efforts by scientists from the infinite containment school led by Edward Teller - a key contributor to the President's initiative. Members of the finite containment school attained high positions in the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon Administriations. It was from these positions that they led opposition to the antiballistic missile system of the '60s. The debate over the President's initiative in strategic defense will most surely involve these two groups of scientists again.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY STRATEGY, SCIENTISTS, AIR DEFENSE, MILITARY RESEARCH, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, HISTORY, MILITARY STRATEGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic defense initiative

AD-B093 572L

AD-B093 569L 5/4 5/6

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Mobilization Studies Program Report. The Efficacy of the Latest GI Bill.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boegler,K. G. ;Ferry,J. V ;Fischer,W. G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/ICAF-MSP-55-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICFA-AA), Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The All-Volunteer Educational Assistance program vis-a-vis the historical perspective of past GI Bills and other educational and training benefit programs. The primary focus is on the reasons for a GI Bill and the political, economic, and social environment within which past GI Bills have been legislated. The examination gives specific attention to the following subordinate considerations: the overall economic and social value of any GI Bill, conscription versus the all-volunteer environment, the effect of education-and-tra ning benefits on recruitment and retention, projected manpower shortages for the mid-1980's and beyond, and the effect of the Federal budget deficit on such benefit programs. Attention is also given to an important additional consideration, one related to each of the foregoing consideration: What is the impact of the latest GI Bill on mobilization? The methodology for examination of the basic research question, the efficacy of the latest GI Bill, is a historical search and survey of the provisions, costs, and financing of past GI Bills; a detailed review of the latest GI Bill; and an analysis of the political, economic, and social environment of all of the various GI Bills. Specific consideration is given to the practical realities of a GI Bill for the mid-1980's and beyond. This latter consideration is the core of this research paper.

AD-B093 569L

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 569L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *LEGISLATION, *MANPOWER, POLICIES, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, RECRUITING, PERSONNEL RETENTION, BENEFITS, FEDERAL BUDGETS, ALL VOLUNTEER, EDUCATION, MOBILIZATION, SHORTAGES, COSTS, DEFICIENCIES, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GI Bill of Rights, Conscription

AD-B093 557 15/5 15/8

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Strategic Implications of Maritime Pre-Positioning Ships as a Rapid Response Force Option.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brooke,G. M. , III ;McCorkle,F. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-75

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) Marine Corps personnel began loading the first of thirteen maritime Pre-positioning Ships (MPS). Organized into three squadrons, all ships will be on station at forward overseas bases by end FY 1986. The MPS are designed to provide a credible rapid response force for distant contingencies. Each squadron will be loaded with most of the supplies and equipment necessary to support a Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) in combat for thirty days. The concept is built on the following scenario: Upon direction, a squadron is moved to a designated contingency area; troops arrive by strategic airlift and join up with offloaded equipment/supplies; tactical aircraft are either moved by strategic airlift or flight ferried to the site; and the MAB will be combat capable within 3-5 days of arrival. Deployment of MPS assumes adequate security, sufficient strategic airlift, and a suitable offload location. Immediate ship security will be the responsibility of the ship's master. During deployment, additional security will be provided by Navy escort and/or additional Marine forces when necessary. The MAB Fly-in Echelon (FIE) can be airlifted to a contingency area in 249 sorties.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), *QUICK REACTION, *STRATEGIC WARFARE, NAVAL VESSELS(SUPPORT), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, DEPLOYMENT, SHIPS, FORWARD AREAS, MILITARY FACILITIES, OVERSEAS, MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, NAVY, SHIPS, SUPPLIES, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, BRIGADE

AD-B093 557

AD-B093 557 CONTINUED

LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), POSITION(LOCATION), UNLOADING, SECURITY, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, TACTICAL AIRCRAFT, SQUADRONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MPS(Maritime Prepositioning Ships)

AD-B093 545L 15/6.1

MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF COLL QUANTICO VA

(U) British Triumph on East Falkland.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research rept. 1983-1984,

APR 84 158P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hannigan,T. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Education Center (MCDEC), Quantico, VA 22134-5050.

ABSTRACT: (U) The United Kingdom won a brilliant victory in the 1982 Falkland Islands War. Responding quickly to an unexpected Argentine invasion of the Falklands in April 1982, the British government quickly sent a task force to the South Atlantic to recover the islands. Within 74 days the task force defeated the large Argentine occupation force, captured 11,400 prisoners, and returned the Falklands to British control. It describes the organization and operations of the British land forces from initial mobilization through the Argentine surrender. The narrative covers the task force's movement to the South Atlantic, the Royal Navy's effort to create the conditions for a successful amphibious operation, the surprise landing at San Carlos, and the landing force's bold thrust across the East Falkland to seize Port Stanley. Ten maps help depict what took place. An analysis of the British amphibious operation. Before landing at San Carlos, six British submarines forced all Argentine surface ships to return to their mainland ports for the remainder of the war. But the submarines and surface ships, including two carriers, failed to (1) eliminate the Argentine submarine threat, and (2) gain air superiority in the area. It evaluates British land operations in the war and the landing force's use of weapons. It used artillery, naval gunfire, and anti-armor weapons effectively to support attacks. It called upon combat engineers to breach minefields. The British ground units showed exceptionally high standards of tactical skill, physical fitness, teamwork, leadership, and morale in striking the crushing, victorious blow.

AD-B093 545L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *TASK FORCES, ARTILLERY, GREAT BRITAIN, LAND WARFARE, MILITARY ENGINEERS, FALKLAND ISLANDS, WEAPONS, LANDING FORCES, MINEFIELDS, MORALE, OCEAN SURFACE, MOBILIZATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS, SKILLS, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), ARGENTINA, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), COMBAT SUPPORT, NAVAL GUNNERY

AD-B093 545L

AD-B093 403

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Strategic Implication of the FAR (Force d'Action Rapide) for the Defense of Western Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blanchette,J. G. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-19

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The French are in the process of modernizing their nuclear and conventional forces, with predominate budget outlays favoring the nuclear arsenal. The FAR has emerged out of the new military modernization program. Strategic implications of this newly fielded force with extraordinary firepower will be analyzed and addressed. The FAR is a newly formed rapid action force designed by the French for rapid mobility, versatility and formidable firepower; assigned to protect French territorial interests overseas and fight against the Soviets on a European central front. The FAR is currently a political instrument of French defense policy. It is also forcing the evolution of French defense policy from one of independent use of French forces for maximum deterrence for the protection of the sanctuary to one of forward deterrence with a less independent role for the use of its forces along side NATO. The French have never been a closer ally. They are taking the lead in the Europeanization of European security. The FAR is still not fully organized but when fully equipped may serve as the reserve NATO counterattack force in the defense of Western Europe.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WESTERN EUROPE, FIREPOWER, FRANCE, POLICIES, POLITICAL SCIENCE, MOBILITY, EUROPE, SECURITY, DETERRENCE, FORWARD AREAS, NATO, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), OVERSEAS, WESTERN

AD-B093 403

AD-B093 403 CONTINUED

SECURITY(INTERNATIONAL)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FAR(Force d'Action Rapide)

AD-B093 381 5/8 15/6

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Outlook for Afghanistan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Flynn,P. S. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-08

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) An examination is conducted of the events leading up to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This report, includes comments on the recent history of Afghanistan with an emphasis on the development of the local Communist Party and the bitter feud that has taken place within that political organization. The author's remaining comments examine the Soviet Union's view of the disintegration of the Party and the socialist revolution south of its borders. The subsequent Soviet invasion is then looked at within the context of whether the decision to invade had wider implications in terms of Soviet expansionist tendencies. The report concludes with the author's views on the prospects for peace in this embattled country and recommendations he believes might help readdress American foreign policy towards this occupied nation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WARFARE, *AFGHANISTAN, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, DECISION MAKING, EXPANSION, CONFLICT, COMMUNISM, POLITICAL PARTIES, PEACETIME, USSR, FOREIGN POLICY, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, HISTORY, ORGANIZATIONS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B093 379 5/1

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) National Security Organization: A Visionary Concept of a National Security Framework for Our Third Century.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 111P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Higgins,W. R. ;Savarda,J. S. ; Southerland,G. R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This National College study provides a visionary concept for the organization of the military establishment of the United States during our third century to fulfill the national requirements of keeping peace and fighting war. It is founded in the Constitution and evaluated in light of today's evolving domestic, political, social, and military influences. This study examines the history of our national defense organization, identifies its shortcomings, determines the fundamental requirements of a national security management organization, and formulates a prescription for change. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL SECURITY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS HISTORY, WARFARE, REQUIREMENTS, MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, MILITARY FACILITIES, NATIONAL DEFENSE, UNITED STATES

AD-B093 379

AD-B093 378 5/1 15/6

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Light Infantry Division in the Light Corps.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starbird,E. A. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The conclusion is that the Light Infantry Division (LID) should usually be part of the Light Corps in Middle East, North Africa, and South West Asia contingencies. The approach starts with detailed examination of the particular contingency; the mission, the enemy and the terrain are specifically described. The concept of how-to-fight and detailed tactics including the rear battle are then postulated in that very specific context. Finally, the units are selected, including the LID if appropriate. The dominant factor is terrain micro-relief and the need for terrain micro-relief intelligence. Terrain suitable for the LID must be in the right places. Fixed wing logistics to forward areas, civil affairs capability, and the availability of mines are other influential decision factors. The LID has deficiencies in anti-armor, drivers, and liaison. However, it has the significant advantage of rapid deployability that yields favorable combat ratios early. Moreover, it wil be well suited for some missions when compared to the two airborne and air assault divisions, and certainly is easier to deploy than a standard light infantry division when a third light division is needed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *INFANTRY, RATIOS, WARFARE, FIXED WING AIRCRAFT, LOGISTICS, NORTH AFRICA, CIVIL AFFAIRS, DECISION MAKING, FORWARD AREAS, MIDDLE EAST, BATTLES, TERRAIN, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MISSIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SOUTHWEST ASIA

AD-B093 378

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 378 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *LID(Light Infantry Division), Light Corps

AD-B093 377 15/6.7

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Economic Sabotage as a Tool of Insurgency - The Case of El Salvador.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 66P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nicholson,R. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-40C

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white.

ABSTRACT: (U) Reviews the use of economic sabotage by the insurgents in El Salvador, evaluates their rationale for engaging in such acts and evaluates their effectiveness. The author discusses the inter-relationship of direct and indirect targetting of infrastructure and agriculture production capacity and the Salvadoran and U.S. government response. His conclusions outline why he believes the insurgents failed to accomplish their objectives and concludes with several recommendations on how the U.S. should plan to counteract such insurgency elsewhere.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ECONOMIC IMPACT, *SABOTAGE, *EL SALVADOR, *INSURGENCY, TARGETING, COUNTERMEASURES, PLANNING, FOREIGN POLICY, AGRICULTURE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), PRODUCTION, ECONOMICS, RESPONSE, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, TOOLS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 358 15/6.7

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Special Operations Forces: Prospective of Employment and Command and Control in Peace and War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 85 36P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Davis,H. C. ;

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-SSP-85-57

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Mar 85. Other requests must be referred to National War College, Director of Research, Washington, DC 20319-6000.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines command and control of Special Operations Forces and provides an overview of current U.S. Army doctrine, missions, organization, and operational employment considerations in both peace and war. This analysis provides prospectives on the adequacy of U.S. Army Special Operations forces with a view toward areas which need acditional development or study. Major areas include communications and support requirements for joint operations. The study recommends general procedures, methods, and structure to further efficiency and success in both Service and Joint Operations. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, WARFARE, ARMY PERSONNEL, SPECIALISTS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, COMBAT SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Special Operations Forces

AD-B093 358

AD-B093 319 1/3 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Indivisible Airpower and the Role of Long Range Combat Aircraft in Conventional NATO Theater-Level Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Harper,S. D. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1055

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 19 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the concept of indivisible airpower and the use of LRCA in conventional NATO conflict. It describes the characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of LRCA. It then examines the NATO theater and looks at restrictions and limitations of our current air force elements to respond to the threat posed by numerically superior and improving Warsaw Pact forces. The shortage of all-weather day/night attack aircraft is a significant limitation in NATO. Also, the limited number of airfields and their proximity to the front could cause massive problems if Pact aircraft or fast-moving ground forces deny the assets. The study examines how LRCA's range, firepower, all-weather day/night capability can address some of the shortfalls in NATO capability. Finally, it addresses LRCA limitations and examines how emerging technology in weapons and sensors could restore its potential to have decisive impact against Pact forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY AIRCRAFT, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE, AIR POWER, AIRCRAFT, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, DAY, DETECTORS, FIREPOWER, LANDING FIELDS, LIMITATIONS, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MISSIONS, NATO, SURGES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WARFARE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEAPONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LRCA(Long Range Combat Aircraft)

AD-B093 319

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B093 091 5/4 15/5

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Where the Threat to Peace Is Coming from?

APR 85 147P

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-921-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors, Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 7th St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of mono. Otkuda iskhodit Ugroza Miru. Voyennoye Izdatel'stvo, Moscow, p1-97 1982.

ABSTRACT: (U) Section I, 'The Objective Evaluations?' shows how biased and subjective are the estimates of the USSR military potential, its foreign policy and military strategy, as presented by the representatives of the military agency of the USA and the NATO headquarters, their apparent selective approach and data analysis which characterize the military strength of the Warsaw Treaty Organization members and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members. Section II, 'Military Machine of the USA,' presents the data regarding the armed forces of the USA, which even in peacetime are located far beyond the state boundaries and in terms of organization and numbers, are by no means for the conduct of a defensive war. It shows their dangerous expansion, it evaluates the American military industry and the role of the military-industrial complex, which defines to a considerable degree the general trend to militarize the country and flex the military muscle in its international relations. The essence of present-day military strategy of the USA is being reviewed. Section III, 'Balance' of Military Forces Between East and West,' by using the real numerical and actual data, compares the strategic nuclear forces and intermediate range nuclear means of both sides, it presents the relationship of the armed forces of usual nature which are available to NATO and to the participants of the Warsaw Treaty, and the comparative navies. Section IV, 'Two Trends in Global Policy,' presents the facts which show how the governments of the

AD-B093 091

AD-B093 091 CONTINUED

USSR and the USA handle the concluded treaties and the negotiations in the area of arms reduction and limitation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FOREIGN POLICY, *MILITARY STRATEGY, BALANCE OF POWER, THREAT EVALUATION, WAR POTENTIAL, ARMS CONTROL, INDUSTRIES, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, DATA PROCESSING, USSR, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), DEFENSE SYSTEMS, WARFARE, FORECASTING, INTERMEDIATE RANGE(DISTANCE), NATO, PEACETIME, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), STRATEGIC WARFARE, THREATS, PATTERNS, TREATIES, BOUNDARIES, ORGANIZATIONS, USSR, TRANSLATIONS, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Defense industries

AD-B093 091

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 062 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Operational History of the 509th Bombardment Wing, 1944-1984.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Arnold,B. A. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-0120

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 12 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report is a brief operational history of the 509th Bombardment Wing spanning from 1944 through 1984. To adequately cover the story of the 509th Bombardment Wing, this paper also contains the history of the 509th Composite/Bombardment Group. The directed use of the atomic bomb by the 509th Composite Groupo helped end World War II with the Japanese and averted an invasion of the Japanese homeland that would have cost a estimated one million American lives. Chapter one traces the unique history of the 509th Composite Group, and its role with the B-29 in the delivery of the atomic bomb. The specific technical aspects of the Manhattan Project and the atomic bomb will not be discussed in this paper. An account is given in chapter two, of the organizational changes of the 509th Bombardment Group, and in particular, its role in Operation Crossroads, the first live drop of the atomic bomb in peacetime. This chapter also recounts the major deployments, exercises and crises of the 509th Bombardment Wing from its activation in 1948, through 1955. Next, chapter three covers the 509th B-47 reflex activities, the move to Pease AFB and its participation with the B-52 in the Vietnam conflict. Finally, chapter four concludes with a look at the FB-111 role with the 509th Bombardment Wing. Through each era, the paper focuses on the operational aircraft and the key role they played in the unit's history. From the possession of the B-29, to the highly sophisticated FB-111A fighter-bomber, the reader will find the 509th has had a unique and

AD-B093 062

AD-B093 062 CONTINUED

leading role in the Strategic Air Command and the defense of the free world.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BOMBING, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, JAPAN, BOMBER AIRCRAFT, FIGHTER BOMBERS, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NUCLEAR BOMBS, DEPLOYMENT, HISTORY, STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, EMERGENCIES, WARFARE, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) 509TH Bombardment Wing, Military history

AD-B093 062

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 053 5/1 13/1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air Force Energy Security Policy and the Defense Production Act.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buckner,J. P. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-0310

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 16 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) Air Force energy policy places high priority on secure energy for key mission facilities. AF installation electrical requirements are met by public utilities which are outside the installation and are extremely vulnerable to disruption. If utility power is disrupted, there can be many adverse impacts on installation operations, including key peacetime readiness and wartime missions. In the event of a power disruption, the installation should receive priority power from the public utility. If the effects of outage are widespread, there is a socioeconomic impact of supplying power to the insatllation at the 'expense' of the marketplace. To receive priority power allocations, authority must be invoked under provisions of the DPA. This could require White House action. This paper addresses the DPA proces and what needs to be done to make it more respsonsive to AF needs. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ENERGY MANAGEMENT, *SECURITY, *AIR FORCE FACILITIES, ADVERSE CONDITIONS, IMPACT, INSTALLATION, REQUIREMENTS, FACILITIES, MISSIONS, POWER, PUBLIC UTILITIES, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, VULNERABILITY, OPERATION, PEACETIME, ENERGY, ELECTRICAL LOADS, POL*CIES

AD-B093 053

AD-B093 038 5/2 15/6.4

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) An AU Review Anthology: ICBM Deployment Modes and the Nuclear Threat.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 ,14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lacher,L. L. , III ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1520

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 12 Jul 85. Other requests must be rerferred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112. Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) This anthology provides the reader ready access to the best articles published, in AU Review, on ICBM deployment modes and the perceived nuclear threat at the time the article was written. Seven of the most representative and concise articles are republished as part of this anthology. In addition, an extended bibliography of 117 relatec articles is provided as a source of credible material. A chapter on the history of the ICBM's development is included to provide a frame of reference for the reader. Another chapter summarizes the common thread of design and threat concerns found in the selected articles and then speculates on possible future design requirements. Articles include: Impact of the Ballistic Missile on Warfare by Colonel Alexander Sheridan, Quick Strike Equation by Major General Dale O. Smith, The Military Potential of the Moon by Lieutenant Colonel S.E. Singer, Operational Posture of the Aerospace Force by Major General John K. Hester, SALT and the Blue - Water Strategy by Colonel Clinton H. Winnie, Jr, A Structural Framework for SALT Decision - Making by John M. Collins, The Case for the MX by Dr. Lawrence J. Korb.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *LITERATURE SURVEYS, AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, DECISION MAKING, GUIDED MISSILES, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MOON, SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES, THREATS, WARFARE, ARMS CONTROL, WAR POTENTIAL, PERIODICALS, DEPLOYMENT

AD-B093 038

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B093 038 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Air University Review

AD-B092 948 15/6.1 16/4.1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Joint Maritime Missions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lay,D. L. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1570

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Critical Technology; 9 Jul 85. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) Joint Maritime Missions is a study that describes how B-52 aircraft, armed with Harpoon missiles, can best assist the U.S. Navy in the defense of American maritime interests. After analyzing the writings of Admiral Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief, of the Soviet Navy, the study derives the missions assigned the Soviet Navy in war and peace. It then describes how the B-52 can assist the U.S. Navy defend against the threat posed by these missions. The study concludes with recommendations that will facilitate accomplishing this task. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, AIR TO SURFACE MISSILES, JET BOMBERS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, NAVY, USSR, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) B-52 aircraft, Harpoon missiles

IAC NO. SR-06283

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B092 776L 15/6

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) System Analysis of Airdrop Requirements, Army 21. Phase 2.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 84-Mar 85,

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Harmon,D. G. ;Hooker,T. R. ;Lane,A. ; Banicle,E. J. ;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-028-TR

CONTRACT NO. DAAK80-84-C-0012

PROJECT NO. 1L162210D283

TASK NO. AD

MONITOR: NATICK TR-85-029L

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Jan 85. Other requests must be referred to Commander, US Army Natick Research and Development Center, Attn.: STRNC-OA, Natick, MA 01760-5015.

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis supports a requirement to develop airdrop equipment and systems supporting Airland Battle 2000/Army 21 requirements. This analysis includes: (1) Development of Baseline Airdrop Concept using current airdrop equipment types; (2) Excursions to identify deep attack and contingency force airdrop requirements; (3) Logistic supportability analyses for current and developmental airdrop systems; (4) Development of an ALB 2000/Army 21 Airdrop Supply Support Concept. The analyses were largely based on simulation modeling techniques using an application of the LOGATAK II model. The study concludes that additional rigging capability will be required to adequately support ALB 2000/Army 21 operations. Recommendations include additions to the Active Army and/or Reserve force structures, emphasis on prerigging and load standardization, stream-lined airdrop request procedures, placement of rigging capability at

AD-B092 776L

AD-B092 776L CONTINUED

the Theater (rather than Corps) level, and continued development of ACES, Retrorocket and Type V systems. Keywords: Airdrop, Airdrop equipment, Airdrop resupply, Airdrop systems, Airland Battle 2000, Army 21, Logistics, Platforms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL ANALYSIS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *AIR DROP OPERATIONS, ATTACK, BASE LINES, METHODOLOGY, MILITARY RESERVES, REPLENISHMENT, SIMULATION, STANDARDIZATION, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62210A, AS062

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B092 725 1/3.1

TRACOR APPLIED SCIENCES INC ARLINGTON VA

(U) Aircraft Combat Maintenance Battle Damage Repair/ Cannibalization Feasibility. Volume 2. Engineering Guidelines.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Widman,J. ;

REPORT NO. TRACOR-088-239-23-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. DAAK51-83-C-0022

PROJECT NO. 1L162209AH76

TASK NO. 05

MONITOR: USAAVSCOM TR-84-D-248

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to Applied Technology Lab. , US Army Research and Technology Labs., Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5577.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-B092 023.

ABSTRACT: (U) These engineering guidelines were developed to set forth the procedures to establish cannibalization criteria and techniques. The guidelines identify analyses, techniques, and testing necessary to establish the cannibalization criteria for helicopter components and structures. The guidelines are general in nature so that they are usable for all helicopters. They are of sufficient content, however, to provide the guidance necessary to define and ensure standardization of procedures to inspect, assess, and cannibalize battle- and crash-damaged aircraft. These guidelines are designed to be presented to the manufacturer of any specific model helicopter to assist and standardize the development of a cannibalization handbook for his specific model helicopter. The guidelines explain the conceptual basis

AD-B092 725

AD-B092 725 CONTINUED

for cannibalization as it fits within the framework of the US Army's Aircraft Combat Maintenance/Battle damage Repair system, and emphasize that combat action will generate requirements for some repair parts which are not normally needed during peacetime helicopter maintenance. Since many of these repair parts are not normally removed or replaced in peacetime, the helicopter manufacturer must give sufficient detailed guidance in the cannabilazation handbook to ensure that the operation is completed expeditiously and yet without damage. These guidelines provide procedures for development of a cannibalization handbook and are applicable to all helicopters. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SPARE PARTS, *HELICOPTERS, *REPAIR, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, ENGINEERING, HANDBOOKS, INSTRUCTIONS, MAINTENANCE, PARTS, PEACETIME, WARFARE, DAMAGE, ARMY AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Cannibalization, PE62209A, ASH76, WU033

IAC NO. SR-08429

AD-B092 725

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B092 632L 5/1

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) US Army Engineer Division, Europe (EUD) Organization Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Mar 84-Apr 85.

APR 85 312P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Spigelmyer,D. W. ;Lang,L. A. ;Lamrouex, J. A. ;Mann,P. P. ;Moser,J. O. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-85-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 85. Other requests must be referred to US Army Engineer Division, Europe, APO NY 09757.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assessed the organizational structure of the US Army Engineer Division, Europe with respect to its goals, problem areas, peacetime workload, operating environment, potential wartime mission, and customer interfaces. Based primarily on literature searches, interviews, and work-shops, nine organizational alternatives were developed; four alternatives--two centralized division and two decentralized division HQ/ district structures--were examined in depth. The best centralized and the best decentralized options were then compared against each other, and against EUD's self-stated goals and problems. A recommended organizational alignment and two implementation plans are presented. A new method (the Analytical Hierarchy Process) was used by this study to prioritize EUD goals and to narrow the range of alternatives considered. Keywords: Europe; Organization study; Project management; Program management; Management; Analytical hierarchy process; Funding; Wartime transition; Centralized; Decentralized.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, ALIGNMENT, HIERARCHIES, MANAGEMENT, PEACETIME, WORKLOAD, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ALLOCATIONS, CENTRALIZED, DECENTRALIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Organization structure

AD-B092 632L

AD-B092 322 15/6.3

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Danger of Chemical War.

MAR 85 5P

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1424-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Specific Authority; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Ctr., 220 7th St., NE., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Kagakusen Kyol in Kokubo (Japan) v29 n5 p96-97 1980.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses: US-USSR Capacity for Chemical Warfare; The Trend of Chemical Arms Ban Treaties; Chemical Warfare Capacity of the USSR; Chemical Warfare Capacity of the US (including NATO). The USSR maintains a chemical warfare capacity that is already the most well-trained as well as equipped in the world. Further, they are concentrating their efforts to the improvement of offensive as well as defensive chemical warfare abilities. On the other hand, the US also at present is speeding up the acquisition of conventional protective equipment. However, because of the Soviet menace towards the US and the allied forces, and the Soviet army's lack of an anti-chemical warfare attitude, there is the need to acquire improvements in all kinds of protective equipment, and a development and a training system, but one can not help but notice the fact that there is still a crucial deficiency in the lack of a reliable deterrent force.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, ACQUISITION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, SKILLS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, TRAINING, USSR, POLITICAL ALLIANCES, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, NATO, DETERRENCE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), RELIABILITY, TREATIES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), UNITED STATES, COMBAT READINESS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY PLANNING

AD-B092 322

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B092 018L

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Modern Means and Methods of Repair and Setting of Chemical Equipment, a Technology and Materiel under Field Conditions,

MAR 85 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dimitrov,V. ;

REPORT NO. FTD-ID(RS)T-0018-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 13 Jun 85. Other requests must be referred to Foreign Technology Div., Attn: STINFO. Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Edited trans. of Voyenna Tekhnika (USSR) v18 n4 p11-12 Apr 84.

ABSTRACT: (U) The timely repair and setting of chemical equipment, technology and materiel under field conditions is an important element in the set of factors affecting the maintenance of the combat readiness of troops. The methods of conducting repair and setting of KHVTI under filed conditions can be divided mainly into two groups: individual and continuous. The second method requires presence of appropriate machinery to repair chemical technology and equipment. The continuous method and the method of universal posts are used as a function of the volume of production and the number of means of repair to resupply units. In the continuous method the entire repair process is divided into a series of independent operations which are achieved at especially equipped repair stations, set up in an appropriate technogical sequence. One or several operations may be conducted at each station as a function of repair shops. The universal post method anticipates that the repair work will be performed at one or two special brigade positions. Recent studies have confirmed as particularly progressive the KhVTI repair method, called block or aggregate. This is characterized by high speed and high quality , but requires ready apparatus and brigades of highly qualified specialists.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPAIR, HIGH RATE, BRIGADE LEVEL

AD-B092 018L

AD-B092 018L CONTINUED

ORGANIZATIONS, CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, CHEMICALS, COMBAT READINESS, FIELD CONDITIONS, PRODUCTION, REPAIR SHOPS, REPLENISHMENT, SETTING(ADJUSTING), TIMELINESS, TRANSLATIONS, BULGARIA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bulgarian language

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B091 711L 8/5 15/2

ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER FORT DETRICK FREDERICK MD

(U) The Duties of Medical University and Political Academy Staff in Disasters to Guarantee Medical Assistance and the Medical Defense of the Population,

MAY 85 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mopert,S. ;Stiegert,J. ;

REPORT NO. AFMIC-HT-031-85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 6 May 85. Other requests must be referred to AFMIC-IS, Fort Detrick, Frederick MD 21701-5004.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung, n.p., v75 n14 p817-821 1981.

ABSTRACT: (U) As an introduction, characteristics of the population's medical defense in the framework of civil defense as a special duty of public health are outlined. The importance of the political-ideological work in the field of public health as a fundamental condition for solving this task, is explained by the authors through the varied activities of the socialist community against the permanently growing aggressivity of imperialism. For that purpose, actual examples of aggressive imperialist preparations will be compared with efforts of the socialist countries to strengthen detente and secure peace. Specific aspects of work in the field of public health in defensive war situations and disasters will be illustrated. The required forms of organization and their fundamental functioning are presented from a practical point of view. The value of an effective military-medical training and continued education of medical university staff is particular emphasized. Originator supplied keywords include: Medical protection, Principles of organization, Medical aid, Medical aid in disaster, Emergency medical assistance, Duties of university staff.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PUBLIC HEALTH, CIVIL DEFENSE, EDUCATION, MEDICINE, UNIVERSITIES, PROTECTION, POPULATION, JOBS, DETENTE, PREVENTIVE

AD-B091 711L

AD-B091 711L CONTINUED

MEDICINE, PEACETIME, EMERGENCIES, MILITARY TRAINING, DISASTERS, POLICIES, TRANSLATIONS, EAST GERMANY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) German language

AD-B091 711L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B091 113L 13/9 15/5

MARINE CORPS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Required Operational Capability (ROC) No. Log 215.1.2 for a Well Drilling Rig and Support Equipment System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

APR 85 12P

REPORT NO. USMC-ROC-LOG-215.1.2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD and DoD contractors only; Critical Technology; 7 May 85. Other requests must be referred to Dept. of the Navy, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Code RD&S, Washington, DC 20380.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Marine Corps has a critical requirement for a lightweight well drilling rig suitable for rapid deployment with the Fleet Marine Forces. This equipment must be compatible with the Logistical Vehicle System and be air transportable by C-130 aircraft. Additional keywords: Threats; Operational Deficiencies; and Specifications.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DRILLING MACHINES, SPECIFICATIONS, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, WATER WELLS, AIR TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, LIGHTWEIGHT, DEFICIENCIES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT

AD-B090 912L 1/3.8 19/1

NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION INDIAN HEAD MD

(U) Quality Evaluation: Navy Stockpiled Impulse Cartridge Mark 49 Mod 0 (DODIC M518).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 84 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis,P. T. ;

REPORT NO. NOS-IHTR-904

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Dec 84. Other requests must be referred to Commanding Officer, Naval Ordnance Station, Code 51 via SCSI. Indian Head, MD 20640-5000.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Impulse Cartridge Mark 49 Mod 0, is used in the (seat) static line ballistic cutter which severs the drogue chute lanyard if the secondary system of the seat-man separation system is actuated during an emergency escape. This cartridge is employed in the aircrew escape system of the Air Force and Navy OV-10 aircraft. The purpose of this program was to determine the reliability of the stockpiled impulse cartridge Mk-49 Mod-0 near its assigned life limit, to determine and evaluate performance deterioration attributable to age, and to evaluate the feasibility of extending the total life limit. It is recommended that the total life of the unit be extended from 60 to 84 months, as well as that of the CCU-61/A impulse cartridge.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARTRIDGES(PAD), EMERGENCIES, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), STOCKPILES, RELIABILITY, CUTTERS, STATICS, ESCAPE SYSTEMS, FLIGHT CREWS, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), QUALITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIRCRAFT SEATS, DROGUE PARACHUTES, SHORT TAKEOFF AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mark-49 cartridges, Static lines, Impulse cartridges, V-10 aircraft, OV-10 aircraft, LPN-A4200420/183-4/4420000001

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B090 292L 11/7 12/4 15/5

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Logistics Implications of the Operational - Level Offensive.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAY 84 138P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gross,D. F. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E750 975

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 18 May 84. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Command & General Staff College, Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the capability of the US Army's heavy armored division to execute maneuver at the operational level of war. The examination focuses on the capability of the division's organic petroleum supply elements to provide the fuel necessary to support the movement requirements that are characteristic of offensive operational maneuver. The study includes an analysis of logistical problems associated with offensive maneuver by US armored divisions during World War II, an examination of the organization of the heavy armored division, and the logistical concepts that support it. The investigation reveals that the heavy armored division does have the necessary petroleum equipment to support offensive operational maneuver. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, ARMOR, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, REFUELING, COMBAT AREAS, FORWARD AREAS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DOCTRINE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, BATTLEFIELDS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, COMBAT READINESS, HISTORY, THESES, MANEUVERABILITY, MOBILITY, ARMY OPERATIONS, SCENARIOS, FUEL CONSUMPTION, MANEUVERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Offensive operational maneuvers, Heavy armored division, Offensive maneuvers, Combat service support, AirLand battle doctrine, Combat power,

AD-B090 292L

AD-B090 292L CONTINUED

Operational mobility, Fueling, World War 2, AirLand Battle, Resupply, Armored divisions, Heavy divisions, Bulk fuel, Operational maneuvers, Operational level, AirLand Battlefields, Offense, Offensive

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B089 889

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) Interoperability. Joint Activities with Allies. Part 1. Interoperability with the FRG III Corps. Part 2. German-American Joint Activities from the View of Two Corps.

NOV 84 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boylan,S. V. ;Neumann,P. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-1236-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Copyright, Critical Technology; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to the US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 220 Seventh St., N.E., Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Truppendienst (Germany, F.R.) n7 p498-503 1984.

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability to cooperate with Allied units in combat requires close and trusting cooperation in peacetime at all levels of military command. The English term 'interoperability' is only inadequately rendered as 'Interoperabilitat'. The official American definition, 'The ability of systems, units, and forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together,' does not take into account an important aspect, the mutual trust and personal relationships that for the basis for successful cooperation. This article, reflecting the very personal experiences of the liaison officer of the U.S. V Corps to the FRG III Corps at Koblenz, and of liaison officer of the FRG III Corps to the U.S. V Corps at Frankfort, illustrate the scope of partnerly cooperation between the two adjacent corps of the Central Army Group.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), COMBAT READINESS, WEST GERMANY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Interoperability

AD-B089 889

AD-B089 636L 15/5

NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER KAILUA HI

(U) Cargo Loadout Planning Requirements for the Mobile Logistics Support Force (MLSF).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Oct 82-May 84,

MAY 84 72P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kishimoto,B. H. ;Pepper,R. L. ;

REPORT NO. NOSC/TR-972

PROJECT NO. F80531

TASK NO. SF80531000

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 May 84. Other requests must be referred to Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA 92152.

ABSTRACT: (U) Analyze underway replenishment (UNREP) and amphibious embarkation missions to determine Navy requirements for loading and unloading cargo and establish the relationship of load planning to the overall mission. Investigate the feasibility of developing a loadout planning aid (LOPA) that would satisfy all mission types. The mission analysis indicated that cargo prestowage planning and shipboard distribution planning are complex decision-making tasks that are not amenable to exact solutions. The constraints placed on load planning are not of a fixed nature, but can vary depending on the situation. Thus the construction of a precise mathematical model to encompass all aspects of load planning is not feasible. However, recent advanced in computer graphics systems and computer-based decision-making and planning system appear to enable the development of a LOPA that will enable planners to rapidly 'reshuffle' intraship/intership cargo and equipment in computer memory to accommodate changes and modifications. Originator-supplied key words include: Logistics management, Ship cargo load planning, Underway replenishment (UNREP), Decision making, Amphibious embarkation, Flow charting, Data Bases, Systems Engineering, and Problem solving.

AD-B089 636L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B089 638L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *NAVAL PLANNING, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, LOADING(HANDLING), REPLENISHMENT, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, DECISION MAKING, DATA BASES, FLOW CHARTING, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, UNLOADING, PROBLEM SOLVING, SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE627BON, WU533MS44

AD-B089 638L

AD-B089 452L 15/5

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY NEWPORT NEWS VA

(U) Ports for National Defense: An Analysis of Unit Deployments Through US Ports.

NOV 84 554P

REPORT NO. MTMC-TE-83-3D-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 20 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Military Traffic Management Command, Attn: MT-SA, Newport News, VA 23606-0276.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: This report expands Rept. no. MTMC-TE-80-01-46 dated Apr 82, AD-B064 458L.

ABSTRACT: (U) Concern for the capability of the Nation's seaports to support defense requirements led the Military Traffic Management Command to initiate a Ports for National Defense Program with the approval of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Ports for National Defense focuses on the need to identify port facilities necessary for the rapid deployment of major US tactical forces. The port facilities identified in this study supplement predesignated facilities and will be used for relatively short periods. Movement requirements for various deploying units have been used to simulate equipment-loading aboard vessels for the various ship mixes. The number of berths and other vessel support system requirements were then identified for each ship mix. Required facilities in each port city have been determined, identifying preferred (primary) and alternate facilities. Thirty-nine port areas were evaluated. Most of the commercial ports analyzed have the capability to support deployment requirements of designated units using one or more of the four available ship mixes. However, some ports have inadequate berthing facilities for some of the ship mixes to meet the port clearance time frame of 5 days. Limitations are discussed in section IV. Recommendations: Use the terminals and berths identified in this report for planning future unit deployments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Ports(Facilities), *Marine terminals, *Rapid deployment, Facilities, Harbors, Military

AD-B089 452L

AD-B089 452L CONTINUED

Forces(United States), Tactical warfare, Urban areas

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tactical forces

AD-B089 433L 5/1 5/9

GENERAL-RESEARCH CORP MCLEAN VA MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES DIV

(U) Civilian Personnel Management System of FORECAST (CIVFORS). Functional Description. Revision.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 29 Sep 83-29 Jun 84,

MAR 84 323P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holz,B. W. ;Bartlett,W. E. , Jr.;Berge, E. ;Granier-Smith,I. ;Midlam,K. D. ;

REPORT NO. GRC-1405-01-84-CR

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-83-C-0526

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 25 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (M&RA)--FORECAST Development Office, Room 1E815, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Revision to report dated 30 Sep 83. See also AD-B089 434L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this document is to (1) provide a revised Functional Description (FD) for the Civilian Personnel Management System of FORECAST(CIVFORS). It defines the specific functions which the civilian element of the Army FORECAST system must accommodate to provide a management information decision support system and computer modeling capability to project civilian manpower requirements, strengths, personnel actions, and the impacts of alternative policy decisions during peacetime, mobilization, war, and demobilization. CIVFORS is the short name for the Civilian Personnel Management System of FORECAST. Key words include: Civilian work force, Civilian personnel, Civilian life cycle functions, Civilian personnel management modules, Civilian FORECAST, CIVFORS, Civilian strength forecasts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Management information systems, *Civilian personnel, *Manpower, Military requirements, Functions(Mathematics), Army operations, Forecasting, Computerized simulation, Peacetime, Personnel management,

AD-B089 433L CONTINUED

Mobilization, Decision making, Policies

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CIVFORS(Civilian Personnel Management System of Forecast), Civilian work force, Decision aids, DSS(Decision Support Systems), LPN-DA-140501

AD-B089 416L 5/1 5/3

AVCO LYCOMING DIV STRATFORD CT

(U) Industrial Productivity Improvement/Capacity Engineering Support (IPI/CES) Program. CES Design. Volume 7. Part 2. Factory Level Design Considerations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 82-Nov 84,

NOV 84 357P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mears,D. T. ;

REPORT NO. LYC-84-F-9-VOL-7-PT-2

CONTRACT NO. DAAJ09-82-C-A801

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 20 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63120.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 7, Part 1, AD-B089 415L.

ABSTRACT: (U) This Final Report identifies the CES Design activities performed by Avco Lycoming of Stratford, Connecticut, during Phase IIa and of the Industrial Productivity Improvement (IPI) Program. The primary accomplishments were to create To-Be SAEP total factory floor preliminary design, detail design of To-Be manufacturing centers and factory layouts and develop a total and integrated factory support function for equipment, tooling, material handling and storage. Originator furnished key words include: Industrial Productivity Improvement, Group Technology, Dedicated Work Center, Center Design Package, Factory Support Functions, Cost/Savings Tracking System, Production Flow Analysis, Process Planning, Functional Models, and 3-D Model.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Industrial engineering, *Industrial production, *Management planning and control, *Productivity Three dimensional, Cost analysis, Capacity(Quantity), Models, Integrated systems, Industrial plants, Materials handling

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B089 416L CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *IPI(Industrial Productivity Improvement), CES(Capacity Engineering Support), Group technology, Center package design, Factory support functions, Cost/savings tracking system, Production flow analysis, Functional models

AD-B089 404L 15/6.1 15/6.2 17/1

ANALYTIC SCIENCES CORP READING MA

(U) Development of MCM (Mine Countermeasures) Precise Navigation Tactics. Route Survey Data Management System Software Specification.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical information memo.,

SEP 84 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DePalma,L. M. ;

REPORT NO. TASC-TIM-4346-3

CONTRACT NO. N00014-82-C-0732

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to DoD only; Critical Technology; 8 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to COMINEWARCOM, Naval Base, Charleston, SC 29408.

ABSTRACT: (U) Route Survey is a peacetime Mine Countermeasures (MCM) mission, the objective of which is to chart mine-like sonar contacts in planned port breakout routes (Q-routes). During times of international tension or war, the route survey chart will enable minehunting forces to de-emphasize those contacts identified during peacetime, thus minimizing the time required for search and classification of potential mines. A software specification for a Route Survey Data Management System is presented in the form of data flow diagrams with accompanying narrative. The purpose for such a system is the assembly, editing, processing, merging, storage, and interpretation of sonar contact data collected during peacetime by assorted MCM assets. The Data Management System is partitioned into three subsystems to reside, respectively, on the MCM platform, at a port facility, and at COMINEWARCOM. The Platform and Port Subsystems are presented in detail, with associated file formats, logic, equations, and rationale. For these subsystems, the specification contains all elements of a Program Performance Specification (PPS) except those elements specific to the computer/peripheral hardware and interfaces. The COMINEWARCOM Subsystem, which is devoted to survey planning and which is expected to be assembled largely from existing software, is presented as a concept without details.

AD-B089 404L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Routing, *Sonar targets, *Navigation, *Data management, *Mine countermeasures, Naval planning, Naval mine warfare, Target classification, Mapping, Preparation, Target discrimination, Computer files, Operational readiness, Flow charting, Ports(Facilities), Military tactics, Precision, Peacetime, Computer programs, Specifications, Surveys

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Route survey charts

AD-B089 236 5/1

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Defense Translator.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 84 294P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thomas,R. W. ;Sheridan,M. I. ; Richanbach,P. H. ;Blond,D. L. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-D-62

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI 84-28629,AD-E500 695

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 8 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, OSD, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study documents the procedures used to create the Defense Translator, a major element of the Defense Economic Impact Modeling System (DEIMS). DEIMS is an integrated system of economic models, data bases, and associated computer software for analyzing the impact of the Defense program on the U.S. economy. It was developed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to provide comprehensive forecasts of product demand, labor and materials requirements, and the regional distribution of defense spending. The Defense Translator is used to convert estimates of defense outlays by appropriation category into estimates of purchases from each of 400 Standard Industrial Classification industries. The translator contains information on the composition and sources of supply for detailed weapon system classes, breakdowns of Operation and Maintenance spending, Military Construction, and Research and Development activities. In addition, the relationship between pay and purchases is identified for all budget accounts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, Economic models, Economic analysis, Federal budgets, Data bases,

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B089 238 CONTINUED

Mobilization, Integrated systems, Department of Defense

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DEIMS(Defense Economic Impact Modeling System), Defense translator, LPN-IDA-T-4-208

IAC NO. MT-000870

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Defense Department, Economic Analysis, Software, Data Bases, Forecasting, /Code E, / Code D.;

AD-B088 857 1/5 13/3

AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND SERVICES CENTER TYNDALL AFB FL ENGINEERING AND SERVICES LAB

(U) Feasibility Study for Concepts and Uses of Surface materials for Portable Taxiway Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 82-Aug 83,

NOV 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carr,G. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFESC/ESL-TR-83-87

CONTRACT NO. MIPR-N-82-12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; Nov 84. Other requests must be referred to Air Force Engineering and Services Center (AFESC/RDCR), Tyndall AFB, FL 32403.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigates existing surfaces that could be developed into portable taxiway systems. These systems could be used as aircraft access/egress routes to and from alternate launch and recovery surfaces or minimum operating strips. The ground flotation requirements of the F-4C aircraft were used for the exploratory phase of the portable taxiway surfacing system. This system must (1) support 150 passes of a 27,000-pound single-wheel load (SWL) 265 lb/sq in. tire inflation pressure on a soil having a strength of 3 CBR; placement rate of 1000 linear feet per hour using five men; (2) have a total weight of less than 5 lb/sq ft, (3) cost less than $12 (production) per square foot; (4) withstand storage in the open for 5 years and protected storage for 10 years without adverse effects; and (5) resist the effects of fuel spillage and jet blast. Numerous reports and technical periodicals were reviewed, and 36 are referenced as significant input to this study. Twenty-nine surfaces are reported herein and six are presented as candidates which meet the requirements of the F-4C aircraft. Two rapid deployment concepts are described, in which a portable taxiway system could be connected to form a roll or an accordion-folded surfacing. (Author)

AD-B089 238

AD-B088 857

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B088 857 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, *LANDING FIELDS, *TAXIWAYS, *SURFACES, JET FIGHTERS, EMERGENCIES, AIRCRAFT TIRES, DYNAMIC LOADS, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Portable taxiway systems, Surfacing materials, PE63723F, WUAFESC21042879

AD-B088 847L 5/1 15/5 19/3

ARMY INVENTORY RESEARCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA PA

(U) An Organized Procedure for Evaluating Provisioning Decisions Using Sesame: A Case Study Using the Abrams Tank.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

FEB 84 111P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Orr,D. A. ;

REPORT NO. USAIRO-TR-84/2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Administrative/Operational Use; Feb 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Attn: DRXSY-LIRO, 800 Custom House, 2nd & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106-2976.

ABSTRACT: (U) Retail field level experience data on the M1 Abrams tank were collected to such an extent through a special sample data collection (SDC), that major provisioning parameters could be updated. The Army's initial provisioning model, SESAME, was used to analyze the impact of these updated values on provisioning policies both those policies that were used and also those that should have been used (because of their presumed optimality). It is shown that the optimal stockage policies chosen by SESAME, based on original parameter estimates, still outperform other possible policies in the updated environment. Additionally, SESAME stockage policies generated from the updated parameters lead to significant cost effectiveness for reprovisioning as opposed to using original stockage recommendations. There is no evidence that model assumptions have had adverse impact on SESAME's projective capability for the cost and performance of policies. The report therefore recommends that SESAME be used to provision, and that initial parameter estimates (especially on major components) be updated through retail collection schemes whenever possible. Originator-supplied keywords include: Multiechelon stockage, Retail/Field, and Maintenance data.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Stockpiles, *Maintenance management, *Tanks(Combat Vehicles), *Data acquisition, Decision

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B088 847L CONTINUED

maiing, Retail, Maintenance, Policies

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Procedures, M-1 tank, Provisioning models, *Sesame, Multiechelon stockage

AD-B088 847L

AD-B088 368L 5/1 5/8 15/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) The United States Army's Regimental System -- A Framework for Wartime Personnel Replacement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAY 84 195P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Strauss,T. J. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E751 152

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Info.; 1 May 84. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Attn: ATZL-SWD-GD, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines the viability of incorporating the U.S. Army's evolving Regimental System as the keystone organization upon which to build cohesive, combat-effective units within the Army's wartime personnel replacement system. The investigation is focused on an analysis of the lessons learned by the German and Soviet Armies in World War II with large scale unit replacements, and the U.S. Army's replacement doctrine in both World Wars, Korea and Vietnam, and its current policies for mobilization and theater, corps and division level personnel replacement operations. Our AirLand Battle Doctrine envisions fighting on a more lethal, integrated, non-linear battlefield, that will require a flexible personnel replacement system capable of rotating and reconstituting severely attrited units with a greater emphasis on whole-unit replacement. Research reveals that if soldiers are to withstand the psychological stress and shock of the modern battlefield, they must fight as members of cohesive, team-trained, mission oriented units. The U.S. Army's current individual replacement system with its high level of personnel turbulence is detrimental to unit cohesion. Because it fosters and develops unit cohesiveness and combat effectiveness, the Regimental System is the single most important organization capable of effective long-term improvements to our Army's personnel replacement system. (author)

AD-B088 368L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B088 368L CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Regiment level organizations, *Army personnel, *Replacement, *Military forces(United States), *Manpower utilization, History, Cohesion, Combat effectiveness, Mobilization, Military personnel, Military organizations, Korea, Vietnam, USSR, Germany(East and West), Military forces(Foreign), History, USSR, Weapon systems, Army training, Deployment, Theater level operations, Rotation, Personnel management, Army operations, Operational readiness, Military reserves, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Personnel replacement, *Unit cohesion, World War II, World War I, Military history, Korean War, Vietnam Conflict, Reconstitution

AD-B088 140L 15/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Logistical Implications of a NATO Offensive Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

MAY 84 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dann,T. C. ;Moreau,J. G. ;Trifiletti,A. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: Further dissemination only as directed by Army Ware College, Military Studies Program, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013, 7 May 84 or higher DoD authority.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, Conventional warfare, Europe, NATO, United States, Defense planning, Military planning, Military operations, Strategy, International politics, Military requirements, Military forces(United States), Military forces(Foreign), Scenarios, East Germany, USSR, Transportation, Mobilization, Deployment, Computerized simulation

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B087 923 15/8

SHAPE TECHNICAL CENTER THE HAGUE (NETHERLANDS)

(U) Integration and Prioritization of Long-Term Planning Initiatives.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Professional paper,

NOV 84 41P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coyle,R. G. ;Goad,R. ;

REPORT NO. STC-PP-225

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution: DTIC users only.

ABSTRACT: (U) This NATO-furnished report presents an analytical structure for the evaluation and prioritization of NATO's long-term planning initiatives. These embrace mobilization, readiness, reinforcement, air defense, infrastructures, logistics and attack of follow-on forces. These are represented together with their interactions in a System Dynamics formulation of a potential NATO/Warsaw Pact conflict through the geography of the Northern Region of Allied Command, Europe, so that their war fighting impact on the ensuing conflict may be evaluated and compared.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Land warfare, *Military planning, Defense planning, Warsaw Pact countries, Integration, Operational readiness, Logistics planning, Replenishment, Attack, Military geography, Air defense, Europe, Mobilization, NATO

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NATO furnished, Priorities, Northern Europe

AD-B087 923

AD-B087 699L 12/8 13/8 15/5

COBRO CORP WHEATON MD

(U) Reliability and Availability Prediction Methodology Based upon the Army's Sample Data Collection (SDC) System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

AUG 84 181P

REPORT NO. TR-9-214

CONTRACT NO. DAAK50-83-M-0819

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 31 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to AVSCOM, Attn: AMSAV-QR. 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63120-1798.

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to document the development of a method for analyzing a peacetime data base and drawing Mission Reliability (Rm) and Operational Availability (Ao) inferences for wartime missions and scenarios. The peacetime data base used for the baseline is the Aviation Sample Data Collection (SDC) data base on the FAH-1S TOW CORBA helicopter weapon system covering the period of 1 July 1981 through 30 June 1982. The methods developed show that predictions of wartime Mission Reliability can be made via the use of automated tools for the aircraft 'flight essential' subsystems. However, inclusion of the 'mission essential' subsystems necessitates a detailed manual review of their maintenance. It is recommended that the SDC capture and computer file maintenance procedures be modified to routinely include the 'scoring' of mission subsystems. The findings of this report also indicate that an alternative scheduled maintenance stand down state (i.e., Phase or Periodic Inspection policy) should be evaluated for use during high utilization periods or wartime availability rate will be less than 73%.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Availability, *Predictions, *Reliability, *Data bases, Army research, Data management, Warfare, Attack helicopters, Fighter aircraft, Scenarios, Combat support, Computers, Files(Records), Data acquisition, Helicopters, Missions, Peacetime

AD-B087 699L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B088 991 22/2 25/3

M/A-COM LINKABIT INC VIENNA VA

(U) UHF MILSATCOM Architectural Guideline.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 25 Jul-1 Oct 84.

OCT 84 40P

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-84-C-0009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 31 Jan 88. Other requests must be referred to Defense Communications Agency, Attn: Code J800, Washington, DC 20305, 31 Oct 84, or higher DoD authority.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this document is to identify the major issues critical to the evolution of UHF military satellite communications (MILSATCOM) and to provide guidance relative to these issues. The UHF MILSATCOM system, as it is currently evolving, provides a low cost, low data rate capability for mobile tactical and transportable users. The near-global coverage and the wide beamwidths of the UHF satellite antennas make the UHF environment agreeable for portable and mobile terminals, since pointing angles to the satellite are not critical. The UHF system is primarily intended to support tactical, mobile, and transportable users in peacetime, crisis/contingency scenarios, and post-attack. Any role in a highly stressed environment is recognized to be limited.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Satellite communications, *Ultrahigh frequency, *Military satellites, Architecture, Satellite antennas, Low rate, Data rate, Mobile, Low costs, Transportable, Portable equipment, Communication satellites, Peacetime, Crisis management, Scenarios, Postattack operations, Terminals

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MILSATCOM(Military Satellite Communications)

AD-B088 742L 15/6

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER WASHINGTON DC TRANSLATION DIV

(U) Some Results of the Falklands Conflict (Nekotoryye Itogi Folklendskogo Konflikta),

AUG 84 13P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Marov,Y. ;Biryusov,A. ;

REPORT NO. NISC-TRANS-7551

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Copyright, Proprietary Info.; 24 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Naval Intelligence Support Center, Translation Div, NISC-62, 4301 Suitland Rd., Washington, DC 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Trans. of Zarybezhnoye Voennoye Obozreniye (USSR) n5 p9-17 1984.

Some Results of the Falklands Conflict--Translation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military operations, *Tactical warfare, *South Atlantic Ocean, *Latin America, Great Britain, Argentina, International relations, Deployment, Mobilization, Military forces(Foreign), Translations, USSR

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Falkland Islands War, Malvinas Islands

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B086 589L 12/8 14/3 25/3

AD-B086 589L CONTINUED

DBA SYSTEMS INC MELBOURNE FL ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIV

(U) TVS (Tank Video System) Upgrade Technical Manual. Volume 2. Drawings and Wire Lists.

APR 84 333P

REPORT NO. OM-TVS-001-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. DABT23-82-C-0809

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 15 Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to President US Army Armor and Engineer Board, Attn: ATZK-AE-AD. Fort Knox, KY 40121-5470.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Tank Video Systems (TVS) is a five channel video recording system that utilizes an on-board mini-computer for automatic digitizing of video information. The purpose of the TVS Upgrade Contract was to increase the digital data merge capability and the digital data capacity of the TVS to meet future requirements. The TVS Upgrade consists of the design, manufacture, and implementation of small low power Video Data Insertion Units (VDIU) and Quick Look Reader (QLR) Units to verify their operation. These insertion units are small, compact devices which are installed in the field, and are capable of portable operation. VDIU's are capable of real-time capture and storage of event data, timing information, external computer (weapons systems) data, all of which are encoded onto a video stream which can later be processed. The realtime data, with respect to tactical mission time, can be reduced for analysis. The QLR units provide a method to confirm proper VDIU operation by selecting the desired data word to be viewed and reading the LED displays on the front panel. This manual contains a compilation of the drawings and parts list which make up the TVS Upgrade. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Video recording, *Reading machines, *Minicomputers, Digital systems, Digital computers, Portable equipment, Data bases, Tactical warfare, Tables(Data), Capacity(Quantity), Video signals, Real time, External, Manuals, Compacting, Onboard, Missions, Streams, Parts, Time, Storage, Wire, Schematic diagrams, Computers, Weapons, Channels

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wire lists

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B086 430 5/6 5/9 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL STRATEGIC STUDIES INST CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve: Historical Perspective and the Vietnam War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 84 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stuckey,J. D. ;Pistorius,J. H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study provides an examination of the mobilization and use of Army National Guard (ARNG) and Army Reserve (USAR) forces for the Vietnam War. The study first reviews (Chapter 2) the historical mobilization experiences of the United States in order to gain an appreciation and perspective of the mobilization and use of the Militia/National Guard and Reserves throughout US history. Then, the study examines (Chapter 3) the extent to which the President and his civilian and military advisers considered mobilization during the first 3 years of the Vietnam ground war and the rationale behind the nonmobilization during this period. The examination then focuses (Chapter 4) on the 1968 mobilization for the Vietnam War and addresses in detail what happened regarding the Army Reserve Component forces involved. The study ends (Chapter 5) with conclusions and interpretations relative to mobilization in general and to the partial mobilization for the Vietnam War.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *National Guard, *Military reserves, *Mobilization, Army personnel, Vietnam, Land warfare, Military forces(United States), History, Army planning, Civil disturbances

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Vietnam War, LPN-TRADOC-ACN-84005, S/L change 8511

AD-B086 344 1/3.1 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Light Combat Helicopter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

MAR 84 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lovett,M. L. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-1610

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 5 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) was a concept proposed to meet a real time need of a light, multi-purpose helicopter which was rapidly deployable, armed and a product of currently available, off-the-shelf technology. This manuscript is a summary of the history of the LCH system, the LCH concept requirements, two recent LCH tests, and a proposal for future employments of the Light Combat Helicopter and the LCH concept. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Attack helicopters, *Multipurpose, *Military requirements, *Mission profiles, Air transportation, Specifications, Off the shelf equipment, Rapid deployment, Combat support, Military tactics, Maneuverability, Airframes, Weapon system effectiveness, Military organizations, Performance(Engineering), Combat effectiveness, Aerodynamic configurations

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Light combat helicopter

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-B086 339 5/9 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Great Warriors Project. Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept..

APR 84 52P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christensen,S. A. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-0520

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 4 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Air Command and Staff College, Attn: EDCC. Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) A review & analysis of the military strategy of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the context of the ACSC strategy process model. Provides insight into the application of strategy and the actual process by which it is derived. Looks at events leading up to the Spanish Civil War and analyzes the various strategies employed by Franco to insure victory of the Nationalist forces. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military commanders, *Military strategy, *Civil disturbances, History, Government(Foreign), Military operations, Military transportation, Mobilization, Military Forces(Foreign), Spain

IDENTIFIERS: (U) The Spanish Civil War

AD-B086 339

AD-B085 990 12/2 15/5

GEORGIA INST OF TECH ATLANTA SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

(U) Modeling and Analysis of Combat Attrition in Multi-Echelon Logistics Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept.,

MAY 84 151P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Callaham,L. G. , Jr.;Coggin,J. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAH01-83-D-A013

MONITOR: DRSMI/RD,SBI
CR-84-16,AD-E950 575

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 15 Jan 85. Other requests must be referred to U.S. Army Missile Command, Attn: DRSMI-RPT, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5241.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is a pilot analysis of various methods to incorporate the dependent parts demands due to combat damage into existing U.S. Army multi-echelon provisioning models. Current methodologies make the placid assumption that parts demands occur independently of one another. While this assumption permits the development of very accurate provisioning techniques, it disregards the realities of combat damage wherein parts fail in groups known as shotlines. Research is conducted using the computerized model currently in use for the multi-echelon provisioning of repair parts/components for major weapons systems in the U.S. Army (SESAME) and a computerized multi-echelon dependent demand combat damage simulation (MEDICS) model. Initially, the concepts of a dependency matrix and its associated dependency value are defined and used in the selection of dependent demand dependency levels. The robustness of SESAME's independent demand assumption in a dependent demand combat envrionment is then tested. From the inferences gained by this effort, two solution approaches are used in solving the dependent demand problem.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *MANAGEMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, *ATTRITION, MATHEMATICAL MODELS,

AD-B085 990

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B085 990 CONTINUED

COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SPARE PARTS, REDUNDANT COMPONENTS, DAMAGE, FAILURE(MECHANICS), REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, ARMY EQUIPMENT, INPUT OUTPUT PROCESSING, MATRICES(MATHEMATICS), FLOW CHARTING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Shotline method, SESAME(Stockage for Availability Multi-Echelon), MEDICS(Multi-Echelon Dependent Inventory Combat Simulation)

AD-B085 990

AD-B085 562 15/5 15/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Logistics Support for Deployed Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. 4 Aug 83-15 Mar 84,

MAY 84 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw,W. C. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-84-195

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to CMDT., AWC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) The current logistics system has developed special methodologies for providing support to deployed units in the initial stages of a contingency. War Readiness Spares Kits (WRSK) and Combat Follow-On Spares Support (CFOSS) both are attempts to ensure responsive support up to the first sixty days. However, should the contingency or conflict last more than sixty days, responsive support becomes dependent upon the normal peacetime support system. And the system appears inadequate for the task, primarily due to the length of the resupply and repair pipeline to the continental United States (CONUS). The basic premise of this paper is that the lengthy pipeline, and the difficulties caused by it, degrade support effectiveness and, hence, the operational support effectiveness of the deployed units. The paper proposes that this deficiency can be corrected by adopting a relatively simple concept involving in-theater distribution points.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, *Deployment, *Operational readiness, *Military forces(United States), Replenishment, Warfare, Operational effectiveness, Combat effectiveness, Spare parts, Air Logistics support

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRSK(War Readiness Spares Kits), CFOSS(Combat Follow-On Spares Support), COLOGS(Combat Logistics System), EDS(European Distribution System), CILS(Centralized Intermediate Logistics System), Resupply pipelings

AD-B085 562

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B085 559 13/8 15/5 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Relationship of Industrial Capacity, Mobilization and Defense Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. 4 Aug 83-15 Mar 84,

MAY 84 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thieme,F. E. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-84-214

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to CMDT., AWC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper develops a historical background of industrial mobilization in the United States and how that process was affected by the aftermath of World War II, Korea, and the Vietnam conflict. The mobilization base concept is discussed and industrial mobilization planning is critiqued as it is currently practiced. The effect of the strategy of deterrence upon the mobilization base is described and weaknesses in the system are pointedly identified. The overall situation today and perspectives for the future are discussed, leading to conclusions about the relative chances of success of the current United States strategy in this area. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Industrial production, *Defense planning, Policies, United States, Military planning, Industries, History, Crisis management, Korea, Vietnam, Military strategy, Deterrence

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial capacity, Defense policy, Industrial mobilization planning, Defense Production Act(1950)

AD-B085 468 5/1 15/5 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air Force Readiness Assessment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 4 Aug 83-15 Mar 84,

MAR 84 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pinkerton,J. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-84-171

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 22 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to Commandant, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-5522.

ABSTRACT: (U) Readiness assessment in the Air Force is examined at different levels and by different functional areas. The reasons for its existence are discussed and the needs of the Defense Department and Congress are addressed. Several systems that attempt to assess readiness are explained. The paper examines: (1) where the Air Force stands today in readiness assessment, (2) what progress is being made, and (3) where future endeavors should be directed. Major recommendations include integrating many of the on-going efforts to improve the assessment process, obtaining Chief of Staff involvement, establishing a viable readiness wartime requirements baseline, and establishing meaningful measures that are within the Air Force's current capability. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Operational readiness, *Military planning, *Military requirements, *Defense planning, *Air Force operations, *Logistics support, *Combat readiness, Resource management, Viability, Military force levels, Base lines, Military equipment, Weapon systems, Management planning and control, Crisis management, Decision making, Military budgets, Department of Defense, Congress, Peacetime, War potential

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Readiness assessment

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B085 261 5/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) An Agenda for Strengthening Western Crisis Competence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Davis,N. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 25 Feb 85. Other requests must be referred to Naval War College, Center for Naval Warfare Studies, Newport, RI 02841.

ABSTRACT: (U) NATO allies sense a failure of U.S. consultation, particularly with respect to Third World situations. Grenada and Central America were examples. But NATO allies are not really anxious to extend North Atlantic treaty responsibilities to Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. All the North Atlantic Treaty allies are deeply concerned about core problems of the alliance, particularly the present erosion of consensus on nuclear doctrine. The concepts which have sustained us, the nuclear umbrella, assured destruction, credible deterrence, tactical nuclear defense, and automatic response are under assault, and the consensus is slipping away. The moral underpinnings of our doctrine are also eroding. The idea of decoupling is being heard on both sides of the Atlantic. No matter how urgent the crises of the Third World, the agenda of the alliance is likely to return to the dilemmas of North-North relations and doctrine. The North Atlantic Treaty has endured for thirty-five years in large part because its commitments have been focused, limited, and clear. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, *Military doctrine, *International relations, *Nuclear weapons, *Arms control, *Nuclear forces(Military), Developing nations, Underdeveloped areas, War potential, Central America, Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Crisis management, Cooperation

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tactical nuclear defense, Nuclear doctrine, Third World, Granada

AD-B085 202 6/10

ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER CHARLOTTESVILLE VA

(U) The Efficiency of Several Techniques and Preparations for Accelerating the Adaptation and Increasing the Work Capacity of Sailors in the Tropics,

MAY 84 8P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Berdishev,V. V. ;

REPORT NO. FSTC-HT-255-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Specific Authority, Copyright; 1 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Unedited trans. of Voenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal (USSR) ISSN 0026-9050 p48-50 Jun 83.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Adaptation(Physiology), Work, Capacity(Quantity), Naval personnel, Tropical regions, Vitamins, Translations, USSR

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-B085 158 5/8 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Reassignment and Stress.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAY 84 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pendleton,W. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 9 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper examines geographical relocation and its implications to military service members as a major source of stress. Using the Holmes Rahe Schedule of Recent Life Events hypothetical scores are attained for a typical Army War College student and a typical service member. The results indicate that an average reassignment, with a corresponding geographical move, scores dangerously high on the SRE. The effect on family members is discussed, and the author suggests some programs that could be implemented to reduce the trauma of moving, and finally some individual coping mechanisms. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Stress(Psychology), *Adjustment(Psychology), *Army personnel, *Military dependents, *Relocation, Geography, Mobility, Vulnerability, Reaction(Psychology), Exhaustion(Psychological), Resistance, Emotions

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reassignment, GAS(General Adaption Syndrome)

AD-B084 929L 5/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Multi-Echelon Stockage Analysis Study (MESA).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 83-May 84,

MAY 84 174P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blake,R. T. , Jr;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 13 Aug 84. Other requests must be referred to HQDA, Attn: DALO-SMP, Washington, DC 20310.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study report describes the comparison of two inventory stockage models; the Major Assemblies Stockage System (MASS), developed by the Army Inventory Research Office (IRO), and the Retail Inventory Management Stockage Policy (RIMSTOP) for reparable items stated in DODI 4140.46. The focus of the study was to compare the effectiveness of the two models in terms of the cost of the inventories computed by them to support achievement of a desired level of operational availability of an end item. The study report contains a description of the two models, explains the methodology used to accomplish the study, and presents the results, findings, and observations derived from the study report. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Inventory analysis, *Stockpiles, Spare parts, Repair, Maintenance, Systems analysis, Statistical analysis, Mathematical models, Cost models, Algorithms, Flow charting, Reliability, Operational effectiveness

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MESA(Multi-Echelon Stockage Analysis)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B084 489L 15/8.4

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Shelter Mix Requirements (Key US Industrial Workers).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 84 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brannon,J. D. ;Scala,M. L. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-84-6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 27 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, S. W., Washington, DC 20472.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the final results of a study to determine the number and sizes of nuclear blast shelters needed to protect keyworkers in selected high-risk industrial areas during a nationwide Crisis Relocation. The study was conducted by the US Army Engineer Studies Center (ESC) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). If the United States is threatened with a nuclear attack and its cities evacuated, US industry will continue to produce items essential to the nation's survival and defense. Vital industrial plants will be operated by special keyworkers, who will be protected in nuclear blast shelters if an attack occurs. ESC designed and automated a model to determine the number and sizes of blast shelters that could be built at or near vital industrial plants in high-risk areas. That model allocated keyworkers to shelters by comparing estimates of the number of keyworkers required to produce minimum levels of survival and defense items to the size of the plant workforce. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Nuclear explosions, *Blast, *Shelters, Industrial plants, Survival(General), Nuclear warfare, Sizes(Dimensions), Estimates, Numbers, Risk, Industrial personnel, Evacuation, Relocation

AD-B084 427 5/1 5/3 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) A Critical Evaluation of the Use of Cost per Flying Hour Factors to Adjust the USAF POM (Program Objectives Memorandum) Requirements for Replenishment Spares.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 84 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wallace,J. M. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-2695

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Official/Operational Use; 24 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) Quantifies the error associated with using Cost Per Flying Hour (CPFH) factors based on the projected BUY requirement for BP1500, to make adjustments to the USAF POM when Flying Hour programs are changed. The study concludes that the development of CPFH factors must be changed to accurately reflect changes in the requirement for Replenishment Spares resulting from flying hour changes. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Cost analysis, *Replenishment, *Spare parts, Aircraft, Time studies, Flight, Delivery, Operational effectiveness, Factor analysis, Life cycle costs, Cost estimates, Research management, Air Force research

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CPFH(Cost Per Flying Hour)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B084 379 25/2

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Early Air Defense Warning for the RDJTF (Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force)-Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 84 39P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tippie,B. T. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-84-2585

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Official/Operational Use; 24 Jul 84. Other requests must be referred to ACSC/EDCC, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is an anlaysis of the early air defense warning procedures used by core Army units of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, HQ XVIII Airborne Corps, 82d Airborne Division, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized). The analysis identifies weaknesses in current warning procedures and makes recommendations for their improvement. Also included in the study were SHORAD C2 and AWACS as systems being developed by the Army or in conjunction with the Air Force as major improvements for early air defense warning procedures. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Air defense, *Early warning systems, *Tactical communications, Command and control systems, Standardization, Task forces, Rapid deployment, Airborne warning and control system, Joint military activities, Air Force operations, Army operations

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SHORAD(Shor Range Air Defense), Middle East

AD-B083 436L 5/4 15/6.7

NATIONAL WAR COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) An Alternative Strategy for Employing Special Forces during Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Strategic study.

MAR 84 28P

REPORT NO. NDU/NWC-84-05

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; 22 Jun 84. Other requests must be referred to Commandant, National War College, Washington, DC 20319.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report reviews the global environment surrounding Special Forces including Soviet and Cuban influences on insurgencies, political-military realities, and images and perceptions of Special Forces. Current Special Forces employment methods are discussed. The peacetime benefits of the security assistance role are highlighted. Recommendations are presented to gain maximum benefit for U.S. national security objectives from limited and costly assets.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military forces(United States), Counterinsurgency, Peacetime, Utilization, Military assistance, Foreign policy

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Special forces

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B083 106L 13/6 15/6

ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Replacement Management Program Methodology

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept

MAR 84 145P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Streilein,J. J. ;

REPORT NO AMSAA-TR-379

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5071.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes Rept. no. AMSAA-IN-R-81.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents the AMSAA recommended methodology to establish a tactical wheeled vehicle replacement management program. The methodology covers three major areas: 1) War capability, a) performance, b) Readiness, and c) RAM, 2) Minimum peacetime cost, and 3) Mobilization capability. The minimum cost methodology is that developed by the British Army. The approach allows for the determination of optimum maintenance expenditure limits and evaluation of many other policies. The proposed program would develop alternative replacement programs and evaluate them for impacts in the major areas. Finally, a recommended policy and its impacts would be developed. This program would require special data collection, as discussed in the report. This approach is also applicable to other equipment types. An extensive bibliography of military replacement methodology reports is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Trucks, *Replacement, Tactical warfare, Military vehicles, Operational readiness, Mobilization, Maintenance, Cost estimates, Mathematical models

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Tactical wheeled vehicles

AD-B082 388 5/1 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Feasibility of Home Station Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 84 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,W. A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 9 Oct 84. Other requests must be referred to Director, Military Studies Program, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

ABSTRACT: (U) Very little innovative change has taken place in mobilization strategy in the past century. The essay presents an alternative to traditional mobilization thinking by introducing a concept of selective home station mobilization. Mobilization is examined from a historical perspective and traced to the present-day system. Focus throughout the essay is on the broad area of logistical/industrial preparedness. The advantages of home station mobilization are discussed from the standpoint of mobilization station surge, construction, transportation, nuclear damage recovery, public support, and unit welfare. The essay concludes that combat and combat service support units are most suited to home station mobilization, but must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Stations, *Operational readiness, Surges, Warfare, Industrial production, Cooperation, Productivity, Deployment, Military requirements, Military training, Standards, Military reserves

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Home station mobilization

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-B082 221L 15/5 15/6

ARMY ENGINEER STUDIES CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) A USACE (US Army Corps of Engineers) Mobilization Readiness Improvement Program

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 83-Apr 84,

APR 84 69P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tate,J. H. ;Lang,L. A. ;Bailey,C. R. ;

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-84-4

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; Apr 84. Other requests must be referred to Director of Civil Works, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314.

ABSTRACT: (U) The report was prepared by the Engineer Studies Center (ESC) and sets forth a 5- to 8-year program for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to follow in enhancing its mobilization posture. Included in the report is a summary of current USACE initiatives to improve the readiness posture and a quick evaluation of these initiatives as they appeared in October 1983. This summary is followed with an appraisal of what USACE's posture would be when mobilization is declared and the limitations restricting USACE from reaching that posture in peacetime. Based on these factors, ESC then developed two sets of recommendations for USACE to implement over the next 5 years. One set of recommendations is for USACE-wide implementation, and the other set is for HQ USACE implementation. Additionally, ESC has provided schedules for mobilization activities and implementing the recommendations covering FYs 84-90. Also included as an annex is the proposed 5-year (FYs 85-90) funding for mobilization-related functions. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Operational readiness, *Army planning, Management planning and control, Army Corps of Engineers, Planning programming budgeting

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mobex

AD-B082 221L

AD-B081 717 5/1 15/5

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION (ARMY) WASHINGTON D C

(U) Department of the Army FY 1985 RDT&E Descriptive Summary, Program Element 64717A (General Combat Support), DoD Mission Area 213 (Land Combat Engineer Support), Budget Activity 4 (Tactical Programs).

FEB 84 7P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 2 Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Attn: DAMA-PPR-B, Washington, DC 20310.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: For table of contents with list of Program Element numbers see AD-B081 539.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army requires new advanced combat support and combat service support equipment to provide responsive logistics resupply and increased ground mobility to the battlefield. The effectiveness and survivability of the combat forces in a hostile situation are highly dependent on the supply of vital cargo. Fuel, ammunition, water, food, and medical supplies must be delivered to field units quickly and in the required quantities. Hardened shelters are required for a currently unavailable level of survivability for personnel and command/control/communications equipment in the presence of nuclear overpressure, thermal pulse, chemical agents, ballistic fragmentation, and electromagnetic interference (EMI). Primary objectives of this program element are to provide materiel that will increase the Army's tactical mobility, increase battlefield survivability, and reduce the logistics burden.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army budgets, *Army research, Combat support, Logistics support, Army equipment, Supplies, Replenishment, Cargo, Fuels, Ammunition, Water, Food, Medical supplies, Shelters, Hardened structures, Bridges, Water pollution control equipment, Materials handling equipment, Land warfare

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Descriptive summaries, PE64717A

AD-B081 717

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-B081 261 5/1 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Air Force FY 1985 RDT&E Descriptive Summary. Program Element 41115F (C-130 Airlift Squadrons). DoD Mission Area 228 (Intratheater Airlift) . Budget Activity 4 (Tactical Programs).

FEB 84 3P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 14 Mar 84. Other requests must be referred to Headquarters, USAF, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Attn: AF/RDXR, Washington, DC 20330.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: For table of contents with list of Program Element AD numbers see AD-B081 100.

ABSTRACT: (U) The utility and flexibility of military forces are related directly to their strategic and tactical mobility. C-130 forces provide delivery of combat forces directly into an objective area both during and subsequent to the assault phase of an operation. They rapidly deliver sustaining supplies and equipment by either airlanding and offloading or by other delivery modes such as airdrop or Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System (LAPES). RDT/E of incremental product improvement to those C-130 aircraft engaged in missions other than tactical airlift is also provided in this program element.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Air Force budgets, *Air Force research, *Transport aircraft, *Airlift operations, Management planning and control, Planning programming budgeting, Air Force planning, Mobilization, Deployment, Air drop operations, Tactical warfare, Strategic warfare

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Descriptive summaries, C-130 aircraft, PE41115F

AD-A202 216 15/3

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The French Rapid Action Force. A Key Element in European Conventional Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 88 36P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Louvion, Jean-Francois

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Remarks on some historical aspects of the French withdrawal from NATO's integrated military structure introduce a description of a drift which appeared in French attitude from 1970 to the early 80's till the birth of the French 'Force d'Action Rapide' (F.A.R.). An assessment of conventional balance of forces in Europe follows to show that the potential impact of the F.A.R. is significant. At last, after a description of the F.A.R. itself, the author evokes the political aspect of that force in Europe, and what it implies about French commitment in European defense. Keywords: French military forces; Quick reaction, Attitudes psychology. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), BALANCE, EUROPE, FRANCE, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, NATO, POLITICAL SCIENCE, QUICK REACTION, RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Rapid action forces.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A202 203 15/5

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Multiple Launch Rocket System: An Ammunition Resupply Challenge.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

APR 88 68P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burns, Terry L.; Dickinson, Thomas R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A look at one of the most modern battlefield weapons system, and the impact of it on the doctrinal ammunition supply procedures. An analysis of the current and emerging ammunition resupply doctrine is presented based on a divisional defensive model. The excursion combines Soviet and US Army warfighting doctrines to develop realistic expenditure rates and resupply requirements. The authors provide the decision maker with some recommendations to fully test and improve the current, as well as the emerging doctrines to support the AirLand battlefield with ammunition. (fr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTILLERY ROCKETS, *REPLENISHMENT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, BATTLEFIELDS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MULTILAUNCHING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Ammunition resupply, *MLRS(Multiple Launch Rocket System).

AD-A202 202 15/5

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Airland Battle Combat Airdrop Doctrine and Requirement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

APR 88 194P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hannah, Steven R.; Ronsick, Eugene J.

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-88-130

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Combat airdrops have been and will continue to be an effective method of employing airborne fighting forces and resupplying combat forces once engaged. This study looks at historical situations requiring combat airdrop as the primary means of insertion or resupply from World War two to the present. Warfighting doctrine, along with modern warfare equipment and personnel attrition factors, have changed significantly over the past two decades. Against a historical foundation and the recent changes, the study then analyzes the current doctrine for combat airdrop feasibility dictated by the modern Airland Battle in the NATO central region. Finally, we provide a subjective prediction of any changes required in that doctrine and the ability of current and future MAC force structure to meet the combat airdrop capability requirement. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR DROP OPERATIONS, AIRBORNE, ATTRITION, CENTRAL EUROPE, COMBAT FORCES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, REPLENISHMENT, HISTORY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, NATO, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PREDICTIONS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Air land battles.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A202 074 15/6 5/4

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) United States Naval Diplomacy in the Third World.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 88 64P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gato, David T.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper analyzes the unique capabilities of United States Navy carrier and surface forces to serve as military and diplomatic tools of United States national security policy towards Third World coastal nations in peacetime and in operations short of general war. A coherent national security policy must take into account the changing face of the Third World political, economic, and military scene. The development of this policy should include a clearly defined role for the application of U.S. military forces in what Clausewitz terms 'the continuation of policy by other means'. The author argues that the U.S. Navy is best suited to execute a variety of national security/ naval diplomacy roles in any of the Third World coastal states. He identifies Soviet interests in the Third World, and explores the role of naval diplomacy in protecting U. S. national interests in the Third World now and in the future. (EDC)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEVELOPING NATIONS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, COASTAL REGIONS, COHERENCE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NATIONAL SECURITY, NAVAL VESSELS, PEACETIME, FOREIGN POLICY, UNITED STATES, USSR.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Diplomacy, Naval diplomacy, National interests.

AD-A201 624 5/1

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Contingency Contracting during Low-Intensity Conflicts

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mason, Robert L.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GCM/LSL/88S-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this research project was to improve the United States' ability to sustain a force during future low intensity conflicts via contingency contracting. This research was accomplished to recommend methods of improving the process by which we conduct contingency contracting. This thesis reviewed the history of contingency contracting and researched the current state of contingency contracting to identify problems that exist. Research involved conducting interviews with experts in the field of contingency contracting. This study identifies many issues of which contingency contracting officers should be aware. In addition, this thesis recommends several changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to assist contingency contracting officers in performing their duties. Keywords: Mobilization; Deployment; Contracts; Contract administration; Government procurement. Theses. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, ACQUISITION, CONTRACTS, DEPLOYMENT, GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, LIMITED WARFARE, MOBILIZATION, REGULATIONS, THESES, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Contingency contracting, Sustainment.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A201 579 5/1 15/5 21/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Analysis of the Air Force and the Great Engine War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mayes, Victoria M.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSY/88S-45

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis provides a case analysis of the Alternate Fighter Engine (AFE) program to determine if competition can be successfully applied to a DoD weapon system acquisition program. The basic question were: how has the competition between Pratt and Whitney Aircraft and General Electric for the AFE developed and was it successful? The research was conducted through personal interviews with knowledgeable individuals from Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, General Electric and the Engine System Program Office. The interviews provided primary data for analysis which, when combined with available secondary data, presented a complete picture of the case. The competition as conducted on the AFE was one of the Air Force's first attempts to comply with the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984, by continuing competition into the production phase of a program. One of the reasons that this program was selected was that P&W had been the sole producer of the AF's jet fighter engines during the 1970's and 80's, and they had become non-responsive to the needs of the Air Force. Also, there was a move to enlarge the industrial base, improve reliability of engines, and reduce overall life cycle costs. The primary benefits were: better responsiveness from the contractor, more reliable engines, better and cheaper warranties, lower engine cost, and a broader industrial base. The following issues were also identified: less use of available production capacity, cutbacks resulting in less surge capability, and difficulty providing proposals with numerous scenario and quantity requirements. Keywords: Competitive procurement; Engine competition; Dual sourcing. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, *CONTRACT

AD-A201 579 CONTINUED

ADMINISTRATION, *JET ENGINES, ACQUISITION, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, BENEFITS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), SOURCES, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, INTERVIEWING, JET FIGHTERS, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOW COSTS, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, QUANTITY, RELIABILITY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competitive procurement, Competition in Contracting Act, Industrial bases, Dual sourcing.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A201 547 5/9

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) The Impact of Permanent Change of Station Moves on Air Force Enlisted Family Income for Avionics and Non-Avionics Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Giuliano, Stephen A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GCA/LSY/88S-4

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of permanent change of station (PCS) moves on the family income of Air Force enlisted personnel in Avionics and Non-avionics career fields. The research had four basic objectives: (1) Evaluate the effect of unreimbursed moving expenses on family income. (2) Determine the impact of PCS moves on spouse earnings. (3) Examine the effect of PCS moves on member part-time income. (4) Compare the effect of PCS moves on the family income of Avionics personnel to members in other career fields. The research also found two important effects of moving on spouse income and member part-time earnings. First the expected income in both cases is generally lower during the year a family experiences a move as compared to the previous year. Additionally, moving more frequently during a typical 20-year career decreases the expected value of spouse income and member part-time income. Keywords; Employment, Families(Human), Theses, Income, Women. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *CAREERS, *RELOCATION, AVIONICS, COSTS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, FAMILIES(HUMAN), INCOME, MOTION, PERSONNEL, THESES, WOMEN.

AD-A201 519 5/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) The Impact of Permanent Change of Station Moves on the Family Incomes of Rated and Nonrated Air Force Officers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lyons, Linda K.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GCA/LSY/88S-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of various numbers of Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves on Air Force officer family income. The analysis also included a comparison between rated and nonrated officers. Only male military members with civilian spouses were considered, and the study was limited to military members with no more than 20 years of military service. In addition, only moves in which the spouse accompanied her husband were included. For this study, the number of PCS moves was varied between 5 moves and 9 moves a 20 year career. Three components of PCS moving costs were examined in detail: unreimbursed moving costs, spouse income lost as a result of relocation, and part-time income for the military member that is lost during a move. All three of these components impact the total family income of an Air Force officer and his family. Keywords: Employment, Families (human), Income, Women, Theses. (JES)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, *RELOCATION, COSTS, FAMILIES(HUMAN), IMPACT, INCOME, MALES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOTION, THESES, WOMEN.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A201 509 5/9

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Potential Effects of Relocation Decisions on Retention of Air Force Dual-Officer Couples.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Freniere, Carol P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSR/88S-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigated the predicted career decisions of Air Force dual-officer couples when faced with family separation. The number of officer couples has risen dramatically in recent years and is expected to continue to rise. As such, the Air Force must be concerned with the effect of join-spouse policies on the retention of these couples. Career decisions were explored in terms of the following variables: sex and parental status of the respondent, length of family separation, and desirability of Air Force job offers. Based on the results, it was recommended that the Air Force continue its current emphasis on family issues (including those pertaining to military couples. It was also recommended that family separation be minimized and job desirability maximized when couples must be separated. Keywords: Retention (General), Relocation, Marriage, Theses, Families (Human). (JES)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CAREERS, *FAMILY MEMBERS, *MARRIAGE, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE, COUPLING(INTERACTION), DECISION MAKING, JOBS, LENGTH, RELOCATION, SEPARATION, SEX, THESES.

AD-A201 504 5/1 13/2

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) An Historical Analysis of the Effects of Manpower Levels on United States Air Force Civil Engineering Warfighting Capability in the United Kingdom.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Puscher, Manfred W.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GEM/LSR/88S-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis of Air Force Civil Engineering (AFCE) in the United Kingdom (UK) covers the development of AFCE during three periods: 1942 to 1946; 1948 to 1962; and 1982 to the present. Interwoven with the study of AFCE organizational changes are political trends and commanders' comments on AFCE operations in the UK. A questionnaire for AFCE officers assigned to 3AF bases in 1988 was used to validate the findings derived from this research. This research indicates that the primary objective of the AFCE organizational changes in the UK was to reduce costs. The consequent reductions in AFCE manning means that UK civilians are responsible for maintaining essential facilities and services to sustain air operations during peacetime and wartime or emergency situations. The limited AFCE manning levels, therefore, place USAF contingency operations at risks in the UK. Four actions may reduce this risk: (1) integrate UK civilian and USAF military civil engineering (CE) managers; (2) increase UK civilian participation and training in AFCE wartime operations; (3) assign additional military AFCE craftsmen to the UK; and (4) integrate UK civilian and USAF military CE workcenters. Theses. (FR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *MANPOWER, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, GREAT BRITAIN, HISTORY, LEVEL(QUANTITY), WARFARE, PEACETIME, THESES, GREAT BRITAIN.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A201 031 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Review and Evaluation of the Accounting and Reporting Procedures for BP-23 Navy Stock Funds at NSC (Navy Supply Center) San Diego and NSY (Navy Shipyard) Long Beach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Petersen, Kevin L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis discusses one sub-category of the Navy Stock Fund, Budget Project-23, which is used to finance the procurement of long lead-time material at Naval Shipyards. An investigation was made of the accounting practices at one location, NSY Long Beach, along with its supporting Authorization Accounting Activity, NSC San Diego. Three specific research questions are addressed; what factors cause an apparent difference in the obligations recorded at the Shipyard and those reported out of the Supply Center, what is causing the large balances in the Accounts Payable account and what is causing the large balances in the Material-in-Transit account. The findings include an unexplained cause of Supply System billings not posted, problems with processing computer tapes, data entry errors, personnel not previously reconciling the Accounts Payable account and a lack of written guidance on the subject. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACCOUNTING, BALANCES, DATA PROCESSING, ERRORS, GUIDANCE, INPUT, LEAD TIME, MATERIALS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, SHIPYARDS, STOCKPILES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, THESES.

AD-A201 006 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Dynamic Order Quantity: An Alternative to Economic Order Quantity.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown, Douglas W.; Perry, James H.; Silina, Inta A.

REPORT NO. LMI-AL614R2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Overpricing by DoD vendors and the Competition in Contracting Act forced the Military Services and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to reexamine their basic inventory management and procurement methods for spares and repair parts. To take advantage of price reductions associated with purchasing larger quantities and to offset growing procurement workload and administrative leadtimes, they increased their minimum order quantities from 3-months supply to 12-months' supply. That policy shift brought both costs and benefits. On the positive side, it brought about price breaks on selected items and reduced overall procurement replenishment workload by about 20 percent. On the negative side, order quantity requirements have doubled since FY83, annual costs to the DoD to hold that additional inventory have increased by more than $600 million, and inapplicable assets have grown by over $4 billion - an 88 percent increase. On balance, the DoD order quantity strategy has proved extremely costly and should be reversed because more effective avenues exist to deal with both price/quantity discounts and procurement workload without incurring significant investment costs. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HIGH COSTS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *POLICIES, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, DYNAMICS, ECONOMICS, GROWTH(GENERAL), INVESTMENTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), QUANTITY, REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SHIFTING, SPARE PARTS, STRATEGY, WORKLOAD.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A200 665 1/3.10 15/5 5/3

ARMY MISSILE COMMAND REDSTONE ARSENAL AL

(U) Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) Two versus Three Level Maintenance Support Concept Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nordman, Joseph H.; Leonard, Wayne M., Jr.; Abrams, Adrian A.

REPORT NO. AMSMI/LC-TA-88-01

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Two maintenance support concepts for selected RPV subsystems lifetime supply and maintenance (S&M) costs are: 1) two levels of support, organizational and depot; and 2) three levels of support, organizational, intermediate (direct support and general support) and depot. Lifetime costs applicable to current peacetime conditions are estimated through the method of the Optimum Supply and Maintenance Model (OSAMM) which uses the supply model, called Selected Essential-Item Stockage for Availability Method (SESAME), as a subroutine. The unique features of OSAMM allows it to simultaneously minimize costs, develop maintenance task distributions, and quantities and placement of test equipment and stockage while achieving a pre-stated operational availability target. Results are presented over a range of operational availability values of interest in which supply quantities are variants. It is concluded that the three level support concept is less expensive than the two level concept for every selected subsystem studied except one - that one exception has a small cost impact. Another interesting conclusion reached for the three level concept is that the operational availability can be significantly improved with small stockage cost increases. Keywords: Aircraft maintenance; Life cycle costs; Cost estimates. (edc)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES, AVAILABILITY, COST ESTIMATES, COSTS, DISTRIBUTION, ECONOMIC IMPACT, EMPLACEMENT, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, OPTIMIZATION, PEACETIME, QUANTITY, SUBROUTINES, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, TEST EQUIPMENT,

AD-A200 665

AD-A200 665 CONTINUED

COST MODELS, INVENTORY CONTROL, JOBS, LIFE EXPECTANCY(SERVICE LIFE), VARIATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Support levels, Depot level maintenance, Direct support, General support, SESAME subroutine, OSAMM computer program.

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A200 181 5/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Mobilization Data Base Management System (MOBDABS) Documentation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 86-Jul 87,

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Narva, Adele

REPORT NO. CAA-TP-87-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This document presents the results of the Mobilization Data Base Management System (MOBDABS) study - a project which developed a data base management system enhancement for an existing model. The enhancement permits manpower analysts/planners to query major Army mobilization planning data source using existing off-the-self commercial software and government owned hardware - IBM PC. The application described in this document was designed to assist mobilization analysts and planners from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (OSCSPER). MOBDABS relies on model inputs/ outputs associated with the Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM). Keywords: Mobilization base requirements; Mobilization army planning; Army facilities, Operational readiness; Operations research; Military requirements, Army operations. (MGM)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY FACILITIES, *MANPOWER, *MOBILIZATION, ANALYSTS, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PLANNING, INTERROGATION, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MODELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, REQUIREMENTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *MOBDABS(MOBILIZATION OF DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM).

AD-A200 181

AD-A199 584 12/5 13/6

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) FORSCOM Railroad Project Prioritization Program (FORPROP) for the RAILER System: Computer User's Guide

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 88 116P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Karls, S.; Pfland, D. A.; Uzarski, D. R.

REPORT NO. CERL-ADP-M-88/17

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Many Army installations have railway systems in support of the mobilization mission. Over the years, these railroads have seen major deterioration, often to the point of compromising mobilization readiness Recognizing the mission-critical status of these rails, the Army has mandated rehabilitation and repair through programs such as FORMAP-2. The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USA-CERL) has responded by developing the RAILER Railroad Maintenance Management System - a comprehensive program incorporating computer automation and sound managerial practices. The purpose of RAILER is to help installations manage the maintenance and repair work in a way that achieves the best results with the funds available. Thus, the system is a decision-support tool that allows managers to consider all possible alternatives. USA-CERL has developed FORPROP to automate the work prioritization process. The program uses input from the installations' RAILER databases to order projects based on best possible analyses by temporarily altering data elements. Keywords: Menu; Computer program documentation; Army Corps of Engineers. (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *RAILROADS, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ARMY FACILITIES, AUTOMATION, COMPUTER OPERATORS, COMPUTERS, DATA BASES, DETERIORATION, MANAGEMENT, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, RAILS, REHABILITATION, REPAIR, SOUND, USER MANUALS, MENU.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FORPROP(Forscom Railroad Project

AD-A199 584

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A199 584 CONTINUED

Priorization Program).

AD-A199 583 20/5 5/9

ARMY AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH LAB FORT RUCKER AL

(U) Compendium of U.S. Army Visual Medical Fitness Standards.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Walsh, David J.; Levine, Richard R.

REPORT NO. USAARL-87-11

PROJECT NO. 3E162777A879

TASK NO. BG

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report reviews vision standards pertaining to entry onto active duty, retention, and mobilization of officer and enlisted personnel in the U.S. Army. It also contains current vision requirements for each enlisted and warrant officer military occupational specialty (MOS) and commissioned officer specialty skill identifier (SSI). Also summarized are special vision standards with application either to all personnel, to a specific sub-group, or a select few. These include, as examples, particular vision requirements for flying duty, marine diving, military driver's licensing, special operations training and assignment, and admission to the U.S. Military Academy, Reserve Officer Training Corps, and Officer Candidate School. All standards are referenced to their appropriate governing published regulation. Confusion within and contradictions to existing regulatory requirements are discussed as appropriate. Keywords: Visual acuity, Stereopsis, Color vision, Color discrimination, Tables(data). (kt/kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VISUAL ACUITY, *ARMY PERSONNEL, ACTIVE DUTY, COLOR VISION, COLORS, DISCRIMINATION, DIVING, DRIVERS(PERSONNEL), ENLISTED PERSONNEL, FLIGHT, JOBS, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, REQUIREMENTS, RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, SCHOOLS, STANDARDS, STEREOSCOPES, TABLES(DATA), UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, VISION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62777A, AS879, WU171.

AD-A199 583

AD-A199 584

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A199 072 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Short-Term Planning and Forecasting for Petroleum.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Elkins, Ronald D.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) has, in recent past, been unable to adequately forecast for short-term petroleum requirements. This has resulted in inaccurate replenishment quantities and required short notice corrections which interrupted planned resupply methods. The relationship between the annual CINCLANTFLT DFM budget and sales from the the Norfolk Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) is developed and the past sales data from the Norfolk DFSP is used to construct seasonality indices. Finally, the budget/sales relationship is combined with the seasonality indices to provide a new forecasting model. This model is then compared with the current one for FY-88 monthly forecasts. The comparison suggests that the new model can provide accurate, timely requirements data and improve resupply of the Norfolk Defense Fuel Support Point. Keywords: Petroleum, Forecasting, Seasonality, Logistics, Inventory management. (JES)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, ACCURACY, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FORECASTING, FUELS, INVENTORY CONTROL, MODELS, PLANNING, QUANTITY, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), TIMELINESS.

AD-A199 072

AD-A198 866 15/5 15/6

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Improving Cargo Visibility in the Joint Deployment System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mueller, George E.; Rozycki, Robert F.; Smith, Click D., Jr

REPORT NO. LMI-ML536

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Joint Chiefs of Staff and Unified Commander rely on the Joint Deployment System (JDS) for timely deployment information. That system does not provide the visibility of in-transit cargoes they would need to revise lift allocations, order diversions or evaluate the effects of lost or delayed cargoes. The major shortcoming is in tracking movements of nonunit cargo; resupply items. Planned movements on nonunit cargo in the JDS are identified by class of supply and cargo identification number. Actual movements are initiated and tracked in the Defense Logistics Supply System (DLSS) by individual requisitions which contain no links to the cargo identification number. There is a method whereby the link between actual and planned cargo movements could be established by utilization of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC); (the first four digits of the National Stock Number). Procedures are recommended whereby the FSC of air and surface shipments would be translated into supply classes and both would be entered into the JDS for actual shipments. Keywords: Unit cargo; Nonunit cargo; Critical items; Federal Supply Classification; Defense Logistics Supply System; Water commodity codes; Transportation operating agencies; Ports of Embarkation and Debarkation; Intra-Theater lift; Classes of supply; Major end-items. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *SUPPLIES, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, ALLOCATIONS, CLASSIFICATION, CODING, COMMODITIES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, IDENTIFICATION, INVENTORY CONTROL, LIFT,

AD-A198 866

AD-A198 366 CONTINUED

REPLENISHMENT, TIMELINESS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, VISIBILITY, WATER, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

AD-A198 736 19/3 5/9

LITTON COMPUTER SERVICES DIV MOUNTAIN VIEW CA

(U) Increasing (BFV) Bradley Fighting Vehicle Effectiveness: Improved Training Approaches and Equipment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 85-Sep 87,

JUL 87 61P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rollier, Robert L.; Knapp, Steven D.; Frederick, Donald P.; Champion, David F.; Roberson, Paul R.

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0400

PROJECT NO. 2Q263744A795

MONITOR: ARI
A-88-21

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: ARI Field Unit, P.O. Box 2086, Fort Benning, GA 31905. No copies furnished by DTIC/NTIS.

ABSTRACT: (U) Nine issues that affect the combat effectiveness of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) are discussed in this report. All of them were selected for development and evaluation work. The general findings for each area indicate that: a) a thermal training package can enhance individual and unit capability during limited visibility conditions, b) a modified range card may be easier to use than the existing BFV cards, c) an optical range finder can provide the dismount element of the BFV with an accurate, low-cost range estimation tool to aid in employing infantry weapons systems, d) synthetic thermal barrier materials may be able to camouflage combat vehicles against detection by threat thermal devices, e) a 25-mm on-board ammunition stowage container can increase survivability of the BFV, reduce loading times, and increase vehicle stowage capacity, f) a 7.62-mm coaxial machine gun mount pin can virtually eliminate loss of pins and can increase the availability of BFVs, g) a transparent cargo hatch prototype can now be built and installed on BFVs to increase visibility from the squad compartment, allow FO tasks to be performed, and reduce motion sickness and claustrophobia, h) a proposed silent

AD-A198 866

AD-A198 736

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A198 738 CONTINUED

generator concept can provide a means of ensuring combat readiness by keeping critical BFV combat systems ready for immediate response during silent watch missions, and i) a driver alert system can allow the BFV commander to wake a sleeping or inattentive driver and alert him to imminent vehicle movement. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT VEHICLES, *ARMY TRAINING, CAMOUFLAGE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CARDS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, COMPARTMENTS, DETECTION, ESTIMATES, GENERATORS, HATCHES, INFANTRY, LOSSES, LOW COSTS, MENTAL DISORDERS, MISSIONS, MOTION SICKNESS, OPTICAL PROPERTIES, PINS, PROTOTYPES, QUIET, RANGE FINDING, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, STORAGE, SURVIVABILITY, SYNTHETIC MATERIALS, THERMAL INSULATION, THERMAL PROPERTIES, THREATS, TOOLS, TRAINING, TRANSPARENCE, VEHICLES, VISIBILITY, WATCH(DUTY), WEAPON SYSTEMS, ARMY EQUIPMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63744A, AS795, 7.62-MM Guns, 25-MM Ammunition, Bradley fighting vehicles.

AD-A198 669 15/6.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Technology Guidelines and Potential Military Applications in Low Intensity Conflicts.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brothers, Kenneth G.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 122

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper looks at technology and the tools it produces as an essential ingredient needed to win in LIC. Those who possess the technological high ground are not guaranteed success. What is needed is a superior civil-military organization with the right strategy and the right technology tools. With the proper application of these three ingredients, the US and our allies can win decisively in LIC. The paper lists nine proposed technology guidelines to use whenever developing and/or selecting a LIC technology application. The paper then provides a list of potential needs in the four operational categories associated with LIC; insurgency and counterinsurgency, peacetime contingency operations, combatting terrorism, and peacekeeping operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *DEFENSE PLANNING, TECHNOLOGY FORECASTING, INSURGENCY, COUNTERINSURGENCY, TERRORISM, TACTICAL ANALYSIS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Warfare, Peacetime Contingency Operations, Peacekeeping Operations, FY88, SBI1.

AD-A198 629 5/1 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH DCS/ MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

(U) Air Logistics Early Requirements Technique (ALERT) Validation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 88 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rexroad, Adrienne; Collins, Larry

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For five years, Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) has used ALERT as a tool to forecast the budget program 15 (BP15), aircraft spares Program Objective Memorandum (POM) peacetime operating stock requirement. ALERT is a regression-based model that uses historical budget data to develop budget estimates by weapon system. These individual forecasts are then aggregated into an overall BP15 POM forecast, for the first POM period past the budget projections (three years beyond the current fiscal year) and for the four subsequent POM years. The ALERT estimation process allows for a management review of the statistically forecasted values. The authors also compared ALERT's statistically derived results against ALERT's results after the management review. They found ALERT was more accurate than other less sophisticated forecasting approaches. Indeed ALERT's forecasts for FY87 were within 2 percent of the actual obligations for FY87. This document proposes continuing annual validation of ALERT forecasts and recommends other efforts to improve AFLC's ability to forecast BP15 POM requirements. Keywords: Replenish spares requirements. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FORECASTING, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *REGRESSION ANALYSIS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, AIRCRAFT, AIR FORCE BUDGETS, ESTIMATES, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, TOOLS, VALIDATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ALERT(Air Logistics Early Requirements Technique).

AD-A198 263 5/1 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Air Force Justification of Amended Fiscal Years 1988/1989 Biennial Budget Estimates Submitted to Congress February 1988. Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.

FEB 88 52P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The funds requested for this program are required by the Air Force Reserve to maintain and train units in reserve status to assure their readiness for immediate mobilization, and to provide administrative support for the Air Reserve Personnel Center. This estimate provides for the operation and training of all Air Force Reserve units, consisting in FY 1989 of 59 flying units, 179 mission support units, 11 Air Force Reserve flying installations, and the flying and mission training end strength of 83,600 Reserve Component personnel in the Selected Reserve. Activities supported include aircraft operations, ground training, base level aircraft maintenance, maintenance of other equipment, supply activities, and security for Air Force Reserve resources. Keywords: Air Force budgets, Air Force operations. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *MILITARY RESERVES, *MAINTENANCE, AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, AVIATION PERSONNEL, BUDGETS, ESTIMATES, GROUND LEVEL, MANAGEMENT, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, RESOURCES, STRENGTH(GENERAL), SUPPLIES, TRAINING.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A198 258 5/1 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Air Force Justification of Amended Fiscal Years 1988/1989 Biennial Budget Estimates Submitted to Congress February 1988. Air Force Stock Fund

FEB 88 32P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Force Stock Fund consists of six divisions: Systems Support, General Support, Medical-Dental, Fuels, Commissary, and Air Force Academy Cadet Store. These divisions provide for the financial management, inventory control, and distribution of consumable items of supply and low-cost equipment to support both peacetime and wartime operations. The stock fund operates under a revolving fund concept. The corpus of the stock fund consists of inventory and cash. Each division buys and holds inventory for sale to authorized customers (primarily operation and maintenance funded activities and the Air Force Industrial Fund) on demand. Sales of stock fund inventory generate cash that is used to replenish inventory levels. In a static environment, this sale and replenishment cycle is self-sustaining. However, introduction of new weapon systems, modification of existing systems, and increased levels of peacetime operation require expansion or augmentation of stock fund inventories to assure proper levels of support and readiness. Keywords: Air force budgets. (SDW).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, AIR FORCE, AUGMENTATION, CONSUMPTION, CYCLES, ENVIRONMENTS, ESTIMATES, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, FUELS, INVENTORY, INVENTORY CONTROL, LOW COSTS, OPERATION, PEACETIME, REPLENISHMENT, STATICS, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

AD-A198 180 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) The Role of the Marine Amphibious Unit, Special Operations Capable in Low Intensity Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hobbs, Richard A., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study compares the capabilities of the Enhanced Marine Amphibious Unit (Special Operations Capable), MAU (SOC) with the requirements for conducting operations in Low Intensity Conflict (LIC). The focus of the study is on the improvements and expansion of capabilities of MAUs being Special Operations Capable. LIC is defined and discussed relative to the requirements for military forces operating in this environment. The capabilities of the MAU (SOC) are then compared to the requirements of LIC establish a framework for the role of MAU (SOC) in LIC operations. The principal conclusion of the thesis is that the MAU (SOC) has a role in LIC operations. Its capabilities are best served in the area of peacetime contingency operations, where its rapid response and special operations enhancements provide a unique capability for military action. The MAU (SOC) has limited capability in foreign internal defense operations, due to the eventual length of such operations. Finally, the MAU (SOC) is a viable force for use in terrorism counteraction and peacekeeping operations, but again, other units may be better suited based on the circumstances of the situation. (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, COUNTERMEASURES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FOREIGN, INTERNAL, LIMITED WARFARE, PEACETIME, QUICK REACTION, REQUIREMENTS, TERRORISM, VIABILITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low intensity conflict.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A197 948 15/5 5/1

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Depot Maintenance Modernization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Glass, David; Schwartz, Lawrence

REPORT NO. LMI-AL704R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Maintenance depots perform overhaul, repair, and modification of military systems. The facilities may be contractor-owned or -operated as well as DoD-owned and -operated. However, the DoD maintenance depots are needed to meet sudden increases or surges in maintenance demands that may arise from increasing tensions ro from mobilizing for wartime. Consequently, the Military Services have been spending more than $1/2 billion per year on modernizing their equipment and buildings in the depots. This report evaluates the decision process for modernizing the DoD maintenance depots. The key questions addressed are: Strategically, does DoD modernization satisfy the depot-maintenance requirements that would arise from increased tensions or from mobilization? Technologically, are the capital investments in the depots made according to any of the new, dynamic repair processes - e.g., Group Technology and flexible repairs? Operationally, are capital investments proposed, approved, and financed to support modernization strategies? Certain recommendations are made to improve the decision-making process for modernizing the depots. Keywords: Depot, Maintenance, Modernization, Mobilization, Technology, Capital investment process, Economic analysis. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MAINTENANCE, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, DECISION MAKING, DYNAMICS, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, INVESTMENTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, MODIFICATION, REPAIR.

AD-A197 911 15/6.4

RANGE OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE NM

(U) A Calculus of First-Strike Stability (A Criterion for Evaluating Strategic Forces).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUN 88 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kent, Glenn A.; DeValk, Randall J.; Thaler, David E.

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2526-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-86-C-0008

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For analyzing the merits of alternative strategic nuclear force postures, first-strike stability is a more relevant and demanding criterion than deterrence.First-strike stability exists if neither superpower perceives the other as motivated to strike first in a crisis. This Note describes an approach for evaluating the first-strike stability (or instability) of various postures of superpower strategic offensive forces. The study uses a calculus of the cost of striking first compared with the potential cost of waiting and risking an enemy first strike. The analysis suggests that the current postures of U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive forces do not demonstrate any undue degree of first-strike instability. However, merely reducing the level of U.S. and Soviet offensive forces doe little to enhance stability and may actually increase first-strike instability because the types and posture of forces deployed have a greater effect on stability than do their overall numbers. To maintain stability, reductions in offensive weapons should be coupled with improved basing modes. Keywords: Strategic analysis, Strategic weapons, Deterrence. (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY, *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, *WAR POTENTIAL, ATTACK, CALCULUS, COSTS, ENEMY, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC WARFARE, STRATEGIC WEAPONS, USSR, WEAPONS.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A197 733 23/2 15/8

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) The Physiological Determinants of Load Bearing Performance at Different March Distances.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Sep-Nov 86,

APR 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mello, Robert P.; Damokosh, Andrew I.; Reynolds, Katy L.; Witt, Calvin E.; Vogel, James A.

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T-15-88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to further our knowledge of the physiological determinants of load bearing performance over distances from 2 to 12 km. Twenty eight soldiers, experienced in load bearing, were initially assessed for: aerobic power (VO2max), leg strength and muscular endurance, maximal lift capacity, maximal heart rate (HRmax), body composition, body anthropometry, and submaximal treadmill response to load bearing. Following a week of fitness assessment, each soldier performed four, best effort, load bearing trials at distances of 2, 4, 8 and 12 km. All trials were scheduled in random order on four successive weeks. The total load carried (pack, weapon, and clothing) was 48.12 kg. Mean performance times for each distance were 18.0, 35.1, 77.2 and 125.0 minutes, respectively. Mean exercise intensity (% HRmax) as measured by HR telemetry for each trial was 74, 71, 69 and 63% respectively. Keywords: Loaded marching physical performance, Muscle strength, Aerobic fitness, Human factor engineering. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROBIC PROCESSES, *ANTHROPOMETRY, ARMY PERSONNEL, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CLOTHING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62787A, AS879, WU123, *March distances.

AD-A197 733

AD-A197 397 5/1 5/9

OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES TN

(U) Establishing Priorities for Civilian Personnel Management Research in the Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Apr-31 Dec 87,

APR 88 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clark, Sheldon B.; Sweeney, Deborah H.; Savell, Joel M.

CONTRACT NO. MIPR-13-ARI-87-97

PROJECT NO. 2Q263731A792

MONITOR: ARI
RR-1474

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Based on the findings of the Army Strategic Plan for Civilian Personnel Management Research: A Roadmap for the Future, a questionnaire containing 16 broad areas for possible research was designed. The purpose of this effort was to assign priorities to research topics aimed at improving the management of the Army's civilian personnel. This questionnaire was distributed to key individuals throughout the Army. These persons were drawn from all major commands and represented military and civilian employees, personnelists and managers, those with staff assigments and those in the field, and those who participated in the previous Roadmap study as well as those who did not. The survey participants were asked to rate each of the areas on three dimensions: (a) the value of improving things in the area, (b) the seriousness of the consequences of not improving things, and (c) the likelihood that additional information would be used. The overall top priority topics were related to recruitment, retention, and the identification and development of supervisors and managers. The lowest priority topics were related to mobilization issues, manpower forecasting, and organizational effectiveness. Keywords: Research management, Personnel management, Decision making. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ARMY PLANNING, DECISION MAKING, FORECASTING,

AD-A197 397

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A197 397 CONTINUED

MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, ORGANIZATIONS, RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, STRATEGY, SUPERVISORS, ARMY PERSONNEL, RETENTION(GENERAL), RECRUITING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63731A, AS792.

AD-A197 304 5/9

SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS INC CAMBRIDGE MA

(U) Model Training Program for Reserve Component Units.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Aug 87,

MAR 88 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Begg, John

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-83-C-0483

PROJECT NO. 2Q263743A794

MONITOR: ARI
RR-1470

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Addition of new, sophisticated systems to the Army inventory presents special training problems to Reserve Component (RC) maintenance units. Upon mobilization, these units support active units using the new systems, but the RC soldiers have limited training time and little or no access to the new equipment or knowledgeable instructors. The Model Training Program for Reserve Component units investigated the use of computer based training (CBT) with interactive videodisc to deliver training to RC units. CBT courses were developed for four Military Occupational Specialties responsible for the M1 Abrams tank. The training was fielded for trials for 1 year at three RC units, and effectiveness of the training was evaluated with hands-on and written pre- and posttests. In addition, a survey of over 200 developers of CBT was conducted to investigate the problems of CBT development projects. Recommendations were made for analyzing and procuring CBT projects, estimating costs, enhancing production techniques, and fielding the computer based training at Reserve units. Keywords: Armor training, Maintenance training, Training costs, Educational technology, Tanks, Instructional design, Military training. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, ARMOR, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPUTERS, COSTS, DISK RECORDING SYSTEMS, EDUCATION, INSTRUCTIONS, INSTRUCTORS, INTERACTIONS, INVENTORY, JOB TRAINING, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION,

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A197 304 CONTINUED

MODELS, PRODUCTION, SPECIALIZATION, TIME, TRAINING, VIDEO RECORDING, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), ARMOR, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMPUTERS, COSTS, DISK RECORDING SYSTEMS, EDUCATION, INSTRUCTIONS, INSTRUCTORS, INTERACTIONS, INVENTORY, JOB TRAINING, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION, MODELS, PRODUCTION, SPECIALIZATION, TIME, TRAINING, VIDEO RECORDING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reserve Components.

AD-A197 303 15/5 13/2

ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) The Strategic Performance of Defensive Barriers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 87-May 88,

MAY 88 39P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Seguin, Paul B.

REPORT NO. USAESC-R-88-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph was prepared by the US Army Engineer Studies Center for the Combined Forces Command of the Republic of Korea and the United States. It reviews the strategic performance of barrier and fortification systems built by a variety of countries in the 19th and 20th centuries for lessons applicable to the design of a future Korea Barrier System. Those systems built in peacetime for the purposes of deterring invasion or stopping an initial attack during the beginning of a war were found to be most comparable to the nature of the Korea Barrier System. The barrier/fortifications systems reviewed include those of France (the Sere de Rivieres and the Maginot Lines), Germany (the Siegfried Line), the Low Countries (Eben Emael in Belgium, the water barriers in the Netherlands), Great Britain (Gibraltar and Singapore), Finland (the Mannerheim Line), and Israel (the Bar-Lev Line). (kr)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BARRIERS, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *FORTIFICATIONS, ARMY RESEARCH, BELGIUM, ENGINEERING, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), GIBRALTAR, GREAT BRITAIN, ISRAEL, KOREA, NETHERLANDS, PEACETIME, SINGAPORE, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, WATER.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A197 178 8/15 13/8

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LAB TN

(U) Expedient Antibiotics Production.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1985-1988,

APR 88 195P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bienkowski, Paul R.; Byers, Charles H.; Lee, Douglas D.

REPORT NO. ORNL-6355

CONTRACT NO. EMW-84-E-1737

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The literature on the manufacture, separation and purification, and clinical uses of antibiotics was reviewed, and a bibliography of the pertinent material was compiled. Five antimicrobial drugs, penicillin V and G (and amoxicillin with clavulanic acid), Cephalexin (a cephalosporin), tetracycline and oxytetracycline, Bacitracin (topical), and sulfonamide (chemically produced) were identified for emergency production. Plants that manufacture antibiotics in the continential United States, Mexico, and Puerto Rico have been identified along with potential alternate sites such as those where SCP, enzyme, and fermentation ethanol are produced. Detailed process flow sheets and process descriptions have been derived from the literature and documented. Detailed instructions were developed to assist State and Federal officials who would be directing the resumption of antibiotic production after a nuclear attack. Initially, all plant managers should be contacted (using the lists provided in this report) to determine if their facility has been destroyed or damaged. If a plant has been damaged, the manager should determine the feasibility of making repairs, the potential capacity of the repaired plant, and the type of antibiotic that can be produced. If enough production cannot be realized from undamaged and slightly damaged plants, the plants from the list of alternate emergency production sites must be contacted, determination of the plant status made, and the managers informed of impending conversion of antibiotic production. If alternate sites must be used, a team of skilled personnel must be assembled to convert the plant to antibiotic production in the austere

AD-A197 178

AD-A197 178 CONTINUED

environment. (kt)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ANTIBIOTICS, *MANUFACTURING, *PRODUCTION, ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS, ATTACK, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, SYNTHESIS(CHEMISTRY), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONVERSION, DRUGS, EMERGENCIES, ENZYMES, ETHANOLS, FERMENTATION, FLOW CHARTING, MEXICO, NUCLEAR WARFARE, OXYTETRACYCLINE, PUERTO RICO, PURIFICATION, SITES, SULFONAMIDES, TETRACYCLINES, UNITED STATES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WU2411K, WU19.

AD-A197 178

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A196 929 13/2 13/3 5/3

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Six Case Studies on Alternative Construction Methods: One-Step 'Turnkey' Facility Acquisition and Architectural Fabric Structure Technology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept.,

MAY 88 85P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Napier, Thomas P.; Holcomb, Timothy D.; Kapolnek, Robert G.; Rivas, Abelardo

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-88/14

PROJECT NO. 4A162731AT41

TASK NO. B

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Building technologies and practices have emerged in recent years as alternatives to traditional design and construction in meeting cost, time, and quality goals of owners and builders. Some of these methods are used frequently in commercial construction markets, but are not yet widely accepted within U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) standard practice. The objective of the projects described in this report was to test two alternative construction methods and to evaluate their effectiveness in providing less costly facilities to the Army. These methods are: (1) One-Step Competitive ('Turnkey') Negotiation and (2) Architectural Fabric Structure technology. One-Step 'Turnkey' procedures differ from the traditional design-bid-build procedures. Rather than advertising a single design for competitive building, the Government solicits proposals for the design-plus-construction price. A construction contract is awarded based on a proposal's price as well as other factors such as technical qualities or life-cycle cost benefits (not necessarily low price alone). Four military projects from the FY84 Military Construction, Army (MCA) program were chosen for Architectural Fabric Structure tests. The fabric structures involved in this test were the tensioned membrane type, in which a fabric membrane is supported by rigid structural members and prestressed to achieve its load-carrying capacity. Air-supported

AD-A196 929 CONTINUED

structures were not considered in this test. Keywords: Cost effectiveness; Civil engineering. (kt)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *CONSTRUCTION, *COST EFFECTIVENESS, ACQUISITION, ARCHITECTURE, ARMY, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CASE STUDIES, COMMERCE, CONTRACTS COSTS, FABRICS, FACILITIES, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, LOADS(FORCES), LOW COSTS, MEMBRANES, METHODOLOGY, RIGIDITY, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING, STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, STRUCTURES, TEST AND EVALUATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62731A, AST41, WU041,Turnkey construction, Fabric construction.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A196 798 5/9 5/8 6/10

KLEIN ASSOCIATES YELLOW SPRINGS OH

(U) Prediction Model for Estimating Performance Impacts of Maintenance Stress.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim technical paper May-Oct 88,

JUN 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Taynor, Janet; Klein, Gary A.; Batchelor, Cheryl L.

CONTRACT NO. F33657-84-D-0315

PROJECT NO. 2950

TASK NO. 00

MONITOR: AFHRL TP-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) An Identification Point modelling tool was constructed to assist Air Force planners to predict the effects of stress upon aircraft maintenance time. Preparedness for the hazard, experience of the maintenance technicians, payoff for performing the task quickly, task complexity, and the need for other s to complete the task were combined to produce 32 identification points in the model. The Comparison Based Prediction method was used to obtain information from maintenance experts in industry, Air National Guard experts, and civilian fire vehicle maintainers. The model describes and predicts the effects upon maintenance time of various combinations of the five factors. Future combat conditions may expose maintenance technicians to hazards such as bombs, bullets, and nuclear/biological/chemical (NBC) warfare conditions. The speed and manner of aircraft maintenance task performance under these conditions are critical determinants of how fast aircraft can be returned to combat. The speed at which aircraft can be turned around during normal operations and during simulated surge conditions can be studied and the data used to calculate sortie rates. The study of performance of even routine maintenance tasks in this type of environment must take into account the effects of psychological stress. Because the effects of

AD-A196 798

AD-A196 798 CONTINUED

psychological stress upon maintenance personnel can have a critical impact upon the time needed to return aircraft to battle, the effect of such stress must be addressed. Unless the real and/or perceived stress upon maintenance personnel is accounted for, this important variable may upset all calculations about sortie rates and negate the effectiveness of many formal planning efforts. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, BATTLES, BOMBS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COMPARISON, ENVIRONMENTS, FIRES, HAZARDS, IMPACT, INDUSTRIES, JOBS, MAINTENANCE, MISSIONS, MODELS, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), PREDICTIONS, RATES, SIMULATION, SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION, SPECIALISTS, STRESSES, SURGES, TECHNICIANS, TIME, VEHICLES, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE63106F, WUAFHRL29500003.

AD-A196 798

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A196 383 12/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) An Introduction to Implementing a Capacity Planning Effort in an MVS (Multiple Virtual Storage) Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

88 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Waldowski, Paul J.

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-88-73

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis describes the development of a new capacity planning methodology to aid computer professionals working on implementing a capacity planning effort in an MVS (Multiple Virtual Storage) environment. The methodology developed utilizes the System Management Facility (SMF), the Resource Measurement Facility (RMF), and the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) in order to bring together many of the past computer performance evaluation ideas and to integrate them with current computer performance evaluation techniques and automated procedures. An automated approach is taken so computer professionals can devote their energies to analyzing and interpreting results, not gathering and calculating input factors. Subsequently, each MVS installation is supplied with the actual usage data to help set accurate user objectives and forecast for tomorrow's data processing needs. Keywords: Theses; Data acquisition; Computer programs; Operations research; Systems approach. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SYSTEMS APPROACH, *DATA STORAGE SYSTEMS, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTER PROGRAMS, COMPUTERS, DATA ACQUISITION, DATA PROCESSING, FACILITIES, INPUT, MANAGEMENT, MEASUREMENT, METHODOLOGY, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, PERFORMANCE TESTS, PERFORMANCE(ENGINEERING), PLANNING, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, THESES.

AD-A196 383

AD-A196 127 1/3.3 15/5 12/7

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness) and Requirements Forecasting, Volume 1, Extensions of ORACLE.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

MAY 88 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lansdowne, Z. F.

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2615/1-P/L

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources And Capability for Logistics Effectiveness) is a methodology that assesses the effects of changing certain resource levels on the peacetime materiel readiness and wartime sustainability of U.S. air forces, to improve the estimation and justification of resource requirements. The Air Force Logistics Command uses the D041 system to help manage approximately 150,000 aircraft components. During each quarter, the D041 system is used to estimate how much of each component should be repaired and purchased for about three years into the future. The goal of the ORACLE methodology is to construct an aggregate database having the following features: The database is an additional product of a standard D041 quarterly computation, it is small enough to fit in a portable microcomputer, and it can be readily manipulated by a spreadsheet- like program to mimic in aggregate form the responses of D041 to program changes. The current ORACLE methodology was designed to work with only a simplified version of D041, not the actual version. D041 is now being modified to incorporate the logic that is in the Logistics Management Institute's Aircraft Availability Model (AAM). Keywords: Spare parts, Regression analysis, Fighter aircraft, Data bases. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DATA BASES, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, AIRCRAFT MODELS, AVAILABILITY, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, FORECASTING, LOGISTICS, MATERIEL, MICROCOMPUTERS, PEACETIME, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, REGRESSION ANALYSIS.

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AD-A196 127 CONTINUED

REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SPARE PARTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Aircraft components, ORACLE(Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness), AAM(Aircraft Availability Model).

AD-A196 119 6/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) A Systems Approach to the Aeromedical Aircraft Routing Problem Using a Computer-Based Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Doctoral thesis,

88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McLain, Dennis R.

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-88-115

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research concerns transporting medical patients on specially-equipped aircraft from one medical facility to another primarily to provide them treatment not available at the first facility. In addition to finding improved routing methods so that patients can be moved as directly and expeditiously as possible, we address other important issues by means of a systems approach, such as the limited numbers of aircraft and crews that restrict the ability of the system to provide direct or even same-day service. Of the world-wide DOD network, we examined only the continental US portion, and we were primarily concerned with its peacetime operation. The purpose of the thesis is to design and aeromedical planning system that will schedule weekly regional service, and produce daily routings. Historical patient movement data provides information that can be used in regional service planning. At the root of routing and sequencing is the combinatorially difficult problem of finding solutions that satisfy the ordering restriction that patients be picked up before they are delivered. Routing problems which require both pickup and delivery service are commonly called many-to-many, two-ended service problems. We present solution methods for both multiple depot and multiple aircraft many-to-many problems. (AW)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION, *AIRCRAFT, *ROUTING, ADDITION, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, DELIVERY, FACILITIES, MEDICAL SERVICES, MEDICINE, MODELS, OPERATION, PATIENTS, PEACETIME, PLANNING, PROBLEM SOLVING, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SUPPLY DEPOTS, SYSTEMS APPROACH, THESES.

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A196 069 5/4 15/4

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC

(U) Graduated Mobilization Response: A Key Element of National Deterrent Strategy.

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Taibl, Paul E.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) On 15 September 1987, the National Security Advisor to the President made development of a mobilization doctrine and system based on graduated response to early warning one of the seven priority National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) goals to be achieved by 1989. In the classic construct, mobilization is the act of preparing for war or other emergency through assembling and organizing national resources. It is the process of marshalling industrial, economic, infrastructure, human, and government resources needed to support responses to national security threats and domestic crises. The purpose of Graduated Mobilization Response (GMR) is to provide the National Command Authorities a range of political, economic, and military options that will assist in the management of a national security crisis. These options are designed with two goals in mind: first, to improve deterrence and avoid war; and second, to prepare for war should it come. From the mid 1950's to the late 1970's national security policymakers probed worst case scenarios like a nuclear attack on the U.S., or a short warning attack on NATO Europe. Such narrow strategic thinking left no opportunity for capitalizing on America's vast economic strength. It also ignored more likely crises, including: natural disasters or terrorism which could destroy substantial portions of our defense and economic infrastructure, a sudden requirement to support an ally or client state in a conflict, a need to respond to technological breakthrough or abrogation of arms control treaties, and other wartime scenarios like: a small, short war; a small war of indefinite length; along, major war with early warning. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *NATIONAL SECURITY, *MILITARY STRATEGY, ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, ARMS CONTROL, ATTACK, DISASTERS, DOCTRINE, DOMESTIC, EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, ECONOMICS, EMERGENCIES, EUROPE, MOBILIZATION,

AD-A196 069 CONTINUED

NATO, NUCLEAR WARFARE, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, RESPONSE, SCENARIOS, SHORT RANGE(TIME), STRENGTH(GENERAL), TERRORISM, THREATS, TREATIES, WARFARE, WARNING SYSTEMS.

AD-A196 069

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A195 771 5/1 15/5

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates Amended Fiscal Year 1988 and 1989 Biennial Budget Submitted to Congress February 1988. Department of the Navy Stock Fund.

FEB 88

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of the Navy Stock Fund is a revolving fund established for the purpose of financing inventories of secondary items to support Navy and Marine Corps combat forces and shore installations. The stock fund customers buy material using annual appropriated funds. These monies, in turn, are then used by the stock fund to reinvest in material to meet future customer demands. Beginning in FY 1983, Congress directed that inventory investment for support of new weapons systems, weapons systems with expanding populations and readiness or sustainability initiatives be financed by direct appropriations. This request supports that direction. This submission also reflects the consolidation of the Navy Stock Fund and the Marine Corps Stock Fund, previously two separate accounts, into a single Department of the Navy Stock Fund, effective 1 October 1987. Keywords: Statistical data; Estimates; War reserve material; Estimates. (KR)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, COMBAT FORCES, INVENTORY, INVESTMENTS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NAVAL LOGISTICS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, NAVY, POPULATION, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, SECONDARY, STATISTICAL DATA, STOCKPILES, WARFARE, WEAPON SYSTEMS.

AD-A195 743 15/1 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Armored Cavalry and Reconnaissance: A Doctrinal Shortfall in Force Structure.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

APR 88 77P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rousek, Charles A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The parity of nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union has elevated the need and priority to continue our build-up and maintenance of a strong conventional force to insure a viable deterrent. Since 1980, the Congress and the Defense establishment have recognized our conventional military inferiority to the Soviets correlation of forces . There is, as the text of this paper will substantiate, a critical shortfall in the balance and mix of our combat forces to implement and sustain our national defense and military strategy. One of the most significant structural voids contributing to this imbalance is in the arm of Cavalry. Keywords: Rapid deployment, Military force levels, Conventional warfare. (jes)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DETERRENCE, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ARMOR, CAVALRY, COMBAT FORCES, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, MILITARY STRATEGY, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PARITY, RECONNAISSANCE, SHORTAGES, UNITED STATES, USSR.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A195 714 1/3

OFFICE OF AIR FORCE HISTORY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Aviation in the U.S. Army, 1919-1939.

87 657P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Maurer, Maurer

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402. HC $29.00, Stock no. 008-070-00591-3. Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Demobilization, The flying game, Reorganization, Training, Tactical units, Reserves, Defense, Planes versus ships, Civil affairs, Aviation facilities and equipment, Higher, faster, farther, and longer, The new Air Corps and the five-year program, Tactical training, Exercises and maneuvers, Flying, GHQ Air Force headquarters, Airmail, GHQ Air Force, Building an Air Force, Crew training, Operations, Mobilization, and Summing up. (sdw)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY AVIATION, AERONAUTICS, AIR FORCE, CIVIL AFFAIRS, CREWS, FACILITIES, FLIGHT, GAME THEORY, MILITARY TRAINING, MOBILIZATION, TACTICAL WARFARE, TRAINING.

AD-A195 563 15/6.3

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Chemical Warfare: A New National Policy for America.

APR 88 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nell, Peter A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In a broad sense, the use of chemicals in war dates back almost to the beginning of recorded military history. Fire, smoke and battlefield obscurants were used quite effectively throughout the course of military operations. However, chemical weapons, as we think of them today, first appeared during World War I. After World War I and during the interwar period, the warring parties, recognizing the awesome potential of chemical weapons on the battlefield, initiated programs to develop and stockpile arsenals of these munitions for possible use during future conflicts. An objective analysis of the respective offensive and defensive chemical capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union might suggest that this nation's 'non-first use' chemical weapons policy warrants re-evaluation, particularly when viewed at levels of conflict above the tactical. (MJM)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) , ARMY FACILITIES, BATTLEFIELDS, CHEMICAL ORDNANCE, CHEMICAL WARFARE, CHEMICALS, CONFLICT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, GLOBAL, HISTORY, LEVEL(QUANTITY), MILITARY APPLICATIONS, OBSCURATION, ORDNANCE, POLICIES, SMOKE, STOCKPILES, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, USSR, WARFARE.

AD-A195 456 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MIL ITARY STUDIES

(U) Operational Level Command - Who Is in Charge,

MAY 88 47P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barron, Michael J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph discusses how the establishment of command relationships at the operational level of war impacts on sound operational design and execution. It uses the 1940 French campaign and the Allied campaign of 1944 in Burma as case studies of the applicability of traditional military theory to present-day operational command. The monograph first reviews theoretical concepts concerning the phenomena of command itself, and further, how it relates to the ability of a military force to generate combat power. It then analyzes the campaigns of 1940 and 1944 to gain insights concerning both ineffective and effective command structures for warfighting at the operational level. Next it looks at the implications for U.S. operational commanders in regard to their ability to plan and execute war at the operational level given present command relationships. The monograph questions whether there is a direct link between the establishment of command relationships and the resulting operational success or failure of a campaign; do command relationships established in peacetime, and their modification during the course of conflict, set preconditions for success or failure. Insights provided by historical example do not point to a clear answer, but they do suggest factors which top civilian and military leaders should consider when establishing command relationships at the operational level of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, BURMA, CASE STUDIES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, PLANNING, POWER, SOUND, STRUCTURES, THEORY, WARFARE.

AD-A195 456

AD-A195 390 15/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) ORACLE (Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness) and Requirements Forecasting. Volume 3. Predicting the Peacetime Spares Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

MAY 88 182P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crawford, Gordon B.; Lansdowne, Z. F.; Finnegan, F. W.

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2815/2-P-L

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The inability of the armed services to accurately forecast their spares requirements has been an ongoing and widespread problem. This Note considers a regression methodology for spares requirements forecasting, It contains a nontechnical description of current forecasting approaches, presents the approach suggested by the authors, and details the methods used to calculate the requirements for the C-5, the F-15, and the F-16 aircraft. The authors conclude that, even after eliminating collections of parts whose costs are difficult to predict, costs for the remainder of the requirements are difficult to predict with the needed accuracy. Keywords: Forecasting, Spare parts, Regression analysis, Military aircraft, Fighter aircraft, Data bases.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FORECASTING, *SPARE PARTS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, DATA BASES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, LOGISTICS, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, PEACETIME, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIREMENTS, SPARE PARTS, DATA BASES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, FORECASTING, LOGISTICS, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, PEACETIME, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIREMENTS, SPARE PARTS, DATA BASES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT, FORECASTING, LOGISTICS, PEACETIME, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, PREDICTIONS, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ORACLE(Oversight of Resources and Capability for Logistics Effectiveness), C-5 Aircraft, F-15 Aircraft, F-16 Aircraft.

AD-A195 390

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A195 373 15/5 5/1

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALY SIS OFFICE

(U) DLA (Defense Logistics Agency) Industrial Preparedness Program (IPP) Item Selection Indicator.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 86-Dec 87,

DEC 87 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schwarz, Kurt F.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Directorate of Contracting requested DLA's Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office (DLA-LO) to formulate a management indicator which can provide visibility of the ability of the production base to meet surge and mobilization production needs. To this end, DLA-LO has developed, with the support of DLA's production readiness experts, a prototype indicator which may be used to aid in the selection of items for planning as part of the Industrial Preparedness Program (IPP). This report documents this indicator development effort. A prototype planning indicator has been developed which is based on the criticality of an item to its application and the uncertainty of availability for an item. Results from a test using the prototype indicator to evaluate the Construction, Electronics, General and Industrial commodities are presented. The prototype indicator shows much promise for identifying items which should be planned to ensure their availability during mobilization. It is recommended in this study that development of the planning indicator be continued, to provide DLA's Supply Centers with a better methodology for the selection of items for participation in the IPP planning process and provide visibility of the responsiveness of the industrial base to meet emergency demands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, COMMODITIES, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, ELECTRONICS, INDICATORS, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, PLANNING, PROTOTYPES, SELECTION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPP(Industrial Prepardness Program).

AD-A195 059 5/1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Evolution of the United States Transportation Command, 1978-1987: Can Unification Solve the Problems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Prejean, Sidney J.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2160

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The paper examines the problems uncovered in the exercise and examines why the JDA was not able to fix them. After looking at the arguments for and against unification, we will finally attempt to project the answer to the question: 'Can Unification Solve the Problems? To understand the impact that this new organization might have on the future mobilization efforts of the Department or Defense, it might be illustrative to look at the pre-existing situation in general terms. In this chapter, we will look at the transportation operating agencies (TOA) of the three major commands, their missions and resources. We will see what each is able to contribute to the structure of national mobilization efforts. And we will see how each provides one leg to the Defense Transportation System.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MOBILIZATION, UNITED STATES, EVOLUTION(DEVELOPMENT).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) USTRANSCOM(United States Transportation Command).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A195 057 15/6 15/3

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Arming of AF Personnel in High-Threat Overseas Areas.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McLaurin, Phillip L.; Smith, Clifton L.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1770

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research reveals the requirements for additional security measures necessary to improve our war-fighting capability. It identifies the Air Force's present policy on arming of their personnel, the need for arming additional personnel, and its responsibility to protect its own resources during wartime operations. In addition, it includes testimonies from great warriors and results from various studies and analysis conducted by Air Staff members, steering committees and working groups supporting the need for arming additional personnel during hostilities. It also provides recommendations for arming personnel who are presently prohibited from carrying arms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OVERSEAS, *THREATS, *WAR POTENTIAL, *AIR DEFENSE, ARMING DEVICES, POLICIES, SECURITY, STEERING, MILITARY DOCTRINE, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, NATIONAL SECURITY, COMBAT SUPPORT, ATTACK.

AD-A195 036 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Power Projection Through Airlift: An Army Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Griffith, Ralph E.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1110

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The ability of the United States to deter aggression, limit conflict, or wage war successfully depends intensively on our ability to rapidly deploy, employ, and sustain general purpose forces. Our global strategy demands the forward stationing of forces in peacetime, the forward positioning of equipment for continental U.S. -based forces, and the capability to rapidly reinforce with troops, equipment, and supplies from the continental U.S. should our deterrent strategy fail. Central to this strategy is our strategic mobility capability. Strategic mobility is a triad comprised of airlift, sealift, and prepositioning of equipment and consumables in regions of the world where armed conflict is likely. This paper will examine one facet of this triad, airlift, though recognizing the elements of strategic mobility are interdependent in supporting our strategy of forward defense. Designed to inform Army unit movement coordinators, this paper will examine strategic airlift by evaluating the requirement for airlift support, determining airlift shortfalls, identifying user contributions to any shortfalls, and reviewing Army-unique programs designed to counter any requirement versus capability imbalances. Keywords: military strategy; logistics; logistics planning; logistics management.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, CONFLICT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DETERRENCE, GLOBAL, LOGISTICS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILITY, PEACETIME, POSITIONING DEVICES(MACHINERY), POWER, SHORTAGES, STRATEGIC WARFARE, WARFARE, ARMY PLANNING, RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

AD-A195 057

AD-A195 036

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A195 017 5/3

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Mobilizing the U. S. Industrial Base in the 80s.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Manchester, David J.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1840

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) One cannot have lived in the United States and been exposed to the news media for the last five years without recognizing that our industrial base is experiencing problems. Even with the tremendous defense build-up of the Reagan administration, our industry is still plagued with problems that are not going away. The ability to mobilize our industrial base quickly enough to meet the needs of our wartime forces is dependent on a strong industrial base. If we are unable to solve our industrial base problems and keep our industry strong, we may lose the ability to provide our forces with the supplies necessary to defeat our opponent. This paper is written to identify the major problem areas within industry that are effecting the mobilization ability of the industrial base. It offers a plan which could aid tremendously in solving those problems and ensuring our industry stays strong, competitive on world markets, and has the ability to rapidly mobilize.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIES, *MOBILIZATION, ACCUMULATION, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, GLOBAL, MARKETING, UNITED STATES.

AD-A195 009 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization Equipment Redistribution System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Proctor, Hawthorne L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In today's environment, it is essential for the Army to be able to respond to the myriad of challenges that would require the deployment of forces. Therefore, it is incumbent upon those responsible for mobilizing and deploying those forces to have viable programs, policies and procedures that are responsive during a crisis. For the past several years, a number of these programs and systems have been tested. A most recent test was done for the mobilization equipment redistribution system (MOBERS) which clearly showed the value of a peacetime shakedown of a mobilization subsystem. Equipping forces is crucial in peacetime and it is imperative to provide them the needed equipment during a crisis situation. Even though some problems were discovered during the MOBERS evaluation at Fort Hood, it can, with some modification, be used to adequately equip deploying forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), POLICIES, PEACETIME, VIABILITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MOBERS(Mobilization Equipment Ridistribution System).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 891 15/5

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALY SIS OFFICE

(U) Provisioning Policy Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Feb-Jul 87,

JUL 87 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Orchowsky, Stan

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This project examined a number of alternative policies for buying and supporting provisioning items. Actual (historical) data was used in conjunction with a model of the inventory and provisioning systems. A statistical comparison of outcome measures, such as the total dollar of commitments and the number of backorders generated, was used to assess the alternatives provisioning policies. The results of the study identified several policies which significantly reduced the dollar value of inventory, and others which significantly reduced the number of backorders. In general, the provisioning policies evaluated demonstrated an inverse relationship between commitments and assets on the one hand and backorders on the other hand. Two particular policies were identified which slightly increased the dollar vlaue of commitments and assets, but significantly reduced the number of dollar value of backorders.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, COMPARISON, INVENTORY, POLICIES, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Provisioning.

AD-A194 741 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MIL ITARY STUDIES

(U) Insights Garnered and Gained: Military Theory and Operation Peace for Galilee,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hertling, Mark P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During the summer and fall of 1982 the Israeli government used military force in an operation which they believed would achieve certain immediate political goals. Israel invaded Lebanon with an announced goal of clearing PLO terrorists from an area which threatened the northern section of Israel known as Galilee. While military forces initially committed to the operation were equal to the announced political goal, changes in policy which occurred during the operation created tensions in the campaign plan conducted by the Israeli Defense Forces. This monograph first analyzes the background of all active and supporting belligerents in order to ascertain the political and strategic goals which guided the participants. The plans for the operation are presented and the actual conduct of the invasion is described. Two aspects of classical theory--the identification of centers of gravity and the relationship between military means and political ends--are assessed in the light of the success and failure of the nations involved in the conflict. The monograph concludes that there was a glaring military means-political ends mismatch and that the Israeli planners failed in identifying the PLO center of gravity. The indications are that modern nation-states must be prepared to understand and fight any type of warfare on the conflict spectrum. Understanding of military theory and history assists the planner in these demands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY OPERATIONS, BACKGROUND, CENTER OF GRAVITY, CLEARANCES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, FAILURE, GRAVITY, ISRAEL, ISRAELIS, LEBANON, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NATIONS, NORTH(DIRECTION), OPERATION, PEACETIME, SUMMER, TERRORISM, THEORY, WARFARE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 663 15/5 5/3

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) An Analysis of Building a Submarine Base in the Arctic.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 88 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Best, Truman J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This analysis addresses the value of a submarine base in the Arctic in relation to the growing Soviet threat in that region and the feasibility of constructing and operating such a submarine base. Location, command and control, force operation, logistic support and appropriate force size are elements of the analysis. Also included is the cost effectiveness of the Arctic submarine base both in peacetime and in wartime situations. Based upon this limited analysis, such a base appears to be only marginally cost effective in peacetime but substantially so in wartime. Keywords: Cost analysis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SUBMARINE BASES, ARCTIC REGIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COST ANALYSIS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, COSTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OPERATION, PEACETIME, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), THESES, THREATS, USSR, CONSTRUCTION, POSITION(LOCATION).

AD-A194 663

AD-A194 597 1/5 15/5

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINSTRATION WASHINGTON DC OFFICE OF AIRPORT PLANNING AND P ROGRAMMING

(U) Report to Congress: Technical Feasibility of Joint Use: Scott AFB, Selfridge AGB, and El Toro MCAS (Marine Corps Air Station),

MAY 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kiernan, Laurence

REPORT NO. DOT/FAA/PP-88-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report was prepared in response to the FY 1988 Appropriations Conferees direction in House Report 100-498, which included the following statement: Joint Civil Military Use of Airfields. The conferees direct the Federal Aviation Administration to study the technical feasibility of joint civil military aviation use at El Toro Marine Base, California; Selfridge Field, Michigan; and Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. This study should consider airfield, terminal, and access issues, and any previous studies conducted by Federal, State, regional or local authorities that evaluate the short-and long-term importance of using these facilities to alleviate the shortage of civil airport and airspace capacity. The FAA shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than March 31, 1988, and, if joint-use is determined to be technically feasible, the FAA shall recommend those steps that are necessary to implement joint-use agreements. The report was prepared by the FAA with the cooperation of the Department of Defense. FAA specialists in airport planning and air traffic control reviewed prior studies and visited each airfield, meeting the local officials, transportation planners, and representatives of the military. The FAA assessed the civil demand at each airfield and described a possible approach to meeting that demand through joint use.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL AFFAIRS, *LANDING FIELDS, *MILITARY FACILITIES, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, AIR SPACE, AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, AIRPORTS, CALIFORNIA, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), FEASIBILITY STUDIES, ILLINOIS, MARINE CORPS, MICHIGAN, NAVAL AIR STATIONS, PLANNING, SENATE, SHORTAGES.

AD-A194 597

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A194 547 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Can the Unit Manning System Sustain in War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wood, John I., III

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In the early 1980s the Army committed to developing a peacetime unit replacement system to change the way it manned the force. The COHORT experiment became the focus for unit replacements and supposedly pointed the path to a wartime replacement system based on units rather than individuals. The Wartime Replacement System Study (WTRSS) developed a concept for unit replacement operations and provided conclusions and recommendations for implementing a new system. However, there were numerous problems and impediments for successfully implementing a unit manning system that could sustain and be sustained in war. This study closely examines the recommendations of the WTRSS and focuses on those issues which appear to be warstoppers and questions the feasibility and desirability of converting to a unit manning system as opposed to continuing with the individual replacement system. It reviews the descriptions and definitions of the current system as well as the proposed system. It also looks at the current COHORT sustainment model as a possible pathfinder for transition to a unit manning system in war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *REPLACEMENT, *ARMY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime, WTRSS(Wartime Replacement System Study), Unit manning system, Cohort sustainment model.

AD-A194 508 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Military/Civilian Position Classification in Peacetime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88 41P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peters, Curtis A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of the Army civilianization program is a fact of life today and it appears to have a future. As the budget shrinks and personnel ceilings are reduced the active force will be under increased pressure to reduce the number of personnel in uniform. The present program for determining military identity lacks explicit criteria and standards that can guarantee an appropriate mix of military and civilian positions. A methodology must be developed that will ensure an appropriate military/civilian mix and keep the present level of active uniformed personnel from falling below the level necessary to ensure mission accomplishment. The purpose of this paper is to review the present system to identify inadequacies or shortfalls and, if appropriate, recommend changes that will facilitate development of an improved system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *POSITION(LOCATION), *MILITARY PERSONNEL, CLASSIFICATION, PEACETIME, ARMY PERSONNEL, CONTRACTORS, CONTRACTS, MANPOWER.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 475 13/13

COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LAB HANOVER NH

(U) Composite Buildings for Military Bases.

MAR 88 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Flanders, Stephen N.

REPORT NO. CRREL-88-4

PROJECT NO. 4A762730AT42

TASK NO. BS

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report compares the use of composite buildings with the use of conventional buildings. Composite buildings are those that combine into fewer buildings several uses that traditionally have occurred in separate buildings. The comparisons are based on construction costs, life cycle costs, speed of construction, materials availability, energy efficiency, fire safety, organizational efficiency, incremental or modular construction, and habitability. The uses reported on include a military training facility in St. Jean, Quebec; a shopping and community center complex for Fort Wainwright, Alaska; and battalion and brigade buildings for mobilization at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and in Alaska. In each case, when comparisons are made between permanently constructed buildings, the composite buildings are cheaper to build and maintain than the conventional buildings. The composite buildings consume less energy and are much more convenient to their occupants.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BUILDINGS, *MILITARY FACILITIES, ALASKA, AVAILABILITY, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES, CONSTRUCTION, COSTS, EFFICIENCY, FIRE SAFETY, HABITABILITY, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, MATERIALS, MILITARY TRAINING, MISSOURI, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, ORGANIZATIONS, QUEBEC, VELOCITY, ENERGY CONSERVATION, MOBILIZATION, COMPOSITE STRUCTURES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AST42, PE62730A, WU043.

AD-A194 313 5/9

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Stress and the Military Pilot.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 43P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barwick, Sidney K.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-0230

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This Thesis studies how stress (psychological) effects the military pilot in peacetime and combat with emphasis on prevention, recognition, and treatment. Stress and its effects on military pilots is a subject where the author's personal experience has indicated a need for increased knowledge. Understanding and controlling the stress that effect the military pilot will help improve safety and combat effectiveness. If the pilot and supervisor insure that the mind is ready for each mission, then the Air Force will log more landings per take-off. In combat, stress disorders are treatable if recognized early and treated correctly. Proper treatment will help assure combat missions will not be lost to the psychological effects of war. In the thesis, the author translated the preventions, recognition, and treatments for ground combatant stress directly to the military pilot population. Additionally, posttraumatic stress is addressed with the hope of finding ways to reduce or prevent it. Keywords: Stress(Psychology); Aviation safety; Pilots.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PILOTS, *STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), AIR FORCE, AVIATION SAFETY, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, GROUND LEVEL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, POPULATION, PSYCHOLOGY, SUPERVISORS, THESES, WARFARE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 280 15/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) An Analysis of the Component Non-Unit Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Meyer, Christopher M.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1835

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The joint operations planning system (JOPS) is a tool planners use during the deliberate planning process to produce a time-phased force deployment document. Often overlooked is the non-unit portion of this document. The non-unit data, as a rule, projects notional tonnages of various classes of supply for the sustainment of deployed forces. There is a distinct process that logistics planners follow to produce the data. This process is not totally understood by planners, but must be if planning is to be complete. This paper examines the non-unit process from the perspective of the Air Force component planner. This is accomplished by reviewing the JOPS development process. Following this review are proposals on ways to make the process more responsive in today's planning world.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), SCHEDULING, INFORMATION PROCESSING, DATA MANAGEMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) JOPS(Joint Operations Planning System), TPFDD(Time Phased Force Deployment Data), Sustainment, Joint military operations.

AD-A194 283 15/1

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Mobilization Policy Evaluation Study (MOBPES) Model Sensitivity Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun 86-Sep 87,

SEP 87 154P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fowler, Janet

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-87-19

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is a sensitivity analysis of the Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM). MOBREM uses anticipated workloads to compute CONUS base manpower required to mobilize, train and prepare Army units for overseas movement and to sustain Army bases during full mobilization. MOBREM contains parameter files reflecting Army mobilization policies. The effects of policy changes can be analyzed by varying selected parameter values. Using experimental design and statistical analysis the study identifies the parameters having the greatest impact on CONUS-base manpower requirements and subsequently uses these parameters to formulate regression equations to enable quick estimates of aggregated manpower requirements.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, *COMBAT READINESS, ARMY FACILITIES, EQUATIONS, ESTIMATES, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, MANPOWER, MODELS, OVERSEAS, PARAMETERS, POLICIES, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REQUIREMENTS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, TEST AND EVALUATION, WORKLOAD, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, SENSITIVITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MOBPES(Mobilization Policy Evaluation Study), MOBREM(Mobilization Base Requirements Model), MOBREM computer program.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A194 179 15/6 5/8

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) DA (Department of the Army) Civilians in Europe: First Aid for Wartime Combat Service Support in Europe?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 88 17P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: White, Daryl W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This article looks at a possible solution to help overcome the impact of time to deploy CONUS-based Combat Service Support (CSS) forces to the European Theater during the first few critical weeks of the next war. As of 30 September 1987, there were about 8617 Department of the Army Civilians (DAC) assigned to U.S. Army, Europe. However, only about 2000 are categorized as Emergency Essential employees considered essential to support theater mobilization and wartime missions. The remaining employees are expected to depart the theater in accordance with established Noncombatant Evacuation Operations rules. Many of these personnel have skills, knowledges and abilities that can be utilized to operate essential military support systems or, as a minimum, provide for a quicker theater transition from forward deployed to fully mobilized status.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MOBILIZATION, ARMY, EUROPE, EVACUATION, FIRST AID, IMPACT, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, MOBILIZATION, NONCOMBATANT, TIME, TRANSITIONS, WARFARE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support).

AD-A194 179

AD-A194 176 5/9 5/1 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Executive Leader: Is He the same in Wartime?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 56P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller, Henry S., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During Course One at the Army War College students are presented with an image of their future: a complex, ambigious and demanding arena that is far different than most officers below general officer rank have experienced. The picture is that of the senior or executive leader. The picture is made more clear by a graphic representation of the environment, the tasks and the competencies of the executive leader. This graphic representation resulted from research by Dr. H .F. Barber, DCLM, using articles and results of studies relating to the executive leader in a non-military environment. The question is, 'do these graphics represent the senior or executive leader in the military?', and more specifically', do they represent the senior leader in wartime?'. This study attempts to draw a parallel between the perspectives drawn by Dr. Barber and those held by senior military leaders who occupied senior positions in past wars. A primary objective of this study is to research the oral histories maintained by the Military History Institute and to attempt to draw the parallel using data from that source. Although there is no rank or position formally associated with the title 'senior leader', this study is limited to positions at the three and four star level. The results of the study indicate that the Senior Leader model does apply to the military senior leader. There are also strong similarities between peacetime and wartime versions of the model. Research using additional sources is needed to further confirm the results.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *EXECUTIVES, *GENERAL OFFICERS, ENVIRONMENTS, GRAPHICS, HISTORY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MODELS, PEACETIME, STARS, STUDENTS, WARFARE, OFFICER PERSONNEL.

AD-A194 176

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 093 13/2 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Air Force Civil Engineering Wartime Training.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cannan, David M.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During peacetime the assigned wartime taskings of the AFCE military bear little resemblance to their routing peacetime activities. Consequently, they are uniquely dependent upon specialized training to prepare them for the kinds of work they will face in war. In the organizational structure as it now exists, however, training for war must compete with daily customer demands. Most often, this struggle has favored the peacetime routine at the expense of combat readiness. To increase the credibility of Prime BEEF, a goal was established that wartime training be increased. At the present time, there is no simple way to achieve a goal of about 25% of available direct work hours. This study focuses on this and related problems. An innovative contracting technique, 'SABER', and an organizational realignment, which separates the military of Prime BEEF from the mixed base civil engineering organization are proposed as solutions to this problem. The author's conclusions include: 1) Organizing for war and increasing Prime BEEF training time are possible today; 2) The SABER concept, if properly managed, provides the needed flexibility to meet peacetime demands while at the same time preparing for war; and 3) Desk top estimates indicate feasibility, although costs most certainly will increase with the change. Keywords: Mobile readiness; Prime BEEF (Prime Base Engineer Emergency Forces); SABER (Simplified Acquisition of Base Engineer Requirements); Air Force military engineering; Air Force training; Air Force facilities.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *CIVIL ENGINEERING, *COMBAT READINESS, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *ORGANIZATIONS, ACQUISITION, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, COSTS, ENGINEERS, MOBILE, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, SIMPLIFICATION, WARFARE.

AD-A194 093 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Wartime, Prime BEEF(Prime Base Engineer Emergency Forces), SABER(Simplified Acquisition of Base Engineer Requirements).

AD-A194 093

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A194 090 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The U.S. Army Active Component Advisory Support to the Reserve Components 1903-1988.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

MAR 88 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Michaud, Robert R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In his final World War II report as Army Chief of Staff, General Marshall wrote to the Secretary of War that 'probably the most important mission of the Regular Army is to provide the knowledge, the expert personnel, and the installations for training the citizen-soldier, upon whom, in my opinion, the future peace of the world largely depends.' General Marshall's words ring true today; given the total force policy with over half the Army's combat power and two-thirds its combat service support units in the reserve components. Since their authorization in the National Defense Act of 1903, Regular Army advisors have been a vital link with the reserve components. This study reviews the advisory system from its inception in 1903 to today. It discusses the different missions, duties and responsibilities that have been associated with advisors as well as the organizational changes that have taken place.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, *ARMY PERSONNEL, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, GLOBAL, MILITARY RESERVES, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, POWER, RINGS, WARFARE, WORDS(LANGUAGE), NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reserve components.

AD-A194 043 1/3 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Aircraft Battle Damage Repair: Organic or CLSS (Combat Logistics Support Squadron).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Moseley, William E.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-1905

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Effective and timely aircraft maintenance contributes to the overall war-fighting capability of combat units. There is, however, concern about the utility of peacetime maintenance practices in a war environment. Thus, a different and unorthodox approach--aircraft battle damage repair--emerged as a means of enhancing the unit's contribution to the war effort. Several studies support the value of a rapid and responsive repair capability. This paper uses results from these studies as a foundation for further analysis of battle repair concepts. The main thrust is war-fighting sustainability. Aircraft maintenance is a contributor to a unit's wartime staying power. Because maintenance covers such a broad spectrum, this paper is limited to the impact of unit-level maintenance in the combat environment. Examples used are not all inclusive, but they support and clarify the paper's theme. Keywords: Combat logistics support squadron; Air Force planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PLANNING, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, AIRCRAFT, AMMUNITION DAMAGE, BATTLES, ENVIRONMENTS, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, REPAIR, TIMELINESS, WAR POTENTIAL, WARFARE, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, THESES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CLSS(Combat Logistics Support Squadron).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A193 991 5/1 15/1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Financial Management Review of the Naval Reserve Manpower Allowance and Training Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87 130P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simpson, Terry L.; Ingle, Brenda D.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this thesis is to describe the budget formulation and allocation process for the Naval Surface Reserve manpower and training program. The thesis describes how manpower and training requirements are used by the Department of Defense Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS), and the Navy's Program Objective Memoranda (POM) in development of budget estimates. The existing system, key players, major roles, chronology of events and organizational interrelationships are described as they currently function.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, ALLOCATIONS, DEFENSE PLANNING, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ESTIMATES, MANPOWER, NAVAL PERSONNEL, REQUIREMENTS, NAVAL TRAINING, THESES, MOBILIZATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PPBS(Planning Programming and Budgeting System).

AD-A193 983 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL WARFARE OPERATIONS DIV

(U) A Sparing Model for Sea-Based Aircraft Parts.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 87 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Eitan, Yair

REPORT NO. CRM-87-226

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum describes a queueing model used to analyze a sparing decision for a part with general probabilistic demand. It also describes an extension of the model to include discriminating treatment of the repair and resupply pipelines. The final section applies the model to an illustrative example.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *QUEUEING THEORY, *SPARE PARTS, AIRCRAFT, MODELS, PARTS, PROBABILITY, REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, SEA BASED, CARRIER BASED AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Sparing models, Pipelines(Supply channels), PE65154N.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A193 806 13/8 1/3

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER CHICAGO IL

(U) Manufacturing Technology Research Needs of the Gear Industry.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 29 Jan-28 Dec 87,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howes, Maurice A.

REPORT NO. IITRI-P06066

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Div. of TPF&C, Inc.

ABSTRACT: (U) Gears are fundamental and essential components of most defense as well as civilian machinery and equipment. Because of their widespread usage and critical applications, they are essential to industrial mobilization. The U.S. retention of adequate capability to satisfy the demand for these products during any emergency is vital to a strong defense posture. The U.S. capacity to produce gears is dwindling as imported products continue to displace U.S. gears at home and abroad. This study was undertaken to identify the current state of the U.S. gear industry and help define a course of action that might be taken to improve U.S. manufacturing of gears. The specific tasks were: (1) Assess current manufacturing processes and review ongoing manufacturing technology research programs for gears. (2) Identify manufacturing technology research needs and opportunities that will make the greatest long-range impact on the health and international competitiveness of the U.S. gear industry. (3) Identify technology which is commercially available today that would assist the gear industry to become internationally competitive but which is not being used, and which might be the subject of an industrial modernization incentive program. Keywords: Aircraft gears.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT, *GEARS, *INDUSTRIES, *MANUFACTURING, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, IMPACT, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MACHINES, METHODOLOGY, MOBILIZATION, MOTIVATION, POSTURE(GENERAL), RESEARCH

AD-A193 806 CONTINUED

MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY FORECASTING, USER NEEDS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Aircraft gears, WUDS000103, PE78001S.

IAC NO. MT-006103

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)GEARS, *GEAR INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY, MANUFACTURING RESEARCH, AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING PROCESSES FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, EUROPE, /CODE D, /CODE E.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A193 452 21/4 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Managing Fuel Quality in the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Salthouse, Robert W.; Hoyler, Marshall

REPORT NO. LMI-AL619R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Fuel quality problems can have serious consequences on DoD's mission. Poor quality fuel can degrade weapons systems performance and damage critical weapons components. Avoiding such problems is the responsibility of DoD fuel managers. It was found that current quality control procedures detect and avoid almost all fuel quality problems before the fuel is used. DoD has experienced relatively few documented fuel problems that cause inadequate performance of DoD weapons systems. Of the few fuel quality problems that exist, the most common is diesel fuel deterioration during long-term storage. War reserve stocks in remote overseas locations, particularly those with hot climates, are most susceptible. The rapid turnover of diesel fuel stocks generally avoids deterioration in the United States. Strategies to improve fuel quality management should, therefore, focus on diesel fuels in long-term storage. The authors offer recommendations to the Defense Logistics Agency. For a more lasting solution to diesel fuel deterioration, the authors suggest that the Service fuels research offices continue to investigate the use of additives for increasing stability. The research Offices should also develop a new, more reliable diesel fuel stability test. The current test is ineffective in screening fuels likely to deteriorate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIESEL FUELS, *QUALITY CONTROL, *JET ENGINE FUELS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, FUEL ADDITIVES, CLIMATE, DAMAGE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DETERIORATION, FUELS, HIGH TEMPERATURE, LONG RANGE(TIME), MANAGEMENT, OVERSEAS, QUALITY, REMOTE AREAS, STORAGE, SUPERVISORS, UNITED STATES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, STOCKPILES, POL STORAGE,

AD-A193 452 CONTINUED

UNDERGROUND, HOT REGIONS, STABILITY, PROCUREMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, RESERVES(ENERGY), AVIATION FUELS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Fuel management, War reserves.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A193 450 5/9 15/1

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Use of Military Retirees in Wartime.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 87 69P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pickett, Dayton S.; Durgala, John T.; Drennan, James H.

REPORT NO. LMI-FP802R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report reviews the Military Service's programs for utilization of military retirees during mobilization. More than 1.5 million military retirees are eligible for recall to active service. Recognizing that these retirees are a valuable source of pretrained manpower that could be used to help meet the critical personnel needs during time of war, OSD has issued, to the Services, guidance to develop programs for use of these retirees. The basic philosophy and resulting plans for retiree utilization vary significantly from Service to Service, with the most dramatic difference being in the use of preassignment orders. While the Army has preassigned more than 125,000 retirees to specific mobilization positions, the other three Services have preferred to remain more flexible by limiting their preassignment orders and, instead, preparing to make assignments quickly once mobilization begins. These variations among the retiree programs are well justified by the diverse missions of the Services and need to be preserved. In a major, national mobilization, however, the need will occur for experienced military people to serve in positions beyond parent Service boundaries. Many of the needs will occur within DoD itself, but other agencies and activities will have wartime demand for service by uniformed representatives of the Military Services. In many instances, that service should be performed by recalled military retirees.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *VETERANS(MILITARY PERSONNEL), *RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), *MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MANPOWER, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS,

AD-A193 450

AD-A193 450 CONTINUED

MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, RECALL, SOURCES, WARFARE, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ACTIVE DUTY, DEFENSE PLANNING, ALLOCATIONS, MILITARY RESERVES, SPECIALISTS, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime, *Retirees, Preassignment, Experienced personnel, Pretrained manpower, Data bases.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A193 416 12/7

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION TECHNICAL CENTER
ATLANTIC CITY NJ

(U) Host Computer System Capacity Management Procedures.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical note for period ending 1987,

FEB 88 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Watts, Norm; Connolly, Paul; Goettge, Robert

REPORT NO. DOT/FAA/CT-TN87/43

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Federal Aviation Administration's Advanced Automation Program Office has recognized the need for monitoring and assessing the National Airspace System's operational performance and for long term planning during the life-cycle of the Host Computer System. The assessment of the operational performance involved the acquisition and analysis of field measurement data, while the long-term capacity planning entails execution of a Host Computer System analytical model using current and project traffic and other system loads. The procedures document defines the activities to be executed in: (1) measuring and monitoring operational performance, (2) measuring projecting system workloads, (3) predicting system performance using an analytical performance model, and (4) analyzing and reporting current and predicted future performance of the Host Computer System.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, ACQUISITION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LONG RANGE(TIME), MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MEASUREMENT, MONITORING, PLANNING, WORKLOAD.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Host computers.

AD-A193 215 15/5

INDUSTRIAL COLL OF THE ARMED FORCES WASHINGTON DC

(U) Industrial College of the Armed Forces and Mobilization Concepts Development Center Annual Mobilization Conference Proceedings (6th) Held 16-17 April 1987: Marshaling Resources for Conflict Short of Declared War; Do We have a Process.

APR 87 79P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Dr. Lawrence W. Korb: Dean, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh; Panel Chairmen Reports: Political/Social Panel, Industry Panel, and Military Panel; William Taylor: Director, Mobilization Concept Development Center.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, INDUSTRIES, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PANELS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, POLITICAL SCIENCE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A192 934 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Deactivation of the 17 TRS (Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron) - Its Effect on USAFE's (United States Air Force, Europe) Peacetime Tactical Reconnaissance Capability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, James L., Jr

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2785

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research paper evaluates the effect the deactivation of the 17 TRS had on USAFE's capability to conduct its peacetime tactical reconnaissance mission. Total USAFE peacetime tactical reconnaissance requirements are quantified. The 17 TRS portion of the requirement is determined. Other non USAFE reconnaissance systems, such as national strategic weapon systems and satellites and NATO foreign reconnaissance weapon systems are considered. A methodology to assess the impact is developed and a determination is made by mission type as to whether the deactivation impacted USAFE adversely, positively, or not at all.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE, *STRATEGIC WEAPONS, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, NATO, AIR FORCE, DEACTIVATION, EUROPE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, TACTICAL WARFARE.

AD-A192 817 5/1

DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLL FORT BELVOIR VA

(U) Program Manager: Journal of the Defense Systems Management College. Volume 17, Number 2, March-April 1988.

APR 88 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clark, Catherine M.

REPORT NO. DSMC-82-VOL-17-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402, PC $2.50. Microfiche copies furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 17, Number 1, AD-A189 793.

ABSTRACT: (U) Program Manager is a Journal of the Defense Systems Management College. Partial Contents: Minuteman; Mobilization and Industrial Preparedness Planning; The People's Republic of China; The DOD Contracting Officer; Greet that New Lieutenant; Military and Civilian Research and Development. Keywords: Literature, Periodicals.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, CHINA, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MILITARY RESEARCH, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PLANNING, PERIODICALS.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A192 708 5/9 6/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Army Wants More Family Physicians.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DeWitt, Ogden

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Confronted with operational inefficiencies, readiness shortfalls, increasing malpractice claims, and disenchantment from patients, new Surgeon General LTG. Quinn H. Becker embarked on a radically different program for the AMEDD. This paper describes the impact of his Army Medical Enhancement Program on the Army's wartime sustainment and peacetime health care. It describes the Army's effort to keep on the leading edge of medical system technology and cost containment. It documents the rationale and chronology of the plan to defend the program from impending budget cuts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICIANS, *MILITARY MEDICINE, ARMY, CONTAINMENT(GENERAL), COSTS, HEALTH, LEADING EDGES, MEDICAL SERVICES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPTIMIZATION, PEACETIME, SHORTAGES, SURGERY, PATIENTS, MEDICAL MALPRACTICE, WARFARE, ARMY BUDGETS.

AD-A192 587 15/1 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MIL ITARY STUDIES

(U) The Corps Artillery in the Airland Battle: A Study of Synchronization, Change and Challenges,

MAR 88 56P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cerami, Joseph R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph investigates two key periods of change in the role of the corps artillery. The key change agents examined are peacetime doctrinal development and combat experience. THe comparison of these periods, first, during the development of AirLand Battle doctrine and, second, during World War II shows the U.S. Army's and Field Artillery's ability to change in both peace and war. Section II examines the role of the corps artillery in Airland Battle doctrine. This section traces the evolution of operational concepts that began in 1977 and led to the adoption of the 1982 version of Field Manual 100-5, Operations. Included is a review of the Central Battle, the Integrated Battlefield, the Extended Battlefield, and Corps 86. Finally, this section focuses on the AirLand Battle's tenet of synchronization. Keywords: Corps artillery, airland battle, synchronization, doctrinal development, field artillary.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARTILLERY UNITS, BATTLEFIELDS, BATTLES, EVOLUTION(GENERAL), FIELD ARMY, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, SYNCHRONIZATION(ELECTRONICS), WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Airland battles.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A192 532 15/1 1/3

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Aircraft Maintenance Wartime Command and Control: The Might to Fight.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 88 58P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Peyer, Polly A.

REPORT NO. ACSC-88-2115

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Command and control of wartime aircraft maintenance is an extension of peacetime operations; but special activities and the environment demand more of the decision makers. This study looks at the tactical, European scenario and studies 10 of these demands and the roles of four of the primary players in a wing. The study concludes with a model command and control picture. Two recommendations are offered: first, this model can be included in Multiple Command Regulation (MCR) 86-5 to expand guidance on wartime maintenance organization and second, that exercises more realistically task units in the area of long-term survivability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *MODELS, *WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ENVIRONMENTS, LONG RANGE(TIME), DECISION MAKING, MAINTENANCE, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, SCENARIOS, SURVIVABILITY, TACTICAL WARFARE, REGULATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime.

AD-A192 532

AD-A192 493 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Guerrilla Forces - Can We Support Them,

NOV 87 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gregory, Charles R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study determines whether the U.S. Army is prepared to sustain U.S. units operating behind enemy lines as guerrilla forces. History provides many examples where guerrilla forces complement conventional operations. The 'center of gravity' for guerrilla operations could be the ability to resupply and provide medical support. The study examines and analyzes for lessons learned the Chindits in Burma and three operations in Vietnam: Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, Task Force Remagen, LAMSON 719. Next it examines existing doctrine, equipment, and training of Special Operations Forces (SOF) using the lessons learned as operational benchmarks to determine if the U.S. Army could resupply guerrilla forces operating behind enemy lines. The study concludes that the Army has doctrine to effect resupply operations, has good equipment but needs more, and needs improvement in training. Without increases in equipment and more training, the Army may not be able to resupply guerrilla operations. It makes three recommendations: (1) Keep channeling dollars into specialized equipment which enhances covert operations and protects SOF; (2) Establish support relationships between SOF and helicopter battalions; (3) Maximize every training opportunity by practicing resupply and medical evacuation procedures as if the forces were operating behind enemy lines, simulating combat conditions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GUERRILLA WARFARE, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, BURMA, CENTER OF GRAVITY, COVERT OPERATIONS, HELICOPTERS, MEDICAL EVACUATION, MEDICINE, REPLENISHMENT, SPECIALISTS, TASK FORCES, UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, VIETNAM, WARFARE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, ARMY TRAINING, ARMY EQUIPMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Special forces.

AD-A192 493

AD-A192 414 5/4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Report on Allied Contributions to the Common Defense,

APR 87 104P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Weinberger, Caspar W.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the United States Congress.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents--Introduction and Overview: Purpose, What is Burdensharing?, Recent Developments, The Question of Fair Share, Political Aspects, Quantitative Measures; Comparison of Selected Indicators of Burdensharing: Major Findings of the Analysis, Description of Burdensharing Measures in Tables II-1 and II-2, Indicators of Ability to Contribute, Indicators of Contribution, Burdensharing Measures and Performance, Total Defense Spending, Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Allocated to Defense, Total Active-Duty Military and Civilian Manpower, Total Active-Duty Military and Civilian Manpower and Committed Reserves, Defense Manpower as a Percentage of Population, Output-Oriented Indicators(Ground, Naval and Air Forces), Ground Forces, Naval Forces Tonnage, Air Force Tactical Combat Aircraft, Allied Performance in Achieving NATO's Three Percent Real Growth Goal; Efforts to Eliminate Disparities and Improve Allied Performance: Burdensharing and NATO Defense Planning, Nuclear Planning Group, Commonly-Funded Programs, Jointly-Funded Programs, Armaments Cooperation, Information Program, Burdensharing and the NATO Military Authorities, Civil Emergency Planning, Host Nation Support Arrangement, Peacetime Host Nation Support, Wartime Host Nation Support, Japanese Performance Toward Achieving Self-Defense (Including Sea-Lanes to 1,000 Miles).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WESTERN SECURITY(INTERNATIONAL), *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *SHARING, ACTIVE DUTY, AIR FORCE, CIVIL AFFAIRS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COOPERATION, DEFENSE PLANNING, EMERGENCIES, GROWTH(GENERAL), INDICATORS, INFANTRY, JAPAN, MANPOWER, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NATO, NAVY, PEACETIME, PLANNING, POPULATION, WEAPONS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Burdensharing.

AD-A192 414

AD-A192 334 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Review for a Better Breakout Candidate Predictor Than Annual Buy Value.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87 131P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Olson, Stephen J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the Navy's breakout program is to improve the acquisition status of replenishment spare parts through either, (1) identification of the actual manufacturer of an item, or (2) the competitive procurement of a part that was previously purchased noncompetively. The program, as established by the Department of Defense in 1983, had the annual buy value (ABV) as its determinator of candidate items. Since 1983 considerable sophistication has evolved in the breakout determination process. In particular, three models have been developed by various services to replace the ABV approach. This thesis develops a similar model for Navy use. Since such models depend on technical data, the procuring of such data is also considered. The obvious conclusion is that technical data should be obtained during the initial provisioning process. Keyword: Buy Our Spares Smart(BOSS; Breakout; Competition models; Annual Buy Value (ABV); Provisioning; Competition; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *SPARE PARTS, *NAVAL PROCUREMENT, *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, *OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, DETERMINATION, PREDICTIONS, THESES, INVENTORY CONTROL, MANUFACTURING, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WEAPON SYSTEMS, ACQUISITION, CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competition models, ABV(Annual Buy Value).

AD-A192 334

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A192 320 5/9 15/1

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) The Navy Manpower-Requirements System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kostiuk, Peter F.

REPORT NO. CRM-87-114

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum describes and evaluates the process used by the Navy to set, implement, and execute manpower requirements. Recommendations for improving data bases and the Navy's mobilization capacity are provided. The process used by the Navy to address these requirements is divided into three parts: (1) requirements determination, (2) billet structuring, and (3) execution. Requirements determination is the Navy's method for choosing the proper quality and quantity of personnel needed to operate the Navy in peace and in war. The goal is to provide a feasible, affordable mix active, reserve, and civilian personnel who can meet the Navy's peacetime needs and mobilize within a specified interval to meet the Navy's wartime needs. Billet structuring is the process through which manpower requirements are organized into actual Navy units, such as a ship or headquarters staff. The execution process involves manning the Navy and includes the distribution of personnel throughout the various commands. The principal functions of this process are recruiting, training, and assignment. Requirements determination is conducted through the four elements of the Navy Manpower Engineering Program (NAVMEP): the Ship Manpower Document (SMD) program, the Squadron Manpower Document (SQMD) program, Shore Manpower Document (SHMD) program, and the Navy Manpower Mobilization System (NAMMOS). Keywords: Billets(Personnel), Naval personnel, Naval planning, Workload.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, DATA BASES, DETERMINATION, DISTRIBUTION, DOCUMENTS, ENGINEERING, MOBILIZATION, NAVAL PLANNING, PEACETIME, QUANTITY, RECRUITING, SHIPS, SHORES, WARFARE, WORKLOAD, BILLETS(PERSONNEL).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65154N.

AD-A192 320

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A192 178 15/1

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS/ LOGISTICS) WASHINGTO N

(U) Reserve Component Programs, Fiscal Year 1987.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept.

87 220P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Reserve Forces Policy Board (Board), acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, is by statute 'the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the reserve components' and is required to prepare an Annual Report which the Secretary of Defense provides to the President and Congress. The report details the contributions of the reserve components to the Total Force and addresses matters pertaining to readiness of the National Guard and Reserve. As full partners in the Total Force, the reserve components are vital to United States foreign and national security policies. They are essential elements of the national strategy of maintaining peace through deterrence or failing that, to reestablish peace through victory on the battlefield. In contingencies or conflict, reserve component units may be deployed simultaneously, or even ahead of active component forces. Employment of National Guard and Reserve forces is integral to the execution of operational plans and to mission accomplishment. The reserve components in this decade have made unprecedented progress toward readiness goals in the areas of personnel, training, equipment, and mobilization preparedness. Force readiness is a major objective of the reserve components. Overall readiness levels and capabilities of many reserve component units have greatly improved in recent years. The reserve components are evaluated in this report by analyzing force structure, personnel, equipment, training, mobilization, medical, facilities, and budget issues.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, BATTLEFIELDS, COMBAT READINESS, EMPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL GUARD, OPERATION, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PLANNING, POLICIES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reserve components.

AD-A192 023 13/3 15/5

MARINE CORPS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Required Operational Capacity for a 7-1/2 Ton Capacity, Air Mobile Crane (AMC),

NOV 87 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Franklin, Ray M.

REPORT NO. USM-ROC-LOG-215.1.7

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Marine Corps has a requirement for an Air Mobile Crane capable of lifting 7 1/2 tons minimum and swinging 360 degrees while on outriggers. The AMC will be required to drive-on, drive-off a C130 aircraft fully assembled and will be of the rough-terrain style of cranes that feature rubber tires and a hydraulic boom. The AMC will be required to arrive with the fly-in echelon (FIE) and operate within the ammunition supply point (ASP), on and off airfield runways, and over unprepared and uneven surfaces to include sand, snow, and mud.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRMOBILE OPERATIONS, *CRANES, AMMUNITION, BOOMS(EQUIPMENT), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HYDRAULICS, LANDING FIELDS, MARINE CORPS, MUD, RUBBER, RUNWAYS, SAND, SNOW, TIRES, AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C-130 aircraft, 7-1/2-ton cranes.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A191 161 25/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Multiband Imagery and the Operational Level of War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 88 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schwartz, Samuel R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The demands of the Airland Battlefield place a heavy burden upon the shoulders of our senior military leaders. Warfighting at the operational level requires the leader to consider the contributions of maneuver, intelligence, and support weighed against social, economic and political factors in the region. The complexity of the decisionmaking situations the commander must face while pressured by time constraints can drive his conceptual skills capacity to its limits thereby adding to the problems of command and control. It is through decisionmaking at the operational level that the commander can hope to directly influence the outcome of military operations; yet the quality and effectiveness of his decisions are linked to the quality of the data and analytical tools at his disposal. An Evolutionary Expert Information System (EEIS) is suggested. Characterized by the power of its analytical model and the limits of its sensors, a multi-concept employing a variety and mix of sensors, platforms, perspectives, functions and processes is presented along with doctrinal, material, training and personnel implications. Considering the emergence and growth of information systems technology, the information requirements of the commander, the lack of dedicated expert warfighting information system support, the potential range of applications and todays reliance on manual methods and techniques, integration of a warfighting information system into the force at the operational level makes good sense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *DETECTORS, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *WARFARE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DISPOSAL, EVOLUTION(GENERAL), INFORMATION PROCESSING, LEADERSHIP, MANEUVERS, MANUAL OPERATION, MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE, REQUIREMENTS, SKILLS.

AD-A191 161

AD-A190 848 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Tactical Survivability: The Engineer Dilemma.

DEC 87 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson, Michael T.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph analyzes the capability of U.S. Army combat engineers to provide responsive survivability support to AirLand battle tactical operations. The discussion compares the abilities of the current engineer force with the protection requirements of the maneuver force. This issue is important because our AirLand Battle doctrine cannot be executed if our forces do not survive the lethality of the modern battleground. This monograph examines survivability concepts and requirements and investigates the best methods for attaining the degree of protection necessary to preserve the combat potential of the fighting force. The discussion begins with a consideration of the theoretical and doctrinal aspects of protection and survivability. The focus of analysis is on the heavy division in middle to high intensity operations. The importance of assessing prudent tactical survivability requirements is supported by a review of unit experiences and lessons learned at the National Training Center. The Soviet Army engineer force and its historically-oriented approach to protection is contrasted with the American combat engineer experience to illustrate the serious deficiency in survivability capability in our army today. The monograph concludes with an assessment of the current and future requirements for tactical protection measures and a recommendation on the best courses of action to pursue. The study suggests that to be effective on the AirLand battlefield, defensive survivability measures must support a decisive transition to offensive operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY ENGINEERS, *TACTICAL WARFARE, ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, WARFARE, ENGINEERS, PROTECTION, HIGH RATE, INTENSITY, MANEUVERS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, SURVIVABILITY, REQUIREMENTS, ARMY, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), USSR, ATTACK, MILITARY OPERATIONS, TRANSITIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

AD-A190 848

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A190 843 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MIL ITARY STUDIES

(U) The Joint Tactical Air Division (JTAD) Concept: Close Air Support for Airland Battle,

DEC 87 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rampy, Michael R.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Close air support (CAS) is a vital component of air operations in Airland Battle. The accelerated tempo and complexity of operations on the extended battlefield requires rapid response from CAS in support of fluid, complex ground combat situation. This monograph examines CAS doctrine, function, and joint forces design from a historical and current perspective. The monograph begins with an analysis of the evolution of CAS in the German military from 1919 to 1945. The German military developed CAS during the Spanish Civil War and introduced it to the world in the early campaigns of World War II in Poland and France. Next, the monograph discusses the United States experience with CAS from 1945 until the present. The issue of joint operations and joint force design between services is the central theme. Comparing and contrasting the German CAS experience with the US CAS experience since World War II yield insights that are applicable to current Airland Battle doctrine. Some insights and conclusions derived from this monograph are: joint forces design is necessary to reinforce joint doctrine and the missions of close air support (CAS) and battlefield air interdiction (BAI) merge on the fluid, high-tempo modern battlefield. Additionally, successful CAS depends on unity of effort and joint employment flexibility. Unity of effort and joint employment flexibility depend on the use of mission rather than target oriented air taskings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CLOSE SUPPORT, *TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, BATTLEFIELDS, TARGETS, BATTLEFIELDS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, QUICK REACTION, AIRBORNE, INTERDICTION, LAND WARFARE, FRANCE, EMPLOYMENT, POLAND, WARFARE, MISSION PROFILES, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, MILITARY DOCTRINE, OPERATIONAL READINESS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, COMBAT READINESS, TACTICAL WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES),

AD-A190 843 CONTINUED

MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), GERMANY(EAST AND WEST).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Airland Battle.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A190 837 15/6.4 19/11

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MIL ITARY STUDIES

(U) NATO and the 'Neutron Bomb' Necessity or Extravagance?

DEC 87 61P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Nell, Peter A.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Considerable controversy and fierce political and military debate has surrounded the development and potential employment of tactical battlefield nuclear weapons. This paper seeks to trace the historical evolution of these weapons, with specific emphasis upon the enhanced radiation (ER) family of tactical nuclear arms. This approach is useful because so little is actually known about ER weapons as compared to their conventional nuclear weapons counterparts. Subsequent discussions will address the capabilities and characteristics of nuclear and ER Weapons with an associated analysis of the Soviet-Warsaw Pact threat that currently faces NATO and western Europe. It was this specific threat that proved to be the driving force which initially prompted the US to develop a tactical ER nuclear capability. The paper also addresses the current array of US tactical nuclear weapons, with emphasis upon specific systems and NATO stockpile data. Finally, an analysis of employing this weapon is explored with respect to current Army nuclear weapons doctrine, systems capability, and enemy threat. This culminating discussion demonstrates that it has been, and continues to be, in our best interest to retain the present strategy option of preemptive use of enhanced radiation and tactical nuclear weapons should the NATO battlefield commander be faced with no other alternative to avoid defeat.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NEUTRONS, *NUCLEAR BOMBS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, *NUCLEAR WARFARE, ARRAYS, BATTLEFIELDS, BOMBS, EMPLOYMENT, ENEMY, MILITARY COMMANDERS, NATO, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, STOCKPILES, TACTICAL WARFARE, TACTICAL WEAPONS, THREATS, USSR, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEAPONS, WESTERN EUROPE, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY DOCTRINE, COMBAT READINESS, NUCLEAR WARHEADS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Neutron bombs, Enhanced radiation warheads.

AD-A190 837

AD-A190 776 6/12 11/6.2 5/3

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER CHICAGO IL

(U) Application of Advanced Manufacturing Techniques to Forged Surgical Instruments.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Seaman, F. D.

CONTRACT NO. DLA900-84-C-1508

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Div. of TPF&C Inc., Chicago, IL. rept. no. IITRI-P06067-1.

ABSTRACT: (U) The domestic industrial base for forged surgical instruments has been diminishing for more than 10 years. This erosion has reduced the industry to a point where it cannot meet surge requirements. These instruments are presently made in small batches using manufacturing methods that require large amounts of highly skilled labor. This study identified the operations that make up the manufacturing sequence. Operations can be divided into three categories, machining, benching/assembly and polishing. Aside from forging costs, these categories represent 25%, 25% and 50% respectively of the total manufacturing cost. The use of automated polishing and a non-flash net shape process to make the original starting piece, using Kelly forceps as an example, can eliminate most of the machining and polishing operations. A redesign of the hinge from a box lock to a lap joint would eliminate some of the bench/assembly steps. The net result would be to reduce manufacturing costs to a point where domestic forceps could compete with forceps made off-shore according to price differentials reported in the survey. Support for hinge redesign is documented. The applicability of such net shape process candidates as precision casting, cold forming and powder metallurgy is considered. Keywords: Cost analysis, Cost effectiveness, Surgical instruments, Price differential, Machining, Polishing, Bench/assembly operation, Box lock, Lap joint, Precision casting, Show process, Forging, Cold forming.

AD-A190 776

AD-A190 778 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANUFACTURING, *SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, AUTOMATION, CASTING, COLD WORKING, COST ANALYSIS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, COSTS, DOMESTIC, FORGING, HINGES, INDUSTRIES, MACHINING, METHODOLOGY, POLISHING, POWDER METALLURGY, PRECISION, REQUIREMENTS, SEQUENCES, SHAPE, SURGES.

IAC NO. MT-005854

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY, MACHINING, POLISHING, CASTING, FORGING, *NET SHAPE FORMING, SURVEYS, EVALUATION, POWDER METALLURGY, COST ANALYSIS, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY, / CODE E, MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.;

AD-A190 778

AD-A190 893 13/13 15/5 13/10

MAR INC ROCKVILLE MD

(U) Deployable Waterfront Transportability Study Using Heavy Lift Submersible Ships.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jun 86-Nov 87.

DEC 87 38P

CONTRACT NO. N00167-86-D-0119

PROJECT NO. YM33U62

TASK NO. YM33U6220

MONITOR: NCEL
CR-88.004

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Navy is engaged in a program to define and demonstrate Deployable Waterfronts that will provide worldwide logistics support for our forces in CONUS and overseas. These deployable waterfront facilities would serve such functions as: (a) Strategic Sealift Ship unloading at fixed ports or Logistics Over the Shore (LOTS) sites, (b)Advanced base pre-positioning, (c) Advanced Logistics Support Bases for fleet replenishment, and (d) Relocatable piers for homeporting and for Strategic Sealift Support Facilities restoration in the event of damage. Homeported and pre-positioned platforms could also provide some peacetime cost offsetting advantages over present support systems. An investigation was conducted into the use and availability of heavy lift semi-submersibles ships for transporting deployable waterfronts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WATERFRONT STRUCTURES, COSTS, DEPLOYMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), LIFT, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, PEACETIME, PIERS, REPLENISHMENT, CARGO SHIPS, STRATEGIC WARFARE, TRANSPORTABLE, UNITED STATES, UNLOADING, PORTS(FACILITIES), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OVERSEAS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), SEMISUBMERGED, GLOBAL.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Logistics over the shore, Semisubmersible ships, Heavy lift ships, PE62233N, WUNSOA.

AD-A190 893

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A190 587 5/5

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Origins of Volunteer Support for Army Family Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final research rept. Jan-Sep 87,

SEP 87 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bell, D. B.; Iadeluca, Robert B.

REPORT NO. ARI-RR-1456

PROJECT NO. 2Q263731A792

TASK NO. H1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the report is to trace the history of volunteer participation in the Army's family support within the larger context of volunteer activities in the United States as a whole. The report focuses particularly on the advent of the Army Community Service (ACS) in 1965 and how volunteers support its functions. The report shows that the relationship between the Army and its families has changed considerably over the years. During the Revolutionary War, Army families were essentially federal employees who were paid for their services with government rations. During peacetime, most volunteer support has come from Army wives. During wartime, this effort is augmented by others. The ACS has increased the services to Army families but has been strained lately by the reduction in volunteer hours associated with the large-scale entry of married women into the labor force. Keywords: Military dependents.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNITIES, *FAMILY MEMBERS, *VOLUNTEERS, *ARMY PLANNING, ARMY, FAMILIES(HUMAN), GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, LABOR, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, RATIONS, UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WARFARE, WOMEN.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Social services, PE63731A, AS792, WU242.

AD-A190 023 5/1 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Improving Depot Repair Cycle Management: A Challenge for Supply and Maintenance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Perry, James H.; Silins, Inta A.; Kiebler, Kelvin K.

REPORT NO. LMI-AL614R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The DoD relies on depot repair as the major source of resupply for over 300,000 components to support customers directly and to replenish wholesale inventories. The time taken to return, accumulate, induct and physically repair these components at the depot level is called the Depot Repair Cycle Time (DRCT). The length of th DRCT is one of the greatest influences on the inventory investment levels of expensive reparable components. The longer the DRCT, the higher the inventory investment. Depot repair is not only the primary source of resupply for reparable components; it is also the most economic and responsive means for satisfying material support requirements. DRCTs in the DoD are much longer than those experienced by well-managed private sector repair operations. Actual DRCTs, in the Army and Navy are far longer than reasonable standards. In the Air Force, the averages are close to established standards, but item to item they vary significantly from them.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, CYCLES, INVENTORY, INVESTMENTS, MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS, REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, SOURCES, TIME, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A189 780 13/2

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) An Application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process to Evaluate Candidate Locations for Building Military Housing.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Luethke, Gary A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/87D-10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was supported by the Defense Housing Agency (DHA) and was an application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to the decision of where to build military housing. There are currently many installations that have a deficit of housing. However, Congress has appropriated enough money for future construction that should reduce the deficit to about 1 to 2% of its present value. One decision to be made then is where to place the housing so that the needs of the installation and the personnel are met. This study used the AHP to help in the decision of where to build military housing. To do this, a hierarchy was developed was developed that modeled the decision to be made. This hierarchy included housing. Next, the hierarchy was evaluated at Wright-Patterson AFB to show how the AHP works. To evaluate the hierarchy at Wright-Patterson AFB, an assumption had to be made that Page Manor, a large military complex, was going to be relocated. After the assumption was made, candidate locations for the relocation had to be determined. Four locations were found to be suitable for the type of construction needed to build the number of units required. The hierarchy was then synthesized to get the relative ranking of the alternatives. Keywords: Housing projects, Urban planning, Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HOUSING PROJECTS, *URBAN PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, DECISION MAKING, DEFICIENCIES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HIERARCHIES, HOUSING(DWELLINGS), MILITARY FACILITIES, POSITION(LOCATION), RANKING, RELOCATION, THESES.

AD-A189 780

AD-A189 780 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military housing.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A189 515 15/5 12/4

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) A Methodology for Analyzing Class III Support at the Battalion Level.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Langhauser, John K.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/87D-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The tank battalion's success in combat depends, to a great extent, on the ability of the logistical system to provide adequate support. The primary objective of this research effort was to develop a methodology for use in evaluating the ability of the tank battalion to resupply itself with fuel. The methodology includes a model that is predictive and sufficiently realistic for use as a decision support tool. It combines analytical and Monte Carlo techniques. This model is analytic in its use of classical Lanchester theory to deterministically model the attrition of tanks and resupply vehicles. Recognizing the parallels between the attrition of equipment and the consumption of fuel, Lanchester's equations, as expanded to represent combat between heterogenous forces, were also used to model fuel consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FUEL CONSUMPTION, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ATTRITION, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DECISION MAKING, EQUATIONS, FUELS, MODELS, MONTE CARLO METHOD, REPLENISHMENT, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), VEHICLES, STOCHASTIC PROCESSES, REFUELING, COMBAT SUPPORT, LANCHESTER EQUATIONS, THESES.

AD-A189 513 15/5 12/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) Unit Level WRSK (War Readiness Spares Kit) Assessment and Sortie Generation Simulation Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis, Theodore P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/87D-9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) HQ TAC/LGY uses Dyna-METRIC as a WRSK assessment tool but they have expressed a need for a more flexible model that is capable of running on a microcomputer. For example, Dyna-METRIC has a number of limiting assumptions such as assuming unlimited maintenance capacity. The purpose of this thesis work was to develop a model to emulate and extend the Dyna-METRIC modelling capability. To begin this research a simulation package had to be chosen. Microcomputer simulation languages were compared and SLAM II PC was selected because of its price, portability, widespread acceptance as a simulation language, and the availability of the software.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPUTER PROGRAMS, *SPARE PARTS, AVAILABILITY, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MAINTENANCE, MICROCOMPUTERS, MODELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PACKAGING, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, SIMULATION LANGUAGES, THESES, WARFARE, REPAIR, REUSABLE EQUIPMENT, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, RECOVERY, STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTIONS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WRSK(War Readiness Spares Kits), Dyna-Metric(Dynamic Multi-Echelon Technique for Recoverable Item Control).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A189 330 5/3 5/1

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC MOBILIZATION CONCEPTS DEVELOPMENT CENTER

(U) US Industrial Base Dependence/Vulnerability. Phase 2. Analysis.

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Libicki, Martin; Nunn, Jack; Taylor, Bill

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a report on the second of a two-part study of foreign source dependency/vulnerability conducted by the Mobilization Concepts Development Center. The first part of the study, which summarized the relevant studies on the subject, was reported on in 'US Industrial base Dependence/Vulnerability, Phase 1 - Survey of Literature,' December, 1986. This report examines the circumstances under which a foreign dependency might become a vulnerability and develops a framework for determining priorities to deal with the foreign vulnerability issue. Three case studies which illustrate the three generic effects of foreign dependency are examined as are alternate remedies for mitigating identified vulnerabilities. Contents: Foreign Dependency Versus Vulnerability; Framework for Determining Priorities; The Impact of Foreign Source Dependence on Weapons Parts; Mitigating Foreign Source Dependence in a Long War Scenario; Case Study of a Potential Technology Dependence; Policy Options, Summary and Conclusions; Foreign Sourcing of PGM Subcomponents; Calculating Metals Supply and Demand.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPONS, *FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, CASE STUDIES, FOREIGN, INDUSTRIES, LONG RANGE(TIME), METALS, MILITARY FACILITIES, MOBILIZATION, PARTS, SCENARIOS, SOURCES, VULNERABILITY, WARFARE, GUIDED WEAPONS, POLICIES, STRATEGIC MATERIALS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Priorities, PGM(Precision Guided Munitions), Foreign source, Dependence(Technological), Industrial dependence.

IAC NO. NT-005858

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: NTIAC - MICROFICHE --

AD-A189 330

AD-A189 330 CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRIES, PROCUREMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS, PARTS, /CODE E, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.,;

AD-A189 330

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A189 305 5/9 6/4

NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) Lifting and Carrying Capacities Relative to Physical Fitness Measures.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beckett, Marcie B.; Hodgdon, James A.

REPORT NO. NHRC-87-28

PROJECT NO. M0098

TASK NO. M009802

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Through the Physical Readiness Test (PRT), the Navy assesses the physical fitness and body composition of its members. Those fitness attributes which contribute to optimal Navy job performance have not yet been fully identified. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which performance of simulated general shipboard work can be predicted by measures of physical capacity. Three tasks representative of general shipboard work were developed - a long duration carry and two maximal box lifting tests. These tasks, as well as, PRT items (including lean body mass LBM from body circumference and weight), other field fitness measures, and Incremental Lift Machine (ILM) tests were performed by 102 Navy men and women. Substitution of broad jump score for LBM offers a small improvement in task prediction. ILM scores offer lift capacity prediction comparable to that obtained from PRT and broad jump scores. LBM, broad jump and ILM scores are all strong indicators of overall body strength. If these prediction methods are to be implemented as screening or selection tools, critical lifting and carrying task parameters for Navy jobs must be defined. In addition, further research is needed to cross-validate results obtained in this study and to expand prediction application.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), *PHYSICAL FITNESS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HUMAN BODY, INDICATORS, JOBS, LIFT, LONG RANGE(TIME), MASS, METHODOLOGY, NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVY, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PREDICTIONS, SCORING,

AD-A189 305 CONTINUED

SELECTION, SHIPBOARD, SIMULATION, SUBSTITUTES, TOOLS, WOMEN, STRENGTH(PHYSIOLOGY), BODY WEIGHT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Load carrying, PE63706N, WUDN477518.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A189 284 15/5 12/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) United States Marine Corps Provisioning Measures of Effectiveness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cassel, Joseph D., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis investigate measures of effectiveness (MOE) and defines the data elements for an automated USMC repair parts initial provisioning evaluation system. Twenty-three specific MOEs, applicable to any new weapon system, are proposed from five general criteria categories: weapon system readiness, supply support, cost, essentiality and range/depth. Then, each MOE is examined for practical implementation potential by identifying and/or modifying data elements resident in USMC automated files. To assist in the database programming of MOEs, Appendices B through E define and cross-reference the MOEs, automated files and data elements. Keywords: Marine corps, Evaluation, Repairables, Measures of effectiveness, Provisioning, Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DATA BASES, *REPAIR, *SPARE PARTS, AUTOMATION, COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, COSTS, DEPTH, FILES(RECORDS), MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), OPERATIONAL READINESS, THESES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY PROCUREMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Measures of effectiveness, Repairables, *Provisioning, Ground equipment, Essentiality.

AD-A189 173 15/8.1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Sea Lane Defense: Japanese Capabilities and Imperatives.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gallagher, Daniel I.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Japan has significant capabilities to protect its sealanes out to 1000 nautical miles to the south of its main ports. By concentrating military expenditures on forces to improve air defense, strait control, and convoy operations, Japan could have a credible defense, even in the worst possibility: global war and a Soviet attack. The Japanese should concent. on improving the air defense of Japan and the ocean between Iwo Jima and Okinawa, increasing their stockpile of mines and their mine warfare forces, and increasing the numbers of their long-range maritime patrol aircraft and surface escort ships. These improvements all maintain the defensive nature of Japanese forces and are attainable within the next decade. Thesis, Defense planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JAPAN, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, AIR DEFENSE, ATTACK, DEFENSE PLANNING, ESCORT SHIPS, GLOBAL, MINES(ORDNANCE), OCEANS, OKINAWA, SHIPS, STOCKPILES, USSR, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, AREA DEFENSE, ROUTING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sea lanes.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A189 075 13/13 15/3

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS STRUCTURES LAB

(U) Evaluation of Alternate Roof-Wall Details for the Keyworker Blast Shelter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Slawson, Thomas R.; Woodson, Stanley C.; Harris, Aaron L.

REPORT NO. WES/TR/SL-87-29

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) At the time this study was initiated, several civil defense policy options were being analyzed for protection of the nation's industrial capability and key workers. One option under consideration called for construction of blast shelters to protect key workers remaining in high-risk areas during a national crisis. In support of this option, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) tasked the US Army Engineer Division, Huntsville (HND), to develop Keyworker shelter designs. The design required an earth-covered shelter to resist the radiation and blast effects of a 1-MT nuclear detonation at the 50-psi peak overpressure level. Personnel in the Structures Laboratory of the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) supported HND with design calculations and design verification experiments. In the construction of a large number of shelters, it is important that the shelter design provide the required structural capacity at reasonable costs. The original roof-wall reinforcement detail created a constructibility problem that increased construction costs. The objective of the experimental program described in this report was to evaluate alternate roof-wall joint details for the Keyworker blast shelter in an effort to improve constructibility without reducing structural capacity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BLAST RESISTANT SHELTERS, *CIVIL DEFENSE, BLAST, BURIED OBJECTS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONSTRUCTION, COSTS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EMERGENCIES, EXPLOSION EFFECTS, INDUSTRIES, LABORATORIES, NATIONS, PERSONNEL, POLICIES, RISK, SHELTERS, STRUCTURAL

AD-A189 075 CONTINUED

PROPERTIES, STRUCTURES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, REINFORCED CONCRETE.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A188 609 5/1 8/8

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC HUMAN RESOURCES DIV

(U) Food and Drug Administration: Insufficient Planning for Field Laboratory Consolidation Decisions.

DEC 87

REPORT NO. GAO/HRD-88-21

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to Congressional requesters.

ABSTRACT: (U) In May 1988, FDA proposed to close five of its field laboratory facilities which house five district laboratories, one specialty laboratory, and three research laboratories. This action would result in the relocation of about one-quarter of FDA's field analytical staff and the elimination of a laboratory presence in 5 of its 21 districts. This would increase to eight the number of districts that lack a laboratory presence in. GAO reviewed the adequacy of FDA's (1) criteria used to identify laboratories for closure or retention, (2) analysis of costs and savings related to the closings, and (3) assessment of the potential impact the closings will have on its ability to accomplish its mission. GAO recommends that before closing any FDA laboratories, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) direct the Commissioner of FDA to assess the present and future laboratory capacity to more closely reflect FSA's analytical and regulatory needs. If a significant amount of unused laboratory capacity is identified, GAO recommends that the Commissioner be required to explore whether cost-effective alternatives to laboratory closure are available to reduce that capacity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LABORATORIES, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, CLOSURES, DRUGS, FOOD, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, RELOCATION, RESEARCH FACILITIES, RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, DECISION MAKING, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING , FIELD CONDITIONS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, COST EFFECTIVENESS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FDA(Food and Drug Administration).

AD-A188 568 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Template for the Selection and Array of Inventory as an Aid in the Development of Evacuation Plans.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dietz, James L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A program is developed using the FOCUS interactive query language to aid in the election of aviation-related inventory to be withdrawn from a forward-deployed stock point in the event of an evacuation. The program allows the input of critical parameters, and produces a scorecard which can be used to analyze withdrawal alternatives. Several possible selection alternatives and measures of effectiveness are discussed. Keywords: Inventory relocation, Inventory valuation, Evacuation plans, Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EVACUATION, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *NAVAL LOGISTICS, *SPARE PARTS, AERONAUTICS, ARRAYS, INPUT, INVENTORY, RELOCATION, THESES, SELECTION, DECISION MAKING, NAVAL PLANNING, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FOCUS programming language.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A188 533 17/7.3 1/5

MITRE CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Estimates of Potential Increases in Airport Capacity through ATC (Air Traffic Control) System Improvements in the Airport and Terminal Areas,

OCT 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lebron, John E.

REPORT NO. MTR-87W000203

CONTRACT NO. DTFA01-84-C-00001

MONITOR: FAA-DL5
87-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a study performed to estimate the potential increases in airfield capacity that might result from improvements in airfield and terminal-area operations. The purpose of the study is to help the Federal Aviation Administration and industry understand the expectations and limitations of airport capacity increases achievable through technical solutions. The focus of the study is on how much of an operational improvement is necessary to increase capacity, not on how new technology results in operational improvements. The study methodology is to identify key parameters, such as interarrival separation minima and runway occupancy time, that are susceptible to change through technical Air Traffic Control system improvements; hypothesize changes in the parameters that may be achieved; and compute the capacity increases that would result from such changes. Upper limits on the potential capacity increases that can realistically be expected are also computed. Keywords: Air traffic control, Visual flight rules, Instrument flight rules.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS, *AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TERMINAL AREAS, AIRPORTS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ESTIMATES, INSTRUMENT FLIGHT, LANDING FIELDS, METHODOLOGY, REGULATIONS, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, RUNWAYS, TIME, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), VISUAL FLIGHT RULES.

AD-A188 533

AD-A188 510 15/5

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIV WASHINGTON DC

(U) Pure Logistics: The Science of War Preparation,

86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Falk, Stanley L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO Washington, DC 20402. PC $4.25. Stock no. 008-020-01055-3. Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

ABSTRACT: (U) In 1917, when the author Lieutenant Colonel George C. Thorpe, USMC, published an unusual little book entitled Pure Logistics: The Science of War Preparation, the word logistics was not particularly understood nor even generally used in the United States. Thorpe, indeed, may well have been one of the few military thinkers anywhere in the world to employ the term prominently at this time-and almost certainly the only one to attempt to define it carefully as a science. Thus, his thoughtful and perceptive analysis stands out as a milestone between the ground-breaking treatise of Jomini, published nearly a century earlier, and later writings on logistics that did not begin to appear until about the time of World War II. More importantly, Thorpe's effort to define logistics was more than just an academic exercise. A proper definition, he argued, was essential for understanding the true role and function of logistics in war, for ensuring that none of its aspects were neglected, and for achieving ultimate victory in any conflict. As Colonel Thorpe suggested, logistics has had a long, neglected, and often misunderstood history. Part One: Logistics - 1) Definition; 2) Russian Campaign; 3) Atlanta Campaign; 4) German Army; 5) National Organization of Fighting Forces; 6)Naval Organization; 7) Army Organization; 8) The Fighting Machine; 9) Peace-Time Logistics; 10) Factory Preparedness; 11) Logistical Problem; Part Two: Education.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *THEORY, ARMY, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NAVY, PEACETIME, PREPARATION, PURITY, UNITED STATES, USSR, WARFARE, MILITARY OPERATIONS , HISTORY, EDUCATION.

AD-A188 510

AD-A188 309 15/5

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALY SIS OFFICE

(U) DISMS (Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System) Workload Capacity Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 86-Oct 87.

OCT 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Defense Logistics Agency Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS) provides on-line computer support to Defense Personnel Support Center subsistence management activities. Phase IV, now in design, will provide on-line support to contractor bid evaluation. The purpose of this study was to assess the transaction workload associated with this increment in order to determine appropriate computer sizing. Specifically, the study identified the types and frequencies of online transactions expected with implementation of DISMS Increment IV. Transaction data developed during this study provide a reasonable estimate of the workload resulting from Increment IV. This data indicates that the workload may exceed that presently posed by Increments I-III, combined. The Defense Systems Automation Center will use this data to determine the appropriate computer size to address the workload. Keywords: Automated data systems; Automated data storage systems; Capacity(Quantity).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ON LINE SYSTEMS, *WORKLOAD, *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, AUTOMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTERS, CONTRACTORS, DATA STORAGE SYSTEMS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, SIZES(DIMENSIONS), INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, VENDORS, VOLUME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DISMS(Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System), Transactions.

AD-A188 309

AD-A188 272 15/5 15/6

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) An Analysis of United States Air Force Supply Support in Vietnam.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ray, Randall P.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/87S-58

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study investigated the U.S. Air Force (USAF) supply support network that existed throughout the Vietnam War. The analysis concentrated on supply related problem areas and associated lessons learned with the intent to prevent similar occurrences in future conflicts. The research was limited to USAF supply operations in Vietnam as these existed in the early sixties when USAF requirements were minimal, to the evolution of a significantly more sophisticated structure which was essential for support of steadily increasing force levels. Included is a historical background of the Vietnam War which describes the events which steadily drew the United States into the conflict and the resultant USAF force buildup. The historical background provides a perspective from which to view supply related problems as the USAF logistics function transitioned from a peacetime orientation to a wartime support structure. USAF supply initiatives designed to meet the demands of increased combat operations are discussed. Included are AFLC sponsored supply programs such as GRAY EAGLE and BITTERWINE which pushed supply items into Vietnam automatically. The wholesale and base supply systems, and the critical relationship that existed between these functions during the Vietnam era is also examined.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, AIR FORCE, BACKGROUND, HISTORY, LOGISTICS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY OPERATIONS, NETWORKS, ORIENTATION(DIRECTION), PEACETIME, SUPPORTS, VIETNAM, WARFARE, MILITARY SUPPLIES, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND.

AD-A188 272

AD-A188 272 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Lessons learned.

AD-A188 002 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) An Investigation of Substituting Class S Parts for Class B Parts in Air Force Electronics Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Francis, David B.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSQ/87S-27

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The current emphasis on increasing the Air Force's war-fighting capability has pushed reliability to the fore-front. One successful method used to increase the reliability of satellite systems is the use of expensive, but highly reliable, class S electronic parts as opposed to the class B parts normally used in avionics and ground electronic systems. Using MIL-HDBK-217D, the author predicted range of potential gains in reliability caused by substituting class S parts for class B parts for five avionics systems. Then the cost versus quantity relationship was used to calculate potential costs for quantity buys of class S parts. MITRE's Milstar life cycle cost (LCC) model was used to calculate the change in LCC due to the higher reliabilities and new acquisition costs. The research found that significant LCC savings were possible when class S parts were substituted for class B parts. Keywords: Theses; Trade off analysis; Cost effectiveness; Systems reliability; Mean time between failure.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, *PARTS, *RELIABILITY(ELECTRONICS), *SUBSTITUTES, ACQUISITION, AIR FORCE, ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES, AVIONICS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, COSTS, GROUND LEVEL, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, MEAN, QUANTITY, RELIABILITY, THESES, TIME, WAR POTENTIAL, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MILSTAR computer program.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A187 992 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) An Analysis of Air Force Systems Command's Industrial Surge Preparedness Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hunigan, Kirk A.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSY/87S-10

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) As U.S. foreign policy calls for a decrease in Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces in Europe, the U.S. needs to increase its conventional capability in order to maintain vigilant deterrence against the Warsaw Pact forces. The objective of this study was to analyze Air Force Systems Command's industrial surge preparedness planning and policies and how they are implemented at five major product divisions. This research documents findings and concerns about AFSC's surge preparedness planning and policies, outside influences and relationships, and recommendations for future industrial base initiatives. Interviews disclosed that industrial surge preparedness planning is a low priority responsibility. It is not sufficiently funded and rarely addressed at program reviews or milestone decisions. Furthermore, the using commands do not usually offer their surge requirements, but expect AFSC to determine the user's surge requirements for them. A survey indicated that for many programs, surge was not a requirement. However, tactical systems had the greatest share of surge requirements. The survey also indicated that program offices are seldom questioned about surge considerations from their chain of command or their users. Finally, the survey showed that many of the program and project managers have had little to no exposure to surge preparedness planning through their formal education.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, *AIR FORCE PLANNING, EUROPE, FOREIGN POLICY, INDUSTRIES, INTERMEDIATE RANGE(DISTANCE), MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), POLICIES, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES, THESES, WARSAW PACT

AD-A187 992 CONTINUED

COUNTRIES, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Preparedness, *Industrial surge preparedness.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A187 968 15/5 15/6

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) An Information Requirements Analysis of Military Airlift Command (MAC) Aerial Port Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Stack, Victor R.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSY/87S-72

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Military Airlift Command (MAC) as the Single Manager Operating Agency for the Department of Defense Airlift Service provides air transportation for the DOD and other government agencies. MAC maintains a vast network of intertheater aerial ports providing a vital link in accomplishing MAC's mission during wartime, periods of crisis, and peacetime. This research focused on operating procedures and existing regulations in order to assess the information requirements necessary to conduct daily operations. Documentation review and telephone interviews were used to facilitate this research. A Critical Success Factors methodology was employed and resulted in a proposed new set of information needs for the Air Terminal Operations Center (ATOC). The proposed set greatly reduces the degree to which the ATOC currently documents each airlift mission, without degrading effectiveness. Savings realized by reducing the time expended in documenting needless or redundant information are significant given pending aerial port manpower authorization reductions. ATOC personnel can increase time spent on management and control of aerial port resources. Keywords: Theses; Information exchange; Information transfer.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR TRANSPORTATION, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIR CONTROL CENTERS, AIRPORTS, DAILY OCCURRENCE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INFORMATION TRANSFER, INTERVIEWING, MANPOWER, METHODOLOGY, PEACETIME, REDUNDANCY, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SUPERVISORS, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, TERMINAL FLIGHT FACILITIES, THESES, AERIAL DELIVERY.

AD-A187 968

AD-A187 968 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military airlift command, Aerial ports.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A187 916 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) U.S. Air Force Application of a U.S. Army Transportation Capability Assessment Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Needham, Nancy L.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSMA/87S-50

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Currently, no quantitative tool exists which would provide a complete assessment of an Air Force Base's interface with the Defense Transportation System in its specific wartime roles. However, the Army's Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA) has developed and is utilizing a methodology for assessing the surface (rail and motor) capability of Department of Defense transportation systems. While the methodology has been used to evaluate many DOD installations and several Air Force bases, the results exclude air transportation capability. This thesis expands the Army's methodology as the basis for a more complete Air Force transportation capability assessment tool. The enhanced version is validated by application of TEA's measurement principles and models to the inbound air transportation functions of an Air Force base. The specific objective for development of the new capability evaluation tool was to quantify a base's ability to receieve cargo on its flight line and to move the cargo through processing facilities and off the base at various peacetime and wartime activity levels. The assessment technique developed in this thesis was applied to a peak work load scenario. The analysis revealed forklift and storage shortfalls, as well as, capability excess in truck loading position.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, AIR FORCE FACILITIES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRPORTS, CARGO, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, ENGINEERING, FACILITIES, FLIGHT, FORKLIFT VEHICLES, INTERFACES, PEACETIME, PEAK VALUES, POSITION(LOCATION), PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, SCENARIOS, SHORTAGES, STORAGE, TEST AND EVALUATION, TOOLS, TRANSPORTATION, TRUCKS, VALIDATION,

AD-A187 916 CONTINUED

WORKLOAD, THESES.

AD-A187 916

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A187 772 5/9 12/1 12/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Design and Implementation of a Network Optimizer for Officer Assignment during Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rapp, Stephen H.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis describes the design and implementation of a large-scale network optimization model for assigning Marine Corps officers to billets during mobilization.. The new model has been tested at Headquarters, USMC and is slated for installation in FY 1988 as a permanent replacement for an existing procedure that has been in use since 1978. The new model improves the turnaround time from days to minutes, reduces computation costs by substantial amounts yearly , and in tests on FY87 data, resulted in significantly better allocations of the officer pool, according to several measures of effectiveness. The network model treats officers with similar attributes as supply nodes and billets with similar attributes as demand nodes. Arcs of the network represent potential assignments between supplies and demands. Highly detailed information obtained from current USMC databases is used to specify the attributes of the nodes. These attributes are used to decide which officer/billet arcs are allowed in the networks.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, *MOBILIZATION, *NETWORKS, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, *OPTIMIZATION, *BILLETS(PERSONNEL), ALLOCATIONS, COMPUTATIONS, COSTS, DATA BASES, MODELS, NODES, REACTION TIME, REPLACEMENT, RESPONSE, THESES, REDUCTION, MARINE TRANSPORTATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Assignment.

AD-A187 382 5/1

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Report of the Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger to the Congress on the FY 1988/FY 1989 Budget and FY 1988-92 Defense Programs, January 12, 1987.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept.

87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402 PC $13.00. Microfiche furnished to DTIC (and NTIS) users.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Part I, Defense Policy- A) To provide For the Common Defense; B) Threats, Military Balances, and Net Assessment; C) U.S. Interests, National Security Objectives and Strategy; D) Pillars of U.S. Defense Policy; E) U.S. Military Capabilities: Progress and Programs; Part II, Defense Resources - A) The Defense Budget; B) Management Reforms; C) Manpower; D) The Industrial Base; Part III, Defense Programs - A) Land Forces; B) Naval Forces; C) Tactical Air Forces; D) Nuclear Forces; E) Force Projection and Mobilization; F) Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence; G) Preparing Tomorrow's Forces -- Research and Development; H) Alliance Strategy; I) Items of Special Importance; and Appendices - A) Budget Tables; B) Manpower Tables; C) Force Tables; D) Glossary of Acronyms.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY BUDGETS, BUDGETS, TABLES(DATA), DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MANPOWER, BALANCES, NATIONAL SECURITY, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, POLICIES, RESOURCES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) 1988-92 Defense Programs; 1989 Budget.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A187 357 15/5 12/4

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Wholesale Replenishment Models: Model Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hammer, Roger E., Jr

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis analyzes a new wholesale depot level repairables replenishment model proposed for implementation by the U.S. Navy. The new model uses the total investment level as its measure of effectiveness with a mean supply response time (MRST) goal as a constraint. In addition, the new model requires that procurement and repair order quantities be specified as input parameters. The importance of the model is that it relates resources to readiness, an area of primary concern to the model is that it relates resources to readiness, an area of primary concern to Congress and the Department of Defense. Tests with actual data were conducted between the current Navy repairables model and the new model. The results of these tests indicate that new model would consistently out-perform the current model for investment levels and system material availability (SMA). Keywords: Theses; Navy supply systems; Mathematical models.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LOGISTICS PLANNING, *REPLENISHMENT, MODELS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, INVESTMENTS, QUANTITY, REPAIR, REACTION TIME, THESES, NAVY, INPUT, MODELS, TEST AND EVALUATION, SUPPLY DEPOTS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, RESOURCES, AVAILABILITY, MATERIALS , NAVAL LOGISTICS.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Repairables, MSRT(Mean Supply Response Time), Navy Supply System.

AD-A187 341 5/9

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) A Training Management and Scheduling System for United States Air Force Tactical Fighter Squadrons.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Matthews, Mark T.

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-87-89T

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Crewmembers in United States Air Force Tactical Fighter Squadrons (TFS) accomplish a complex combination of flying and ground training to meet peacetime and wartime contingency tasking. Manual scheduling systems used today often result in crewmembers not accomplishing required training or receiving training in an inefficient manner. Flying $20 million supersonic aircraft the consequences can be expensive and fatal. The scheduling problem facing the TFS can be shown to be NP hard. A heuristic is presented which offers a solution to this scheduling problem. A series of transportation subproblems are solved using a primal network simplex code. At each stage, solutions are linked with previous solutions until a schedule is formed or no feasible solution can be found for the remaining jobs. A swap routine then attempts to find a feasible solution if one does not currently exist. The algorithm then continues into an improvement routine in an attempt to find a solution with an increased objective value. This approach was chosen due to a desire to develop a system fast enough to be interactive on a daily basis yet self contained at the squadron level. The results seem promising in providing a typical USAF TFS with training results superior to those accomplished currently.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT, *SCHEDULING, *AIR FORCE TRAINING, ALGORITHMS, CREWS, FLIGHT, GROUND LEVEL, HEURISTIC METHODS, MANUAL OPERATION, PEACETIME, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT, TRAINING.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A186 902 12/5 19/1 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Shipboard Ammunition Management System: A Database Approach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87 187P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Smith, Steven L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis concerns the analysis, design, and partial implementation of a software package to automate the present manual system of conventional ammunition management onboard most ships of the U.S. Navy. Structured analysis and design techniques are utilized in the development and approximately one quarter of the application programs have been implemented. The system is designed for stand alone operation on an IBM compatible microcomputer using the relational database package dBase III Plus by Ashton-Tate. Follow-on work would consist of completing the application programs, select a pilot vessel and install the system, collect user comments, and modify the system as necessary. Keywords: Ammunition management, Ammunition inventory management, Database inventory system, Automated inventory system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *COMPUTER PROGRAMS, *DATA BASES, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AUTOMATION, INVENTORY, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, MANUAL OPERATION, MICROCOMPUTERS, PILOTS, SHIPBOARD, SHIPS, NAVAL PLANNING, DECISION MAKING, AUDITING, COST EFFECTIVENESS, PROCUREMENT, NAVAL TRAINING, STOCKPILES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, THESES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *SAMS(Shipboard Ammunition Management Systems).

AD-A186 902

AD-A186 676 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Contingency Motor Carrier Transportation in a Deregulated Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87 172P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tazoi, Douglas

REPORT NO. AFIT/LS/GTM/87S

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of the Motor Carrier Act (MCA) of 1980 on the ability of USAF cargo shipping agencies to expedite shipments under contingency conditions. In addition to the primary focus, the study also examined whether certain characteristics of the subset of for-hire motor carriers of property for the DOD corresponded to the aggregate industrial trends. To determine the impact of the MCA on the service shippers, the study evaluated the process of contracting cargo shipments. The study examined the two basic rate categories for making shipments, LTL and TL. The process of contracting a shipment differs for LTL or TL. The process of contracting a shipment differs for LTL or TL loads under existing guidance. While the shipping process operates reasonably well under peacetime conditions, a low level conflict or declared mobilization could present problems for service shippers based on changes in the motor carrier industry since the MCA. HQ MTMC data was analyzed for differences between two periods, pre-MCA and post-MCA. The nonparametric analyses examined the number of carriers seeking DOD shipments; the number of distinct carriers who actually performed shipments for the DOD; and the number of carriers who discontinued DOD service. A final analysis examined whether the total for-hire motor carrier population differed significantly between the two eras.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPPING, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, CARGO, CONFLICT, INDUSTRIES, LOW LEVEL, MOBILIZATION, PATTERNS, PEACETIME, RATES, TRUCKS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, THESES.

AD-A186 676

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A186 305 5/1 15/1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Prototype Decision Support System for Marine Corps Officer Allocation Policy Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Exner, Philip J.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis presents the prototype for an integrated decision support system which permits repeated formulation and solution of the Marine Corps staffing allocation problem under various user-controlled policy scenarios. The system allows the decision maker to vary the eligibility criteria used to determine who may be transferred as well as to adjust the relative priorities of two objectives: minimize relocation costs and maximize fit as defined by the Marine Corps. The user may also set a minimum acceptable aspiration level for the total fill of all billets. Based on the eligibility requirements which are input by the user, the system extracts data on individual Marines and the jobs that need to be filled, and matches people to billets using a set of matching rules developed by the Marine Corps. The resulting matches are then trar.sformed into a capacitated transshipment network for solution in a special commercial optimization software package. The network formulation models a multiobjective allocation problem using optimization techniques to permit adjustment of some of the objective priorities. Keywords: Theses: Computer programs. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ALLOCATIONS, BILLETS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, COSTS, DECISION MAKING, FORMULATIONS, INPUT, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, PERSONNEL, MODELS, NETWORKS, OPTIMIZATION, PROTOTYPES, RELOCATION, THESES, USER NEEDS, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, FORTRAN.

AD-A186 280 15/6.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Low Intensity Conflict Imperatives for Success. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Furr, William F.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 113

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 972.

ABSTRACT: (U) The imperatives for low intensity conflict (LIC) discussed in this paper provide a framework for the successful application of the military instrument of national power in LIC. Low intensity conflict defies the simple application of traditional military thought. For example, in LIC superior combat power does not guarantee success, and violent action may be counterproductive in the total context of the conflict. Indeed, this conflict short of war is dominated by political, economic, or social con siderations which may place conflict ing demands on the application of military power and resources. These considerations require a reorientation of military thought based on the following imperatives for success: political dominance, unity of effort, adaptability, legitimacy, and patience.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS, PEACETIME, DEFENSE PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT, FY88, SBI1.

AD-A186 232 5/9 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Is the Air Cavalry Training for the Right Missions? The 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division Republic of Vietnam - 1965 to 1966.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 86-Jun 87,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Driver, William L.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to determine whether a disparity exists between the doctrinal missions an air cavalry unit trains for in peacetime and the missions it actually performs in combat. The study presents an overview of what cavalry missions have been historically, as well as the Army's doctrinal definition of what the cavalry mission was in the 1960s. This study also presents the actual missions of an air cavalry squadron as performed in combat. This study examines the U.S. Army's doctrinal definitions of the air cavalry mission during the 1960's adn then compared this definition to the missions which were performed by the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavarly in the Republic of Vietnam. Research confirms that a disparity did exist between the doctrinal missions and the mission which were performed in combat. Investigation also shows that the cavalry doctrine of the 1960d lacked an applicability to air cavalry units, because the doctrine was almost exclusively based on ground cavalry units. As a result, when the 1/9th Cavalry as just another aviation unit rather than as cavalry squadron. This thought impacts on today's employment techniques of air cavalry units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CAVALRY, AERONAUTICS, AIR FORCE TRAINING, AIRBORNE, ARMY TRAINING, RECONNAISSANCE, DOCTRINE, STRATEGIC BOMBING, GROUND LEVEL, PEACETIME, SQUADRONS, VIETNAM.

AD-A186 232

AD-A185 978 15/6.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Operational Art in Low Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dixon, Howard L.; Ayers, Charles M.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 095

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A186 280.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper applies the concepts of operational art to low intensity conflict (LIC). It does not attempt to provide a cookbook approach to the subject but rather a construct designed to provoke thought on the part of the reader and hopefully assist in formulating other ideals and opinions concerning that application. A comparison of Soviet and U.S. applications of the concept provides the framework for analysis with emphasis on the major concepts of operational design (centers of gravity, lines of opera tion, sequels, branches, and culminating points). In applying these concepts, the basic tenets of AirLand Battle doctrine together with appropriate principles of war are developed within the concept of LIC. Meeting the evolving challenges of LIC requires new perspectives. The accompanying paradigm, or framework of thought, involves a distinctly new way of thinking about old problems. To effectively apply the concept of operational art to LIC requires the application of this paradigm. In fact, the authors believe the challenge which faces the U.S. military in the future is the requirement to cope with multiple paradigms. One lies within the context of conventional combat, and another, within LIC. This paper focuses on the latter.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WARFARE, PEACETIME, MILITARY PLANNING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, Operational Art, Combatting Terrorism, Peace Keeping Operations, Peacetime

AD-A185 978

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A185 978 CONTINUED

Contingency Operations, FY88, SBI1.

AD-A185 977 15/6.7 6/5 15/1

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Army Medical Department Roles and Functions in Low Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thornton, William H.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 096

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 978.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, LOW INTENSITY, TERRORISM, WARFARE, ARMY TRAINING, PEACETIME, HEALTH CARE FACILITIES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, Combatting Terrorism, Peacekeeping Operations, AMEDD(Army Medical Department), Health Service Support, Peacetime Contingency Operations, FY88, SBI1.

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A185 976 15/6.1

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Compilation of References and Bibliography. Volume 1. An Annotated Bibliography on Low Intensity Conflict Taken from the Joint Low- Intensity Conflict Project Final Report of 1 August 1986. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crouch, Thomas W.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 091

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 977

ABSTRACT: (U) This bibliography is drawn from the data base of primary and secondary sources used by the Project to reach its conclusions and recommendations, and the annotations ared edited and refined versions of those in the data base. Under each type of item (book, article, paper), entries are grouped by topic: Insurgency/ counterinsurgency, Combatting terrorism, Peacetime contingency operations, and Peacekeeping operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, PEACETIME, TERRORISM, BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, FY88, SBI1, Peacekeeping.

AD-A185 976

AD-A185 975 15/6.7 15/1

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) The Role of Reserve Forces in Low Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dixon, Howard L.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 112

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 976.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes low intensity conflict and the potential impact on US national interests. The role of reserve forces is developed within the context of four categories: peacekeeping, combatting terrorism, insurgency/counterinsurgency, and peacetime contingency operations. Existing and potential contributions of reserve forces relative to these categories are described. One concern of the author is the proportion of reserve forces to total force in those non combat functions primarily involved in counterinsurgency. He also cautions against overcommitment of reserve forces in such peacetime missions as drug inter diction when it impacts their capability to train and maintain their wartime readiness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, LOW INTENSITY, MILITARY PLANNING, WARFARE, PEACETIME.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, Reserve Forces, Peacekeeping, Combatting Terrorism, Peacetime Contingency Operations, FY88, SBI1.

AD-A185 975

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A185 973 15/6.7 15/5

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Logistical Considerations in Low Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Furr, William F.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 090

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 974.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper provides considerations for the employment of logistical support in low intensity conflict. While the fundamental principles of logis tics apply across the spectrum of conflict, it is the application or adaptation of these principles to the LIC environment that present unique challenges to th e logistician. LIC is not business as usual. It is usually prosecuted under peacetime laws and regulations. It requires ingenuity, imagination, and flexibility to tailor the logistics resources to effectively and efficiently supp ort the mission objective. In the LIC environment, the logistician will be expected to take the lead and will be a planner, operator, and teacher. These roles will require mental agility as well as a good dose of common sense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, *LOGISTICS, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, PEACETIME, PLANNING, TERRORISM.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low Intensity Conflict, FY88, SBI1.

IAC NO. SR-09192

AD-A185 973

AD-A185 972 15/6.7

ARMY-AIR FORCE CENTER FOR LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT LANGLEY AFB VA

(U) Operational Considerations for Military Involvement in Low Intensity Conflict. CLIC PAPERS.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ayers, Charles M.; Brothers, Kenneth G.; Butler, Bradley L.; Clem, James C.; Crouch, Thomas W.

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F000 092

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also AD-A185 973.

ABSTRACT: (U) In order to provide a framework for considering the military's role in low intensity conflict, the authors explain its meaning and components : peacekeeping, insurgency/counterinsurgency, combatting terrorism, and peacetime contingency operations. The authors conclude that: a) US determination to deter nuclear and conventional war has driven our adversaries consciously to turn to political violence to advance their political objectives; b) the strategic consequences of the unchecked low intensity conflict threat present the danger that a series of reversals will gradually isolate the US and its allies from the Third World and from each other; c) the oftentimes vague and diverse challenges of low intensity conflict are heightened by misconceptions of whether the US is at war or at peace; d) meeting the challenges requires an institutionalized understanding that moves away from thinking and acting in a manner appropriate to more traditional forms of conflict; and e) winning low intensity conflicts requires a continuing, long-term, national strategy that provides a comprehensive plan for all US military and civilian agencies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INSURGENCY, *COUNTERINSURGENCY, PEACETIME, TERRORISM, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY OPERATIONS, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Low intensity conflict, FY88, SBI1.

AD-A185 972

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A185 913 6/4 6/1

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Assessment of Physical Activity Intensity by Heart Rate during Sleep Limited Military Operations.

87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mello, Robert P.; Vogel, James A.; Patton, John F. III; Jones, Bruce H.

PROJECT NO. 3E162777A879

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study estimated the intensity of physical activity of infantrymen by means of continuous heart rate (HR) recordings during a combat-simulated 5-day field operation. Subjects rotated daily through 4 different combat-simulated field maneuver areas and repeated the first day's schedule on the fifth day. Soldiers slept approximately 5 hours per night and physical activity was monitored by taping HR with Oxford-Medilog cassette recorders. Daily HR (excluding sleep and resupply time) decreased to a mean of 101 beats per min (bpm) on day one to a mean of 89 bpm on day five. A 10 km road march proved to be the single most demanding event resulting of this study suggest (1) continuous cassette HR recording is a suitable method of monitoring the intensity of physical activity during strenuous field conditions (2) sustained high physical intensity is minimal in infantrymen during extended field operations, (3) this intensity of activity is adequately supported by an aerobic capacity of 50 ml o2/kg.min, (4) the highest sustained HR is produced by marches or movements to contact, and (5) the physical fatigue and diminished sleep of combat operations may force infantrymen to perform at a slower rate regardless of operational demands as the exercise progresses. Keywords: Heart rate, Prolonged work, Physical fatigue, Sleep deprivation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *HEART RATE, *SLEEP DEPRIVATION, ARMY PERSONNEL, FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), FIELD CONDITIONS, INDEXES, INFANTRYMEN, INTENSITY, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NIGHT, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, REPLENISHMENT, SLEEP, TIME, WARFARE, STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY).

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AS879, PE62777A, WU123.

AD-A185 913

AD-A185 775 15/5

NAVY FLEET MATERIAL SUPPORT OFFICE MECHANICSBURG PA

(U) IMEC (Item Mission Essentiality Code) Implementation for Fill Depth Computations.

SEP 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Orse, M. E.

REPORT NO. 168

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Fleet Issue Load Lists (Fills) are carried by AFSs whose primary mission is to provide resupply support to other ships. Fill costs and AFS space constraints limit the range and depth of items an AFS can carry; not every item which might be needed by one of the supported ships is carried. Every effort is made to insure that the AFS can provide the items most essential to the supported ships. Current programs and procedures do no identify the most essential load list candidate items. Almost every item is coded vital to the ship's mission, thus making it impossible to distinguish between the most essential items and the other less important candidates. Recently a new measure of essentially, the Item Mission Essentiality Code (IMEC), has been introduced which more accurately differentiates essentiality between items. The objective was to develop and evaluate alternative procedures which use IMECs in computing FILL depth. Test load lists were built using candidate files from the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets in order to evaluate various techniques of incorporating IMECs in the FILL depth computation. The alternatives considered separate effectiveness goals by IMEC, weighting the risk equation by IMEC and applying minimum protection levels by IMEC. The test load lists were evaluated in terms of dollar value and actual effectiveness where actual effectiveness is defined as how well a load list compares with 90 days of Mobile Logistics Support Force (MLSF) demand data.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CARGO HANDLING, *MILITARY SUPPLIES, *CLASSIFICATION, COMPUTATIONS, DEPTH, EQUATIONS, FILES(RECORDS), LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILE, PROTECTION, REPLENISHMENT, RISK, SHIPS, TABLES(DATA), MARINE TRANSPORTATION, NAVAL OPERATIONS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, MISSIONS.

AD-A185 775

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A185 775 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FILL(Fleet Issue Load List), IMEC(Item Mission Essentiality Code).

AD-A185 722 6/10 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Effects of Continuous Military Operations on Physical Fitness Capacity and Physical Performance,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Patton, John F.; Vogel, James A.; Damokosh, Andrew I.; Mello, Robert P.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purposes of this study were to determine the effects of a continuous field artillery scenario on physical fitness capacity and performance and to estimate the physical intensity of the scenario by continuous heart rate monitoring. Twenty-four artillerymen comprising three, 8-man guncrews participated in an 8-day, combat-simulated operation. Body composition and measures of fitness (isokinetic strength of the arms and legs, isometric handgrip strength, dynamic lifting, and upper body anaerobic power) were determined before and immediately following the scenario. No changes occurred in body weight or upper body anaerobic power from pre to post- scenario. However, measures of muscular strength and lifting capacity increased by 12-18% post-scenario. Physical performance scores were significantly higher on days 1 and 8 compared to the other days but no differences were seen from days 2 through 7. The results suggest that soldiers who are allowed 5 hrs sleep per day and who are required to perform at relatively moderate levels of physical intensity show no decrements in physical fitness capacity or evidence of physical fatigue for up to 8 days of continuous operations. Keywords: Continuous operations, Physical capacity, Physical performance, Performance(Human), Exercise, Military operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, *EXERCISE(PHYSIOLOGY), ANAEROBIC PROCESSES, ARTILLERY, ARTILLERY UNITS, BODY WEIGHT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CONTINUITY, FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), FIELD ARMY, GUNNERS, HEART RATE, HUMAN BODY, INTENSITY, KINETICS, LEGS, LIFT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, MONITORING, MUSCLES, OPERATION, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, POWER, SCENARIOS, SCORING, SLEEP, STRENGTH(GENERAL).

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A185 267 15/5 1/3

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) Modeling the Effect of Spare Parts Lateral Resupply on Strategic Airlift Capability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Carolan, William J.

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/ENS/86D-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this thesis is to develop and analyze a 2-echelon resupply system in which inter-site movement of recoverable spare parts within the same echelon are permitted. The Military Airlift Command (MAC) of the U.S. Air Force is a prime user of this system, where spare parts are transferred between overseas bases for the purpose of expediting aircraft repairs, and enhancing airlift capability. Existing inventory models do not explicitly account for lateral resupply, thus underestimating MAC's actual capabilities. The significance of omitting lateral resupply, when in fact it exists, is largely conjecture. This paper attempts to analyze this significance. The Simulation Language of Alternative Modeling (SLAM) was used to model a realistic strategic airlift wartime scenario to evaluate the system during a surge of flying activity. The Statistical Analysis System (SAS) provided the statistical procedures to test for the significance of a lateral resupply policy. Incorporating lateral resupply in a spare parts supply model can aid strategic airlift planners in assessing the Command's readiness and sustainability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *SPARE PARTS, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, SCENARIOS, OVERSEAS, REPAIR, MATERIALS RECOVERY, SURGES, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, THESES, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, INVENTORY, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MAC(Military Airlift Command), SLAM(Simulation Languages of Alternative Modeling), SLAM programming languages.

AD-A185 267

AD-A185 137 1/3.2 15/1 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Military and Political Potential of Conventionally Armed Heavy Bombers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

AUG 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hosmer, Stephan T.; Kent, Glenn A.

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3508-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-86-C-0008

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report explores the major contribution that a conventionally armed heavy bomber force could make to U.S. national security. It examines (1) the potential military and political utility of a bomber force armed with modern conventional weapons and munitions, (2) the approach for obtaining the requisite capabilities for such a force, and (3) the implications of a conventionally armed bomber force for U.S. arms control policy. The study was conducted for the Strategic Air Command under the Project AIR FORCE National Security Strategies program. It should be useful to U.S. Air Force, Department of Defense, and other national security officials concerned with organizing, equipping, and training U.S. forces for conventional conflicts and to decisionmakers dealing with U.S. arms control policy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BOMBER AIRCRAFT, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NATIONAL SECURITY, MILITARY TRAINING, DECISION MAKING, ARMS CONTROL, STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, AIR STRIKES, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MISSIONS, DETERRENCE.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Heavy bombers, B-52 aircraft.

AD-A185 137

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A184 984 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MIL ITARY STUDIES

(U) Kursk: A Study in Operational Art.

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pierce, Kerry K.

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This monograph examines the practice of operational art from the perspective of the Kursk Campaign of July-October, 1943. The study begins by presenting the German and Russian campaign plans as examples of two different methods of achieving a desired end state. Each plan's vision of the future was heavily influenced by the nature of the strategic situation and the personalities of the two principal artists: Adolph Hitler and Marshal Georgii Zhukov. These two leaders had vastly different understandings of strategic possibilities, time-space dimensions of the battlefield, and the means required to achieve their desired end states. The success of Zhukov's campaign plan was directly related to his linkage of appropriate means and methods toward a desired end state, while Hitler's failure represented a failure to do likewise. The monograph also uses Kursk to examine several theoretical concepts of war. These include the relative strength of offense and defense, culminating points, the art of combinations, use of reserves, and the center of gravity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONVENTIONAL WAR ARE, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, HISTORY, MILITARY TACTICS, MILITARY STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, INFANTRY, BATTLEFIELDS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), USSR, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST).

AD-A184 715 15/1

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) Operational Considerations for the Employment of a Light Infantry Division in a Contingency Scenario.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Masters thesis,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Reese,Robert J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contingency planners have little to assist them in planning for the employment of a light infantry division in peacetime contingency operations. The division was created to provide the capability to respond to a crisis before the situation deteriorated to the point where a much larger force would be required to restore stability. However, many recent articles, studies, and academic papers have focused on issues of employment in NATO and effective mixes of heavy and light forces. There has been little discussion of the operational level considerations for the employment of a light division outside of NATO. This study attempts to identify some of these considerations. It asks the question, What are the factors that operational level planners should consider in the employment of a light infantry division in a peacetime contingency scenario? The factors that led to division's creation, along with its unique characteristics, are examined. The range of appropriate scenarios and the implications of THE joint command structure, are considered as components of the environment. Two historical examples of peacetime contingency operations (American intervention in Lebanon in 1958 and the Dominican Republic in 1965) are also examined. The intent is to identify a historical perspective to compare with current perceptions described in earlier sections.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFANTRY, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, SCENARIOS, MILITARY PLANNING, PEACETIME, HISTORY, LEBANON, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AD-A184 984

AD-A184 715

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A184 698 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) An Analysis of Spare Parts Forecasting Methods Utilized in the United States Marine Corps.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Love,Robert E. ;Stebbins,Byron F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The main thrust of this study is centered around the United States Marine Corps' initial provisioning of spare parts. The research focuses on two integral components for the establishment of stockage levels. The first component considers an analysis of the peacetime replacement rate and the production leadtime data provided by contractors. The second component evaluates the current Marine Corps inventory model as compared to the Navy's inventory model and Initial Spares Optimization Model (ISOM). This study is primarily concerned with initial issue provisioning stockage levels maintained by the Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany Georgia. During the course to the study it was found that: 1) Difficulties exist in documenting contractor provided engineering estimates maintained in the Marine Corps Provisioning Files, 2) The current inventory is inadequate and state of the art methods and models should be implemented by the Marine Corps, and 3) Contractor provided engineering estimates tend to be skewed. Provisioners have no formal method for validating contractor data. One major contribution of this study is the development of an initial manual of standard factors that can be used by provisioners to validate data and as a baseline from which pertinent questions could by raised.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, *FORECASTING, SPARE PARTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, REPLACEMENT, OPTIMIZATION, LEAD TIME, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ISOM(Initial Spares Optimization Model), Provisioning

AD-A184 698

AD-A183 760 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Selected Maintenance Skills in the US Army Reserve - Why Shortfalls Exist and What Actions Have Been Taken to Correct Them.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Benson,Charles D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During 1986 one-third of the USAR's enlisted force chose to leave their unit assignment. This essay examines the effect of high attrition on 12 maintenance specialties and nine maintenance units of the Army Reserve. Several conclusions emerge from the data. First, maintenance units lag behind other USAR units in their ability to recruit. While the USAR overall has nearly 100% of its peacetime authorization, the nine units examined average about 90% of authorized strength. The fill rate for hard-skill specialties are even lower, running between 70% and 80%. More importantly, only about two-third of the individuals serving in these maintenance specialties are MOS qualified. Consequently, only about one-half of the hard-skill positions have a qualified occupant, despite the fact that the nine units show an overall qualification rate of about 70%. Clearly, current levels of attrition are having a serious impact on MOS qualification rates. What can be done? Reserve commanders must address the root causes of the problem: poor training, delays in receiving pay, transportation difficulties, and job conflicts. How can the Active Component help? TRADOC and FORSCOM have important programs underway tom improve MOS qualification including more effective use of Reserve Forces schools and the addition of regional training centers. In its concluding section the essay reviews these and other initiatives.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL, *ARMY PERSONNEL, JOBS, ARMY, ATTRITION, DELAY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, HIGH RATE, MAINTENANCE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY RESERVES, PEACETIME, QUALIFICATIONS, RATES, RECRUITS, SKILLS, TRAINING

AD-A183 760

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A183 416 5/9

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Individual Ready Reserve Skill Retention and Refresher Training Options.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

DEC 86 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bodilly,Susan ;Fernandez,Judith ; Kimbrough,Jackie ;Purnell,Susanna ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2535-RA

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This Note explores the determinants of Key attributes of a training program for Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members. It examines relationships among time since separation, skill retention, task characteristics, and different forms of training. It analyzes the relevant academic and military literature on skill retention and training needs, and proposes a research agenda and a decision framework designed to provide information and structure for IRR training program decisions. The authors recommend that decision frameworks for IRR training take into account the usefulness of other mobilization assets, the time and resources available at mobilization for IRR training, the skills that are critical to mobilization, and costs concerns. This decision framework must be supported by further information on skill retention in the IRR, training needs of the the IRR, costs of refresher training, and the willingness of the IRR to train.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MILITARY TRAINING, DECISION MAKING, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MILITARY PUBLICATIONS, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, RETENTION(PSYCHOLOGY), SCHOOLS, SKILLS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL RETENTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IRR (Individual Ready Reserve)

AD-A183 396 1/3 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Army Aircraft Maintenance Problems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kokenes,Gerald P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's modernization thrust in the 70's and 80's will greatly advance its readiness to combat the threat, but the speed at which we have fielded many major weapons, particular modern, complex Army aircraft has pointed out the need to modernize materiel support systems as well. Procedures for developing a force structure to maintain modern Army aircraft in peacetime and in war are not adequate and must be refined. They must be more accurate and more timely so as to pinpoint the cost of manpower to maintain new systems and they must clearly show the need to resource maintenance of these vital systems even when uniformed manpower is not available. The Army aviation community is exploring issues to improve its ability to further maintain Army aircraft especially new systems beginning with the Blackhawk and Apache. TRADOC is conducting an on-going study to determine fixes to the present system. This study examines current issues and provides recommendations to the Army that would correct aircraft maintenance system flaws. Keywords: aircraft maintenance; maintenance management, theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, ARMY AIRCRAFT, ARMY AVIATION, COMMUNITIES, COSTS, MAINTENANCE, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, MANPOWER, MATERIEL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, PEACETIME, RESOURCES, THESES, WARFARE, WEAPONS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A183 210 5/9 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) 1985 Civilian Manpower Mobilization Mini Exercise.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mueller,George E. ;Drennan,James H. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML522

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of mobilization DoD will have to hire 400 thousand additional civilians many of them highly skilled for its CONUS installations. Where and how to get them is a matter of considerable concern to DoD's manpower planners. In November 1985 a mini-exercise was held involving 20 DoD installations wherein the potential availability of additional civilian manpower was assessed as well a the procedures for identifying, processing and distributing available personnel. The report contains recommendations design to strengthen the civilian manpower requirements determination and transmittal process, to utilize by skill, of civilian manpower in the current peactime economy in the central area of California. Keywords: Wartime Manpower Planning Systems (WARMAPS); California Employment Development Department (CEDD); Office of Personnel Management (OPM); Civilian personnel offices; Crosswalk; Civilian/Military Retirees; Critical skills; Non-Essential evacuees. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *MOBILIZATION, *RECRUITING, CALIFORNIA, EMPLOYMENT, DETERMINATION, MANPOWER, REQUIREMENTS, SKILLS, PLANNING, OFFICE PERSONNEL, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WARMAPS(Wartime Manpower Planning Systems), CEDD(California Employment Development Department)

AD-A183 145 5/9 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Training and Evaluation of the Individual Ready Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 87 124P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McCracken,Donald T. , Jr.;Barnes,Paul Z. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the creation of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), there has been an ongoing controversy about its training: That controversy has focused on several questions: Should they be trained? Who should be trained? Can they be trained? This study explores the controversy and identifies what the IRR is and who its members are. It also identifies what the mobilization requirements are and what part of the IRR should be trained and when. The recommendations resulting from this study are that, with the current network in place, the Army identify what the proper mix of MOS and skill level is for the M+90 shortage of personnel recently trained within the last 12 months. The Army should plan to train approximately 92,000 IRR soldiers during peacetime and use the early post-mobilization potential of the Training Divisions to train as many of the IRR as possible before the new draftees begin arriving. In addition, the Army should develop a standardized inspection plan for the IGs to ensure quality training for the IRR soldier during peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, QUALITY, TRAINING, ARMY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, INSPECTION, PLANNING, STANDARDIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, ACTIVE DUTY, MANPOWER

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IRR(Individual Ready Reserve)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A182 989 13/13 12/9

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Sensor and Guidance Technology Related to Mobile Robots.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lu,S. C. ;Brand,T. P. ;Kapoor,S. G. ;

REPORT NO. CERL-TR-P-87/02

PROJECT NO. 41A61101A91D

TASK NO. 04

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In case of a national mobilization, the Army needs a technique to construct training facilities rapidly without using a large pool, of skilled labor. This can be achieved by borrowing robot technology used to increase productivity in manufacturing. However, most construction activities require mobility. This report contains a list of requirements for mobile robot sensor and guidance systems for mobilization construction. An evaluation of the current state of the art in mobile robot sensor and guidance systems is included. The report then looks at the feasibility of integrating current components to form a practical sensor and guidance system for mobile construction robots. Finally, the report makes recommendations for basic research needed in this area. (author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ROBOTS, *CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, ARMY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, GUIDANCE, DETECTORS, MOBILE, CONSTRUCTION, MOBILIZATION, PRODUCTIVITY, ARMY FACILITIES, ARMY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AS91D, PR61101A, WU117

IAC NO. MT-004801

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: ?--(U)ROBOTS, MOBILE ROBOTS, SENSORS,

AD-A182 989

AD-A182 989 CONTINUED

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, ARMY, /CODE B.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A182 859 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Emergence of Aerial Delivery as a Routine Method of Resupply (versus Its Traditional Emergency Role).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mortis,Robert W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Aerial delivery (airdrop) is a method of resupply. However, there are those who consider it a method of supply delivery, thereby categorizing it as a method of transportation. Doctrinally, airdrop is a quartermaster functional responsibility and is designated as a primary field service, as is laundry and bath, graves registration and bakery services. Airdrop has long been considered as a means of emergency resupply only, and with good reason. Aircraft availability within a theater will be extremely limited; costs in terms of quantities of supplies/equipment that can be effectively delivered; the vulnerability of aircraft in a hostile environment; and the lack of materiel handling equipment to facilitate recovery operations are but a few of the substantial constraints that limit airdrop to an emergency resupply role. However, changes in operational/ tactical warfighting and the very nature of the geographics in anticipated theaters of operation have caused tacticians as well as logisticians to relook the most effective means of sustaining the fighting force. The lack of adequate road and rail networks, no inland waterways and shortage of tactical wheel vehicles indicate that aerial delivery may be the only reliable means of logistically sustaining the force. Research and development, force structure, logistical doctrine, personnel requirements and training in the airdrop area are being enhanced to satisfy combat service support requirements in a hostile area of operations. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AERIAL DELIVERY, *AIR DROP OPERATIONS, AIRCRAFT, AVAILABILITY, EMERGENCIES, ENEMY, ENVIRONMENTS, HANDLING, INLAND WATERWAYS, LAUNDRY OPERATIONS, MATERIEL, MILITARY VEHICLES, NETWORKS, PERSONNEL, RAILS, RECOVERY, REPLENISHMENT, REQUIREMENTS, SUPPLIES, TACTICAL WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, VULNERABILITY, WARFARE, WHEELS,

AD-A182 859 CONTINUED

COMBAT FORCES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIR LOGISTICS SUPPORT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Combat service support

AD-A182 859

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A182 856 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Chapter 16A: An Obscure Battle.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

FEB 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: LaGrange,Gary L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A short story written in a Red Storm Rising style, introduces an analysis of shortcomings in Combat Service Support (CSS) unit defensibility. In addition to serveral other significant deficiencies, the analysis introduces the principal element of the project which is a guide for CSS unit leaders. The purpose of the guide, which should be reduced to pocket-size, is to assist leaders in training for and then correctly establishing an effective small unit defense. Too often, the peacetime effort within CSS units is given over totally to customer unit support causing individual and unit defense training/evaluation to suffer. A contribution to the marginal time available could be made by placing a How-To-Fight/Defend guide into hands of the CSS trainer or evaluator. No such guide appears to be available today. In view of current rear battle doctrine, recognition that severe shortcomings do exist and correction of those deficiencies, including the publication of the guide, would greatly enhance the survivability of our CSS unit. The appendix entitled Combat Service Support Tactical Guide for Leaders, was designed to enhance the survivability of our soldiers in combat. Keywords: Troop leading procedures and orders weapons; Combat techniques.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BATTLES, *COMBAT SUPPORT, *TACTICAL WARFARE, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMBAT AREAS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY DOCTRINE, MINIATURIZATION, PEACETIME, REAR AREAS, REDUCTION, STORMS, SUPERVISORS, SURVIVABILITY, TEST AND EVALUATION, WARFARE, WEAPONS, ARMY TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Combat, Combat service support

AD-A182 851 5/8 5/4 5/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Congressional and Media Influences on the Military: A Dilemma for the Peacetime Warrior.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McCracken,Charles M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This essay critically analyzes the negative nature of Congressional and media influences on the military establishment. Using the economic, political, and sociological aspects of the American democratic society as a framework, the author examines the motives behind Congressional and media efforts to portray the peacetime military organization in a negative light. The degree of responsibility of Congress and the media in supporting national interests as opposed to perpetuating their personal careers at the expense of the military is the key issue. The irony presented is that the freedom that the military is pledged to maintain is precisely the same freedom that allows the military to be used as a public whipping boy. The article recognizes that only a major crisis that would threaten the country is likely to change the methodology of Congress and the media in dealing with the military because that is the nature of a peacetime democracy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONGRESS, *MASS MEDIA, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *PROPAGANDA, DEMOCRACY, SOCIETIES, METHODOLOGY, PEACETIME, COSTS, MILITARY FACILITIES, REPORTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Criticism, Negative reporting, Left wing liberalism

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A182 820 1/5 13/3 13/8

NAVAL CIVIL ENGINEERING LAB PORT HUENEME CA

(U) Recycling of Portland Cement Concrete Airport Pavements - An Experimental Investigation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 83-May 86,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hironaka,M. C. ;Cline,G. D. ;Shoemaker, N. F. ;

REPORT NO. NCEL-TN-N-1766

CONTRACT NO. DTFA01-83-Y-30593

MONITOR: DOT/FAA/PM 86/23

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this study was to develop criteria and guidelines for recycling portland cement concrete (PCC) airport aprons. Included in this study are all aspects of the recycling process including breakup and removal, steel reinforcement removal, crushing, screening, stockpiling, mix design, testing, placing, finishing, and performance. Recycling of PCC requires some specialized equipment such as pavement breakers and electromagnets for steel removal; however, all of the other equipment and procedures are those commonly used in the construction industry. Based on the regression experimental design procedure and laboratory tests conducted on pavement samples from six airports of widely varying age and conditions, it has been conclusively shown that aged PCC pavements can be recycled into new surface courses that meet strength requirements and have the same cyclic load carrying (fatigue) characteristics as those constructed with virgin sand content - 42 percent.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRPORTS, *CONCRETE, *PAVEMENTS, *RECYCLED MATERIALS, *MATERIALS RECOVERY, APRONS, CEMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, SAMPLING, CRUSHING, ELECTROMAGNETS, LABORATORY TESTS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, STRENGTH(MECHANICS), FATIGUE(MECHANICS), OVERLAYS, REINFORCED CONCRETE, RECLAMATION, REPLACEMENT, MAINTENANCE, RUNWAYS, REGRESSION ANALYSIS, REMOVAL, STEEL,

AD-A182 820

AD-A182 820 CONTINUED

REQUIREMENTS, REMOVAL, STOCKPILES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Portland cement concrete

AD-A182 820

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A182 815 15/1 15/3

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 Submitted to Congress January 1987. Operation & Maintenance, Navy. Book 1. Budget Activity 1. Strategic Forces Budget Activity 2. General Purpose Forces Budget Activity 4. Airlift and Sealift.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Book 2, AD-A182 816.

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial Contents: Trident Program; Ship Operations; Communications; Base Operations; Fleet Air Support; Combat Support Forces; Fleet Air Training; Fleet Ship Training; Unified Commands; Cruise Missiles; Coast Guard Support; Sealift Prepositioning & Surge.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), AIR FORCE TRAINING, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, COAST GUARD, COMBAT FORCES, COMBAT SUPPORT, CRUISE MISSILES, FLEET EXERCISES, FLEETS(SHIPS), MARINE TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NAVAL TRAINING, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, NAVAL VESSELS, CONGRESS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS)

AD-A182 810 6/12 6/5 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Planning and Executing a Transition to a Newly Constructed Military Health Care Facility.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hammond,George E. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Planning for and executing a move into a new health care facility while at the same time continuing operation of an old facility is an extremely complex process. The author uses recent experience obtained during a move to a newly constructed Army hospital to provide valuable information to other military health care administrators who may be confronted with this task. The essay is an executive summary of the more detailed information contained in, Transition Planning Packet, Evans Army Community Hospital, Fort Carson, Colorado, December 1984, which was also written by the author. A copy of this document is on file with the Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Keywords: Relocation; Hospitals; Medical services; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, *ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL, COMMUNITIES, HOSPITALS, COLORADO, HEALTH, MILITARY FACILITIES, MILITARY MEDICINE, PENNSYLVANIA, THESES, HISTORY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, FACILITIES, RELOCATION, ARMY PERSONNEL, MEDICAL PERSONNEL

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A182 784 5/9 15/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Duties and Roles of the Battalion Command Sergeant Major.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Siket,James R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The battalion command sergeant major (CSM), in peacetime, is the battalion commander's most important advisor. The CSM possesses more experience than any other person in the battalion. Consequently, the battalion commander must obtain the maximum effort of the CSM both in assignment of duties and responsibilities yet ensure he is properly integrated into the command structure of the battalion. Because there exists little substantive policy concerning the employment of the CSM at battalion level, the battalion commander must devote valuable time determining how to properly employ this critical asset. The author suggests appropriate duties and roles for the CSM at battalion level. The author recommends that the CMS should be involved in the training, maintaining, caring, and leading of the unit's soldiers. The relationship of the command sergeant major to the chain of command is also addressed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, ARMY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, POLICIES, TIME, VALUE, ARMY TRAINING, LEADERSHIP, OFFICER PERSONNEL

AD-A182 784

AD-A182 643 5/3

STANFORD UNIV CA INST FOR MATHEMATICAL STUDIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

(U) Entry and Exit.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson,Robert ;

REPORT NO. TR-510

CONTRACT NO. N00014-86-K-0216, N00014-79-C-0685

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Sponsored in part by Grant NSF-SES86-05866.

ABSTRACT: (U) Analyses of industrial competition have attained a new vigor with the application of game-theoretic methods. The process of competition is represented in models that reflect genuine struggles for entry, market power, and continuing survival. Dynamics and informational effects are captured explicitly, although so far only in simplified formulations. Chapter one presents a few of the models developed recently to study competitive processes that affect a firm's entry into a market, and the decision to exit. The focus is on firms' strategies to gain or protect monopoly power. We omit the ordinary sort of daily battles for market share; the intent is to study battles for survival. That is, we study competition as economic warfare. Chapter 2 examines in more detail wars of attrition intended to drive out competitors. Chapter 3 returns to the theme of entry deterrence via limit pricing strategies. Chapter 4 considers the maintenance of monopoly prices by the threat of price wars. Chapter 5 examines firms' incentives to obtain powers of commitment via the timing of capacity additions. Finally Chapter 6 establishes the role of reputational effects in collusive situations with complete information. Concluding remarks are presented in Chapter 7 and bibliographic references in Chapter 8.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GAME THEORY, *ECONOMIC WARFARE, DYNAMICS, MARKETING, POWER, COST ANALYSIS, STRATEGY, BATTLES, DECISION MAKING, EXITS, COSTS, FORMULATIONS,

AD-A182 643

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A182 643 CONTINUED

SIMPLIFICATION, SURVIVAL(GENERAL), TIME, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ATTRITION, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Competition, Monopolies

AD-A182 533 15/6 5/4

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC

(U) History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Volume 5. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy, 1953-1954,

88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Watson,Robert J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402 HC $25.00 Stock no. 008-000-00483-8 (Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS).

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Basic National Security Policy, 1953; Basic National Security Policy, 1954; Force Levels and Personnel Strengths; Strategic Planning, 1953-1954; Continental Air Defense; Mobilization Planning; Manpower Mobilization: Organization of Reserve Forces; Missions and Weapons; Disarmament and Atoms for Peace; Military Assistance; The Far East: Korea; The Far East: Indochina, Taiwan, Japan; Western Europe, 1953; Western Europe, 1954; The Middle East; Latin America.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, AIR DEFENSE, DISARMAMENT, FAR EAST, HISTORY, JAPAN, KOREA, LATIN AMERICA, MANPOWER, MIDDLE EAST, MILITARY ASSISTANCE, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY RESERVES, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, ORGANIZATIONS, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, POLICIES, SOUTHEAST ASIA, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, STRENGTH(GENERAL), TAIWAN, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, WEAPONS, WESTERN EUROPE, GENERAL OFFICERS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MISSIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Joint Chiefs of Staff

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A182 522 15/5 12/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) An Expert System for Inventory Managers at Retail Stock Points.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schill,William D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The responsiveness of the Navy supply system depends upon the effectiveness of its inventory managers. It is difficult to achieve and maintain the high skill levels required of inventory managers to perform their jobs. Improvement in the effectiveness and productivity of existing personnel is possible through the application of 'expert systems' technology. This thesis presents the design and development of expert system prototypes for two tasks performed by Navy stock point inventory managers: Delinquent Dues and Variables Ranking Lists processing. A review is provided of the acquired knowledge factors and the steps taken in the construction of the systems. The prototypes were evaluated by inventory managers and found to be extremely functional. The inventory managers were enthusiastic about the effectiveness and future use of these systems. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, NAVY, PROTOTYPES, INVENTORY, SUPERVISORS, PRODUCTIVITY, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, THESES, COMPUTER PROGRAMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Expert systems

AD-A182 522

AD-A182 359 10/2

KOFORD ENGINEERING ADDISON IL

(U) Improved Connectors and Cables for Rapid Deployment Battlefield Power Systems. Phase 1.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Koford,Stuart ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK70-88-C-0076

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Increased usage of electrical power in new sophisticated battlefield weapons systems and equipment in conjunction with the desire to reduce the number of generator sets in the field increases the need for improved electrical power distribution systems. These electrical systems should provide reduced weight, more rapid deployment/redeployment, and improved durability under outdoor field conditions than current connector and cable systems in use for these applications. Improved connectors and cables are the key to achieving a rapidly deployable battlefield power system. Difficulties with the current high power circular connectors include, aluminum housings which dent and corrode, connectors which are heavy and bulky, thread on connection which is slow and awkward to use, silver contact plating exhibits poor environmental resistance over the long term and is limited to a relatively low number of insertions and withdraw cycles before wear thru occurs. The currently used round cable suffers from a lack of resistance to drive over damage, is heavy, and is develop design concepts for a new generation of interconnect system which provide a significant performance improvement over the current generation of equipment. The basis of this concept is a thermoplastic extruded flat cable which provides drive over capability without damage, and which also make coiling the cable easy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, *ELECTRIC CABLES, ALUMINUM, HOUSINGS, CABLES, DAMAGE, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CIRCULAR, CONNECTORS, HIGH POWER, FIELD CONDITIONS, BATTLEFIELDS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, POWER, ELECTRIC POWER, ENVIRONMENTS, RESISTANCE, GENERATORS, POWER DISTRIBUTION, POWER EQUIPMENT, GROUND TRAFFIC, RAPID

AD-A182 359

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A182 359 CONTINUED

DEPLOYMENT, PLATING, SILVER, WEIGHT REDUCTION, CABLES, EXTRUSION, THERMOPLASTIC RESINS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Driveover Damage

AD-A182 310 5/1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Finding a Child Care Solution for the Single Parent during Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Taylor,Terry D. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-2465

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study aims at improving Air Force readiness by finding child care solutions that allow the single parent to mobilize without undue concern for the welfare of his child. Findings show that lack of enforcement of already existing programs designed to help the single parent do hurt Air Force readiness. Findings also show Air Force child care center family day care centers are especially applicable to the needs of the single parent during mobility. Recommendations of the study are to enforce existing dependent care responsibility programs and place more supervisor involvement in verifying dependent care certifications. Bases are recommended to implement family day care as soon as possible.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHILDREN, *SUPERVISION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), OPERATIONAL READINESS, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), SUPERVISORS, MOBILIZATION, FAMILY MEMBERS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Family day care

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A182 095 1/3

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Navy Maintenance: The P-3 Aircraft Overhaul Program Can Be Improved.

JUN 87

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-87-157

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The P-3 is a shore-based, long-range aircraft designed to combat submarines. The Navy has 24 active P-3 squadrons, 13 reserve squadrons, and 5 squadrons for training and special projects. The P-3 inventory totals 441 aircraft. During its 30-year life, a P-3 is expected to undergo six overhauls at one of two Naval Air Rework Facilities, also known as depots. The study's objective was to determine whether the Navy could reduce depot overhaul turnaround time for the P-3 aircraft by improving overhaul procedures. Topics examined include: Selecting aircraft for overhaul; Inspections needed to ensure overhauls are necessary; Overhauls can be scheduled more efficiently; Labor resources can be applied more efficiently; and Depots have excess overhaul capacity.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL AIRCRAFT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, LABOR, LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), CAPACITY(QUANTITY), NAVY, RESPONSE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *SCHEDULING, INSPECTION, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, PRODUCTION RATE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ANTISUBMARINE AIRCRAFT

AD-A182 095

AD-A181 975 5/1

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Reserve Personnel, Navy.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the Naval Reserve components is to provide trained units and qualified personnel for active duty in the armed forces in time of war, or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security requires. These components also fill the needs of the armed forces whenever more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components to achieve the planned mobilization. The major management objectives used in developing the manpower program, which is the basis for computing the Reserve Personnel, Navy appropriation are as follows: a) Provide a Naval Reserve component, as a part of a total force of the navy, which is to be prepared to conduct prompt and sustained combat operations at sea in support of National interests and to assure continued wartime superiority for the United States. That function prescribed in the Navy's mission for sustained combat operations at sea becomes the responsibility of the Reserve Forces to enhance the total force to provide the capacity for sustained operations, b) Adequately man the approved force structure with properly trained personnel, keeping operating strength deviations (over/undermanning) within manageable levels, c) Achieve and maintain the officer and enlisted grade structures necessary to support force structure requirements while meeting personnel management goals, and d) Improve retention, increase re-enlistments and optimize prior service enlistments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, ACTIVE DUTY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, STRUCTURES, MANPOWER, EMERGENCIES, MISSIONS, NAVY, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, WARFARE, STRENGTH(GENERAL), MILITARY OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES, SUPPORTS, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Time Periods

AD-A181 975

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A181 971 5/1

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This appropriation, established by the Congress in 1973, provides for the cost of operating the Naval Reserve forces and maintaining their assigned equipment at a state of readiness which will permit rapid employment in the event of full or partial mobilization. These forces, consisting primarily of ships and aircraft and the personnel to man them, are a vital part of the Navy's total force. The cost of operating and maintaining aircraft in the Fourth Marine Air Wing is also contained in this appropriation. The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve appropriation consists of three budget activities: 1 - Mission Forces; 2 - Depot Maintenance, and 3 - Other Support. Mission Forces funding provides for the operation and maintenance of Reserve force ships and aircraft. Depot Maintenance funding provides support for the Reserve aircraft rework program and the Contractor Support Services (CSS) program. All depot maintenance in support of afloat forces is included within Mission Forces. Other Support encompasses the funding support for various command and administrative activities. In addition, funding to operate and maintain the air stations, Reserve centers and Reserve facilities supporting the Naval Reserve forces is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, MAINTENANCE, SUPPLY DEPOTS, CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, CONTRACTORS, MAINTENANCE, MOBILIZATION, AIRCRAFT, MANAGEMENT, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, NAVY, EMPLOYMENT, INVENTORY CONTROL, NAVAL AIR STATIONS, SHIPS, OPERATIONAL READINESS

AD-A181 970 5/1

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This appropriation also supports the operation and maintenance of Marine Corps facilities such as training centers for use of Reserve units. It provides resources for maintenance and repair of facilities, minor construction, purchase of utilities and communications, rental and support of data processing equipment, postal costs, recruiting, hire of passenger motor vehicles, uniform alterations, travel, operation and maintenance of assigned military vehicles, civilian personnel costs, and procurement of minor items or office equipment and other administrative support. Program increases contained in the FY 1988 and FY 1989 request will provide for the support of increased Reserve end strength needed to meet wartime requirements including increased trained needed to enhance the readiness posture of these forces. Training and mobilization requirements for combat essential individual and organizational equipment continue to be filled. Efforts to provide more modern equipment continue as improved Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) clothing and equipment are furnished to the Selected Marine Corps Reserve. Equipment maintenance will increase as a result of larger on-hand levels of equipment allowances within the Selected Marine Corps Reserve.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, CLOTHING, FACILITIES, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY VEHICLES, OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, GROUND VEHICLES, PASSENGER VEHICLES, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COSTS, DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, MOBILIZATION, REQUIREMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS, POSTAL SERVICE, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, PROCUREMENT, RECRUITING, OPERATIONAL READINESS, POSTURE(GENERAL), REPAIR, TRAINING

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A181 968 5/1 15/5

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Navy Stock Fund.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Section 1: Stock Fund Justifications - Appropriation Language; Program and Financing Schedule; Object classification Schedule; General Statement; Peacetime Inventory Augmentation; Force Modernization; Force Modification; Readiness and Sustainability; Fleet Marine Forces Support; Fleet Support; Advanced Base Functional Component and Operation Plan Support; Fleet Hospital Element; Marine Corps Equipment Support and Allowance Items; Marine Corps Clothing and Textiles; Marine Corps Subsistence/ Commissary; War Reserve Program Summary; Stock Fund Summary. Section 2: Business Statements - Financial Condition; Revenue and Expense.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *COST ESTIMATES, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, FLEETS(SHIPS), HOSPITALS, CLOTHING, MARINE CORPS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, OPERATION, PLANNING, TEXTILES, COSTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MODIFICATION, MARINE CORPS EQUIPMENT, CLASSIFICATION, SCHEDULING, AUGMENTATION, INVENTORY, PEACETIME, NAVAL PERSONNEL

AD-A181 968

AD-A181 934 6/4 6/10

NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER SAN DIEGO CA

(U) The Effect of Sleep Deprivation and Moderate Intermittent Exercise on Maximal Aerobic Capacity.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Yeager,John E. ;Crisman,Ronald P. ; Sucec,Anthony A. ;

REPORT NO. NHRC-86-38

PROJECT NO. M5852802

TASK NO. MM5852802001

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of moderate intermittent work (IW), partial sleep deprivation (PSD) and 8 hrs. of recovery sleep (RS) on maximal oxygen uptake (VO2max). The IW consisted of two 20 hr. periods separated by a 3 hr. nap. Thirty male subjects with the following mean characteristics (age = 21.2 yrs., height = 178.6 cm., and weight = 74.9 kg.) were randomly assigned to a non-exercising group (C), or an exercising group (E). Subjects were further randomly assigned to Noon (N) or Midnight (M) start times. Comparisons of low (L) and high (H) fitness levels based on baseline VO2max were also made. All groups underwent PSD with E walking on a treadmill at 30% of VO2max for 30 mins/hr. VO2-max, maximum heart rate (HRmax) and maximal treadmill walk times (WT) were measured three times; baseline (T1), after IW (T2) and after RS (T3). The L and H means for VO2max were 45.7 and 54.3 ml/kg/min, respectively, while all other group means were within 2 ml/kg/min of 50 ml/kg/min, STPD. Following PSD VO2max dropped 3.5% in C and increased 2.5% in E (P 0.05). The HRmax means were within 5 bts/min of 197/min for all groups, and the means WTs were between 12.0 and 12.8 mins. with only the H and M groups demonstrating with means of 13.4 and 13 3 mins., respectively. The changes in C and E following PSD support the hypothesis that moderate IW counteracts PSD C and E following PSD induced decrements in VO2max. Neither fitness level nor start time altered the effects of PSD on VO2max. Keywords: Physical fitness.

AD-A181 934

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A181 934 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EXERCISE(PHYSIOLOGY), *SLEEP DEPRIVATION, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, AEROBIC PROCESSES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HYPOTHESES, MEAN, RECOVERY, SLEEP, WALKING, DEGRADATION, HEART RATE, OXYGEN CONSUMPTION, GROUP DYNAMICS, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, MILITARY PERSONNEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aerobic exercises, PE62758N, WUDN246548

AD-A181 699 15/6

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA AMPHIBIOUS AND LAND WARFARE RESEARCH DEPT

(U) Marine Corps Deployment Concepts: A Paper for the 1988 Sea Power Forum.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jul-Oct 88,

NOV 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Akst,George ;

REPORT NO. CRM-86-252

CONTRACT NO. N00014-87-C-0001

PROJECT NO. C0031

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum describes the various deployment options developed by the Marine Corps over the past decade. It begins with a brief discussion of the history, mission, and organization of the Marine Corps. Then, after describing the methods of deployment, it examines the effect the deployment techniques have had on the way the Marine Corps employs its forces in peacetime. Keywords: Amphibious operations, Amphibious assault ships, Deployment, Marine Corps operations, Marine Corps training, Maritime prepositioning forces, Military forces(United States), Military organizations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIPS, MARINE CORPS, MARINE CORPS TRAINING, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65153M

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A181 487 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) An Evaluation of a Joint Replenishment Inventory Model with Random Demands.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kim,Won B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper considers a joint replenishment inventory problem with a continuous-review (S, c, s) policy for the backorder case with Poisson demands and constant procurement lead times. Whenever item i's inventory level hits s sub i (reorder point) or lower it triggers an order so as to raise item i's level to S sub i (order up point). At the same time any other item j with inventory level at-or-below its can-order point c sub j is included in the replenishment. A Poisson demand model with a queueing description of the system's operation is analysed, and comparisons are conducted for joint versus individual orders in the case of multi-item problems, where joint replenishment of several items may reduce setup costs. Keywords: Theses; Mathematical models, Computer programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *REPLENISHMENT, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, INVENTORY, LEAD TIME, PROCUREMENT, QUEUEING THEORY, THESES, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

AD-A181 413 5/4 15/1

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Military Spending in Eastern Europe,

MAY 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crane,Keith ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3444-USDP

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report provides military expenditure estimates for the Northern Tier countries of the Warsaw Pact (Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland) and Hungary, assesses the political and economic factors that determine these spending levels, and discusses the probable course of military spending in these countries over the next several years. These estimates suggest that the defense budgest reported by the East Europeans contain most major components of military spending. A statistical analysis of factors that may determine military spending levels indicates the primary determinant is available resources--i.e., utilized national income. The prospects for large surges in military spending in the next few years are therefore low.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, *MILITARY BUDGETS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, PERSONNEL, EAST GERMANY, SURGES, INCOME, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EASTERN EUROPE, HUNGARY, COSTS, ESTIMATES, POLAND, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MILITARY ASSISTANCE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A181 255 5/1 15/5 1/3

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH DIRECTORATE OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

(U) Annual Report Number 3, 1986.

86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Directorate of Management Sciences conducts and sponsors studies and research of significant logistics issues. We use, modify, and develop new or improved methods, models, and tools to manage logistics resources. In our 1984 and 1985 Annual Reports we described our goal as the development of a capability to quantify the relationship between logistics resource decisions and operational effectiveness. In 1987 we intend to concentrate on four major objectives. We want to have our algorithm that relates aircraft spares investment to peacetime aircraft availability ready for implementation in AFLC's recoverable spares requirements determination system (D041) by the end of the year. In order to help AFLC move toward more responsive logistics support to the operating forces in the early part of a war, we intend to demonstrate the effect of a specific change in depot maintenance scheduling policy on operational effectiveness. We intend to begin quantifying the relationship among investments in Stock Fund Items (repair parts), maintenance awaiting parts items, and aircraft downtime. We will continue to enhance the ability of AFLC's Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) to project the number of aircraft available to generate sorties on a daily basis during the first 30 days of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AIRCRAFT, ALGORITHMS, AVAILABILITY, DECISION MAKING, DETERMINATION, DOWNTIME, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, MISSIONS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, PARTS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, SCHEDULING, SPARE PARTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, WARFARE, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

AD-A181 073 5/9 15/6

BDM CORP MONTEREY CA

(U) A Research Concept for Developing and Applying Methods for Measurement and Interpretation of Unit Performance at the National Training Center.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jan 85-Dec 86,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Forsythe,Thomas K. ;

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0471, MDA903-85-C-0472

PROJECT NO. 2Q263743A794

MONITOR: ARI
RR-1435

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this report is to present a research concept for developing and applying methods for measuring and interpreting unit performance at the National Training Center (NTC). The valid measurement of unit combat effectiveness during peacetime has been a long-term Army goal. The NTC provides an excellent opportunity to provide this performance data on Army battalion task forces because of the high-quality combat simulation and extensive database available for analysis. The measurement systems described in this research concept are now being developed. The strawman measurement system will be tested at the NTC, evaluated, and refined for operational use. The concepts and methodology have implications for use by the Combined Arms Center and schools in development of Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEPs) and other training support materials.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY EXERCISES, ARMY PERSONNEL, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DATA BASES, INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, LONG RANGE(TIME), MEASUREMENT, PEACETIME, TASK FORCES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) NTC(National Training Center), PE63743A, AS794, WU511

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A180 948 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Three Small Unit Short Term Force on Force Attrition Models with Logistics Considerations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fish,Dean E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Three related simulation models based on modified Lanchester theory are examined. The models allow consideration of various aspects of logistics to be incorporated into a battle scenario. The first model allows for an overall general logistics percentage factor that must remain the same for each input throughout a hypothetical engagement. The second model has the additional capability to allow for varying logistic percentages. The last model includes the advantages of the second model plus two intermediary steps and also allows for resupply. The two intermediary steps discuss aspects of two additional models that will not be fully developed in this thesis. They show the procedure used in the development of the resupply considerations in the last model. These models are general in application, and they are designed for small unit short term scenarios. This thesis is demonstrative in nature, and its purpose is to demonstrate a basis of techniques and computer programs for incorporating logistics considerations into a hypothetical combat environment that can be later modified and structured for user specific needs. Keywords: Theses; Combat service support; Lanchester equations. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, ATTRITION, BATTLES, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, LANCHESTER EQUATIONS, LOGISTICS, REPLENISHMENT, SCENARIOS, SIMULATION, THESES, USER NEEDS, WARFARE

AD-A180 948

AD-A180 832 5/9 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Professional Reading Program for Combat Service Support Officers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: King,James C. ;Weimer,Robert M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The primary role of combat service support (CSS) officers is to be a soldier and combat leader; therefore they have a professional obligation to master the art and science of war to include war fighting, as well as logistics. As direct war fighting experience usually can not be acquired without a war, officers must use self study as a means to acquire combat experience in peacetime. Reading is the primary tool of self study and a professional reading program to support this study should be a system for reading, not just a list of good books. The need is for a career long system that can grow and is flexible. This paper provides such a system or methodology for CSS officers. It is a personal program with capability for expansion and flexibility to incorporate resource, requirements and reinforcements from other sources. The program can be administered as a tool of individual self study or to a group by mentors, commanders, schools or a combination of all three. The object in all cases is for individuals to maintain their own personal program. The maintenance tools for the program can be a notebook, personal computer, unit or section word processor or a network of computers with modems or other communication devices.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *READING, *OFFICER PERSONNEL, ARMY PERSONNEL, CAREERS, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, COMPUTERS, LEADERSHIP, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT, MINICOMPUTERS, MODEMS, NETWORKS, PEACETIME, PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, WARFARE, WORDS(LANGUAGE), MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY TACTICS, SKILLS, HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, MILITARY COMMANDERS, CAREERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CSS(Combat Service Support)

AD-A180 832

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A180 831 22/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Military Space Station Implications.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bourne,Garrett D. ;Skirvin,Glen D. ; Wilson,Gerald R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Justifying the relevancy of a Manned Military Space Station (MMSS) and subsequently proposing its deployment to capitalize upon the United S'ates' national security interests is the essence and purpose of this group study project. The MMSS is intended to perform a two-fold purpose: (1) facilitate military peacetime operations while simultaneously supporting and promoting civilian space initiatives; and, (2) act as a force multiplier for space and terrestrial force operations in the event of conventional, theater nuclear, and/or strategic nuclear war. Data to support the future value of the MMSS was obtained from individual and group research using unclassified sources such as professional journals, books, US Air Force Staff College reference material, and information from the US Air Force space coordinating staff in Washington, DC. The importance of space to our future and especially of a MMSS by America's national leaders and its people has yet to be fully appreciated and/or realized. The significance of space and its nexus to the United States' national security has been growing dramatically in importance since the launching of the Sputnik in 1957 by Russian. Space, as the forth dimension, cannot and should not be understated in importance as it relates to commercialism, deterrence to war, and to the stability of world order.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY SATELLITES, *SPACE STATIONS, AIR FORCE, DETERRENCE, GLOBAL, MANNED SPACECRAFT, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NATIONAL SECURITY, NUCLEAR WARFARE, PEACETIME, SPACE STATIONS, STABILITY, STRATEGIC WARFARE, UNITED STATES, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MMSS(Manned Military Space Stations)

AD-A180 831

AD-A180 785 12/3

ARMY MISSILE COMMAND REDSTONE ARSENAL AL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS DIV

(U) The Discrete Probability Distribution for Failures in a Defined Time Interval When the Time-to-Failure Is Weibully Distributed Throughout.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lawler,Patrick B. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AMSMI/TR-OR-SA-87-1

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E950 971

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Microfiche copies only.

ABSTRACT: (U) Described herein is the development of a probability distribution function for the discrete random variable, number of failures, observed in a time interval consisting of T hours when the operating system's time-to-failure is distributed as a two parameter Weibull distribution. Particular application of the distribution is envisioned in repair/spare parts quantity forecasting. Additionally, discussions are provided pertaining to the distribution's 'goodness-of-fit' to simulated Weibull failure times and its use in evaluating stock-out risks associated with discrete stockage levels. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FAILURE, *PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS, *DISCRETE DISTRIBUTION, *WEIBULL DENSITY FUNCTIONS, RANDOM VARIABLES, TIME INTERVALS, CHI SQUARE TEST, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, LOGISTICS PLANNING, INVENTORY CONTROL, SPARE PARTS, STOCKPILES, FORECASTING, CONFIDENCE LEVEL, STATISTICAL DATA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MTBF(Mean Time Between Failure), Reliability growth, Logistical forecasting, SBI1, FY87

AD-A180 785

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A180 737 5/9 5/8 15/6

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Trend Toward Rationalization and the Military Profession.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cone,Robert W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Master's thesis.

ABSTRACT: (U) The organizational trend toward increasing bureaucracy and rationality in the American military during the post-World War II period is described. The effect of this trend of the professional officer corps is examined using a symbolic interactionist approach drawing the theoretical link between structures and individuals. The danger of the dominance of 'bureaucractic-managerial' officer sterotypes in the peacetime military is raised. The performance of the officer corps is examined in the combat environment in Vietnam and in the Army's current program to improve combat effectiveness (COHORT). The major conclusion is that military leaders must be cognizant of the strong organization bias towards rationally and efficiency in peacetime and the tendency to eclipse the military profession's core values of 'Duty, Honor, Country' and leadership skills that are ultimately required in combat.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LEADERSHIP, *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, *COGNITION, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ECONOMICS, COHESION, BIAS, CORES, ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, JOBS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, OFFICER PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATIONS, PEACETIME, SKILLS, VIETNAM, WARFARE

AD-A180 735 5/9 5/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Army Continuing Education System and the Standard Installation Organization: A Review of the Army Education Program and a Critical Analysis of the Controversy Surrounding Its Alignment with the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McLeod,Bruce E. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A recently published Army Regulation, AR-5-3, Standard Installation Organization (SIO), printed in draft form, proposes to standardize the alignment of the Army Continuing Education System (ACES) under the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities (DPCA) at post level. Reaction by some ACES personnel and some Army commanders has been critical of this approach and has prompted others to wonder why ACES should be standardized when it is functioning effectively. The purpose according to the regulation, is to provide for greater coordination throughout the Army. This purpose assumes that the ACES mission is subsumed by the DPCA exclusively, notwithstanding the fact that ACES presently conducts programs which may be considered a proponent of Training. The ACES diverse slate of educational courses and programs traverses the DPCA and the Directorate, Plans, Training, and Mobilization (DPTM) and impacts quite assiduously on the three R's - Recruitment, Readiness, and Retention.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COURSES(EDUCATION), *ARMY TRAINING, INSTRUCTIONS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, ARMY PERSONNEL, RECRUITING, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MOBILIZATION, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, SURVEYS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A180 525 5/1 15/5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Years 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress. Air Force Stock Fund.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Force Stock Fund (AFSF) consists of six divisions: System Support, General Support, Medical-Dental, Fuels, Commissary, and Air Force Academy Cadet Store. These divisions provide for the financial management, inventory control, and distribution of consumable items of supply and low-cost equipment to support both peacetime and wartime operations. The stock fund operates under a revolving fund concept. The corpus of the stock fund consists of inventory and cash. Each division buys and holds inventory for sale to authorized customers (primarily operation and maintenance funded activities and the Air Force Industrial Fund) on demand. Sales of stock fund inventory generate cash that is used to replenish inventory levels. In a static environment, this sale and replenishment cycle is self-sustaining. However, introduction of new weapon systems, modification of existing systems, and increased levels of peacetime operation require expansion or augmentation of stock fund inventories to assure proper levels of support and readiness. Congressional guidance in the FY 1982 Appropriations Bill directed the Services to request direct appropriations to finance peacetime inventory expansion for these purposes beginning in FY 1983.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, AUGMENTATION, EXPANSION, FINANCE, INVENTORY, PEACETIME, FUELS, INVENTORY CONTROL, OPERATION, CONSUMPTION, DISTRIBUTION, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, INVENTORY, LOW COSTS, CONGRESS, CYCLES, REPLENISHMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS

AD-A180 485 23/8 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air Rescue in the U.S. Air Force: A Historical Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Martini,Michael J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-1880

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The air rescue mission occupies a significant place in the history of the U.S. Air Force. During wartime and peace, Air Force rescue units have saved the lives of tens of thousands of servicemen and civilians of all nationalities. This historical perspective examines the influence military doctrine has had on the development of air rescue operations since the advent of the air power. It also considers how American humanitarian values have motivated the commitment of military resources for the single purpose of saving life.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR SEA RESCUES, AIR POWER, AIR TRANSPORTATION, AIRBORNE, MISSIONS, RESCUES, MILITARY DOCTRINE, AIR FORCE, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, AERIAL WARFARE, LIFE SAVING, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, SEARCH AND RESCUE, WARFARE, PEACETIME

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A180 329 15/1 5/5

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The National Guard - Still Part of the Total Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Leta,David M. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-87-1570

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In November 1986, Congress amended the Armed Force Reserve Act of 1952 to limit the governor's consent over the defense department's ordering the National Guard to active duty for annual training or for voluntary duty in peacetime. The governors argued that the amendment violated the Militia clause of the Constitution, because the Guard was orginally a state organization to be called up only in several specific instances by the federal government. The department of Defense contends the amendment was Constitutional. This paper traces the Constitutional and legislative history of the Guard and analyses the current law.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, *MILITARY RESERVES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ACTIVE DUTY, PEACETIME, TRAINING, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ALL VOLUNTEER, FEDERAL LAW, LEGISLATION, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Total Forces

AD-A180 329

AD-A180 290 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Garrison Commanders - In Search of Excellence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Group study project,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Eldridge,Mark E. ;Lowry,Robert D. ; Speck,Thomas L. ;Spielbauer,Joseph P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this study are to assess the role of the Garrison Commander in the execution of the mission of US Army installations worldwide, and to evaluate the capability of Army installations to make the transition from peace to war. The assessment was made utilizing the eight pillars of excellence formulated by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, Jr. in their best selling book In Search of Excellence. Data was gathered using a literature search, from US Army War College lectures and seminar discussions, and personal interviews with more than 120 personnel at installation, MACOM, DA, and DOD levels. In addition, key personnel were interviewed from selected Air Force and Navy installations as well as a civilian city government to provide a basis of comparison for the assessment. It is further concluded that because of the reactive mode in which most installation staffs operate, not enough attention is paid to mobilization and transition to war planning, and consequently installations are not well prepared to execute these vital missions. Furthermore, the actual resourcing of personnel, equipment, and facilities in support of mobilization and transition to war is minimal to nonexistent, leaving installations to do the best they can with on-hand assets for mobilization training and real-world contingencies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AIR FORCE, LECTURES, MOBILIZATION, INSTALLATION, NAVY, INTERVIEWING, ARMY FACILITIES, LITERATURE SURVEYS, TRAINING, PEACETIME, WARFARE, TRANSITIONS, COMBAT READINESS, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

AD-A180 290

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A180 260 5/1 13/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) An Analysis of the Space Sector's Surge Capacity. An Input-Output Approach.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Murphy,William K. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSO/ENS/87D-18

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the Space sector's surge capacity in the context of the classical input-output paradigm. It takes as its basis for evaluating the surge potential the concept of available industrial capacity, using the methodology proposed by Michael D. Miller in his report, Measuring Industrial Adequacy for a Surge in Military Demand. The investigation begins with a brief history of this country's mobilization and surge policies, and analyzes the need for industrial planning in the Space sector. The study then focuses on the functions of space operations, and its necessary products. Next, it develops a working definition of the Space sector. A discussion of input-output analysis, its theory, applications, and limitations is included to set the stage for determining the Space sector's interindustry dependencies--at all levels of the economy. The study concludes by calculating the amount of production required for each industry to support a surge in space products, and also determining the vulnerability each industry faces in supporting that surge.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SURGES, *AEROSPACE INDUSTRY, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, PRODUCTION, SPACE MISSIONS, VULNERABILITY, DEFENSE PLANNING, THESES

AD-A180 250 11/8

ARMY INDUSTRIAL BASE ENGINEERING ACTIVITY ROCK ISLAND IL

(U) Army Investment Casting Industry Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

APR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starkey,Brent ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to assess the ability of the investment casting industry to support the Army and the other services during peacetime, surge, and mobilization. The scope of the study included ferrous and nonferrous investment casting foundries in the United States and Canada. Medical, jewelry, and art foundries were excluded. The study also included a survey of prime defense contractors were excluded. The study also included a survey of prime defense contractors to obtain utilization data for investment castings. Keywords: Blades and vanes; Shell forming; Vacuum cast; National emergency production.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVESTMENT CASTING, *IRON ALLOYS, *FOUNDRIES, ARMY, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, CONTRACTORS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, UNITED STATES, CANADA, EMERGENCIES, PRODUCTION, PEACETIME, SHELLS(STRUCTURAL FORMS), UTILIZATION, VACUUM

IAC NO. MT-004082

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*INVESTMENT CASTING, FOUNDRIES, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, ARMY, SURVEYS, /CODE D.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A180 224 5/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Legal Services during War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Borek,Theodore B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study project describes legal services during World War II and Urgent Fury, gives guidance on planning for legal services during future conflicts and makes suggestions to improve the Army's readiness to transition form peace to war. In addition to identifying substantive legal issues unique to combat, the paper discusses operational matters which must be considered by Commanders and Judge Advocates responsible for legal services in times of conflict. Topics discussed include: military justice procedures, military commissions, war crimes investigations, civil affairs advice, military government rules, international law issues, prisoner of war problems, legal assistance, claims investigation, and disposition of property concerns. The conclusion reached is that to be prepared to provide adequate legal services in any future conflict, significant changes must be made in Judge Advocate training and doctrine.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INTERNATIONAL LAW, *LEGAL DEFENSE, CIVIL AFFAIRS, MILITARY LAW, PRISONERS OF WAR, WARFARE, GUIDANCE, PLANNING, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS, CRIMES, DOCTRINE, CONFLICT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Judge advocate, Military judge

AD-A180 038 6/10

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Assessment of Physical Activity Intensity during Infantry Combat-Simulated Operations,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mello,Robert P. ;Jones,Bruce H. ;Vogel, James A. ;Patton,John F. , III ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T-4/87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to estimate the intensity of physical activity of infantrymen during a combat-simulated five day field operation by means of continuous heart rate (HR) recordings. Subjects were 29 soldiers forming 4 rifle squads. Each squad rotated daily through 4 separate terrain areas, each with its own combat-simulated scenario, performing the same scenario on the first and last day. Sleep was limited to one 5 hour period per night. Physical activity was estimated by taping HR with Oxford Medilog cassette recorders with an electrocardiographic (ECG) channel. Mean daily average HR (excluding sleep and resupply time) decreased from a high of 101 beats per min (bpm) on day one to a low of 89 bpm on day five. This suggests the progressive development of physical fatigue, as the five day operation progressed. A 10 km forced march proved to be the single most demanding event resulting in a mean HR of 128 bpm for 140 minutes. Other periods of sustained high HR were associated with moving to and from mission objectives. Time at or above 50% of maximal HR averaged only 37 minutes per day while HR 75% was only 2.5 minutes, both times tending to decrease from day 1 to day 5.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFANTRYMEN, *STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), LAND WARFARE, MOTION, DAY, FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), HEART RATE, INTENSITY, NIGHT, OPERATION, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, REPLENISHMENT, SLEEP, SQUAD LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, TERRAIN, TIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Physical activity

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A179 812 15/6

AIR UNIV MAXWELL AFB AL AIRPOWER RESEARCH INST

(U) A Possible Fallback Counteroffensive Option in a European War.

APR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Resnek,Richard B. ;

REPORT NO. AU-ARI-CP-85-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This discussion suggests that a fallback counteroffensive could become a realistic option should the need arise in a European war. More detailed analysis and planning, changes in our force structure, and successful joint exercises would be needed to gain confidence that such an option could be successful. However, what is perhaps more important for the purpose of peacetime deterrence is that even with our current capabilities, there is no certainty that the counter-offensive would fail. And that should create uncertainty in the Soviets' mind about our response to the collapse of NATO's Central Front. It would certainly heighten their caution about the dangers of starting a war if they believed that even were they able to place at risk our valued assets in Western Europe, we might still be able to threaten their control of their vital East European buffer. Given their acute sensitivity to their strategic vulnerabilities in Eastern Europe, it would not take very much convincing for the Soviets to take an East European counteroffensive option seriously. If they were to do so, it would also induce them to reallocate forces from offensive to defensive purposes and to improve the flexibility and adaptability of their forces to deal with unexpected military responses--areas in which the Soviets are currently deficient. By exploiting Soviet political and military vulnerabilities, and East European counter-offensive option can thus enhance our overall deterrence posture.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LAND WARFARE, SENSITIVITY, DETERRENCE, EUROPE, WARFARE, POLITICAL SCIENCE, USSR, ADAPTATION, BUFFERS, EAST(DIRECTION), PEACETIME, WESTERN EUROPE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, VULNERABILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Counteroffensives, *Fallback

AD-A179 812

AD-A179 812 CONTINUED

Counteroffensives

AD-A179 812

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A179 737 5/9 5/5

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL (ARMY) WASHINGTON DC
..RECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(U) The Army Family Action Plan.

JAN 84

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E750 952

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army Family Action Plan implements the philosophy of the 1983 Army White Paper. Of the sixty-five issues addressed in the plan, sixty are grouped into four program themes of Relocation, Medical, Family Support and Role Identity, and Education and Youth. The remaining five issues comprise a separate category of initiatives required to implement, manage, and evaluate the action plan itself.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY, *ARMY PLANNING, *FAMILIES(HUMAN), *ARMY PERSONNEL, *HUMAN RELATIONS, *PLANNING, MEDICAL SERVICES, EDUCATION, RELOCATION, APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, YOUTH, CHILDREN, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SBI4, Army families, Military families, Total Army, Family support, Spouses, Army Community Services, FY88

AD-A179 609 5/8

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Updating the Inductee Delivery Schedule.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pickett,Dayton S. ;Durgala,John T. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-FP601R2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report evaluates the mobilization manpower programs in the Military Services. In an earlier analysis of the Army's system for accession of personnel during full mobilization it was found that, of the 80,000 inductees now scheduled for delivery to the training system in the first 30 days after mobilization, only about 44,500 could actually be accepted and begin training. This analysis summarizes the results of our Army work and describes the corresponding mobilization manpower programs in the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The authors analyze manpower supply and demand factors and training base input capacities early in a major conflict and recommend an appropriate inductee delivery schedule for the first 90 days of full mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER UTILIZATION, *MILITARY PLANNING, *MOBILIZATION, AIR FORCE, MARINE CORPS, INPUT, TRAINING, ARMY, MANPOWER, SUPPLIES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY TRAINING

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A179 473 1/3 5/1 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Assessing Aircraft Spares Support in a Dynamic Environment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Working note,

JUL 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: King,Randall M. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-AF401

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT. (U) Funding to provide for replenishment of reparable spares in the United States Air Force (USAF) is appropriated through Budget Program 1500 (BP-15), the Aircraft Replenishment Spares Program. BP-15 includes the Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) essential to the peacetime readiness goals of the Air Force, as well as the War Reserve Materiel (WRM) needed to sustain forces in a conflict. The requirements for the POS and WRM portions of BP-15 have always been computed separately using analytical techniques that differ widely, making the interrelationship between peacetime readiness and wartime capability hard to understand and quantify accurately. The Logistics Management Institute's (LMI's) Aircraft Availability Model (AAM) has been used since 1972 by Headquarters USAF in assessing the PIS requirement. The AAM is a stochastic, multi-echelon, multi-indenture inventory model that relates the POS portion of BP-15 to a measure of materiel readiness called the 'aircraft availability rate'. Consistent with its use as a long-range planning tool for peacetime, it is dependent upon a body of 'steady-state' inventory theory techniques. This working note describes a recent effort to extend the AAM's capability so that it can assess aircraft availabilities throughout a dynamic conflict scenario.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, *SPARE PARTS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT MODELS, AVAILABILITY, AIRCRAFT, REPLENISHMENT, DYNAMICS, LONG RANGE(TIME), PLANNING, PEACETIME, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, RATES, CONFLICT, SCENARIOS, MATERIEL, OPERATIONAL

AD-A179 473

AD-A179 473 CONTINUED

READINESS, MILITARY RESERVES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A179 434 13/13

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Semihardened Contingency Communication Shelters.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Dec 82- Dec 83,

NOV 84

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blackmon,Bob ;Elksworth,Douglas E. ; Fisher,Walter E. ;Lynch,Barry G. ;Norris,Gregory A. ;

CONTRACT NO. MIPR-HC1001-3-40111

PROJECT NO. 1170

TASK NO. 8018

MONITOR: DCA
CIRC-300-95-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this analysis was to (1) investigate concepts that can be used in constructing semihardened shelters for Defense Communications Systems (DCS) prepositioned equipment or operations functions, (2) provide planners with parametric relationships that will simplify selection of the least expensive facility for any given location, threat, and function, and (3) present one case study applying the concepts found to be least costly to an AUTODIN Switch Facility. The development process and case study comprise five sections in this report. The first describes the basic requirements and initial conceptual designs for the Transportable Unit Storage Shelter, the Reconstitutional Package Storage Shelter, and the Operational Shelter. While developing this section, design alternatives were considered, evaluated, and selected for use in the conceptual design and cost estimate. Rectangular cross section structures of cast-in-place concrete were selected as baseline design. The second section describes baseline buildings using a preengineered metal structure as the unhardened example and a standard ammunition igloo for the semihardened example. The third section addresses several construction alternatives, each designed to reduce the onsite construction time or the skilled labor demands. Two alternatives specifically discussed for the

AD-A179 434

AD-A179 434 CONTINUED

operational shelter would have limited usefulness for storing truck-mounted equipment. The fourth section presents general explanations of the design method and construction cost estimates together with the major underlying assumptions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHELTERS, *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FACILITIES, SWITCHES, TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, BASE LINES, BUILDINGS, REQUIREMENTS, CONSTRUCTION, TIME, PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), AMMUNITION, MILITARY FACILITIES, STORAGE, MOUNTS, TRUCKS, CROSS SECTIONS, RECTANGULAR BODIES, STRUCTURES, SHELTERS, TRANSPORTABLE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE33126A

AD-A179 434

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A179 218 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES

(U) The United States Army Wartime Replacement System: Can it Maintain Cohesion in Our Tactical Units?

DEC 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Knightly,William S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) One of the most fundamental elements in developing combat power in tactical units is cohesion. In wartime, most armies have sought to enhance unit cohesion in order to increase their combat power. Historically armies have found that their wartime replacement system is the critical link between raw manpower and cohesive fighting units. This monograph describes the challenge faced by modern armies which must attempt to maintain tactical unit cohesion in the face of relentless combat attrition. The historical examples of the American and German Armies in World War II are examined to determine what effects their respective replacement systems had on unit cohesion. The current U.S. Army wartime replacement system is examined to determine if it is structured to maintain tactical unit cohesion in wartime. The conclusions of this monograph suggest that U. S. Army replacement system has not in the past and cannot in the future maintain unit cohesion in wartime. Five specific conclusions suggest ways in which the army might improve its wartime replacement system, enabling it to foster unit cohesion at the tactical level. Keywords: Combat efficiency; Combat forces; Combat support; Combat effectiveness; Replacement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, TACTICAL WARFARE, ARMY, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), COHESION, COMBAT FORCES, COMBAT SUPPORT, MANPOWER, REPLACEMENT, ARMY OPERATIONS, POWER, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime replacement system

AD-A178 856 5/1 5/3

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Loss of Manufacturing Sources: An Analysis of Alternative Solutions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lamm,David V. ;Tracy,Elizabeth A. ;

REPORT NO. NPS-54-87-002

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study analyzes the situation where the last known manufacturing source for a component announces an intention to cease production, referred to as obsolescence. The report develops a series of solutions categorized into four major areas: (1) source solutions, (2) engineering solutions, (3) system solutions, and (4) stockpile solutions. Each of these categories is arrayed in a decision-making model in an attempt to select the most feasible solutions for further analysis. The key factors in the decision model against which the solutions are analyzed include time, stability of requirement, cost, quantity and technological complexity. The report concludes by demonstrating model utility through a brief case analysis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, DESISION MAKING, MODELS, ENGINEERING, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), MANUFACTURING, SOURCES, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILES, DECISION MAKING, LOSSES, REQUIREMENTS, STABILITY, GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, CONTRACTS, PROBLEM SOLVING, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A178 783 5/9

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Data Documentation for Navy Civilian Manpower Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bowes,Marianne ;Thomason,Janet E. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-88-188

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research memorandum is intended to serve as a guide to using data to analyze Navy civilian manpower. It describes the construction and analysis of data sets used to compare the supply and demand for civilian employees of the Navy in peacetime and in mobilization. It then provides data sets used to alter the primary data tapes employed and codebooks for the tapes and their revisions. It also provides definitions of terms used in the study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, DATA BASES, DATA PROCESSING, MAGNETIC TAPE, DOCUMENTS, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, FILES(RECORDS)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65154N

AD-A178 783

AD-A178 601 66/66.66

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Nondemand-Based Stockage Policies.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kiebler,Kelvin K. ;Colaianni,Albert J. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML525

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In the past 5 years, nondemand-based items have grown much faster in dollar value than demand-based items. They constitute from 30 to 70 percent of all line items stocked. In addition, to rapid growth, nondemand based items have recently been the subject of an audit report and several studies have criticized the lack of DoD policy. Improvement in the management of nondemand-based items in the DoD requires the resolution of two issues: the relative essentially of items and the depth of stockage for nondemand-based items. This report recommends a DoD-wide system for determining, assigning, and disseminating item essentially based on the composite relationship of the part, component and end item mission essentially. A Military Mission Essentially Code is proposed for use in allocating resources, determining the degree of management intensity, and performance reporting. Proposals for management of nondemand-based items include a series of nondemand-based categories of items with different stockage levels and degrees of management intensity, and variable thresholds for demand-based stockage contingent on the Military Mission Essentially of each item. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DISTRIBUTION, END ITEMS, GROWTH(GENERAL), HIGH RATE, POLICIES, STORAGE, MATERIEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Stockage, Essentiality

AD-A178 601

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A178 548 15/5 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) A Guide to Interagency Support for DoD: Military Force Deployment, Civilian Noncombatant Repatriation, and Military Patient Regulation,

OCT 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hutzler,Patricia I. ;Drennan,James H. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML529

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This guide summarizes the roles and responsibilities of organizations in DoD and other Federal departments and agencies that participate in supporting these activities: providing forces to support and protect U.S. interests, and those of our friends and allies, around the world, sending military forces of varying sizes from the United States to overseas theaters, repatriation of civilian noncombatants and regulation of military patients, providing coordination and transportation support for the evacuation of civilian noncombatants and their associated repatriation in the United States.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEPLOYMENT, *EVACUATION, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MANUALS, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, OVERSEAS, PATIENTS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, UNITED STATES, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MEDICAL EVACUATION, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Repatriation

AD-A178 548

AD-A178 547 1/3

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Evaluation of Demand Prediction Techniques,

MAR 87

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sherbrooke,Craig C. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-AF801R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Reparable spares of aircraft components constitute an important management item for the Air Force, amounting to a computed budget requirement of $4.077 billion in FY85. Allocation of this investment a cross items is critical to the readiness and sustainability of weapon systems. Proper allocation, in turn, depends on solving the statistical problem of estimating item demand rates and variances. Using historical Air Force data, we have compared the performance of various estimating procedures, including the one used in the Air Force Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements (D041) System, which computes item Peacetime Operating Stock (POS) requirements. To be consistent with Air Force orientation toward weapon system management, aircraft availability, an aspect of readiness, served as the measure of performance. The major conclusions were that the mean demand should be estimated using exponental smoothing and the variance-to-mean ratio as a power function of the mean demand. When compared to current AFLC policy, the proposed techniques showed a reduction in backorders of over 50 percent for the F-16 and A-10 weapon systems.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MATHEMATICAL PREDICTION, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, MEAN, SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, WEAPON SYSTEMS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, RATES, SPARE PARTS, AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, AIR FORCE BUDGETS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, TABLES(DATA), AIRFRAMES, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, DEMAND(ECONOMICS)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) F-16 Aircraft, A-10 Aircraft, VMR(Variance to Mean Ratio)

AD-A178 547

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A178 138 15/3.1 17/3

NAVAL RESEARCH LAB WASHINGTON DC

(U) Beast: A High-Performance Battle Engagement Area Simulator/Tracker.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Memorandum rept.,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boris,J. P. ;Picone,J. M. ;Lambrakos,S. G. ;

REPORT NO. NRL-MR-5908

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Surveillance, Correlation, and Tracking (SCAT) problem is the computation-limited kernel of future battle management systems currently being developed, for example, under the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This report shows how high-performance SCAT can be performed in this decade. Estimates suggest that an increase by a factor of at least one thousand in computational capacity will be necessary to track 10 to the 5th power SDI objects in real time. This large improvement is needed because standard algorithms for data organization in important segments of the SCAT problem scale as N to the 2nd power and N to the 3rd power, where N is the number of perceived objects. We show that the required speed-up factor can now be achieved because of two new developments: 1) A heterogeneous element supercomputer system based on available parallel processing technology can account for over one order of magnitude performance improvement today over existing supercomputers. 2) Algorithmic innovations development recently by the NRL Laboratory for Computational Physics will account for another two orders of magnitude improvement. Based on these advances, we describe a comprehensive, high performance kernel for a simulator/system to perform the SCAT portion of SDI battle management.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SIMULATORS, *ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, *TRACKING, BATTLES, MANAGEMENT CAPACITY(QUANTITY), COMPUTATIONS, DATA MANAGEMENT, SCALE, PHYSICS, PARALLEL PROCESSING, REAL TIME, ALGORITHMS, SUPERCOMPUTERS

AD-A178 138

AD-A178 121 5/4

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) No Yen for Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Radford,Kent V. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-176

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The security objective of America is to preserve the United States (US) as a free nation at peace, withits fundamental institutions and values intact. The center for world trade is moving east from Europe to Asia and the Pacific Basin. The economic well being of the United States is intrinsically tied to that of East Asia and the Pacific Basin. The primary threat to the US and its friends and allies in East Asia is the Soviet Union, with its ever increasing military presence in the area. To counter the Soviet presence and to contain it, the US must enter into alliances with the East Asia and Pacific Basic nations. Japan lies at the center of these alliances. Japan not only has a mutual security agreement with the US, but is also the world's third greatest economic power. However, because the reaction in Japan to its experiences in World War II, Japan is reluctant to remilitarize. Currently, Japan's interpretation of its constitution permits it to have a self-defense force. A ceiling of one percent of the Gross National Product has been placed on defense spending. This ceiling along with economic competition with the US has caused feelings of protectionism within the US. Efforts to urge Japan to speed up its defense construction and US enactment of protective legislation may cause a rift between the two nations that could weaken the alliance system. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *JAPAN, *NATIONAL DEFENSE, FAR EAST, ASIA, THREATS, CONSTRUCTION, ECONOMICS, PEACETIME, BASINS(GEOGRAPHIC), PACIFIC OCEAN, LEGISLATION, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, USSR, UNITED STATES, WARFARE

AD-A178 121

AD-A178 044 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) The Feasibility of Using Alternative Models for Determining Reserve Naval Mobile Construction Force Material Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Manning,Richard P. , III ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis explores the feasibility of using alternative models for determining the material readiness or Reserve Naval Construction Force units. There is no system currently in place to measure and determine either the readiness contribution of the equipment and supplies on hand for these forces, or the material condition of the essential combat and major end items that will be used to carry out the wartime mission. Alternative models are explored to enable an accurate assessment of the individual unit's readiness posture and to portray this in appropriate format to the Joint Chiefs of Staff via the UNITREP (Unit Status and Reporting) system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), END ITEMS, POSTURE(PHYSIOLOGY), MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, THESES, NAVAL PLANNING, MILITARY RESERVES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) RNCF(Reserve Naval Construction Force), UNITREP(Unit Status and Reporting)

AD-A177 869 5/3

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Defense Industrial Base Adequacy Assessment for USAF (United States Air Force) Precision Guided Munitions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vogel,Glenn H. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-219

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The capacity of the defense industrial base to meet the need as of modernizing the strategic and tactical forces has been a continuing concern since the building up of forces started in the early 1980s. The focus of this paper is to examine the adequacy of the defense industrial base to meet the needs of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) along with other defense requirements in the expanding economy of the 1980s. The economic assessment method uses input-output analysis and macroeconomic forecasting models to identify impacted industries, to estimate growth in sales and potential for employment opportunity, and to determine industrial base adequacy. Specifically, the input-output analysis as embodied in the Defense Economic Impact Modeling System (DEIMS) and the industry supply responsiveness contained in the Industrial Capacity Monitoring Systems (ICMS) are used to determine if PGM programs will face or create capacity and price pressures in key industries. Based on the analysis of bottleneck pressures. Since less than 1% of this bottleneck sector is required for PGM production, the impact in this industrial sector is considered minimal.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ECONOMIC MODELS, *MUNITIONS INDUSTRY, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), MONITORING, FORECASTING, MACROECONOMICS, COSTS, PRESSURE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSE, SUPPLIES, GUIDED WEAPONS, PRECISION, PRODUCTION, INPUT OUTPUT MODELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC WARFARE, AIR FORCE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A177 843 5/4

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Media Doctrine: The Missing Element.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ross,Cecil ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-183

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The failure to include media relationships in basic U.S. military doctrine is seen as symptomatic of the greater failing of our military to effectively deal with the news media in both war and peacetime. This study prescribes a more aggressive and enlightened approach by senior military officers, and more extensive media relations training for future leaders. Keywords: Public relations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PUBLIC RELATIONS, *MASS MEDIA, DOCTRINE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PEACETIME, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

AD-A177 789 66/66.66

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Drug Interdiction and Defense of the Strategic Rear: Why Not a Fit?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hoosty,Joseph R. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-101

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) An overview of the national strategy in drug interdiction and the wartime strategy of protection of coastal border areas in the strategic rear is presented. An analysis of the similarities and basic underlying principles appropriate to both strategies follow to complete the background for the author's proposition that the present drug interdiction strategy should be merged into the wartime defense zone concepts. This aggregation of strategies will provide the advantage of performing the peacetime operations similar to the way we will fight in wartime and provide 'shakedown' of our methods of protecting the strategic rear. An analysis of the validity of this combined strategy is provided through the prism of Crowl's questions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE PLANNING, *COASTAL REGIONS, *INTERDICTION, BOUNDARIES, PEACETIME, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DRUGS, STRATEGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Drug trade

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A177 780 5/9

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS/ LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

(U) Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board Fiscal Year 1986.

86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Reserve Forces Policy Board is by statute the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters relating to the reserve components. The report details contributions of the reserve components to the Total Force and addresses matters pertaining to manning, equipping, training, and ensuring that the National Guard and Reserve are ready to mobilize. Medical issues and facilities support are also reviewed in the report. The reserve components are essential elements of the Total Force and as such must be prepared to mobilize immediately for the successful accomplishment of any significant military operation. Personnel and units must be equipped, trained, and physically fit-to-fight at all times. Physical fitness is a primary determinant of success on the battlefield and must become a life-style for Guard and Reserve members. Mobilization day can occur at any time and is too late to begin readiness preparations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, BATTLEFIELDS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD, FACILITIES, DAY, MOBILIZATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS, POLICIES, OFFICER PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MISSIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reserve Components

AD-A177 780

AD-A177 768 5/4

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) U. S. Role in the Middle East Peace Process.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: El-Mustafa,Ahmad A. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-005

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report will review the importance of the Middle East to the whole world, U.S. and will examine the factors affecting U.S. vital interests in the area and what U.S. security policy in the region must consider to best achieve its objectives and the security and objectives of its allies. The author attempts to prove that the Arab-Israeli conflict is the heart and the major fundamental problem in all of the Middle East crises. Solving this conflict with a broader, just and lasting peace and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian question will enhance the stability of the region, contain the Soviet influence and eliminate the need for the Soviets to oppose Israel (the main adversary to the Arab States) and Israel main supporter (U.S.). Satisfying the Palestinian rights will eliminat their reasons for any retaliatory actions (terrorism). The unique and vital role of U.S. in the peace process is emphasized. Specific recommendations for U.S. policy, diplomatic, political, moral, military and economic assistance to the countries in the region are offered and the actions to be taken to best serve the Middle East countries and U.S. interests in the region. The author concludes that the U.S. should foster the peace process and use its influence to constrain Israel and all parties concerned and stop taking sides. Doing this, the U.S. will be in a better position of credibility and will be more effective in the region.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, ARABS, NATIONS, ISRAEL, MIDDLE EAST, PEACETIME, POLICIES, SECURITY, STABILITY, CONFLICT, ISRAELIS, USSR, TERRORISM, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, UNITED STATES

AD-A177 768

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A177 742 5/1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Analysis of a Proposed Wholesale Repairables Replenishment Model.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pearsall,Gregory H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis analyzes a proposed new Navy wholesale level repairables replenishment model with specific focus on procurement lot size (Q) because of its direct relationship to inventory control point workload. The model is also tested with real-world data. Results emphasize the trade-offs between investment levels and order quantities and mean supply response time goals. Keywords: computer programs; inventory models; provisioning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY, *REPLENISHMENT, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, MODELS, MEAN, REACTION TIME, SUPPLIES, QUANTITY, CONTROL CENTERS, INVENTORY CONTROL, WORKLOAD, INVESTMENTS, NAVY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Wholesale Level Repairables

AD-A177 660 5/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Navy Reserve Reinforcing Units -- Is There a Better Way?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wuest,Mary E. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-231

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Navy Reserve reinforcing units are structured to augment Navy ships and air squadrons during mobilization. Reinforcing units for active ships and air squadrons have many problems, specifically with respect to training and with respect to mobilization capability. This has led to instability, negative cohesion and morale, and poor retention in reinforcing units. There are alternative sources for providing surge requirements to ships and air squadrons that are more efficient in terms of rapid build-up, will provide personnel at least as well trained as personnel in reinforcing units, and are more cost-effective. The alternative sources are examined, their advantages and disadvantages weighed, and the cost benefits analyzed. Suggestions are made for overcoming disadvantages, and arguments are presented for accepting alternative sources for planning of mobilization personnel in lieu of Navy Reserve reinforcing units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MOBILIZATION, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, *MANPOWER, SHIPS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, NAVY, REINFORCING MATERIALS, COHESION, ACCUMULATION, AIR, SQUADRONS, MORALE, NAVAL VESSELS, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPS, SURGES, NAVAL TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reinforcing units

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A177 632 5/9

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Women in the Air Force: Should the Numbers Continue to Increase?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tencza,Joseph J. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-210

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Over the past 15 years there has been a significant increase in the number of women in the Air Force. Between 1970 and the end of Fiscal Year 1985, the number of women increased by almost 400 percent. By 30 September 1985, there were more than 69,500 women in the Air Force who accounted for 11.6 percent of the active duty force. It is anticipated that more women will be needed in the future to sustain the All-Volunteer Force due to the shrinking pool of young men eligible for military service. Notwithstanding the potential shortfall of male volunteers, some individuals contend that a ceiling should be placed on the number of women in the Air Force. At the present time there are statutory and policy restrictions which limit the peacetime and wartime utilization of women. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the relative merits of increasing the number of women in the Air Force. The paper concludes that a limit should be placed on the number of women who are allowed to enter the Air Force each year.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ACTIVE DUTY, *WOMEN, *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, ALL VOLUNTEER, CEILING, MALES, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME, UTILIZATION, VOLUNTEERS

AD-A177 631 1/3.1 1/3.5

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Requirement for a Light Combat Helicopter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,Billy J. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-86-152

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Remarks on the requirement for a light combat helicopter (LCH) capable of multi-role missions as a scout-attack and utility helicopter in support of conventional light infantry forces in a low-intensity conflict environment requiring rapid deployment. The Army is pursuing a planned acquisition of an entire new family of light helicopters, the LHX, that is of high-tech design and capability, and will meet all Army requirements for a LCH well into the 21st Century. Initial fielding of the LHX is not expected before the mid-1990s. The thesis of the author is that technology and innovative ideas exist today that allow fielding of a limited number of near-term LCHs in the light divisions that constitute the US Army's conventional rapid deployment forces. Recent operations such as Grenada have demonstrated the validity of this need, today, for low-intensity situations involving rapid deployment of light forces into combat. Several experimental tests and evaluations using both current production Army helicopters and commercial versions have demonstrated the ability to produce a near-term, affordable LCH. Ideas drawn from these experiments along with suggestions from other authors on this subject are offered as possible solutions until the LHX is fielded.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTACK HELICOPTERS, ARMY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, LIGHT, WARFARE, HELICOPTERS, LIGHTWEIGHT, ARMY AIRCRAFT, PRODUCTION, THESES, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, CONFLICT, LOW INTENSITY, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, UTILITY AIRCRAFT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LCH(Light Combat Helicopters)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A177 459 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Impact of the Future Merchant Fleet on Military Operating and Support Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Edwards,Ruth C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study deals with the impact of ocean shipping trends on the merchant fleet's ability to adequately fulfill its mission of providing a military auxiliary that is substantial enough to meet its role in the defense of the nation. After a brief history of the U. S. merchant fleet, trends in merchant ship technology, size and type are identified. Using these trends, a profile of future merchant ship type and manpower availability is presented. The manpower and ship types which the military would require of the merchant fleet in time of conflict are identified. Program action options to meet manning and shipping requirements are presented. The study concludes that the future U.S. merchant fleet will be unable to totally fulfill its military support requirements for manning or shipping. (Theses).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *MERCHANT VESSELS, *MARINE TRANSPORTATION, WARFARE, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, OCEANS, PATTERNS, REQUIREMENTS, SHIPPING, THESES, MANPOWER

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wartime

AD-A177 352 15/6.1

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) The Origin and Evolution of U.S. Naval Strategic Nuclear Policy to 1960.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kreitlein,Harold C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis treats the impact of the atomic bomb on traditional naval strategy as that strategy had developed under the influence of Captain Alfred T. Mahan how traditional naval strategy was modified by the development of naval aviation, the lessons of World War II, and the leadership of James Forrestal, and how the adoption of atomic weapons into naval strategic planning was integrally tied to naval aviation. The growth of the Soviet Union as a threat to world peace, and interservice rivalry over roles and missions are compared as factors that influenced the development of post World War II naval strategic thinking. The Navy's reaction to the adoption of massive retaliation as the foundation of the national strategic nuclear policy is discussed and analyzed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NUCLEAR WARFARE, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY PLANNING, NAVAL AVIATION, NAVAL PLANNING, NAVY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PEACETIME, POLICIES, RESPONSE, STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, USSR, WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A177 187 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Early Delivery of Purchased Material: A DoD Problem.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burleigh,Gerald A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The issue of early deliveries and their consequences for the Navy concepts which depart rather significantly from customary government thinking, where late delivery is the primary concern. The gover ment normally accepts supplies when they are delivered, even if earlier than fact occur, and if so, whether they are a significant problem for the government. The objective of the research effort, once it was established that early deliveries do in fact occur, was to explore those factors and costs associated with receipt of materials prior to the required delivery date. Emphasis was placed on the factors of holding costs and production lead time as they relate to the costs and consequences of early deliveries. In summary, early deliveries do occur. There are no shelf life problems associated with the early receipt of material. There are opportunity costs incurred in the holding and paying for material delivered early. Keywords: Inventory management; Theses.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DELIVERY, *LEAD TIME, *TIMELINESS, NAVY, SHELF LIFE, INVENTORY CONTROL, THESES, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, COST ANALYSIS, SPARE PARTS, REPLENISHMENT, TIME INTERVALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Early delivery

AD-A178 958 15/6.3

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1988/1989 Submitted to Congress January 1987. Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense.

JAN 87

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986; (118,700,000) $87,400,000, of which (59,900,000) $83,900,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, (1987) 1988, ($9,800,000) $3,500,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, (1988) 1989, (and 49,200,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989). Further, for the foregoing purposes, $211,900,000, of which $88,200,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1989, $700,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1990, and $123,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1991. (Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1987, as included in Public Laws 99-500 and 99-591, section 101(c); additional authorizing legislation to be proposed)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL AGENTS, *AMMUNITION, *BUDGETS, LEGISLATION, DESTRUCTION, COSTS, LETHAL AGENTS, STOCKPILES, UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 085693

AD-A176 745 5/1 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Implementation of Improved Management Control of Aviation Depot Level Repairable Funds.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

DEC 88

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bozin,Stanley D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this thesis is to evaluate the implementation process of the conversion of Aviation Depot Level Repairable (AV-DLR) funding to the Navy Stock Fund. On April 1, 1985 this conversion was implemented to obtain the following objectives: (1) to improve the supply system discipline; (2) to improve financial flexibility; (3) to improve budget forecasting; and (4) to improve material support responsiveness. This thesis will examine the implementation process and present specific recommendations for improving the management control of AV-DLRs in the area of budgeting, feedback, and accountability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING, *NAVAL LOGISTICS, ACCOUNTABILITY, AERONAUTICS, BUDGETS, FORECASTING, MATERIALS, NAVAL LOGISTICS, RESPONSE, STOCKPILES, SUPPLIES, SUPPLY DEPOTS, NAVAL BUDGETS, THESES

AD-A176 428 66/66.66

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) DLA Economic Retention/Returns Limits Study.

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kirchoff,Ronald A. ;Cyrus,Mary K. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4100.37, Retention and Transfer of Materiel Assets, specifies policies for the retention and transfer of materiel assets. The instruction allows for the stratification of wholesale stock into several levels, one of which is economic reasons. The Defense Logistics Agency currently uses an average limit of 10 years worth of stock measured at the current demand rate. This analysis uses a breakeven equation to determine the maximum amount of stock that should be retained for economic reasons. The equation balances the two alternatives available: (1) to incur the cost to hold the stock until it is used or (2) to dispose of the stock and take the chance that it may have to be reprocured to meet a future demand. When the expected cost incurred to hold the stock equals the expected cost to dispose and reprocure, the economic retention limit has been reached. The economic returns limit was also investigated. The same analysis is performed for the returns limit, except that the expected cost to hold is increased by the cost to return the item to the wholesale depot.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, BALANCES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ECONOMICS, EQUATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, LIMITATIONS, MATERIEL, POLICIES, RATES, RETENTION(GENERAL), TRANSFER, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, TABLES(DATA)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A176 331 5/9

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) Naval Reserve Forces: The Historical Experience with Involuntary Recalls.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lacy,James L. ;

REPORT NO. CRM-86-76

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0725

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) One seldom-considered dimension in examinations of active-reserve force tradeoffs is our historical experience in calling up and using Naval Reserve Forces in circumstances and crises short of general war. The fact that Naval Reserve Forces have not been called in a host of conceivable recall situations, coupled with the sparse but mostly troubled experience when reserve forces were in fact recalled involuntarily, add useful perspective to the ongoing debate about the active-reserve force mix in the Navy. This memorandum examines that experience from the early days of the Korean War to the present. It includes a discussion of lessons from past experience which seems germane to current considerations. Contents: Berlin (1961-1962); Cuba (1962); The Pueblo Crisis (1968); Vietnam (1968); Postscript (1968).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, BERLIN, CUBA, KOREA, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, DEPLOYMENT, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, ACTIVE DUTY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, HISTORY, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, MOBILIZATION, TABLES(DATA)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Pueblo crisis, OE85154N

AD-A176 083 15/6.7

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) The Arab-Israeli Conflict: The War of Attrition and Preparations Preceding the October 1973 War.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 85-Jun 86,

JUN 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Thornberry,Jerry R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is a historical analysis of two definitive periods of the conflict between July 1967 and August 1970, and the period of 'No Peace, No War' between August 1970 and 6 October 1973. The study discusses the lessons learned by Egypt and Israel following the Six-Day War. The lessons of the Six-Day War were not lost on the Egyptian leaders. President Nasser's assessment of the military aspects of the war revealed several shortfalls in Egypt's military capabilities and superiorities of Israel's forces which needed modifying before Egypt could successfully mount a campaign against Israel. President Sadat believed Israel's intrasigence in retaining the occupied territories could only be changed by taking actions which would cause the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations to become involved. Sadat's decision to go to war was a political gamble designed to end the stalemate. Israel's military leaders constantly underrated the Egyptian's armed forces potentials. Military and political leader continually misread Nasser's and Sadat's intentions and their resolve to regain the occupied territories.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTRITION, ARABS, ATTRITION, CONFLICT, EGYPT, EGYPTIANS, HISTORY, ISRAEL, ISRAELIS, LEADERSHIP, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PEACETIME, POLITICAL SCIENCE, WARFARE, UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, PREPARATION, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *War preparations, *Wars of attrition, Arab Israeli War (1973)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A176 031 66/66.66

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Can the Air Force Solve Its Spares Forecasting Problem?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hanks,Christopher H. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-AF501R3

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the early 1980's spending by the U.S. Air Force for reparable for peacetime use has exceeded $2.0 billion per year. In the same period, Air Force estimates of future spares requirements have come under greater critical scrutiny, both within outside the Air Force. The Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) has developed a regression-based forecasting model, ALERT (Air Logistics Early Requirements Technique), to improve POM (Program Objective Memorandum) estimates of future funding requirements for spares. ALERT predicts the output of the Air Force's budgeting and execution system for spares, the 'D041' system. To make its predictions, ALERT relies heavily on early D041 estimates, supplemented by age and value-of-the-fleet data by weapon system. Volatility in the underlying D041 system, in the form of fluctuating estimates for the same year, prevents ALERT from being able to make stable, accurate forecasts for POMs. ALERT also has conceptual problems, and its precision at the weapon-system level is poor. The conclusion is that ALERT will not solve the Air Force's credibility problem regarding spares. To solve the problem, the requirements system should be used to track and control requirements for spares-not just compute them.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND, *FORECASTING, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, ESTIMATES, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, VOLATILITY, WEAPON SYSTEMS, SPARE PARTS, REPLENISHMENT, PROBLEM SOLVING, PLANNING PROGRAMMING BUDGETING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ALERT(Air Logistics Early Requirements Techniques)

AD-A176 031

AD-A175 893 15/6 25/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) A Perspective on the USAFE (United States Air Forces in Europe) Collocated Operating Base System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUL 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lewis,Donald E. ;Paulson,Robert M. ;Don, Bruce W. ;Ware,Willis H. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2368-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-86-C-0008

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This note documents results of an evaluation of selected management issues associated with the development of the Collocated Operating Base (COB) program in NATO. The COB concept was developed in response to the requirements for bedding down the large number of USAF aircraft to be sent to Europe in support of current contingency plans to augment forces of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) based in the theater. The research was designed to: (1) assess the current status of the COB system of air bases in Europe; (2) evaluate the capability of the COBs, especially their ability to generate and sustain wartime sorties; (3) identify means of enhancing the combat contribution of the COBs; and (4) identify actions that could improve the wartime readiness of COB-related resources. The authors suggest that the USAFE staff must develop two general policy areas to ensure that the COBs, as a system, provide the planned defense posture; a concerted program to increase the peacetime emphasis on developing the COBs as a system; and specific programs to evaluate, test, and increase the war-fighting capabilities of the COB-based augmentation air forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BASES(STRUCTURES), *AIR FORCE FACILITIES, *COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, *TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, AIR FORCE, AIRCRAFT, AIRPORTS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, EUROPE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MISSIONS, NATO, PEACETIME, POLICIES, REQUIREMENTS, RESPONSE, LANDING FIELDS, AUGMENTATION, COMBAT READINESS, WARFARE, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WESTERN EUROPE, MILITARY AIRCRAFT

AD-A175 893

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A175 893 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) COB(Collocated Operating Bases)

AD-A175 161 5/9

OFFICE CHIEF OF AIR FORCE CHAPLAINS WASHINGTON DC

(U) Air Force Chaplains 1971-1980,

86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Groh,John E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Air Force people, the thousands of men and women who accomplish our mission through determination and sacrifice, are in every sense servants of the public good- of peace and security. The values that sustain a life of public service flow largely form our religious heritage and are validated for each new generation by the examples of our leaders. The life of faith is a central element of effective leadership. Chaplains play an important role in our community and are essential to the moral and spiritual well-being of our people. Their most urgent responsibility is to move among us as visible reminders of God, calling us by presence work, and action to live as responsible persons, citizens of 'one nation, under God.' This history describes the work of chaplains, chapel management personnel, and the chapel community during the Seventies. It outlines a time of radically accelerated technological and social change-the problems and solutions, the opportunities and responses, and the successes and failures. It presents the past to help us come more effectively to grips with the challenges of the present and the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHAPLAINS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, CHURCHES, LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, PEACETIME, WOMEN

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A175 061 13/2

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Mobilization Readiness of Installation Support Contractors.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 86 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Metcalf,David ;Ault,Douglas A. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML537

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Department of Defense has become increasingly dependent upon contractors for installation support services. There is concern that those contractors may be unprepared to provide adequate service during periods of mobilization. We find that mobilization readiness of installation support contractors is generally not a problem. Most contracts are for low-skill housekeeping services that can be easily expanded during a mobilization. The few installations in each Military Department that have major contracts for administrative, logistics, or engineering support services critical to mobilization have taken steps to ensure contractor readiness. Contractors are no more reliant on former military members subject to recall than are comparable Government organizations. DoD's continuing emphasis on the Commercial Activities program and competitions between Government and the private sector is likely to increase the number of contractors providing critical support services. To ensure the readiness of those contractors, we recommend that installation managers: (1) have mobilization plans, (2) delineate mobilization requirements in work solicitations, (3) include mobilization clauses in their contracts, and (4) require contractors to plan for the recall of former military personnel to active duty. Where appropriate, installations should include contractors in mobilization planning and exercises.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, ACTIVE DUTY, CONTRACTORS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ENGINEERING,INSTALLATION, LOGISTICS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MOBILIZATION, OPERATIONAL

AD-A175 061 CONTINUED

READINESS, ORGANIZATIONS, PLANNING, REQUIREMENTS, SUPERVISORS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Installation support

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A174 901 5/6

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) The Army Mobilization Manpower Accession System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 86 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pickett,Dayton S. ;Durgala,John T. ; Glass,David V. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-FP601R1

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses the Army's current system for accession of personnel during mobilization. In the initial stages of a major conflict the demand for trained Army manpower will exceed the supply. The schedule for inductee delivery is a key element of the Army's mobilization manpower demand will not be satisfied until there is sufficient opportunity to acquire and train these additional personnel. First, the total demand for manpower, consisting of force structure requirements, casualty estimates, and a personnel overhead account is established. Next, the supply of pretrained individual manpower available to meet this demand is determined. Results from this demand and supply of pretrained individual manpower available to meet this demand is determined. Results from this demand and supply analysis provide estimates for the number of inductees required as well as training goals for the Army training base. In performing this process, the Army must use estimates for such factors as combat personnel inventory and are also interrelated in complex ways. Although the Army has steadily improved its mobilization manpower planning process, recognized shortcomings that affect the inductee schedule continue to exist. Projections for combat casualties are generated by models that use overly simplified assumptions and require large amounts of input data that are difficult to manage. No provisions have been made to utilize individuals in specialties that are expected to be excess to the needs of the Army during mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *MANPOWER,

AD-A174 901 CONTINUED

MOBILIZATION, CASUALTIES, ESTIMATES, INVENTORY, PERSONNEL, WARFARE, INPUT, ARMY FACILITIES, ARMY TRAINING, MODELS, SUPPLIES, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MANPOWER UTILIZATION

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A174 851 1/5 13/3

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS GEOTECHNICAL LAB

(U) Advanced Construction Procedures: Confined Bases for Airport Pavements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 83-Mar 86,

SEP 86 96P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Potter,John C. ;Lambe,Phillip C. ;

REPORT NO. WES-TR-GL-87-3

CONTRACT NO. DTFA01-83-Y-30606

MONITOR: DOT/FAA/PM 86/9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Airports for light aircraft must often be built in areas where base course material is inadequate or economically unavailable. Sand grids may provide an economical solution in these cases. Previous work with sand grids has identified optimum grid-cell geometry based on ultimate bearing capacity. Past observations also suggest the nature of sand-grid behavior for small stresses and strains. From these a model was formulated for analyzing the performance of sand grids in pavement systems and spot-checked using field data from a full-scale, accelerated traffic sand-grid test section. Keywords: Airfield pavement, Confined base, Elastic layer analysis, Pavement design, Sand grids, Soil confinement system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, *PAVEMENTS, *LANDING FIELDS, CONSTRUCTION, AIRPORTS, INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, CONFINEMENT(GENERAL), LIGHTWEIGHT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ELASTIC PROPERTIES, LAYERS, GRIDS, SAND, SOILS

AD-A174 594 5/3

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Research and Calibrate the Logistics Support Cost Model Out of Production Factor.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 86 79P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Klipfel,Stephen R. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSQ/86S-11

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis reviewed the statistical significance of the Logistics Support Cost (LSC) Model Out of Production Factor (OOPFAC) which is used to compute aircraft and missile spare parts costs during the support phase of a weapons systems life cycle. The review was composed of two major areas. First, the review computed statistics for four groups of avionic spare parts to determine if there was a single OOPFAC or if multiple OOPFACs were required for estimating. Although not totally conclusive, the results indicated that more than one OOPFAC should be used for cost estimating. Second, the OOPFACs computed from the recent data were compared using statistical tests to the original OOPFAC developed over seven years ago. The statistical test rejected the use of the original factor. As a result of this investigation, the OOPFAC should be updated in all Air Force cost estimating models to incorporate the newly computed factors.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST MODELS, *COST ESTIMATES, LIFE CYCLE COSTS, SPARE PARTS, REPLENISHMENT, AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT, STATISTICAL TESTS, AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT, GUIDED MISSILE COMPONENTS, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LSC(Logistics Support Cost Model), OOPFAC(Model Out of Production Factor)

AD-A174 851

AD-A174 594

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A174 374 5/1 13/8

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Industrial Modernization Incentives Program (IMIP).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 88 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Spenny,David E. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSY/88S-81

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Industrial Modernization Incentives Program (IMIP) is the first significant DOD attempt to provide a catalyst for defense contractors to modernize the defense industrial base. IMIP evolved from the Air Force's Technology Modernization (TECHMOD) program that was designed to reduce weapon systems cost and strengthen the industrial base. While IMIP is maturing since its 1982 beginnings, standardized criteria for evaluating its effectiveness have been lacking. This second stage of research is built upon the study completed by Cooper and Houck, measuring the effectiveness of the industrial modernization incentives program. They identified nine criteria that were validated as useful tools in evaluating the effectiveness of IMIP. During the second stage, these criteria were applied to selected IMIP projects to see if IMIP reduces weapons systems cost and modernizes the U.S. defense industrial base. The nine criteria were rephrased into nine investigative questions. Results of the research indicate that two of the nine should always be used on a selected basis depending on the project being evaluated.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *INCENTIVE CONTRACTS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Technology moderinzation, IMIP(Industrial Modernization Incentives Program), defense industrial base, defense industries

AD-A174 374

AD-A173 930 15/5 15/6.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical Defensive Equipment. Volume 3. Appendix D. Post-Processor Data.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson,Willard M. ;Kerlin,Edward P. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-3

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI 86-31159,AD-E500 810

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-C039 881L.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive material for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using the IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U.S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates consumption rates for each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, ARMY OPERATIONS,

AD-A173 930

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A173 930 CONTINUED

CONSUMPTION, RATES, STOCKPILES, TACTICAL WARFARE, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MILITARY SUPPLIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-L6-245, SBI1, FY87

IAC NO. SR-08865 CB-007698

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)CONSUMPTION RATES, COLLECTIVE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, TACWAR, MODELS (THREAT SCENARIOS), SIMULATION STUDIES, FILTERS, MASK COMPONENTS, MASKS, INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, M17, M24, M25, DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, BOOTS, GLOVES, CLOTHING COMPONENTS, HOODS, PAPER DETECTORS, DETECTION EQUIPMENT, DETECTION METHODS, PERSISTENCY, DS2, REACTANTS, NBC, CHEMICAL AGENT DETECTION METHODS, BLOOD AGENTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, NERVE AGENTS, MOPP, CASUALTIES, ARMY TROOPS..;

AD-A173 930

AD-A173 929 15/5 15/6.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Analysis of Wartime Consumption Rates for Chemical Defensive Equipment. Volume 2. Appendices A, B, and C, Documentation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contributing analysis,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Christenson,Willard M. ;Kerlin,Edward P. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1851-VOL-2

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
85-30122,AD-E500 809

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-A173 930.

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of the analysis was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare (CW) defensive material for use in developing War Reserve requirements and assessing the current US stockpile. The study presents, in Volume I, a comprehensive discussion of the efforts undertaken to compute the wartime consumption rates for chemical warfare defensive equipment (CDE) using IDA TACWAR model. Volume II, Documentation, comprises Appendices A, B and C. Appendix A details how division, corps and theater army support forces were aggregated to provide functional support units as input to the TACWAR model. Appendix B contains a discussion of the decision rules that were developed by the U.S. Army Chemical School for use in the analysis. Appendix C presents the details of the post-processor which was developed to manipulate output data from the TACWAR model and generates consumption rates for each CDE item. Appendix D, which is presented as Volume III, contains the actual consumption rates for the CDE items which form the detailed output of this study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, ARMY OPERATIONS, CONSUMPTION, RATES, STOCKPILES, TACTICAL WARFARE, DEFENSE

AD-A173 929

AD-A173 929 CONTINUED

SYSTEMS, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, MILITARY SUPPLIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-L8-245, SBI1, FY87

IAC NO. SR-08884 CB-007699

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)STOCKPILES, MUNITIONS STATUS, COLLECTIVE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, TACWAR, MODELS (THREAT SCENARIOS), CONSUMPTION RATES, SIMULATION STUDIES, FILTERS, MASK COMPONENTS, MASKS, WINTERIZATION KIT, DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT, DECONTAMINATION, CLOTHING, INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, BOOTS, GLOVES, CLOTHING COMPONENTS, HOODS, PAPER DETECTORS, DETECTION EQUIPMENT, DETECTION METHODS, DS2, REACTANTS, NBC, WATER CONTAMINATION, HAZARDS TO ENVIRONMENT, NERVE AGENTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, MEDICAL TREATMENT, POST-TREATMENT, CB THREAT, THREAT SCENARIOS..;

AD-A173 559 5/6

DEFENSE MANPOWER DATA CENTER ARLINGTON VA MANAGEMENT RESEARCH BRANCH

(U) Why Service Members Leave the Military. Review of the Literature and Analysis.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

APR 84 83P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boesel,David ;Johnson,Kyle ;

REPORT NO. DMDC/MRB/TR-84-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report investigates the factors associated with service members' decisions to remain in or leave the military. Results are presented from a literature review and analysis of current data provided by the services on reenlistment and first-term attrition. Retention of those who have skills and experience is a major goal of the military. The services compete with each other and with the civilian sector. Both the military and the potential service member have a package of positive and negative values. The services offer pay and security but also have difficult and sometimes dangerous jobs. The prospective military member offers his or her skills for the maximum value. Lump sum bonuses appear to increase first-term reenlistment. Lump sum rather than installment bonuses are more effective. Pay is an important factor of second-term and subsequent reenlistment. Promotions have a powerful effect on reenlistment while retirement benefits become the incentive in later terms of service. Although the service member complains about relocation, location of assignment and separation from family, these factors appear to only modestly affect reenlistment. Quality-of-life factors appear to have little effect on the first term but increase markedly in importance thereafter. The higher the test score and education level the lower the probability that first-term reenlistment will occur. It is presumed that a better education and stronger aptitudes are more competitive in the civilian labor force. In second term and subsequent reenlistments these factors have little effect.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ATTRITION, *REENLISTMENT, *MILITARY

AD-A173 929

AD-A173 559

AD-A173 559 CONTINUED

PERSONNEL, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, LABOR, LITERATURE SURVEYS, VALUE, RETIREMENT, RELOCATION, CIVILIAN POPULATION, RECRUITING, MANPOWER, PERSONNEL RETENTION, EDUCATION, SKILLS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bonuses, Military pay

AD-A172 835 15/5 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Middle Eastern Strategic Deployment-Oasis or Mirage?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis Aug 85-Jun 86,

JUN 86 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Howard,Stephen B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study assesses the feasibility of the United States deploying its planned military forces for the protection of its national interests in the Middle East, within time constraints previously established in our Southwest Asian contingency plans. The actual deployment feasibility was determined based upon comparisons of historical and current-day, transportation-related strategic military deployments. Past deployments by the United States to Europe in 1944 (Normandy Invasion), to Lebanon in 1958, to Grenada in 1983, and by the United Kingdom to the Falkland Islands in 1982, as well as recent Joint Readiness Exercises, were analyzed. Thus, common transportation-related problems served to identify the general causes for delays in the smooth movement of American military forces. This study identified three consistent causes of delays in strategic deployments; (1) Lack of adequate deployment training, (2) Inadequate coordination of operational requirements, and (3) Failure to execute specific details in pre-established contingency plans and procedures. The study concludes that the United States is not capable of successfully deploying its combat forces to the Middle East within the time schedules contained in our current contingency plans. This lack of force projection capability is attributed to delays which will be encountered because of unanticipated transportation-related problems. This study cites a weakness in the structure of Army and Joint Commands at Division level and above. The weakness, as identified shows that the contingency planning function is separated from contingency execution/operations functions within these command structures.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSPORTATION, *DEPLOYMENT, *MILITARY STRATEGY, COMBAT FORCES, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MIDDLE EAST, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, PROTECTION, SOUTHEAST ASIA, RAPID

AD-A173 559

AD-A172 835

AD-A172 838 CONTINUED

DEPLOYMENT, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic deployment

AD-A172 567 5/6

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Surviving a Concentrated Threat: Some Considerations in Cross-Training for Surge.

APR 85 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DEPontbriand,Rene J. ;Dawdy,Edward D. ; Hawley,John K. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-RR-1411

PROJECT NO. 2Q263739A793

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In response to inquiries from the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity, the Army Research Institute in 1984 initiated a unit and force design project to look into the area of cross-training for personnel in preparation for combat surge activities. A process was sought for evaluating various cross for surge (CTS) proposals from proponent schools. The basic approach entails identifying the critical factors involved in the temporary re-allocation of noncritical personnel (e.g., drivers) to mission critical tasks (e.g., gunners) during periods of unexpectedly high enemy activity (i.e., surge periods). Unit activities were examined in terms of what must be completed and who is available during heavy combat. Also examined were human factors, manpower, personnel, and training issues related to CTS. Guidelines incorporating minimum necessary considerations for CTS were developed and described following an organizational design and HMPT approach. Three major areas are discussed. Organizational: identification of mission critical tasks and personnel; identification of the slack resource of temporarily noncritical personnel; training in surge-relevant skills; skills maintenance; post-surge readiness. Training: facilitating secondary task performance; need to reduce negative transfer of training. Social: motivational effects of experiencing changes in career progression; effects on group cohesion of massive personnel substitutions in critical conditions. Keywords: Cohort, Common soldiering tasks, Section training, Sustainability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, MILITARY RESEARCH,

AD-A172 567

AD-A172 567 CONTINUED

WARFARE, WEAPONS, CAREERS, PROMOTION(ADVANCEMENT), COHESION, ENEMY, IDENTIFICATION, MISSIONS, MOTIVATION, ARMY RESEARCH, CONCENTRATION(COMPOSITION), THREATS, HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING, MANPOWER, TRANSFER OF TRAINING, ARMY PLANNING, SURGES, GUNNERS, TARGETS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING, ORGANIZATIONS, MAINTENANCE, SKILLS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Cross training, CTC(Cross Training for Surge)

AD-A172 416 5/8

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Rapid Train-Up Program for M60A3 Armor Force Mobilization or Reconstitution.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Oct 83-Oct 84,

FEB 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kraemer,Ronald E. ;Anderson,Michael R. ; Kristiansen,Donald M. ;Jobe,Jared B. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-RP-85-08

PROJECT NO. 2Q263743A794

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Research was conducted to develop a rapid train-up program for M60A3 Armor Force mobilization or reconstitution. The training products developed consist of a set of training modules for use in preparing tank commanders, gunners, drivers, and loaders for combat; a Trainer's Guide that provides the trainer with 'how to train' information; and a Training Manager's Guide that tells the company commander how to manage the rapid train-up program. Also, these training materials can be used to train non-armor personnel as a tank loader, sustainment-train armor crewmen in their duty position, and to cross-train them in other duty positions. Keywords: Armor training, Tank Crew Training, sustainment training, Training management.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, TANK CREWS, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) M-60 tanks, Armor forces(Personnel), Position, PE63743A, AS794

AD-A171 134 5/9

ARMY HEALTH CARE STUDIES AND CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY FORT SAM HOUSTON TX

(U) Mobilization Readiness of Retired Army Nurse Corps Officers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Jul 84-Jun 86.

JUN 86 257P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Misener,Terry R. ;Bell,Martha R. ; Mechanic,Hedy ;Biskey,Valarie P. ;

REPORT NO. HCSCIA-HR86-002

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Document partially illegible.

ABSTRACT: (U) Retired Army Nurse corps officers (RANCs) are among those individuals whose critical skills would be needed in the event of a mobilization. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to survey those individuals eligible for recall to ascertain their personal and professional readiness, as well as the attitudes, opinions, needs, and concerns regarding mobilization. The study findings have potential implications for Army Nurse Corps (ANC) leaders in program and policy development, strategic planning, and formulating readiness plans. The population studied consisted of all Regular Army (RA), Army of the United States (AUS), or Army Reserve National Guard (ARNG)retired members of the ANC below the age of 60 years, medically or nonmedically retired, and on record with the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN), St. Louis, Missouri. A mail survey developed specifically for the study was sent to 748 subjects who met the aforementioned eligibility criteria. A response rate of 81.7% (n=576) was realized using a total of four followup contacts to nonrespondents. A variety of multivariate statistical analyses using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS-X) were utilized to interpret the data. Content analysis was used to interpret open-ended questions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NURSES, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), *OFFICER PERSONNEL, NURSING, MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, CLINICAL MEDICINE, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, RATINGS,

AD-A171 134 CONTINUED

ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), MOBILIZATION, POLICIES, LEADERSHIP, SKILLS, NATIONAL GUARD, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

AD-A171 134

AD-A170 238 15/2

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Crisis Relocation and Nuclear Deterrence.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 86 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kiser,Joshua L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The difficulty of providing adequate protection to the civilian population with some kind of civil defense program is magnified by the technology available in the nuclear age. The United States expanded their civil defense program in the 1950's to include a measure of protection in the event of the explosion of nuclear devices. However, the history of the United States civil defense program has been generally characterized by inadequate funding and little interest at all levels of government. Most recently, our civil defense program has been associated and considered a component of our nuclear deterrence. Under the direction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, our government will rely on crisis relocation as the primary means of protecting the population in the event of a nuclear attack or detonation. This plan envisions that evacuation of the population from high risk areas to safer host areas. Does crisis relocation provide our country with a credible component to our nuclear deterrence? Do our leaders and citizens have confidence in our nation's ability to protect our civilian population? Have our leaders been completely forthright in preparing the population for the possibility of a nuclear war? These and related issues are discussed in this essay.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL DEFENSE, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *RELOCATION, CIVILIAN POPULATION, EVACUATION, DETERRENCE, NUCLEAR WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Crisis reelocation planning, Nuclear deterrence

AD-A170 238

AD-A170 237 5/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Full-Time Personnel -- When do we need them and what should they Yield? A Model to Assist the Commander in making his Choice.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAY 86 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bultman,Roger C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The full-time support program for the U.S. Army Reserve enhance unit readiness and deployability by putting full-time soldiers in USAR units and activities. Full-time support is basically used for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, and training the Army Reserve. With the regulatory revisions in 1985, the full-time support program now emerges as one of the most significant manpower programs in the Total Army. The full-time program assists drilling Reservists by carrying out required day-to-day operations thus enabling unit members to concentrate their limited available time on training and mobilization readiness. Unit commanders determine what their full-time needs are, following the models developed by the National Guard Bureau; Office, Chief Army Reserve;, U.S. Army Forces Command; and Headquarters, Department of the Army. However, the unit commander requires flexibility in determining which unit positions he may want to fill with a full-time soldier. While making this determination the unit commander must consider what type position should be full-time, how many full-time personnel will be required, what must these full-time positions yield to improving his unit readiness, and the outside influences that may increase his need for full-time personnel. The model developed in this essay will assist the unit commander in making these decisions. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ENLISTED PERSONNEL, *PERSONNEL RETENTION, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL, *ARMY TRAINING, MILITARY RESERVES, WORK MEASUREMENT, WORK, CAREERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, SCHEDULING, RECRUITING, MANPOWER, MOBILIZATION, NATIONAL GUARD, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, SALARIES

AD-A170 237

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A169 954 11/6 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) The Effects of a Loss of Domestic Ferroalloy Capacity.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 86 92P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Myers,Myron G. ;Peterson,Donna J. ; Arnberg,Robert L. ;

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Ferroalloys are essential to the production of steel and superalloys, and therefore, to the production of many defense items. This study examines the effects of a loss of all domestic ferroalloy capacity on the defense industrial base and industrial preparedness. If the United States had no domestic capacity, additional amounts of ferroalloys would have to be imported to meet U.S. industry requirements. This study assesses the worldwide availability of ferroalloys under peacetime and mobilization conditions. There is ample unused capacity worldwide to meet U.S. ferroalloy requirements during peacetime. Depending on the amount of supply disruption during mobilization, there would be shortages of certain ferroalloys if the United States loss all domestic capacity. The domestic ferroalloy industry seems to have stabilized at current levels. It is recommended that domestic ferroalloy capacity be monitored for signs of further deterioration.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *IRON ALLOYS, *STRATEGIC MATERIALS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, SHORTAGES, LOSSES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, IMPORTS, REQUIREMENTS, IRON INDUSTRY, PEACETIME, SUPPLIES, MOBILIZATION, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, INVENTORY CONTROL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Industrial preparedness, Industrial base

AD-A169 954

AD-A169 750 6/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Medical Corps Peacetime Issues Affecting Wartime Readiness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Group study project,

MAY 86 85P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blanck,Ronald R. ;Butler,Melvin L. ; Connolly,James C. , II,;McCarty,Garland E. ;Williams, Ronald G. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Medical Corps faces a dual role of providing peacetime health care while simultaneously preparing itself to fulfill its wartime medical support mission. In the past, peacetime health care has taken priority over wartime medical readiness. This group study project addresses several issues dealing with the peacetime organization, training and utilization of the active duty Medical Corps to promote maximum wartime medical readiness. The study assumes that medical readiness takes priority over the peacetime health care mission. Data was gathered from a multitude of Army Medical Department and other DOD resources. The study reviews the Medical Corps wartime requirements as defined in the June 1985 MOBPERSACS and makes recommendations to fill the surgical TOE shortages as well as the gross shortage in TDA requirements. The Army's graduate medical education system is discussed as it pertains to achieving the appropriate specialty mix for the wartime readiness mission. Training and utilization strategies are recommended to significantly improve the individual combat medical readiness of the Army's corps of medical officers. The study concludes with a review of the peacetime military health care system and possible alternatives of using the civilian health care system to provide care for a portion of DOD eligible beneficiaries.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MEDICAL SERVICES, *PEACETIME, *HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, ARMY, CIVILIAN POPULATION, COMBAT READINESS, EDUCATION, GRADUATES, HEALTH, MEDICINE, MILITARY MEDICINE, MISSIONS, MULTIPURPOSE, OPERATIONAL READINESS, ORGANIZATIONS, SHORTAGES, STRATEGY, UTILIZATION, ACTIVE DUTY, ARMY PERSONNEL, ARMY TRAINING, MILITARY STRATEGY, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, BENEFITS,

AD-A169 750

AD-A169 750 CONTINUED

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

AD-A169 591 5/1 5/3

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC RESOURCES COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIV

(U) University Finances Research Revenues and Expenditures.

JUL 86 49P

REPORT NO. GAO/RCED-86-162BR

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Briefing Report to the Chairman Committee on Science and Technology, House of Representatives.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Chairman of the House Committee on Science and Technology asked us to provide a comprehensive analysis of how federal funding for research fits into the total financial situation of research universities, that is, the 100 universities that perform the bulk of federally funded university research. In fiscal year 1983, these institutions performed 85 percent of federally supported research and development, and enrolled 52 percent of the nation's graduate students in science and engineering. Committee staff and we agreed to focus our study on a sample of these major research universities. Specifically, the Chairman asked us to (1) analyze their overall revenues and expenditures, (2) examine how they support research, particularly whether federal research funds are used for non-research purposes, and the extent to which other university funds are used to support federally sponsored research, and (3) discuss universities' capacity to accommodate a subsequently agreed with committee staff that this report would not audit how specific universities spent their federal funds. However, we would endeavor to show all sources of revenue that support research.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONEY, NATIONS, PANEL(COMMITTEE), RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, REVENUE SHARING, SOURCES, STUDENTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, FEDERAL BUDGETS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Expenditures

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A169 582 6/5

BATTELLE COLUMBUS DIV OH

(U) Soldier Data Tag Study Effort. Phase 2. Technical Evaluation of Candidate Systems. Appendix F,

DEC 85 95P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rosen,Richard D. ;Fleming,Matthew S. ; Carter,Debbie J. ;

CONTRACT NO. DAT860-84-C-0146

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The scope of the current study effort is directed at an analysis of the Soldier Data Tag System concept during both wartime and peacetime scenarios. The current study is directed primarily at Army personnel systems, medical systems, and financial systems. However, it is likely that the SDT system will have wider applications. For example, in an earlier study conducted for DoD in the logistics areas, Battelle identified many feasible, cost-effective applications for portable data carriers. These included inventory tags, maintenance and repair records, and manifest lists. Data acquisition and analysis for the project was limited to that available on the SDT system concept demonstrations and emerging DoD automation systems. No detailed system design or laboratory experiments were performed. The benefits from the SDT would be expected to lie in the areas of: improved readiness in peacetime, redundancy and backup of data for the on-line automation systems, overall improvement to the speed and accuracy of routine data entries, ability to provide a transfer data record (TDR) which replaces the error-prone paper system, and improved information processing on the battlefield. Keywords: Micro-chip, Data record, and Interface.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RECORDS, *CHIPS(ELECTRONICS), *IDENTIFICATION, ACCURACY, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, AUTOMATION, BATTLEFIELDS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FINANCE, IDENTIFICATION, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INVENTORY, LABELS, LABORATORY TESTS, LOGISTICS, MEDICAL SERVICES, ON LINE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, REDUNDANCY, REPAIR, SCENARIOS, TEST AND EVALUATION, TRANSFER, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, MICROELECTRONICS, BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

AD-A169 582 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Microchips, Soldier data tag system

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A169 565 6/5

BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABS OH

(U) Soldier Data Tag Study Effort. Appendices,

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JUN 85 114P

CONTRACT NO. DATB80-84-C-0146

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Appendices to AD-A169 564.

ABSTRACT: (U) The scope of the current study effort is directed at an analysis of the Soldier Data Tag System concept during both wartime and peacetime scenarios. The current study is directed primarily at Army personnel systems, medical systems, and financial systems. However, it is likely that the SDT system will have wider applications. For example, in an earlier study conducted for DoD in the logistics area, Battelle identified many feasible, cost-effective applications for portable data carriers. These included inventory tags, maintenance repair records, and manifest lists. Data acquisition and analysis for the project was limited to that available on the SDT system concept demonstrations and emerging DoD automation systems. The benefits from the SDT would be expected to lie in the areas of: improved readiness in peacetime, redundancy and backup of data for the on-line automation systems, overall improvement to the speed and accuracy of routine data entries, ability to provide a transfer data record (TDR) which replaces the error-prone paper system, and improved information processing on the battlefield. Keywords: Micro-chip, Data record, and Interface.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RECORDS, *CHIPS(ELECTRONICS), *IDENTIFICATION, ACCURACY, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, AUTOMATION, BATTLEFIELDS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FINANCE, IDENTIFICATION, INVENTORY, LABELS, LOGISTICS, MAINTENANCE, MEDICAL SERVICES, ON LINE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, PROCESSING, REDUNDANCY, REPAIR, SCENARIOS, TRANSFER, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, MICROELECTRONICS, BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Microchips, Soldier data tag system

AD-A169 565

AD-A169 564 6/5

BATTELLE COLUMBUS LABS OH

(U) Soldier Data Tag Study Effort.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 85 194P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rosen,Richard D. ;Renner,G. F. ; Morrison,Michelle D. ;

CONTRACT NO. DATB80-84-C-0146

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Appendices, AD-A169 565.

ABSTRACT: (U) The scope of the current study effort is directed at an analysis of the Soldier Data Tag System concept during both wartime and peacetime scenarios. The current study is directed primarily at Army personnel systems, medical systems, and financial systems. However, it is likely that the SDT system will have wider applications. For example, in an earlier study conducted for DoD in the logistics area, Battelle identified many feasible, cost-effective applications for portable data carriers. These included inventory tags, maintenance and repair records, and manifest lists. Data acquisition and analysis for the project was limited to that available on the SDT system concept demonstrations and emerging DoD automation systems. The benefits from the SDT would be expected to lie in the areas of: improved readiness in peacetime, redundancy and backup of data for the on-line automation systems, overall improvement to the speed and accuracy of routine data entries, ability to provide a transfer data record(TDR) which replaces the error-prone paper system, and improved information processing on the battlefield. Keywords: Micro-Chip, Data Record, and Interface.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHIPS(ELECTRONICS), *IDENTIFICATION, ACCURACY, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, AUTOMATION, BATTLEFIELDS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FINANCE, INFORMATION PROCESSING, INVENTORY, LABELS, LOGISTICS, MEDICAL SERVICES, ON LINE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, RECORDS, REPAIR, SCENARIOS, TRANSFER, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, MICROELECTRONICS, BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

AD-A169 564

AD-A169 564 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Microchips, Soldier data tag system

AD-A169 362 5/3 5/9

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Comparison of Military and Federal Civilian Employee Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Reimbursements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 77P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gentile,Louis R. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-0970

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A 1984 survey showed that, excluding home ownership costs, military members absorb approximately 75 percent of out-of-pocket costs involved in a PCS move. Many of the same type costs being absorbed by military members are reimbursable to federal civilian employees. This study examines the historical development of authorized PCS reimbursements for both federal civilian employees and military members, compares currently authorized reimbursements for employees and service personnel, and estimates the incremental cost to DOD to provide the same reimbursements to military members as are currently authorized for federal employees.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST ANALYSIS, *COMPENSATION, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, COSTS, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, MILITARY PERSONNEL, RELOCATION, COST ESTIMATES, COMPARISON, TRANSFER

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Reimbursement

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A169 320 8/10 13/13

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS STRUCTURES LAB

(U) Yield Effects on the Response of a Buried Blast Shelter.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 86 280P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Slawson,Thomas R. ;Garner,Sharon B. ; Woodson,Stanley C. ;

REPORT NO. WES/TR/SL-86-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Federal Emergency Management Agency has tasked the US Army Engineer Division, Huntsville, to design a Keyworker blast shelter. In conjunction with this project, the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station conducted a series of tests to investigate the effects of variations in weapon yield and the absence of wall stirrups on the structural response of a reinforced concrete box-type shelter. The VSBS computer program was also utilized in these tests to confirm calculated yield effects on buried structures prior to the MINOR SCALE Event which took place in June 1985. Four 1/4-scale structural models were exposed to high-explosive tests simulating overpressures from approximately 1/2- to 10-KT nuclear bursts. Based on test results, the VSBS program appears to be an accurate method for predicting the variations in yield and overpressure which are required to cause a specified level of damage. Modification of the resistance function used in the VSBS program is required to better predict small plastic deformations. Test results showed that although wall stirrups may ot be required to prevent failure at the 50-psi level, including them ensures that the wall will not fail prematurely at slightly higher overpressures. Keywords: Buried shelters, Civil defense, Shear stirrups, Slab capacity, Slabs, Soil arching, Weapon yield effects.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BLAST RESISTANT SHELTERS, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, BLAST, BOXES, CIVIL DEFENSE, CIVIL DEFENSE, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DAMAGE, DEFORMATION, CAPACITY(QUANTITY) , DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, EXPOSURE(GENERAL), FUNCTIONS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES, OVERPRESSURE, REINFORCED

AD-A169 320

AD-A169 320 CONTINUED

CONCRETE, REINFORCEMENT(STRUCTURES), RESISTANCE, SHELTERS, SOILS, STRUCTURAL RESPONSE, TEST AND EVALUATION, TEST METHODS, UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES, WEAPONS, WEAPONS EFFECTS, YIELD, NUCLEAR EXPLOSION SIMULATION, DAMAGE ASSESSMENT, PLASTIC DEFORMATION, NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DAMAGE, SOIL MECHANICS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) VSBS computer program, Shear stirrups, Slabs, Soil arching

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 807 5/5 6/10 6/14

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Battle Fatigue: A Pastoral Model for Prevention and Treatment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay rept.,

MAY 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lieving,Bernard H. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) There are two basic questions posed in this essay: is current US Army battle fatigue prevention and treatment doctrine adequate for the high intensity AirLand Battlefield?; and, does the Unit Ministry Team (UMT), the battalion chaplain and chaplain assistant, have a role in battle fatigue prevention and treatment? Following an historical overview of US Army and Israeli Defense Force experience with battle fatigue, an evaluation of current US Army doctrine determined there is a shortfall in that it does not adequately consider the soldiers' spiritual resources as a defense against battle fatigue. It is concluded that the UMT does have a role in both the prevention and treatment of battle fatigue. It is, in fact, uniquely qualified to be a resource for the commander in the unit plan to prevent and treat battle fatigue. From peacetime, through prebattle, battle and postbattle to the end of hostilities, with the focus always on ministry to individual soldiers, the UMT is a religious symbol whose context is pastoral care. Publication of FC 16-51, Battle Fatigue Ministry, will codify this UMT commitment to ministry to soldiers in all situations, including the trauma of the AirLand Battlefield. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BATTLES, *PREVENTION, *RELIGION, *FATIGUE(PHYSIOLOGY), *THERAPY, ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, FATIGUE, MILITARY DOCTRINE, PEACETIME, PLANNING, SYMBOLS, TRAUMA, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), CHAPLAINS

AD-A168 807

AD-A168 800 5/6

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Technical Skill Training in the Naval Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Working note,

JUL 85 124P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sims,Edward D. , Jr.;Cook,Walter T. ; Pickett,Dayton S. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-RA401-3

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the current Navy system designed to build and sustain technical logistics skills in the Navy Selected Reserve. The purpose of the review is to assess suitability and adequacy of the policies and programs which support technical skill training for the Navy's Selected Reserve. It addresses only the programs dealing with the development and sustainment of certain essential logistics skills of individual enlisted personnel, not including the training programs for general management/supervisory skills or unit collective proficiency. It concentrates on the Selected Reserve of the Navy, excluding consideration of the Individual Ready Reserve. It has analyzed seven specialties (ratings) that are found in support operations (activities) where the Navy's dependence on its Selected Reserve is particularly high. Dependence on Reservists in this context is based upon the percentage of billets expected to be filled by Selected Reservists upon mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SKILLS, *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL PERSONNEL, BILLETS(PERSONNEL), INDIVIDUAL TRAINING, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, LOGISTICS, POLICIES, OPERATION, TRAINING, MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISORS, MOBILIZATION, NAVY, PROFICIENCY

AD-A168 800

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 789 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Munitions Base; Cause for Alarm for Strategic Planners.

APR 86 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jorgensen,Michael R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Serious doubts exist as to the capability of the munitions industrial base to support surge or mobilization requirements generated by a conflict lasting more than 60 days. The fluctuations of the base from 1945 to the present were examined. Data was gathered using a literature search and an analysis of Army Program Objective Memorandum submissions in the 80's. After the resolution of a conflict, the U.S. historically allows the munitions base to deteriorate. Resources programmed for base modernization and maintenance are siphoned off to fund other priority projects. Mobilization potential suffers. The resultant weakened base is incapable of responding to conflict in less than 18 to 24 months, forcing strategic planners to favor the short war scenario. The U.S. should adopt a firm industrial base policy, with a 6-month response time as its primary goal. Congress and DoD should resource the munitions base accordingly. Such actions will enhance the deterrent capability of the base and ensure its ability to sustain our military forces in time of war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *MOBILIZATION, *AMMUNITION, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), ARMY, INDUSTRIES, POLICIES, WARFARE, DETERRENCE, LITERATURE SURVEYS, REQUIREMENTS, SURGES

AD-A168 789

AD-A168 778 5/6

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) Technical Skill Training in the Selected Marine Corps Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Working note,

SEP 85 100P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simms,Edward D. , Jr.;Pickett,Dayton S. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-RA401-4

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report describes the approach now used by the Marine Corps to build and sustain technical logistics skills in individual Marines of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve. The purpose of this work is to assess both the suitability and the adequacy of the policies and programs that support technical skill training for the men and women of the Marine Corps Reserve. It addresses only the programs dealing with developing and sustaining specific, important technical logistics skills of individual enlisted personnel, rather than training programs for management and supervisory skills or training efforts in collective or unit proficiency. It has concentrated on seven Marine Corps logistics specialties as they occur in the Selected Marine Corps Reserve and have excluded consideration of the Individual Ready Reserve. The terms Reserve , Selected Reserve, and Selected Marine Corps Reserve are used interchangeably. For a full understanding of the requirements that must be met by individual training programs, it analyzes the military jobs--the roles and responsibilities of the enlisted logistics specialists of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve--considering wartime assignments as well as documented peacetime duties. It reviews data on the personal attributes and experience of the Marine Corps Reservists who now occupy these positions to understand whom the Marine Corps is training. Third, it analyzes the overall training strategy and the specific training programs that prepare logistics specialists of the Marine Corps Reserve for their wartime tasks.

AD-A168 778

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A168 776 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL, *SKILLS, MARINE CORPS TRAINING, PROFICIENCY, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS, PEACETIME, TRAINING, LOGISTICS, SPECIALISTS, POLICIES, STRATEGY, SUPERVISORS, WOMEN

AD-A168 728 13/2 15/5

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAIGN IL

(U) Index of USA-CERL Publications.

JUL 85 285P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This catalog indexes unclassified, unlimited reports published by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory from its inception in 1969 through September 1984. The publications in this catalog are indexed in two ways: (1) chronologically under each major functional (research) area of the laboratory, and (2) by DTIC-produced detailed indexes by subject, author, title, USA-CERL report number, and DTIC AD accession number.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, *BIBLIOGRAPHIES, *MILITARY FACILITIES, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, REPORTS, INDEXES, CONSTRUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, COMBAT SUPPORT, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, MOBILIZATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, ENERGY MANAGEMENT, QUALITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Environmental quality

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 689 5/1 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Wartime Casualty and Survivor Assistance Program: A Perspective.

APR 86 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gipson,Arthur J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) There is a high potential for US involvement in a conventional or limited nuclear war. Changes in doctrine and equipment have increased the lethality of the battlefield and the casualties in the operational theater. The current Casualty Reporting and Survivor Assistance program should be modified to enhance readiness and facilitate the transfer to wartime operations. The Army should follow the four principles listed below in developing a wartime Casualty Reporting and Survivor Assistance Program: 1) continue to make personal notification and provision of a survivor assistance officer during a national emergency for as long as personnel resources can be made available; 2) implement as many procedureal modifications for wartime operations as possible during peacetime to facilitate the transition; 3) coordinate for approval all necessary emergency procedures that may requirement enactment in a wartime environment; 4) review the organizational structure of the units agencies and installations for potential wartime modifications of mobilization augmentation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CASUALTIES, *MILITARY ASSISTANCE, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NUCLEAR WARFARE, EMERGENCIES, LIMITED WARFARE, ORGANIZATIONS, HUMAN RESOURCES, MOBILIZATION, MODIFICATION, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, LOGISTICS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Survivor Assistance Program

AD-A168 514

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Simulation Model of Issue Processing at Naval Supply Depot Yokosuka, Japan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 86 139P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clift,Michael S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The objective of this thesis is to provide a predictive and quantitative tool to support the contingency planning efforts of the Naval Supply Depot Yokosuka, Japan. A computer program modeling the issue processing functions of the Depot was constructed. In IBM's General Purpose Simulation System V (GPSS V). The completed program may be used to conduct experiments simulating Depot performance under conditions of surge demand. The information gathered in a controlled series of experiments with the model can be used to help formulate operating policy an resource distributions plans to cope with contingency situations. The scope of the model will be limited to those functions of NSD Yokosuka in direct support of issue processing operations, from requisition receipt to the point of availability of the issue for shipment to the requisitioner (or the point of actual delivery to the requisitioner in the case of bearer walkthroughs, quick picks and issues delivered to Naval Base Yokosuka activities by NSD tractor trains.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, *SIMULATION, MATHEMATICAL PREDICTION, QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, SURGES, NAVY, THESES

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 475 13/13 23/2

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Defining and Documenting Construction Requirements, There's no Room for Mistakes.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 51P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Behan,James J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-0245

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This handbook is designed to assist base level programmers in developing Military Construction Program (MCP) project documentation that is accurate and supportable at all levels of review. Essentially, there are three steps in developing construction requirements: defining the requirement, documenting the requirement, and finally, validating and prioritizing the project. Chapter Two analyzes how the total space requirement is determined for a project. The primary sources of data are reviewed while calculations regarding manpower and administrative facilities are detailed. Chapter Three looks at the primary form (D3 Sheet) that documents the construction requirement. Following a careful analysis of the D3 Sheet, two other important forms for communicating the requirement are considered in Chapter Four. The front sheet 1391 and Functional Relocation Schematic further help explain the need for the project. Chapter Five discusses the course a project travels on the road to approval. Finally, the major points of the handbook are summarized in Chapter Six.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONSTRUCTION, *MILITARY ENGINEERING, FACILITIES, MANAGEMENT, REQUIREMENTS, RELOCATION, COMPUTATIONS, PROGRAMMERS, HANDBOOKS

AD-A168 471 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Learning the Operational Art.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 86

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Turlington,John E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army has recently adopted a new warfighting doctrine--AirLand Battle. Fundamental to this new doctrine is the concept of operational art. Historically, operational art is not new, but it has not been taught in more than thirty years and is, therefore, new to the current generation of Army officers. The Army has institutionalized a system to produce excellence in tactical warfighting, but no such system exists to produce excellence in operational warfighting. There is more to learning the operational art than voluntary reading programs, doing short case studies, and attending lectures. Operational art, like tactics, is learned only through practice--through experience. Detailed, systematic study of military history can provide such experience. The institutionalized operational excellence of the German General Staff prior to and during World War II seems to prove the methodology is valid. The author's personal experience and historical research attempt to show that this methodology is the only way to learn operational art in peacetime. A number of suggestions on how the Army might proceed with institutionalizing excellence in operational art are provided. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY DOCTRINE, ARMY PERSONNEL, LEARNING, HISTORY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, WARFARE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Airland Battle Doctrine

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 419 11/8.2 19/1

AMRON CORP WAUKESHA WI

(U) Establishment of Production Line for Manufacture of 40-mm M169 Cartridge Case.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Contract rept.,

MAY 86 52P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vargo,Andrew ;Martuccio,Anthony ;

CONTRACT NO. DAAK10-82-C-0247

MONITOR: ARCCD
CD-86004

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Amron Corp set up a cartridge case production facility with the capability of 160,000 M169 cartridge case per month on a 1-8-5 basis, as stated in Contract DAAK10-82-C-0247. As a requirement of this contract, a demonstration test was performed to determine actual production capacity. The M169 cartridge case is manufactured from extruded aluminum rod. The rod is cold sawed into slugs, which are then extruded, drawn, and headed in mechanical press operations. Heat treatment to a T4 state is next followed by vent hole drilling, machining, and anodizing. This report provides a flow chart and description of the manufacturing process, a summary of the demonstration test and lists a problem area which was encountered. Keywords: Automated production line.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *CARTRIDGE CASES, METAL FORMING PRESSES, AUTOMATION, PRODUCTION, DEMONSTRATIONS, FLOW CHARTING, MACHINING, MECHANICAL PROPERTIES, PRESSING(FORMING), FACILITIES, ALUMINUM, EXTRUSION, RODS, HEAT TREATMENT, MANUFACTURING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DRILLING, HOLES(OPENINGS), VENTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) M-169 cartridge cases, 40-mm Cartridges

AD-A168 419

AD-A168 414 5/8 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Planning for Post-Mobilization Training and Validation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAY 86 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Beal,Wesley A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Although there are many management systems supporting planning data for post-mobilization requirements, the installations designated to receive the Reserve Component forces do not have a common system to identify the training status and needs of the units upon arrival. Further, the Installation Commander has the responsibility for validating the combat readiness of these units prior to deployment. The guidance and policy in this critical area is not consistent among the various commands involved. The growing interest in mobilization results from the increased US reliance on the Reserve Components (RC) for the execution of any major war plan. Although the USAR and the ARNG may be able to perform their wartime mission, these forces must be able to get to the theater, on schedule, with the proper training; and the CINC must know the combat status of the units. Crossleveling, existing systems to identify the numbers of equipment and personnel; increases the combat readiness of the deploying units. However, a subjective evaluation is required in order to determine the training status and validate the units. This paper reviews post-mobilization planning systems at the installation level and proposes that the US Army develop a comprehensive system for determining the post-mobilization training requirements of a Reserve Component unit, and for validating combat readiness prior to deployment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *MILITARY RESERVES, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *MILITARY PLANNING, *ARMY PLANNING, INSTALLATION, NUMBERS, TEST AND EVALUATION, VALIDATION

AD-A168 414

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 413 5/9

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) STARC (State Area Command): Key to Readiness and Mobilizat'on of the Army National Guard.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilhelm,Richard D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Total Army policy has significantly changed the role of the Army National Guard (ARNG) in support of our country's national security objectives and our national defense policies. The basic issues are: identifying the ARNG organizaiton that serves as the focal point for training and mobilization readiness; understand the complexity of missions and varied responsibilities of this organization; and highlight problem areas that require continued emphasis. Information was gathered using a literature search and personal interviews with mobilization planners and force structure experts. The need for a state organization to command and control ARNG units as well as the functions and responsibilites of the State Area Command (STARC) was reviewed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL GUARD, *MOBILIZATION, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, ARMY, LITERATURE SURVEYS, NATIONAL SECURITY, POLICIES, NATIONAL DEFENSE, INTERVIEWING.

IDENTIFIERS: (U) STARC(State Area Command)

AD-A168 381 15/6.7

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Intervention Forces: An American Necessity?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 86 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lawrence,John T. , II;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The requirement for rapid deployment of America's armed forces to counter terrorism and conduct limited combat operations has significantly increased. With the expanded lift capability of both the Air Force and Navy and the Army's creation of the Light Divisions, the opportunity to tailor a sizeable intervention force not limited to sea movement is within the realm of existing resources. Current forces capable of rapid deployment are on multiple troop lists which complicates training and contuses chains of command. Parallels are drawn from previous United States deployments to Lebanon in 1958 and Grenada in 1983, showing similar problems today. A small, predominantly Army, joint force is recommended that could deploy by itself and could also be used as the lead asssault force to all CINCs without forward deployed forces. (Aut' r)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MILITARY OPERATIONS, *INTERVENTION, AIR FORCE, ASSAULT, COUNTERMEASURES, DEPLOYMENT, FORWARD AREAS, LIMITATIONS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, TERRORISM, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE, AIRLIFT OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Counterterrorism

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-A168 371 5/8

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Every Supervisor's Mission: Build Tomorrow's Leaders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 41P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rennekamp,David E. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-2105

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A principal duty of every Air Force supervisor is to train subordinates for future leadership roles. The article explains why this often neglected duty is important, especially during peacetime. In addition, it offers a number of practical techniques supervisors can use daily to help develop each subordinates's leadership potential. Motivation toward this goal is provided through a discussion of the importance of subordinate leadership development, and a description of the personal fulfillment one can obtain through such efforts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE TRAINING, *LEADERSHIP TRAINING, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, SUPERVISORS, MOTIVATION, PEACETIME, MISSIONS

AD-A168 371

AD-A168 348 15/2 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Logistical Support for the Mobilized Army Training Division's Operations: TRIM TOSS, A Simulation Paradigm.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student paper,

MAY 86 143P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clayton,M. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During peacetime, the Army cannot afford to maintain Army Training Centers at levels which would be necessary upon mobilization; therefore, Major Army Reserve Commands called Army Training Divisions are training to be ready upon mobilization to operate the Army's institutional training base to teach combat survivability and to provide military skill training while transitioning the students from civilian to soldier status, a process called soldierization. To be ready for their training mission, the Divisions need advanced planning, skillful execution, and good preparation training. A significant portion of the planning and, consequently, preparatory training, is based upon the military occupational specialities projected to be needed upon mobilization, the expected student load, the prescribed courses of instruction and the associated necessary logistical support requirements, and the level of supporting logistical resources expected to be available to the Army Training Division. Because of the numerous unique potential threat scenarios and the myriad combinations thereof, the courses of instruction and the quantity of students could vary, as could the level of supporting logistical resources available. The Army Training Division commander needs an iterative simulation model to determine the results of each potential scenario's impact upon the Army Training Division.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *PEACETIME, *CIVIL DEFENSE, *COMBAT READINESS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ARMY OPERATIONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ITERATIONS, MILITARY TRAINING, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, MODELS, PREPARATION, SCENARIOS, SIMULATION, SKILLS, STUDENTS, SURVIVABILITY, THREATS, CIVILIAN POPULATION, ARMY FACILITIES

AD-A168 348

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 348 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Soldierization

AD-A168 340 1/3

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH
DIRECTORATE OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

(U) Annual Report - 1985.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Annual rept.,

85 82P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Presutti,Victor J. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Directorate of Management Science (AFLC/XRS) is comprised of three Divisions: the Assessment Applications Division (XRSA), the Concept Development Division (XRSC), and the Consultant Services Division (XRSM). We conduct and sponsor studies and research of significant logistics issues. We use, modify, and develop new or improved methods, models, and tools to manage logistics resources. We have developed outstanding capabilities in determining requirements for recoverable items (items that are repaired, as opposed to thrown away, when they fail), relating recoverable item assets to the number of aircraft available to accomplish the mission, and relating jet engine maintenance shop resources to aircraft availability. Our focus is on relating logistics resource alternatives to the peacetime readiness and wartime sustainability of the operating commands. In our scenario, the maintenance, distribution, and procurements systems exist only to provide serviceable Line Replaceable Uints (LRUs) to keep end items available. The amount of money we invest in the maintenance system, and how we choose to invest it, affect the base Repair Cycle Time, Depot Repair Cycle Time, and the fraction of repairs that can be accomplished at base level.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, CYCLES, REPAIR, TIME, END ITEMS, RESOURCES, PROCUREMENT, AIRCRAFT, SUPPLY DEPOTS, JET ENGINES, MAINTENANCE, PEACETIME, RECOVERY, AVAILABILITY

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A168 264 5/4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Operational Guidelines for US Peacekeeping Commanders.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

APR 86 57P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kutter,Wolf D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During the past decade the United States participated in a number of peacekeeping operations outside the framework of the United Nations for the attainment of US strategic political objectives. Doctrine for US peacekeeping operations involving combat forces is only now emerging, borrowing heavily on UN experiences at the tactical level. Little has been written on the politico-military considerations that bridge the gap between political strategic objectives and tactical peacekeeping measures for the conduct of such operations. This study seeks to bridge this gap by articulating a peacekeeping continuum, a theoretical model for assessing the risks of any specific peacekeeping operation, and by developing operational guidelines for US peacekeeping commanders as a tool for successful mission accomplishment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *PEACETIME, MILITARY COMMANDERS, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, COMBAT FORCES, INSTRUCTIONS, UNITED NATIONS, MODELS, THEORY, UNITED STATES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Peacekeeping missions, Politico-military actions

AD-A168 259 5/1 5/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Expansion of the USAREUR (US Army, Europe Training Base Using USAR and Army Retiree Personnel Living in Europe.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 30P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ford,C. V. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is an analysis of the question of whether Army Reserve and Army Retiree personnel living in Europe can be more effectively utilized to expand the US Army, Europe (USAREUR) training base upon mobilization. Data was gathered using a literature search, review of current USAREUR OPLANS, examination of the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) personnel master file, and personal interviews with USAREUR and ARPERCEN officials in training, personnel and war planning areas of interest, as well as commanders. The continued austere force structure of the active army in Europe requires that all assets of the Total Forces be utilized to meet US commitments to a NATO contingency. There are over 7000 Ready Reservists and retirees currently living in Europe. The study concludes that maximum pre-mobilization assignment should be made of reservists and retirees to their actual wartime assignment. Further, that all USAR units forward deployed in Europe should be included in any 100,000 call up, under Presidential authority, to support a NATO contingency. Finally, it recommends mobilization use of retirees based on the period of time elapsed since retirement from active duty.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *RETIREMENT(PERSONNEL), *ARMY TRAINING, ACTIVE DUTY, ARMY, EUROPE, INTERVIEWING, LITERATURE SURVEYS, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A168 156 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Industrial Mobilization and the National Defense -- How Ready Are We?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tomlinson,M. T. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The basic question addressed is whether the United State's defense industrial base could mobilize in a timely manner in the event of a major conventional conflict with the Soviet Union. The conclusion is that it could not. After tracing the 'episodic' history of America's defense industrial base, it is determined the following critical issues exist in 1986: The current industrial base in unbalanced and incapable of surging production rates in a timely manner; the base has become increasingly depencent on foreign sources of supply for critical components; productivity growth rates for U.S. defense manufacturing are among the lowest in the free world; and there are no current programs to address the efficient use of industrial resources. The essay closes with the following recommendations for improvement in defense industrial mobilization: A shift to multiyear funding for procurement contracts; initiation of multiyear authorizations and appropriations; creation of new incentives for capital investment; multiple sourcing of all critical parts; competition during production of large defense contracts; broadening of the research and development base; less dependence on foreign sources; and significant adjustments to the structure of the defense industry.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *MOBILIZATION, *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), CONTRACTS, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, GROWTH(GENERAL), INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURING, PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION RATE

AD-A168 156

AD-A168 151 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Integration of German Territorial Forces in NATO Planning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAY 86 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fiebig,Heinz ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) By law, the peacetime strength of the West German armed forces cannot exceed 500,000 soldiers; however, its waritime strength will grow to 1.34 million. Over 800,000 soldiers are members of the German military reserve system, with the majority assigned to the Territorial Army. Increased awareness by the U.S. of the rear area threat in the event of war in Germany, coupled with the commitment by the FRG to provide 93,000 Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS) soldiers to reinforce U.S. forces, demands that we fully understand the contributions of the German Territorial Army (GTA). Realization that WHNS to U.S. forces is a direct responsibility of the GTA, and this support wil impact on how NATO forces wage war in the event of Warsaw Pact aggression, mandates the formal integration of the GTA into the NATO planning system. This essay shows that most of the groundwork to accomplish this goal has been accomplished. WHNS must become U.S. doctrine and must be presented in appropriate technical and field manuals that would foster a better understanding of the GTA, as: an Army that is structured identical to its Field Army counterparts; an Army that plans to have up to six of its Home Defense Brigades serving in Field Army divisions; and a force with its primary mission being the security of the Rear Combat Zone.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *FIELD ARMY, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), *BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, ATTACK, COMBAT AREAS, FIELD EQUIPMENT, MANUALS, MISSIONS, NATIONS, NATO, PEACETIME, REAR AREAS, SALARIES, STRENGTH(GENERAL), THREATS, WARFARE, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, WEST GERMANY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, ARMY PLANNING, WEST GERMANY, MILITARY DOCTRINE

AD-A168 151

AD-A168 151 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) GTA(Germany Territorial Army), WHNS(Wartime Host Nation Support)

AD-A168 149 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Reichswehr.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAY 86 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown,Robert D. , III ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Reichswehr, the post-World War I German Army of 100,000 mandated by the Treaty of Versailles, was a very capable, highly professional army of leaders - a 'Fuhrerarmee'. It served Germany well from 1919 to 1933 and became the cadre around which the highly effective Wehrmacht was to form. Examination of available English language literature is used to illustrate the little known Reichswehr's organization, policies, culture, training, and convert rearmament. The development of officers, and most especially those candidates for the General Staff, is a model of pure excellence uncommon in its intellectual demands and professional commitment. Likewise, the Reichswehr was able to recruit some of the best of the nation's youth and to offer them careers full of meaningful military and trade schooling. This alone is a characteristic rare among the peacetime armies of history. The American Army, faced with frequent cycles of public neglect, can learn from the example of the Reichswehr. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), ARMY, ARMY PERSONNEL, CAREERS, CULTURE, GERMANY(EAST AND WEST), HISTORY, LEADERSHIP, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, POLICIES, TREATIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Reichswehr

AD-A168 044 5/6 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) USAWC (U.S. Army War College) Military Studies Program Paper. The Regimental System. A Framework for Better Force Structure and Stationing Decisions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Robertson,Michael S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Recent mobilization exercises indicate that the US Army still has shortcomings in the area of training readiness, transportation, and command and control systems. The CAPSTONE and Regimental systems have done much to reduce training requirements to the minimum essential tasks, thereby improving our overall training readiness. Under these programs, we are attempting to train in peacetime as we would fight in wartime. A logical expansion of these programs would be to have all of our units, to include our Reserve Components, organized and stationed in peacetime with the organizations they would fight with in peacetime. This would minimize post-mobilization transportation, and command control requirements and generally improve the overall cohesiveness of the Army. A technique that would allow us to do this, would be to copy the United Kingdom 'Regimental System', which places their reserve units into their 'Regiments' and requires them to report to their Regimental Depot (MOB Station), which also must be the installation closest to their home station, upon mobilization. All units, active and reserve, within a given geographical area would be of a type required by the highest tactical element within the same geographical area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MOBILIZATION, *ARMY TRAINING, *REGIMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ARMY, COHESION, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY RESERVES, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, TRAINING, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, WARFARE, TASK FORCES

AD-A168 044

AD-A167 848 5/1 5/3 13/10

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Relationship between Price Competition and Mobilization Capability in Naval Shipbuilding and Repair.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

JAN 86 82P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Buck,Ralph V. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the U.S. Congress, Committees on Armed Services.

ABSTRACT: (U) The report considers the current competitive environment in and mobilization capability of the naval shipbuilding and repair base (NSARB) and includes assessments of (1) how competition and mobilization capability would each be affected by an increase in the number of shipyards in the NSARB, (2) alternative ways of achieving such an increase, and (3) options for maintaining the facilities and trained labor force of important yards whose future is in doubt. Any industry needs a given level of business to remain viable, though there can be purely internal considerations which sometimes govern the decision to remain in business. For shipbuilding, the trend has been to a slightly larger Navy program and no commercial work. In ship maintenance and repair, the tend is toward more Navy ships scheduled in a year, with less overall work required because of improved approach to maintenance management. Resources available are sufficient to meet current initial requirements, but long term wartime new construction would be constrained until supplier production increased. The Maritime Strategy articulated by this Administration, which underlies our pursuit of a 600-ship Navy, has been far more supportive of a modern and efficient shipbuilding and repair base than policies of previous administrations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SHIPBUILDING, *SHIPYARDS, *MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, *MOBILIZATION, INDUSTRIES, STRATEGY, NAVY, CONSTRUCTION, POLICIES, COMMERCE, NAVAL VESSELS, PRODUCTION, COST EFFECTIVENESS, REPAIR, MAINTENANCE.

AD-A167 848

AD-A167 646 CONTINUED

SHIPS, LABOR, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Price competition, Competition, NSARB(Naval Shipbuilding and Repair Bases)

AD-A167 198 5/6 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Tactical Requirements for Peacekeeping Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Monograph,

DEC 85 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brinkley,Phillip L. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examines training requirements, principles of command and control, and organization for a U.S. light infantry unit involved in a peacekeeping operation. The focus is on the tactical level of peacekeeping, using the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers and the Beirut Multi-National Force as case studies. The study determines the component parts of a peacekeeping force and analyzes the basis principles of successful peacekeeping operations. The study states that peacekeeping forces must be highly trained soldiers who understand the nature and purpose of a peacekeeping mission. The study concludes that a peacekeeping force must have an effective chain of command; ond commander and one force headquarters responsible for the peacekeeping operation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PEACETIME, *ARMY TRAINING, *ARMY OPERATIONS, ARMY PERSONNEL, CASE STUDIES, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, TACTICAL WARFARE, INFANTRY, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sinai Multinational Force, Beirut Multi-National Force, *Peacekeeping operations

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A167 031 5/3

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Unit Cost Analysis: Executive Briefing,

MAR 86 37P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schank,John F. ;Bodilly,Susan J. ;Pei, Richard Y. ;

REPORT NO. R-3210/1-RA

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents an executive briefing of a methodology for estimating the annual operating and support costs for similar units in the Active and Reserve components of the military services, and the results of case studies to which the methodology was applied. The methodology was developed to acquire an initial understanding of the potential budget implications of force mix decisions. It estimates the annual recurring incremental costs of unit personnel, peacetime equipment operations and peacetime base support. The accuracy of the cost estimates depends on the quality of the available data, which varies across the services and the different categories of cost factors. While the costing methodology developed under this research provides the necessary tools to estimate the annual recurring costs of specific types of units, further analysis in the areas of non-recurring transition costs and the difference between average and marginal personnel and equipment costs for force mix changes will be needed to understand the full budget impact of force mix decisions. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST ESTIMATES, *COST ANALYSIS, *MILITARY OPERATIONS, ACCURACY, CASE STUDIES, COSTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MILITARY RESERVES, OPERATION, PEACETIME, TRANSITIONS, MILITARY BUDGETS

AD-A167 014 5/1

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND SCOTT AFB IL

(U) The Unified Command System. Remarks by Major General Albin Wheeler at AUSA Winter Defense Symposium,

86 33P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wheeler,Albin ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This briefing by Maj General Albin Wheeler gives the history of the Unified Commands and the major elements of the structure. The modern Unified Command Structure dates from the National Security Act of 1947 and from amendments passed in 1958. The structure envolved to bring the efforts of the combatant forces of each of the four military services into closer integration. There is a discussion of the seven Unified Commands the European, Central, Southern, Atlantic, Pacific Commands the Readiness Command and the Spac· Command. Peacetime responsibilities of the CINCS are outlined, and requirements and assignments of forces are reviewed. Planning, programming and budgeting for the commands is discussed by reviewing the CINCS relationship to the JCS, the Secretary of Defense, the defense resources Board and the Joint Requirements Management Board. Finally MG Wheeler discusses crisis management and the chain of command -- touching upon rapid and reliable communications and responsiveness to political direction from the top. Copies of briefing slides are included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *MANAGEMENT, COMBAT FORCES, COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, PEACETIME, RELIABILITY, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MILITARY COMMANDERS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military management, Military force structure, Unified command system, Chain of command

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A166 989 15/6

READINESS COMMAND MACDILL AFB FL

(U) US Readiness Command: Remarks by General Fred K. Mahaffey at the AUSA Winter Defense Symposium.

FEB 86 47P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a breifing on U.S. Readiness Command (A Unified Command) -- its organization, military roles and missions, and how it helps DoD transition from peace to war. View graphs depict Joint Force Deployment, Joint Force Employment, Joint Training, Security of the Strategic Rear, Joint Planning and execution and 'Go to War' Readiness Military Requirements are presents in chart form for each of these topics.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OPERATIONAL READINESS, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, GRAPHS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME, ROLES(BEHAVIOR), SYMPOSIA, WARFARE, WINTER, MILITARY PLANNING, MISSIONS, DEPLOYMENT, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, COMBAT READINESS, TASK FORCES, TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, STRATEGIC WARFARE

AD-A166 988

ARMY FORCES COMMAND FORT MCPHERSON GA

(U) US FORSCOM Organization and Mission: Remarks by General Robert W. Sennewald at the AUSA Winter Defense Symposium Held at MacDill AFB, Florida.

FEB 86 38P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is a speech about the United States Army Forces Command -- the largest operational command in the free world. They are responsible for combat readiness of all strategic and deployable Army Forces in CONUS, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Panama. They are a part of Army Force Atlantic and the Army Forces in the Readiness Command (REDCOM). Equipment, training, Mobilization, and Command and Control are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY, *COMBAT READINESS, ALASKA, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ISLANDS, MOBILIZATION, PUERTO RICO, UNITED STATES, MISSIONS, PANAMA, ARMY EQUIPMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Forces Command

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A166 961 5/3 5/4

UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND APO MIAMI 34003

(U) Peacetime Conflict: Realities of War,

FEB 86 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Galvin,John R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Presented at Association of the U.S. Army Winter Symposium, 28 Feb 86.

ABSTRACT: (U) This document describes the political, military, economic and social conditions in Latin America. Keywords: Western Security (International); Foreign aid.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FOREIGN AID, *PEACETIME, *WESTERN SECURITY(INTERNATIONAL), CONFLICT, LATIN AMERICA, WARFARE, POLITICAL SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES

AD-A166 961

AD-A166 797 5/5 15/6.7

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV STILLWATER

(U) The Apache Campaigns. Values in Conflict.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

85 155P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Redman,Linda J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the engagements between the U.S. Army and the Apache Indians from 1846 ro 1886. It attempts to determine what effects the values of the soldiers and warriors had upon the conflicts occurring during this forty-year period. The examination revealed that many instrumental values held by the soldiers and Apache warriors were directly contradictory, although most conceptual values were not. Instrumental Values assigned to such cultural aspects as land use, property ownership, criminal justice, religious faith, and family and group loyalty differed sharply. Conceptual values for both factions identified the land as important, sought clear and swift justice for crimes, gave freedom of expression to religious beliefs, and emphasized the primary importance of family and group loyalties. Initially, the Apache and Frontier Army co-habited the Southwest peacefully. Then, as Army regulars and volunteers became involved in actions which gave expression to the instrumental values they endorsed and the Apache did the same, warfare erupted. Military policies of extermination and Apache desire for revenge supported its continuation. The conclusion of this thesis is that the differences in instrumental values lead to increased conflict between the Army and Apaches. Lasting peace came only when both warriors focused on shared conceptual values.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMERICAN INDIANS, *ARMY PERSONNEL, *ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), *CONFLICT, CRIMES, LAND USE, PEACETIME, SHARING, THESES, VALUE, WARFARE, HISTORY, INSURGENCY, COUNTERINSURGENCY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Apache Indians, Frontier Army, Apache Warriors, War

AD-A166 797

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A166 785

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) USAWC (United States Army War College) Military Studies Program Paper. Finland's Security and Defense Policy; Origins and Current Developments.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 86 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Niska,Juhani A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This essay examines the basic questions dealing with Finland's security policy after the Second World War, and military defense needed in the future to meet perceived threats. In order to find answers the economic-military-geographical features of Finland are studied. It seems that economically highly developed Finland still can benefit of natural features favoring defense, including a strong defense will of the population. Finland's post-World War II history has been peaceful. The same stands for the general situation in the area, which can be described as the 'Nordic Stability'. It is supported by armed forces primarily intended for territorial defense. The treaties Finland has signed are in support of her policy of neutrality. That policy is aligned to Finland's strategic situation: there are no strategic objectives in the country, but still everything has to be done to prevent any kind of military threat from developing through Finland against any of her neighbors. This is the bottomline of the recommendations made by the Third Parliamentary Committee in 1981. These recommendations are still valid. The first phase (1982-86) of a fifteen year development plan for the Finnish Defense Forces has so far proved to be quite successful. The suggested Fast Deployment Forces will serve Finland in her efforts to stay outside military conflicts. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *FINLAND, *DEFENSE PLANNING, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PLANNING, POLICIES, POPULATION, THREATS, TREATIES, WARFARE, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), NEUTRAL, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AD-A166 785 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Neutrality

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A166 696 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) A Review of Physical Fitness as It Pertains to the Military Services.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

JUL 85 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vogel,James A. ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-T14/85

PROJECT NO. 3E162772A879

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This review describes the aspects of physical fitness that are pertinent to the military: muscular strength (peak power), strength endurance (anaerobic power capacity), aerobic capacity and body composition. Methodologies for the assessment of each component are described in detail for various applications. An extensive compilation of normative values from western military forces is presented for each component. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICAL FITNESS, AEROBIC PROCESSES, ANAEROBIC PROCESSES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), ENDURANCE(GENERAL), HUMAN BODY, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MUSCLES, PEAK POWER, POWER, STRENGTH(GENERAL), STRENGTH(PHYSIOLOGY)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62772A, AS879

AD-A166 691 5/1

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Evaluation of the 1984 Changes to the Spare Parts Stockage Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Forest,Ronald L. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-0880

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air force made four changes to the spare parts stockage policy in 1984 that were recommended by the Air Force Logistics Management Center. The author evaluated the four changes and found that they are beneficial to the Air Force and should be retained. A secondary finding is the need for the Air Force to better control future major supply policy changes. Positive program control, clear instructions to the field, and better information flow would enhance future supply policy changes. The author used AFLMC reports to identify the policy changes and monthly supply data from the field (M20 and M32) to compare supply performance before and after the changes. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SPARE PARTS, *POLICIES, *STOCKPILES, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INSTRUCTIONS, SECONDARY, SUPPLIES, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A166 686 1/5 5/1

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER CAMBRIDGE MA

(U) Airport Capacity Enhancement Plan.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 84-Jan 86.

86 172P

REPORT NO. DOT-TSC-FAA-86-2

MONITOR: DOT/FAA/CP
86/1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The first edition of the Airport Capacity Enhancement Plan has been developed by the Federal Aviation Administration's newly established Airport Capacity Program Office (ACPO). The plan is intended to increase the capacity and efficient utilization of airports, and to alleviate current and projected aircraft operating delays in the nation's airport system without compromises to safety or to the environment. This plan delineates the goals of the capacity enhancement program. It identifies the concerns of air system users and defines the extent and causes of the capacity and delay problem as it currently exists and is projected for the next decade. The allocation of responsibility for capacity and delay activities within the FAA is discussed. The 53 planned and ongoing FAA projects intended to reduce capacity-related problems are identified. The plan provides descriptions of each of these projects, significant milestones, estimates of their capacity-related benefits, and references to more detailed descriptions of each project. Keywords: Delay Reduction.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIRPORTS, *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AIR, AIRCRAFT, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DELAY, NATIONS, OPTIMIZATION, PLANNING, REDUCTION, UTILIZATION

AD-A166 686

AD-A166 601 5/6 12/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Manual Strength Accounting of Deployed Air Force Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 86 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wood,Garey T. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-86-2760

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Accurate accounting for deployed forces is severely hampered when computer support is lost. Since Air Force relies more and more on deployments to meet its overseas commitments, it is necessary to devise some system of manual accounting. Timely and accurate personnel accountability is necessary for management of resources and must be planned for and personnel trained to operate a manual system. Deployed locations are usually austere and provide a hostile environment for delicate computers. Resources are usually not available to repair and maintain high tech equipment and personnel specialists are not able to keep the systems operating. To further compound the problem, personnel specialists have evolved to a reliance on computer systems to the point that manual systems have never been thought of. Therefore, t is necessary to plan and train in peacetime for what we plan to do in wartime. To correct the problem of the inability of the computer to support deployed commanders, it is recommended that the Air Force discontinue its reliance on computer systems in deployed locations and an Air Force wide manual system be adopted. As part of this recommendation, a manual system to include recommended procedures, forms and training requirements was developed. This manual system has been coordinated with Headquarters Tactical Air Command personnel for completeness and feasibility. This manual system would reduce costs by deleting the requirement to purchase computers for deployment and would solve a major portion of the training problem PERSCO teams face.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, *OPERATORS(PERSONNEL), *TRAINING DEVICES, AIR FORCE TRAINING, COMPUTER PERSONNEL, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT,

AD-A166 601

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A166 601 CONTINUED

PROBLEM SOLVING, OVERSEAS, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, AVIATION PERSONNEL, COMPUTERS, COSTS, DEPLOYMENT, ENEMY, ENVIRONMENTS, MANAGEMENT, MANUAL OPERATION, MILITARY COMMANDERS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME, PERSONNEL, POSITION(LOCATION), PROCUREMENT, REPAIR, REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, SPECIALISTS, TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, TRAINING, AIR FORCE, ACCOUNTABILITY

AD-A166 537 5/1 15/5

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987 Submitted to Congress February 1986. Navy Stock Fund Marine Corps Stock Fund.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 86 46P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume contains justification material supporting the President's fiscal year 1987 budget presentation to Congress. The Navy Stock Fund is a revolving fund established to provide secondary item material support to Navy combat forces and shore installations. The stock fund customers buy material using annual appropriated funds. These monies are then used by the stock fund to reinvest in material that is held in inventory to meet future customer demands. Beginning in FY 1983, Congress directed that inventory investment for support of new weapons systems, weapons systems with expanding populations and readiness or sustainability initiatives be financed by direct appropriations. This request supports that direction. The Marine Corps Stock Fund is a working capital fund established for the purpose of financing inventories of stores, supplies, material and equipment. Such inventories include consumable, expense-type material and relatively minor items of equipment primarily in support of the day-to-day operating requirements of Marine Corps posts, camps and stations. Marine Corps Stock Fund customers buy material utilizing appropriated funds. These monies, in turn, are used by the stock fund to reinvest in material tha is held in inventroy to meet future customer demands.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, *ESTIMATES, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MARINE CORPS, INVESTMENTS, INVENTORY, DAILY OCCURRENCE, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), TABLES(DATA)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A166 532 5/1

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987 Submitted to Congress February 1986. Operation & Maintenance, Navy. Book 1. Budget Activity 1: Strategic Forces Budget Activity 2: General Purpose Forces Budget Activity 4: Airlift and Sealift.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 86 155P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Book 2, AD-A166 533.

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume contains justification material supporting the President's fiscal year 1987 budget presentation to Congress. Included are data pertaining to these areas: The Navy's mission in the Strategic Forces program area is to provide and undersea strategic missile launch capability which will ensure that the United States maintains a credible and survivable deterrent to nuclear war. The General Purpose Forces program aims to provide combat ready fleet forces capable of conducting strike operations to ensure control of the sea and air in the event of war. The sealift prepositioning program provides for rapid movement of supplies and equipment loaded on cargo ships and tankers to a deployment area by placing the ships in forward areas. In addition the program funds a sealift surge capability by CONUS based ships for early on-berth loadout of deploying units.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *NAVAL OPERATIONS, *ESTIMATES, DETERRENCE, FORWARD AREAS, MARINE TRANSPORTATION, CARGO SHIPS, DEPLOYMENT, MAINTENANCE, TABLES(DATA), MISSIONS, NUCLEAR WARFARE, RAPID DEPLOYMENT, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), STRATEGIC WARFARE, STRIKE WARFARE, SUPPLIES, SURVIVABILITY,

AD-A166 532

AD-A166 531 5/1

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER (NAVY) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1987 Submitted to Congress February 1986. Operation & Maintenance Navy Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.

FEB 86 100P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This volume contains justification material supporting the President's fiscal year 1987 budget presentation to Congress. This appropriation, established by the Congress in 1973, provides for the cost of operating the Naval Reserve forces and maintaining their assigned equipment at a state of readiness which will permit rapid employment in the event of full or partial mobilization. These forces, consisting primarily of ships and aircraft and the the personnel to man them, are a vital part of the Navy's total force. The cost of operating and maintaining aircraft in Fourth Marine Air Wings also contained in this appropriation. The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve appropriation consists of three budget activities: 1 - Mission Forces; 2 - Depot Maintenance; and 3 - Other Support. Mission Forces funding provides for the operation and maintenance of Reserve force ships and aircraft. Depot Maintenance funding provides support for the Feserve aircraft rework program nd the Contractor Engineering Technical Services program. All depot maintenance in support of afloat forces is included within Mission Forces. Other Support encompasses the funding support for various command and administrative activities. In addition, funding to operate and maintain the air stations, Reserve centers and Reserve facilities supporting the Naval Reserve forces is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *NAVAL BUDGETS, *ESTIMATES, MAINTENANCE, AIRPORTS, EMPLOYMENT, NAVAL VESSELS, PRESIDENT(UNITED STATES), MOBILIZATION, NAVAL OPERATIONS, NAVAL PERSONNEL, NAVAL SHORE FACILITIES, OPERATIONAL READINESS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, WING LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, TABLES(DATA)

AD-A166 531

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A166 502 13/4 15/5

SYSTEM PLANNING CORP ARLINGTON VA

(U) U.S. Marine Corps Containerized Ammunition Systems Study (1985-1995).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1985-1995,

JUL 85 207P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Yeoman,R. J. ;

CONTRACT NO. M00027-83-R-0033

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The study addresses both Class V(A) (air ammunition) and Class V(W) (ground ammunition) for Marine Corps forces in the 1985-1995 time period. Some of this ammunition will be delivered to the beach in the large (8'x8'x20') ISO containers increasingly used by the shipping industry. Some ammunition will continue to be delivered to the beach in breakbulk (palletized) form. The focus of this study is on the movement of containerized ammunition from the beach to using units, including handling and transporting full containers, unstuffing containers, and retrogarding empty containers. These functions are examined for the buildup ashore of the assault follow-on echelon (AFOE) and for subsequent resupply operations. Classes of supply other than ammunition are not considered. The central issues are: (1) What should be the operational concept for handling containerized ammunition in the AOA?; (2) Within the developed concept, are planned Marine Corps equipments and organizations adequate to handle anticipated levels of containerized ammunition? If not, what changes should be made?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION CONTAINERS, *AMMUNITION, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY SUPPLIES, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, CONTAINERS, GROUND LEVEL, CONTAINERIZING, REPLENISHMENT, HANDLING, SHIPPING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65151A, LPN-CM-40-83-01

AD-A166 482

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) The Conceptual Design of an Automated Mobilization/ Management Information System,

SEP 85 97P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Neblett,J. H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) At the request of the DLA Deputy Director, the Command Control and Contingency Plans Division (DLA-LC) established a Management by Objectives (MBO) goal: To develop the functional requirements for an Automated Mobilization Management Information System. DLA-LC requested that the Operations Research and Economic Analysis Office (DLA-LO) model the DLA logistical operations and design an information processing and analysis system for producing summary level management reports for use in both Contingency-Mobilization Planning and Command Post Exercises (CPXs). The objective of DLA-LO Project is: 1) Plan and define a logical and achievable set of models and automation system which will calculate the mission status and capacity of the DLA material acquisition, storage, and distribution processes under moderate to severe contingency and mobilization scenarios; and 2) Identify the specific actions and resources required to develop the set of models and system.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, *MOBILIZATION, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, ACQUISITION, MATERIALS, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, STORAGE, REQUIREMENTS, SCENARIOS, MODELS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A166 481

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY ALEXANDRIA VA OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) Report on the Updating of Workload Factors for the DLA Mobilization Plan,

JUL 85 41P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Naimon,Stanley G. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents and summarizes the work done and conclusions reached during the DLA Operations Research and Economic Analysis Management Support Office's (DLA-LO(DORO)) review of workload factors for the revised DLA Mobilization Plan (DLAMP). The study was performed at the request of the Command, Control, and Contingency Plans Division of DLA. In place of the Department of Defense Materiel Distribution System Study's (DODMDSS) demand factors which formed the basis for the current DLAMP, the DLA Inventory Data Bank and Service-provided Time Phased Force Deployment Data served as the main sources for the study. The Uniform Standard Automated Materiel Management System Inventory Management Simulation (USIMS) was then used to derive key Inventory Control Point and depot workload factors. These workload factors will be used by DLA Inventory Control Points and depots to assess any resource shortfalls in the event of a full mobilization. The report offers three major recommendations. First, more complete data should be obtained from the Services for future updates of the DLAMP. Second, a working group should be established within DLA to focus on and to evaluate mobilization policies. Third, for future mobilization planning efforts, earlier review by mobilization planners at the field activities of the computer simulation output should occur to increase the validity of the simulation results.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *MOBILIZATION, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, OUTPUT, SUPPLY DEPOTS, WORKLOAD, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, INVENTORY CONTROL, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, MATERIEL, DATA BASES, POLICIES, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, SIMULATION, VALIDATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) DLAMP(DLA Mobilization Plan)

AD-A166 481

AD-A166 468 5/1 5/4 13/12

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) An Assessment of FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Today.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 86 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Conner,Patrick D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created to provide controls for the patchwork of fragmented operations spread over many agencies. The situation was the natural product of the evolution of government policy from an exclusive distribution orientation, providing aid to victims, to one that gives equal emphasis to both planning and mitigation. Within FEMA the evolution of the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) is a movement towards an integrated approach to the management of the full spectrum of emergencies, hazards and disasters. IEMS stresses using the resources available to all agencies in dealing with the elements common to all emergency related situations. There is general satisfaction that the under-one-roof concept being pursued here that IEMS is leading to will, if allowed to continue, eventually meet the mandate to create a national capacity to assist state and local governments in dealing with natural and manmade disasters. However, to date, most of the programs have either not been fully implemented or have met with only limited success. The comprehensive emergency management program still has a long way to go. Perhaps it will take another 25 years for it to evolve to the point of meeting the original Presidential Mandate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *EMERGENCIES, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT, *UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DISASTERS, PLANNING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), DISTRIBUTION, FRAGMENTATION, HAZARDS, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MANMADE, OPERATION, ORIENTATION(DIRECTION), POLICIES, SPECTRA, STRESSES, SYSTEMS APPROACH

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *FEMA(Federal Emergency Management Agency), *Federal Emergency Management Agency

AD-A166 468

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A166 455 5/6 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Objective: NTC (National Training Center) Some Ideas for Leaders on How to Get There from Here.

FEB 86 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooks,Alan R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Fort Irwin's National Training Center (NTC) provides our Army's most realistic battlefield ever devised in peacetime. It has virtually revolutionized our training by combining sate-of-the-art instrumentation, professional observe/controllers, and a dedicated opposing force. Most importantly, it derives superb preparatory training. Here are some ideas for that training. First, study all the sources of NTC lesson learned to gain an appreciation for the common task force deficiencies, and make these guide preparatory training. next, establish 'umbrella' concepts. Some examples: the NTC is World War III, effective use of MILES will be the sine qua non for success, and leader initiative will be critical. Incorporate 'slice' leaders early on, both socially and for training, and update SOP's. Next, focus on leader training. Employ leader classes taught by NTC 'graduates', simulation exercises, battlefield checklists, and leader tests. Concentrate on MILES proficiency, particularly among tank-killing systems, and ensure unit chemical teams are proficient. Finally, get the most out of the final pre-NTC ARTEP. Success will require more than the will to win. It will demand the will to prepare to win.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY TRAINING, *LEADERSHIP TRAINING, BATTLEFIELDS, DEFICIENCIES, TASK FORCES, GRADUATES, PEACETIME, CHEMICALS, TEAMS(PERSONNEL), CHECKOUT PROCEDURES, TRAINING, SIMULATION

AD-A165 952 5/4

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE COLL WASHINGTON DC

(U) Egypt's Role in the Middle East Peace Process,

JAN 86 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Creighton,John J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) For the first time in many years, all of the key players in the Arab-Israeli conflict are coordinating their efforts in an attempt to revive the peace process. The problems associated with achieving a framework for negotiations are many, and they are mentioned throughout this paper. In the past, peace talks have been guided by an outside force (usually the United States), but this latest proposal has come from the actual parties to the conflict through their own efforts. Egypt, which has always been the key Arab player in the Middle East peace process, maintains a vital role in the process today. In this paper, Egypts's current and historical role in the Middle East process is examined.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MIDDLE EAST, *EGYPT, *POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, ARABS, CONFLICT, ISRAELIS, PEACETIME, UNITED STATES, MIDDLE EAST, PEACETIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARAB Israeli Conflict

AD-A165 485 15/8

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Defending Norway and the Northern Flank: Analysis of NATO's Strategic Options.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mahon,Michael K. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this thesis was to determine an appropriate strategy for the defense of NATO's Northern Flank. If NATO fails to successfully defend this Flank, its vital North Atlantic SLOCS will be severly threatened and the rear of the Central Front will be exposed to attack from the sea. Norway's strategic location makes it the key to the defense of the region. Deterrence, the defense of Norway, and the protection of the Atlantic SLOCS are the fundamental goals of NATO in the region. Under current conditions NATO must meet two basic objectives to achieve these goals--the Alliance must provide reinforcements to Norway very early in a crisis and it must control the Norwegian Sea to maintain the war effort after the outbreak of hostilities. Four strategic options were considered in this analysis: expansion of deterrence, increased prepositioning, a defensive barrier, and forward defense. Of the four strategies, forward defense is recommended because it is the only strategy that adequately addresses the basic objectives.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DEFENSE SYSTEMS, *NATO, *MILITARY STRATEGY, NORWAY, DETERRENCE, FORWARD AREAS, STRATEGY, WARFARE, BARRIERS, ATTACK, EXPOSURE(GENERAL), NORWEGIAN SEA, THESES, PREPOSITIONING(LOGISTICS), STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern Europe

AD-A165 433 15/8.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Narrowing Uncertainty about the Maritime Strategy,

MAY 85 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Clawson,Stephen H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Nine certainties about the current U.S. Maritime Strategy are examined in this essay. The perspective taken in strategic rather than operational or tactical. Several of the uncertainties about the strategy are found to be troublesome, but potential solutions can be identified. It is concluded that the Maritime Strategy has many potential strengths, and can be enhanced to reduce uncertainty. The top priority recommended for consideration is the forward deployment of additional U.S. naval forces to Western Europe for the purpose of increasing peacetime operations in the area of NATO's Northern Flank. Keywords: Maritime strategy, Military strategy, Navy military forces(United States), USSR, NATO, Naval planning, Naval operations, Deterrence, Marine Corps, Deployment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, *MILITARY STRATEGY, DEPLOYMENT, FORWARD AREAS, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NAVAL PLANNING, NAVY, OCEAN ENVIRONMENTS, OPERATION, PEACETIME, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), STRATEGY, STRENGTH(GENERAL), UNITED STATES, USSR, WESTERN EUROPE, NAVAL OPERATIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Maritime strategy

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A165 429 5/1 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Component Obsolescence: Presentation of a Decision Process for Assessing and Selecting Alternative Solutions Applicable to Major Weapon Systems Production.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 85 103P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tracy,Elizabeth A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The capability to maintain and sustain military forces in peacetime deterrence and mobilization missions relies heavily upon the continued availability of system components. Advancing technology threatens operating system and production support as older system designs become increasingly dependent upon obsolete technology. This thesis focuses upon situations in which the contracting officer is informed by the prime contractor that a subcontractor no longer plans to continue manufacturing a particular component needed to support a major weapon system production line, and the alternative courses of action which can be taken when this occurs. The study defines the obsolescence problem and discusses why it occurs, describes current management initiatives and procedures to lessen the impact, identifies advantages and disadvantages associated with each alternative, and develops a formalized decision process for problem resolution.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPON SYSTEMS, *PROBLEM SOLVING, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *ACQUISITION, AVAILABILITY, DECISION MAKING, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, DETERRENCE, PEACETIME, PRODUCTION, OBSOLESCENCE, PLANNING, THESES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Major Weapon Systems

AD-A164 741 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Winning Teams: Mobilization -- Related Correlates of Success in American World War II Infantry Divisions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAY 85 206P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Brown,John S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis identifies characteristics successful American infantry divisions had in common during World War II and the extent to which those characteristics were unique. The study discusses stateside trainig, overseas deployment and first major battle, and sustaining effectiveness for prolonged periods. Winning Teams addresses the full range of personnel, operational, training and logistical issues, yet finds personnel stability, retraining overseas, preliminary combat prior to major combat, the resemblance of combat to trainig, and an episodic pace of combat the most significant factors distinguishing successful infantry divisions from those that fared less well.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *INFANTRY, *COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, DEPLOYMENT, OVERSEAS, PERSONNEL, RETRAINING, STABILITY, THESES, WARFARE, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, HISTORY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) World War II, Stateside training, 3D Infantry Division, 88th Infantry Division, Army Ground Forces, Personnel turbulence, CADRES, Art of War, Individual replacement system, Preparedness, Sustained Combat Operations

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A164 724 5/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Total Force Training: A Study of Company-Level Commanders' Training in Armored Cavalry Regiments in the Army National Guard.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 85 117P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnes,Lee Roy , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the professional training, including schooling, of the company-level ground maneuver combat unit commanders in the four armored cavalry regiments (ACRs) in the Army National Guard (ARNG). The focus is upon what these commanders have done, what they are required to do, and how well their training has prepared them for their peacetime and wartime missions. The increased importance of the Reserve Components (RC) in our nation's deterrence and defense plans since the early 1970s has led to increased interest in the readiness and ability of the Army National Guard. Several programs developed to improve the RC's training and readiness posture directly affect the training of the company-level commanders in the ARNG's ACRs. This study discusses these programs and their impacts on the company-level commanders in the ARNG's ACRs. Interviews were conducted to determine the training, including schooling, status of a sample population (twenty-five percent) of the armored cavalry troop and tank company commanders in the ARNG's ACRs. Conclusions drawn from the interview data include the following: The majority of ARNG ACR company-level commanders attended a resident officer basic course, even before the requirement to do so was established; however, the majority of these commanders have not completed the officer advanced course--the course that is designed to train them for company-level command; and many of these commanders are not making the fullest use of available external training assistance resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *ARMY TRAINING, ARMOR, ARMY, CAVALRY, DEFENSE PLANNING, DETERRENCE, INTERVIEWING, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY RESERVES, NATIONAL GUARD, NATIONS, OPERATIONAL

AD-A164 724

AD-A164 724 CONTINUED

READINESS, PEACETIME, POPULATION, POSTURE(PHYSIOLOGY), TANK CREWS, TANKS(COMBAT VEHICLES), THESES, TRAINING

AD-A164 724

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A164 251 25/5

BDM CORP MCLEAN VA

(U) Capability Objectives for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control, and Communications (C3)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

JUL 85 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cox, ;Redd,;Taffel,;Labrarche,;

REPORT NO. BDM/W-85-0440-TR-ADD

CONTRACT NO. DCA100-82-C-0040

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This document outlines the command, control, and communications (C3) capability objectives which will be utilized to guide the assessment of the C3 supporting the Deployment and Resupply mission areas for CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CONUS), CENTRAL EUROPE (CENTEUR), SOUTHWEST ASIA (SWA), and KOREA (KOR). These capability objectives have been developed as an addendum to the Requirement, Capability, and Deficiency Database for Deployment and Resupply Command, Control, and Communications (C3) (U), Sections I and II (BDM/W-85-0440-TR, June 1985), and will be employed in conjunction with that database. These capability objectives have been developed assuming a maximum stress/surge situation on the C2 systems available, or expected to be available, to perform the Deployment and Resupply missions. This stress/surge environment has been created by postulating that forces such as REFORGER, CRESTED CAP, and TEAM SPIRIT have not been deployed prior to the outbreak of a conventional war.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, *DATA BASES, DEFICIENCIES, KOREA, MISSIONS, CENTRAL EUROPE, SOUTHWEST ASIA, STRESSES, SURGES, UNITED STATES

AD-A163 998 5/9 6/1 6/5

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Aerobic Capacity and Coronary Risk Factors in a Middle-Aged Army Population.

JAN 86 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Patton,John F. ;Vogel,James A. ;Bednek, Julius L. , Jr.;Alexander,Donald ;Albright,Ronald ;

CONTRACT NO. USRIEM-M-10/86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between coronary risk factors (CRF) and aerobic capacity measured by the direct determination of oxygen uptake during maximal exercise testing. Subjects comprised 295 male Army personnel (40-53 yrs of age) who underwent multiple serial screening procedures to include a medical and physical evaluation, calculation of a Framingham risk factor index (RI) and a graded treadmill exercise test (GXT) with the determination of peak oxygen uptake (pVO sub 2). CRF included resting systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) blood pressures, total cholesterol (TC), HDL-C, triglycerides (TRIG), fasting blood sugar (FBS), smoking history, resting ECG, and percent body fat (% BF). The results, although cross-sectional, imply that a high level of aerobic capacity is associated with lower coronary risk factors.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROBIC PROCESSES, *BLOOD CHEMISTRY, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, *CORONARY DISEASE, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CHOLESTEROL, BLOOD PRESSURE, ARMY PERSONNEL, FOOD DEPRIVATION, GLYCERIDES, INDEXES, MEDICINE, OXYGEN CONSUMPTION, PEAK VALUES, RISK, TEST AND EVALUATION

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A163 392 15/5

CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA NAVAL PLANNING MANPOWER AND LOGISTICS DIV

(U) National Manpower Inventory. Volume 1. Main Text.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 73-May 85,

SEP 85 165P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Quester,Aline ;Goodwyn,Craig ;Olson, Janice ;Perla,Peter ;

REPORT NO. CRC-533-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-C-0785

PROJECT NO. R0148

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-A163 247.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report on the National Manpower Inventory (NMI) is in three volumes. Volume I describes (1) the major inputs to the NMI and adjustments of the data made to meet NMI goals more directly; (2) the operational NMI model that was developed and its potential uses; and (3) some limitations inherent in the NMI data. Volume II provides technical documentation for the report, and Volume III is a user's guide to the software for the model. The purpose of the NMI is to determine the supply of civilians with skills relevant to the military so as to enhance the military's recruiting and retention efforts and to aid in mobilization planning. Such an inventory was mandated by the 97th Congress. Keywords: Census, Civilian personnel, Classification, Computer programs, Data bases, Data files, DOT (Dictionary of Occupational Titles), Inventory, Inventory modification module, Inventory reporting module, Job skills, Manpower, Military personnel, Mobilization, NMI(National Manpower Inventory), Personnel supply, Population, Software, Taxonomy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *INVENTORY, SUPPLY DEPOTS, MANPOWER UTILIZATION, JOB ANALYSIS, PERSONNEL RETENTION, CENSUS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATA BASES, FILES(RECORDS), JOBS, SKILLS, MILITARY PLANNING, RECRUITING, MOBILIZATION, PLANNING, CIVILIAN PERSONNEL,

AD-A163 392 CONTINUED

DICTIONAIRIES, INVENTORY, MODIFICATION, MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MANPOWER, SUPPLIES, USER MANUALS, POPULATION, TAXONOMY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE65154N

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A163 159 5/1 15/6

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC

(U) The Army Study Program. Fiscal 1986 Report.

NOV 85 70P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This document contains The Army Study Program TASP for Fiscal Year 1986. It describes the annual study program in terms of functional area and potential impact upon the Army as well as other characteristics of studies as contained in the CSAMSS data base, and a comparison of the FY86 study program with the FY85 study program. The FY86 Army Study Program data were collected from agencies and commands. The data were tabulated by computer and analyzed. This document contains the summarized data and the interpretation of the results. The Study Program data are presented in several dimensions which should be of interest to Army commanders, managers, and sponsors of the study program. These include functional area, potential impact to the Army, resources, study sponsor, performance method and Army Goal to which the study applies. Salient results of the data assessment showed: The FY86 Study Program addresses all Army Goals with 134 studies addressing the goal of Readiness. The Future Development goal accounts for more resources than other goal with 27 percent of the resource consumption.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY OPERATIONS, *ARMY PLANNING, *DATA BASES, *OPERATIONAL READINESS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, METHODOLOGY, MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ACCOUNTING, RESOURCES, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY COMMANDERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Alternatives

AD-A163 159

AD-A162 910 15/2

SCIENTIFIC SERVICE INC REDWOOD CITY CA

(U) Upgrading Structures for Host and Risk Area Shelters.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

DEC 85 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tansley,Roger S. ;

REPORT NO. SSI-8144B-6

CONTRACT NO. EMW-84-C-1828

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This contract was initiated at a time when Civil Defense planning in the United States was predicted on the policy of Crisis Relocation planning, later called Emergency Operations Planning (EOP). This policy assumed that a period of crisis buildup or international tension would permit the time required, a few days or weeks, to evacuate up to 80 percent of the population to host areas. Since 1975, Scientific Service, Inc. (SSI) has worked, first with DCPA, and then with FEMA, on extensive research relative to upgrading concepts for both structures and industrial equipment. Scientific Service, Inc. was selected by FEMA to conduct a five-year research program to provide the necessary engineering basis and guidance for the development of a set of manuals covering the upgrading of existing structures. This contract consisted of a basic contract and four one-year options; however, the work plan was modified so as to eliminate the final option year. There is now a compilation of all of the available laboratory and field test data, research and prediction analysis, and basic drafts of six of the proposed eight upgrading manuals. The organization of this report is as follows: Section 2 - A review of the testing, research, analysis, and data acquisition used for the development of the manuals, including tests conducted and data obtained from related programs and other sources. Section 3 - Overall view of manual development to date; how charts and worksheets were developed. Section 4 - Recommendations of additional research requirements that became evident during the development of the manual.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CIVIL DEFENSE, *CRISIS MANAGEMENT,

AD-A162 910

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A162 910 CONTINUED

CONTRACTS, DATA ACQUISITION, DEFENSE PLANNING, EMERGENCIES, FIELD TESTS, INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, INTERNATIONAL, MANUALS, OPERATION, PREDICTIONS, RELOCATION, REQUIREMENTS, SHELTERS, EVACUATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Emergency operations planning, WU1128A

AD-A162 242 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) The National Defense Stockpile: An Organizational Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 85 138P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Batchelor,Robert A. ;Kirby,James E. , Jr;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSP/85M-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States is dependent on foreign sources for many strategic and critical materials vital to its survival and national security. To counter the affects of a disruption in the supply of these materials, the US maintains a National Defense Stockpile (NDS) made up of over a hundred separate depots located in various parts of the country. The management and policy formulation of various aspects of the NDS are distributed across a wide spectrum of agencies in the Executive and Legislative Branches. These organizations along with associated legislation are examined for their impact on the policy-formulation process. This thesis also reviews organizations outside the government that affect stockpile policy. General and specific recommendations on proposed management alternatives are presented at the end of the study. Keywords: National defense stockpile; Stockpile management; Stockpile policy; Strategic materials; Critical materials.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *STOCKPILES, CRITICALITY(GENERAL), FOREIGN, FORMULATIONS, LEGISLATION, MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS, NATIONAL DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY, ORGANIZATIONS, POLICIES, SOURCES, SPECTRA, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, SURVIVAL(GENERAL), THESES, UNITED STATES

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A162 064 5/1 5/8

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) Generalship and the Art of Senior Command: Historical and Scientific Perspectives.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAY 85 180P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Zais,Mitchell M. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-3215

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Based on a review of the literature, this study identifies the qualities and attributes of successful senior commanders at two-star level and above. A taxonomy is developed defining and describing leadership and management as component elements of commandership. Previous studies of senior command have approached the topic from two widely disparate disciplines, history and science. Historical approaches have been based upon the testimony of senior military commanders, the assertions of military theorists, the post hoc analysis of historians, or some combination of the three. The scientific study of senior command is based upon the behavioral sciences of individual, social, and organizational psychology as well as management theory. This study compares and contrasts the findings of these two disciplines of history and science. Large differences in the historical and scientific conceptualizations of senior command were found. These differences reflect divergent means of viewing the world and organizing information. Evidence suggests that the general's intellect, character, and temperament are more important in determining success at this level than are specific skills, ability, knowledge, or experience. Additionally, significant differences were suggested for the requirements for generalship during war and peace, as well as between staff positions and combat command. A proposal is offered for the reconciliation of the oft times conflicting historical and scientific perspectives of commandership in order to improve the preparation, selection, training, and assignment of general officers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY COMMANDERS, *LEADERSHIP, PERSONALITY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS,

AD-A162 064 CONTINUED

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, ORGANIZATIONS, PSYCHOLOGY, SKILLS, HISTORIANS, MANAGEMENT, THEORY, PEACETIME, WARFARE, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Commandership, Senior command, Generalship, Military management

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A161 991 15/5 19/7

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) An Assessment of the Army's Multiple Launch Rocket System Multiyear Contract.

OCT 85 33P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-86-5

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ABSTRACT: (U) This GAO report discusses the DOD Authorizations Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-86) authorized multiyear contracting of major DOD weapon systems to reduct procurement cost and to broaden the defense industrial base. One of the first multiyear contracts was for the Army's Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS). The Army justified the $1.7 billion multiyear contract claiming $209.1 million savings and improvements in the industrial base. This report presents (1) an assessment of the supportability of the Army's claimed savings, (2) industry views on whether the contract will broaden the industrial base, and (3) an evaluation of the extent to which the contract complies with applicable provisions of Public Law 97-86. GAO found support for estimated budgetary savings to the Army of $188.8 million of its $209.1 million estimated savings for advance material purchases. In present value terms, the $209.1 million is a savings of about $87.7 million. Though MLRS contractors told GAO that they increased investments, retained skilled employees, had better training programs, and enhanced mobilization preparedness, GAO had no baseline from which to measure improvements nor does GAO know the extent to which these benefits might also have been possible under annual contracts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACTS, *MULTILAUNCHING, *ROCKETS, ARMY EQUIPMENT, ARMY PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, INDUSTRIES, MATERIALS, TRAINING, WEAPON SYSTEMS, TEST AND EVALUATION, ESTIMATES, SAVINGS, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION, COSTS, VALUE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Multiyear

AD-A161 991

AD-A161 873 5/1 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST BETHESDA MD

(U) DoD Cargo Management Systems,

NOV 85 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Heard,Thomas W. ;Rozycki,Robert F. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML424

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-85-C-0139

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report catalogs close to 100 data processing systems that assist the Military Departments, Defense Logistics Agency, and the Transportation Operating Agencies in managing the movement of cargo. Most of the systems are old and operate on hardware that runs at or near capacity. All major defense transportation organizations are developing replacement systems, and many will be operational in the late 1980's. But many of these systems will not have the capability to transfer transportation information electronically from one computer to another; nor will they be sufficiently integrated to correct many of the existing system inefficiencies. To assure better systems integration and interface capability, it is recommended that DoD explore the use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) concepts that are gaining widespread acceptance in private industry and which enable the computer-to-computer exchange of transportation information. It is also recommended that OSD task the key transportation organizations to prepare long-range information system plans that specify existing and future automation efforts, and that OSD sponsor forums for senior defense transportation managers where these plans are reviewed with emphasis on identifying barriers to increased systems integration and alternatives for eliminating those barriers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CARGO, CARGO HANDLING, COMPUTERS, DATA MANAGEMENT, ELECTRONICS, EXCHANGE, INDUSTRIES, INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, INTERFACES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LONG RANGE(DISTANCE), MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATIONS, PLANNING, REPLACEMENT, TRANSFER, TRANSPORTATION

AD-A161 873

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A161 680 1/5 5/9

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Quantifying Wartime Manpower for Military Airlift Command (MAC) Strategic Aerial Port-Cargo Services Function.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 85 147P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Starkey,John A. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/85S-73

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Military Airlift Command (MAC) strategic aerial port cargo services assumed wartime manpower data requirements are identified in nine separate Unit Type Codes (UTCs), UFBB1 through UFBB9. This study developed, with guidance from the HQ MAC Transportation Plans Staff, a revised set of UTCs manpower data requirements based on systematic modifications to current peacetime manpower standards. The results of these revised UTCs manpower data requirements were then compared to the current MAC UTCs. In comparing the aggregate manpower requirements necessary to support the tasking of the UFBB series UTCs in the most stringent wartime scenario no discernible difference existed. When comparing manpower requirements for each individual UTC (UFBB1 through UFBB9) distinct differences began to emerge. The revised requirements in UTCs UFBB1 and UFBB2, while they overestimate the manpower requirements in UFBB4 through UFBB9. Finally, when comparing manpower by job classifications evidence from this study casts serious doubts as to the proper employment of the freight traffic skill level in the current MAC UTCs. It also calls into question the proportion of supervisory personnel relative to the total UTC manpower. This thesis concludes that differences do exist between the revised UTCs when compared to the current UTCs. This study has developed a systematic and justifiable procedure for developing aerial port cargo services UTCs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, *WARFARE, *AIRPORTS, CLASSIFICATION, CODING, MODIFICATION, PEACETIME, PLANNING, JOBS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, CARGO

AD-A161 680

AD-A161 680 CONTINUED

HANDLING, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, SKILLS, STANDARDS, SUPERVISORS, THESES, TRAFFIC

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aerial ports, Military airlift command

AD-A161 680

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A161 570 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) A Dyna-Metric Analysis of Base Awaiting Parts (AWP) Sensitivity to Depot Repair Cycle Variables

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 85 129P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Huber,Lewis E. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/85S-37

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The efficient operation of the repair/resupply system for Air Force recoverable items is essential for maintaining weapon systems at a viable readiness level. Large AWP inventories at the base level indicate items are remaining unserviceable for long periods of time while awaiting depot supplied spare parts. Dyna-METRIC, the most current inventory model used by the Air Force, is capable of assessing the impact of varying levels of depot support on base AWP and weapon system capability. Dyna-METRIC was used to model eleven KC-135A components and their reparable sub-units, to assess the sensitivity of base AWP to four depot repair cycle variables. The results indicated large improvements in any single depot repair cycle variable was necessary to produce noticeable AWP and capability improvements. Additionally, it was shown the amount of AWP reduction caused by improving a given variable varied among LRUs. Specific recommendations for improving AWP for the 11 KC-135A LRUs, as well as recommendations for further research, are given. Keywords: Supply Depots, Inventory Control Maintenance, Military Supplies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INVENTORY CONTROL, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, AIR FORCE, CYCLES, LONG RANGE(TIME), MAINTENANCE, MILITARY SUPPLIES, MODELS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, REPAIR, REPLENISHMENT, SPARE PARTS, SUPPLY DEPOTS, VARIABLES, VIABILITY

AD-A161 581 5/6

DARTMOUTH COLL HANOVER NH

(U) The 'Irreversibility' of Israel's Annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip: A Critical Evaluation.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

OCT 85 81P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lustick,Ian S. ;

CONTRACT NO. MDA908-85-M-1381

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: United States Interests and the Possible Irreversibility of Israeli Annexation of the West Bank and Gaza; De Facto Annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip: Historical Background; Likud Policies toward the West Bank and Gaza: 1977-81; Changing Perceptions and Changing Terms of Debate over the Future of the West Bank and Gaza: 1982-84; Meron Benvenisti and the Irreversibility of De Facto Annexation; Reviews of *the following papers*: *Haim Tzaban, et. al., 'Master Plan* for the Settlement of Samaria and Judea: Development Plan for the Area 1983-88; Simcha Bahiri, 'Peace Separation and Enforced Unity: Economic Consequences for Israel and the West Bank/Gaza Area; Aryeh Shalev, 'Defense Line in the West Bank'; Mark Heller, 'A Palestinian State: The Implications for Israel', Shmuel Sandler and Hillel Frisch, 'Israel, the Palestinians, and the West Bank'.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ISRAEL, *INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, PLANNING, IRREVERSIBLE PROCESSES, PEACETIME, SEPARATION, UNITED STATES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, BACKGROUND, HISTORY, PALESTINIANS, POLICIES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) West Bank(Israel), Gaza strip

OTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A161 017

AIR FORCE AUXILIARY MIDWEST CITY OK DISASTER PREPAREDNESS DIV

(U) Why Civil Air Patrol's Emergency Preparedness Planning Isn't Effective Enough and What to do about the Problem?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. 1977-1985,

OCT 85 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sauer,Kurt F. ;

REPORT NO. AFAUX/OK/DOH-86/1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Integration of Civil Air Patrol (CAP) into the defense mobilization structure may require new sets of national CAP policy guidance. A thorough study is needed of the goals and possible outcomes of different planning strategies. As a result of several national-level exercises, CAP's national emergency role in support of the federal government has become more substantial. Now we must draft and implement plans and training activities which wil directly prepare CAP to assume its responsibilities. Keywords: Air Force auxiliary; Air Force planning; Cintinuity of government; Emergencies; Military exercises; Mobilization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, AIR FORCE PLANNING, EMERGENCIES, DEFENSE PLANNING, POLICIES, PATROLLING, CIVIL AVIATION, AUXILIARY, MILITARY EXERCISES, FLIGHT TRAINING, OPERATIONAL READINESS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Civil Air Patrol, Preparedness

AD-A161 017

AD-A160 898 1/3 5/1 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) Strategic Options in Logistic Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Doctoral thesis,

85 189P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,P. E. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-85-140D

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis develops a model of a multi-echelon inventory system that is comprised of three bases and a centralized repair facility. Each base has a specific level of aircraft. An aircraft is grounded if part A or part B fails and there is no immediate replacement. Part A may be repaired at base level; part B, however, can only be repaired at the depot. Both parts are repaired in the same labor constrained depot shop. The model provides a tool to analyze alternative logistics strategies. The issues that we investigate include increasing spare levels of parts A and B, increasing repair capability at depot and base level, redesigning part A to reduce mean time between failures, and decreasing transportation time between bases and depot. From the base manager's point of view, the strategies that offer the greatest impact at base level are (1) reducing transportation pipeline time and (2) alternating spare levels. These strategies would be extremely expensive and would undergo close scrutiny during Air Force planning and budgeting processes. From the viewpoint of the depot manager, the strategies that offer the greatest impact at depot level are (1) altering repair capacity at depot or base and (2) redesigning part A. The redesign of a part is a very time consuming and expensive strategy that results in minimal changes at base and depot. The strategy that increases the depot worker resource is the only one that positively affects the performance measures at both depot and base.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, *SPARE PARTS, *SUPPLY DEPOTS, AIR FORCE PLANNING, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), CENTRALIZED, IMPACT, INVENTORY, LABOR, LOGISTICS, MEAN, PERSONNEL, REPAIR, REPAIR SHOPS, RESOURCES, SHOPS(WORK AREAS), STRATEGY,

AD-A160 898

AD-A180 898 CONTINUED

SUPERVISORS, THESES, TIME, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, TRANSPORTATION, WORK

AD-A180 892 5/5 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Contracting under Conditions of National Emergency/ Full Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 85 175P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Britt,C. D. ;Miles,J. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSP/85S-8

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The declaration of a national emergency by the President or Congress will undoubtedly create urgent demands for supplies and services to be provided by the Department of Defense acquisition community. It has become apparent that DOD contracting functions may be incapable of expediting the contracting process to meet the demand. Large numbers of statutes, regulations, and directives contain restrictions that may impede the contracting process, but the nature and extent of these restrictions have never been consolidated into a single body of material. The objectives of this thesis were: (1) to identify any statutes, regulations, or directives which might impede the contracting process, in the event of a national emergency/full mobilization; (2) to determine the existence of any waivers to the restrictions identified; and (3) to establish the level of approval of any existing waivers. A subjective review of United States Code, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Defense and Air Force acquisition-related directives and regulations was accomplished. A total of 126 provisions were identified as potential impediments to the contracting process, requiring waiver approvals ranging from Congress to the contracting officer, if a waiver was found to exist. Based on these findings, several recommendations were made pertaining to Department of Defense contracting contingency planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTRACTS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, FEDERAL LAW, REGULATIONS, ACQUISITION, EMERGENCIES, MOBILIZATION, THESES, WAIVER, MATERIALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National emergencies

AD-A180 898

AD-A180 892

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A160 750 22/2 25/3

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) A Model for Evaluating Communications Satellite Interoperability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

85 133P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gill,T. C. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-85-103T

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This project describes a model with which emergency communications planners can evaluate the potential interoperability of satellite systems. Based on minimum communications requirements set forth by the Commercial Satellite Survivability Task Force of the National Telecommunications Advisory Committee, the model addresses the technical considerations involved in system interoperability and provides the basis for further study. This paper addresses the need for finding techniques to implement an interoperable network of commercial satellites to augment our national security/emergency preparedness communications. Commercial satellite networks play an increasingly important role in providing essential communications during peacetime. They offer the means to quickly restore damaged or destroyed communications to isolated parts of the country during times of national security stress. However, the use of different technical methods by system operators presents major roadblocks to network interoperability.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMMUNICATION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, *COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, *COMMUNICATION SATELLITES, *COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, EMERGENCIES, ISOLATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, NETWORKS, OPERATORS(PERSONNEL), PARTS, PEACETIME, REQUIREMENTS, SATELLITE NETWORKS, STRESSES, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

AD-A160 711 5/1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1986.

FEB 85 299P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Document, GPO, Washington, DC 20402 HC $9.50. Microfiche furnished to DTIC and NTIS users.

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Foreign Policy, National Interests, and the Strengthening of America; Threats to U. S. National Interests; U.S. National Security Objectives and Defense Strategy; Conventional Capabilities Required by U.S. Strategy; Nuclear Policies and Programs; Arms Reductions and Related Diplomatic Priorities; The Defense Budget; Management Reforms; Readiness and Sustainability; Manpower; The Industrial Base; Land Forces; Naval Forces; Tactical Air Forces; Force Projection; Nuclear Forces; Coalition Strategy--Regional Security; Mobilization; Installations; and Special Interest Programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *MILITARY BUDGETS, *FOREIGN POLICY, THREATS, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MANPOWER, MILITARY STRATEGY, REPORTS, INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL SECURITY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DEFENSE SYSTEMS, STRATEGY, MOBILIZATION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), NAVY, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A160 707 5/8 5/9

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Comparison of the Values of Highly Successful Senior Field Grade Infantry Officers with Those of Company Grade Infantry Officers and Civilians.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research note Oct 78-Sep 80.

AUG 85 15P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dyer,F. N. ;Hilligoss,R. E. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-RN-85-84

PROJECT NO. 2Q162722A791

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Rokeach Value Scale was used to measure values of highly successful senior Infantry officers at the Army War College (AWC). The values of new and experienced Infantry junior officers were also measured. All Infantry groups, but especially the AWC group, showed major differences from a national sample of males. The AWC group ranked the values An Exciting Life, A Sense of Accomplishment, National Security, Self-Respect, (being) Capable, (being) Courageous, (being) Honest, (being) Imaginative, (being) Logical, and (being) Responsible much higher in importance than the national sample of males. The AWC group ranked the values A Comfortable Life, A World at Peace, a World of Beauty, True Friendship, (being) Ambitious, (being) Broadminded, (being) Cheerful, (being) Clean, (being) Forgiving, (being) Loving, and (being) Polite much lower in importance than did the national sample. The three Infantry groups also showed differences among themselves, with the AWC colonels and lieutenant colonels typically differing from the junior Infantry officers in the same way that all of the Infantry groups differed from the civilians. Implications of these results for research aimed at changing deficient values among new Infantry officers are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), *OFFICER PERSONNEL, INFANTRY, COMPARISON, VALUE, MALES, NATIONAL SECURITY, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, SCALE, GLOBAL, PEACETIME

AD-A160 707

AD-A160 707 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62722A, AS791

AD-A160 707

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A160 666 5/1

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Proceedings of the 1985 Federal Acquisition Research Symposium (12th), Today's Research - Tomorrows Rewards.

85 482P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The 1985 Federal Acquisition Research Symposium, the 12th in a series of conferences that began in 1972, provides a dynamic forum for dialogue among key professionals working on vital issues facing the acquisition community. Topics included are: Acquisition Management Information; Acquisition Policy, Acquisition Strategy, Acquisition Education, Acquisition Workforce, Automated Procurement, Competition, Computer Aided Technology, Contracting(Methods and Strategy), Cost Estimating, Cost and Pricing Applications, ILS(Integrated Logistics Support), Industrial Mobilization, Product Assurance, Program Management, Risk and Uncertainty, Socio-Economic Consideration.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, AUTOMATION, COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN, COST ANALYSIS, COST ESTIMATES, DYNAMICS, EDUCATION, INDUSTRIES, MANAGEMENT, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, MOBILIZATION, PERSONNEL, POLICIES, PROCUREMENT, QUALITY ASSURANCE, STRATEGY, SYMPOSIA, WORK, ACQUISITION

AD-A160 666

AD-A160 417 5/9 6/4 6/10

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Physical Fitness as a Moderator of Cognitive Work Capacity and Fatigue Onset under Sustained Combat-Like Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept. Aug 82-Mar 83,

JUN 85 20P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pleban,R. J. ;Thomas,D. A. ;Thompson,H. L. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-TR-687

PROJECT NO. 2Q162717A790

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A study was devised to investigate the role of physical fitness in moderating both cognitive work capacity and fatigue onset under sustained combat operations. Sixteen male ROTC cadets were followed through a two-and-a-half-day Pre Ranger Evaluation exercise. Prior to the actual start of the exercise the cadets' overall level of physical fitness was assessed by using five fitness indices (Harvard Step Test, chinups, pushups, situps, and two-mile run). Cognitive performance and subjective measures of fatigue state were assessed at regular intervals before, during, and one day after the exercise. The results suggest that fitness may attenuate decrements in cognitive work capacity for certain tasks requiring prolonged mental effort, particularly as the cumulative effects of sleep loss and other stressors begin to mount. Similarly, the results of this study suggest that as overall stress levels increase, fitness may have a beneficial effect in moderating fatigue rate. Fitness did not significantly enhance the recovery process with respect to cognitive work capacity, and actually appeared to hinder recovery from fatigue. Keywords: Cognitive performance; Fatigue level; Sleep deficit; Stress; Recovery rate.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COGNITION, *FATIGUE, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, *STRESS(PHYSIOLOGY), CADETS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), WORK, RATES, RECOVERY, PERFORMANCE(HUMAN), MALES, RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, PHYSICAL FITNESS, SLEEP

AD-A160 417

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A160 417 CONTINUED

DEPRIVATION, RATES, STRESSES, MILITARY OPERATIONS, WARFARE, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AS790, PE62717A, WU001

AD-A160 007 5/9 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) An Examination of Active Duty Guard Reserve (AGR) USAR (Unites States Army Reserve) Support Programs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student paper,

MAY 85 106P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Edson,R. ;Albracht,R. ;Dowden,R. ; Winterle,D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research effort, conducted by Active and Reserve students, focused on USAR Active Guard Reserve (AGR) programatic support furnished the TRADOC and FORSCOM, and the use of unit fulltime manning (FTM) personnel at forward deployed CAPSTONE gaining commands for the purposes of: enhancing transition to--war planning, implementation on integrated staff coordination, and increasing the readiness, mobilization and deployment capability of USAR units. Conducted over a six-month period (Nov 84-May 85), on site surveys were conducted at six TRADOC installations while remaining activities were queried by mail. Seventeen of nineteen FORSCOM installations also participated in the mail survey. A trip was made to Europe to examine the feasibility of Forward Deployed Liaison Planning Cells (FDLPC). The final chapter contains conclusions and recommended implementation to recommendations for sixteen issues. These have been briefed to the OCAR and TRADOC staffs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMBAT SUPPORT, *MILITARY RESERVES, *NATIONAL GUARD, DEPLOYMENT, POSTAL SERVICE, MOBILIZATION, EUROPE, SURVEYS, ARMY PERSONNEL, MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MANPOWER, MILITARY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AGR(Active Guard Reserve)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A159 980 12/2 13/8

CALIFORNIA UNIV BERKELEY OPERATIONS RESEARCH CENTER

(U) Project Scheduling in Project-Oriented Production Systems.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

SEP 85 128P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dincerler,A. ;

REPORT NO. ORC-85-11

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis details a new method of scheduling project activities in project-oriented production system can be characterized as a part of the hierarchical planning and scheduling process in which an aggregate planning level allocates resources among projects of the production system and specifies major due dates of project executions. The goal of project scheduling is to minimize the project completion time subject to resource capacities and due dates which are specified by the aggregate planning level. Resource capacities for a particular project are time varying but inflexible at any particular time. The method of scheduling aims to reflect the characteristics of work in ship overhauls in a shipyard which is believed to be a typical example of a project oriented production system. The method is designed to be computationally feasible and managerially practical. Although there are various methods and techniques for project scheduling which have been proposed in the literature, none fulfills the needs posed by the shipyard's scheduling problem. Additional keywords: algorithms; resource management; ship overhauling

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PRODUCTION CONTROL, *SCHEDULING, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, *ALGORITHMS, PLANNING, PRODUCTION, SHIPYARDS, TIME, HIERARCHIES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), RESOURCES, THESES, TIME

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUNR337015

IAC NO. MT-001144

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

AD-A159 980

AD-A159 980 CONTINUED

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Scheduling, Production Control, Project Management, Algorithms, Ships, Resource Allocation, /Code T, /Code B.;

AD-A159 980

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A159 857 5/3 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Technique for Evaluating Vendor Bids for Stock Replenishment of a Consumable Item.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 85 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Steinberg,J. ;

REPORT NO. NPS54-85-003

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) Uniform Inventory Control Program (UICP) wholesale replenishment model for 1H cognizance symbol (consumable) material is an order quantity-reorder level or (Q,r) model. A stocked item's order quantity and reorder level are established in large part by the unit price and procurement lead time forecasted for it. When a replenishment is needed, the order quantity is specified and the procurement officer requests bids from vendors. These bids include both a unit price and production lead time. This thesis analyzes the influence of different bids with different unit price and different lead time on the future optimum total annual cost of stocking the item as computed by the UICP model. Based on this anlaysis, a simple technique to evaluate those bids is developed and steps to implement this technique are suggested. (Thesis)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COSTS, *VENDORS, *NAVAL PROCUREMENT, *MILITARY SUPPLIES, QUANTITY, OFFICER PERSONNEL, REPLENISHMENT, INVENTORY CONTROL, MODELS, LEAD TIME, PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION, THESES, COSTS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Consumable goods

AD-A159 704 5/9

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Army Awards Analysis (A3) Study. Volume 2. Reserve Components.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

JUN 85 209P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Elderd,R. K. ;Chasin,G. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-85-9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 1, AD-A157 870.

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focused on determining the Army's perception of the current military awards program. The current Army Awards Program was analyzed to determine if a difference between philosophy and practice existed. The study found the program to be sound, both in time of peace or war. Implementation of the program is plagued by inconsistency between commands in applying standards which weakens the entire program. Report was published in two volumes (Volume I - Active Army; Volume I - Reserve Components).

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AWARDS, *MILITARY RESERVES, ARMY, PERCEPTION, PEACETIME, WARFARE, ARMY PERSONNEL

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A159 485 5/3 5/4

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Brazil--On the Road to Greatness.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 85 42P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Ryser,G. C. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-186

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the 1960s Brazil has been on the verge of becoming a nation of considerable power. The country has abundant natural resources and a building industrial capacity. Its natural resource reserves are some of the largest in the world. The country is rich in agriculture potential and is predicted to rival the export capability of the United States within the next few years. Brazil has built a modern military and a modern military-industrial capacity which has allowed it to jump to the world's number five ranking in military exports. Recently the country elected a president which puts it in the category of a democratic nation. This paper discusses the probability of Brazil becoming a world power as the result of three factors: economic growth, a revived democracy, and a modern military. Although a huge national debt now exists, proper attention has been given to the remedy, and Brazil is once again on its path to destiny.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BRAZIL, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, DEMOCRACY, EXPORTS, NATURAL RESOURCES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), GLOBAL, GOVERNMENT(FOREIGN), GROWTH(GENERAL), MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PROBABILITY, POWER, INDUSTRIAL, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

AD-A159 485

AD-A159 483 5/4 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Towards 2000: Directions for Australia's Military Strategy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAR 85 213P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kelloway,R. N. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-108

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the Australian withdrawal from Vietnam in 1972 Australian military strategy and force development has lacked coherent direction. Although a Government White Paper on defence which was released in 1976--and is still effectively current--proposed that Australia's perceived strategic circumstances necessitated greater self-reliance and operational self-sufficiency, there being no identifiable military threat little motivation has existed for successive governments to translate these strategic objectives into coherent defence policy. The author argues that the ongoing hiatus is avoidable because there are inherent in Australia's strategic environment enduring features which, if utilized, provide the focus that is essential to the development of Australias military strategy and force structure in peacetime. Being founded upon enduring features the resulting defence posture will meet the longterm national security requirements of the defence-of-Australia doctrine.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATIONAL SECURITY, *AUSTRALIA, *MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, *MILITARY STRATEGY, COHERENCE, VIETNAM, LONG RANGE(TIME), PEACETIME, POLICIES, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Future

AD-A159 483

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A159 315 5/5 12/4 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Notes from the Stockpile Seminar Held at Monterey, California, 1984.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

AUG 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boger,D. C. ;Washburn,A. R. ;

REPORT NO. NPS55-85-014

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) A seminar was held to review some of the models used by the armed services for planning weapon procurement. Most of the effort was spent on the Navy's NNOR and the Air Force's Sabre Mix Methodologies. Even in an emergency situation, it is difficult to speed up the production rate of sophisticated, modern weapons. The time constant for increasing production rate for many weapons seems to be on the order of a year, whereas major wars are sometimes imagined to last for only several months. Given these supposed facts, the following question would seem to be crucial for the yearly POM process: How should a fixed budget be spent augmenting the current stockpile of weapons so as to maximize the effectiveness of the resulting stockpile? Operations Research techniques could play an important role in answering the question, since several favorable preconditions exist: The question must be asked repetitively, Combat modelling must inevitably be involved in assessing effectiveness, Lots of data are available that must be taken into account, and The problem of determining the best stockpile can be interpreted as one of mathematical optimization. For example, shows for a typical weapon the comparison between inventory and the Navy's 'programming objective profile' as determined by the NNOR (Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements). There is clearly a large difference between the two, particularly if the gap is compared to the yearly stockpile increment. One way of resolving the discrepancy between budgets and requirements would be to reassess requirements (possibly also budgets) until feasibility is finally achieved.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *STOCKPILES,

AD-A159 315

AD-A159 315 CONTINUED

*OPERATIONS RESEARCH, BUDGETS, MATHEMATICS, OPTIMIZATION, PRODUCTION RATE, CALIFORNIA, INVENTORY, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PLANNING, WEAPONS, MILITARY BUDGETS, MODELS, MILITARY PLANNING, SYMPOSIA, WEAPONS, WARFARE, CONSTANTS, TIME, STOCKPILES, ORDNANCE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A159 307 15/5 15/6

AIR WAR COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The Airlift Dilemma: An Update.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research rept.,

MAY 85 54P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bullard,E. M. ;

REPORT NO. AU-AWC-85-030

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The US, in order to protect its security, must be able to support its forces currently forward deployed as well as projecting other military forces into regions of the world where they do not exist. Time has become a critical factor because of the rapid mobility of modern armed forces and especially for the US because of its geographic isolation from much of the world. Transport by air becomes the only available method of movement during the early stages of conflict. In order to satisfy that requirement, an airlift force structure must be capable of not only meeting the time constraints, but be capable of carrying a combat unit from its origin to its employment area. The current airlift force does not have this capability. After examining doctrinal and strategic principles, this report recommends a force structure which responds to our national military strategy. First, it recommends modernization of the tactical airlift force through purchase of newer model C-130 aircraft from a production line which is still open. Second, it recommends the purchase of a long-range C-17 type aircraft which, through its method of direct delivery, can avoid the traditional hub and spoke transportation system and save precious reaction time. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, CONFLICT, DELIVERY, GLOBAL, ISOLATION, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), MOBILITY, PRODUCTION, REACTION TIME, REGIONS, TACTICAL WARFARE, TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL SECURITY, FORWARD AREAS, MILITARY STRATEGY, QUICK REACTION, COMBAT SUPPORT, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

AD-A159 272 5/9 6/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Reconciling Air Force Physicians' Peacetime and Wartime Capabilities, Demonstration of a Work Force Design Methodology.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

AUG 85 163P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hosek,S. D. ;Buchanan,J. L. ;Goldberg,G. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3202-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report documents a project to investigate alternative ways of bridging important differences between the Air Force Medical Service's peacetime and wartime missions. It uses information from a Rand survey of Air Force physicians' wartime skills and a mathematical programming model. It summarizes the model, documents the results of the skill survey, describes criteria for joint-mission medical manpower planning, and uses the model to analyze the effect of wartime cross-specialty substitution and peacetime resource constraints on physician capability. Among the conclusions suggested by the research are the following: (1) a wartime substitution policy based on the current tri-service substitution list could substantially improve wartime capability; (2) additional improvements would result if the tri-service list were revised in accordance with survey results; and (3) well-designed substitution roles for nonsurgeons can free surgeons to spend most of their time in surgery. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICIANS, AIR FORCE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, METHODOLOGY, PEACETIME, POLICIES, RESOURCES, SKILLS, SPECIALISTS, SURGERY, SURVEYS, WORK, MILITARY MEDICINE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A159 120 6/15

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LAB CA

(U) Radioprotective Drugs: A Synopsis of Current Research and a Proposed Research Plan for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hickman,R. ;Anspaugh,L. ;

REPORT NO. UCRL-53839

CONTRACT NO. EMW-E-0883

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) FEMA has broad roles in the management of disasters potentially involving substantial amounts of radioactive contamination. These could be either peacetime or wartime disasters. A meeting was held in March, 1985 to see if there are any research contributions that FEMA might reasonably make in the area of radioprotective drugs that would substantially enhance its ability to perform its mission. The other federal agencies presently sponsoring research in the field were represented at the meeting. A few selected researchers also participated to provide complementary viewpoints. Activities of a modest scale that FEMA might undertake were identified, as were larger scale activities that might be undertaken in the event of long-term, major funding-level increases for FEMA.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RADIOPROTECTIVE AGENTS, *RESEARCH MANAGEMENT, PEACETIME, DRUGS, DISASTERS, MANAGEMENT, RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION, PLANNING, CRISIS MANAGEMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-FEMA-2431D

AD-A159 120

AD-A158 814 5/1 5/2 14/4

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Logistics Application of Microfiche Base-Level (LAMB).

APR 84 19P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hankins,O. L. ;Snyder,L. A. ;King,D. E. ;Lindsey,G. ;Chambers,L. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-830902

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F630 681

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The current trend of converting reference material or written records to microfiche is being driven by rising costs associated with the creation and handling of hard copy documents. This trend appears to enhance our deployability of these references or documents. However, the Air Force must also consider the deployability of micrographics equipment. Most of the microfiche equipment in the Air Force inventory does not offer the flexibility called for during peacetime deployments or contingency operations due to size (portability) and power requirements, (worldwide). This report recommends: MAJCOMS should assess their current inventory of microfiche viewers and take action to correct packaging and power requirement deficiencies. Portable microfiche viewer should be specifically included in allowance source codes BBA through BBW. Basis of issue for this portable viewer should be as required for deployment/ mobility or mission support. MAJCOMS should review current microfiche viewer authorizations to determine additional quantities required to support mobility tasking. New authorizations and procurements should be for the portable microfiche viewers.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, *LOGISTICS, *MICROFICHE, *VIEWERS, *INVENTORY ANALYSIS, PORTABLE EQUIPMENT, DEPLOYMENT, DOCUMENTS, INVENTORY CONTROL, LOGISTICS PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Logistics Application of Microfiche Base-Level, *LAMB, Base Level, Micrographics Equipment, Peacetime, Wartime, SBI4

AD-A158 814

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A158 554 5/4

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Potential of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) as a Viable Defense Alliance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

MAY 85 60P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Metelko,J. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Are members of ASEAN are capable of forging an effective military alliance in order to successfully protect individual and regional security interests? Data was gathered from a literature search and in depth conversations with regional experts. The current balance of power in Southeast Asia is tenuous and recent Vietnamese activities in Kampuchea and the remainder of Indochina have been a matter of grave concern for the members of ASEAN. The ASEAN nations founded their organization on the basis of economic and social cooperation, and later hoped that a Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality would prevail in the region. With the pullout of the United States from South Vietnam and South Vietnam's ultimate collapse in 1975, the threat of communism against the noncommunist aligned nations appeared imminent. ASEAN has developed into a strong political voice in the region and is trying to resolve the Kampuchea issue and take the pressure off Thailand. The ASEAN nations have quickly come to realize that with Soviet backing and a large well equipped army Vietnam may eventually have to be dealt with militarily. Although the ASEAN nations have made great strides in regional cooperation, resolving internal problems, and becoming a world trade factor, they do not possess the strong economic base and stability to join together in a strong military alliance that could modernize and project its power over the vast distances in the region. ASEANS's most viable option is to continue to grow stronger economically, use the security umbrella of the US presence in Asia, are to modernize their forces.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *POLITICAL ALLIANCES, *AREA SECURITY, *MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ASIA, BALANCE OF POWER, COMMUNISM, COOPERATION, ECONOMICS, LITERATURE SURVEYS, NATIONS, PEACETIME, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PRESSURE, REGIONS,

AD-A158 554 CONTINUED

SOUTH VIETNAM, THAILAND, THREATS, SOUTHEAST ASIA

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ASEAN(Association of Southeast Nations)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-A158 355 5 4 5 8 15 6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) A Design for War Prevention Games

MAY 85 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS Kahan,J P. ;Jones,W. M. ;Darilek,R. E. ;

REPORT NO RAND/N-2285-RC

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT (U) The present Note has two major purposes: (1) To develop an integrative model of the Soviet-American relationship in crises which integrates the behavioral processes involved in the political decisions with the strategic, political, and military substance that is crucial to reality-based policymaking; and (2) to explore means of implementing the model in a technologically sophisticated, multi-party gaming design. Major models that analysts have posed to describe how wars grow out of crises have been considered. The Integrated Model shows promise for fruitfully combining traditional foreign policy and strategic perspectives with behavioral and systems science concepts in the analysis of nuclear crisis prevention and management between the superpowers. The authors then present a manual politico-military game design based on the Integrated Model, which would use empirical constructed data bases to inform and refine policy-oriented hypotheses.

DESCRIPTORS (U) *DECISION MAKING, *WAR GAMES, *EAST WEST RELATIONS, *INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, DATA BASES, EMERGENCIES, FOREIGN POLICY, INTEGRATED SYSTEMS, MODELS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PREVENTION, WAR POTENTIAL, MILITARY STRATEGY

AD-A158 355

AD-A158 354 5/1 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Coping with the Unexpected: Great Britain and the War in the South Atlantic.

APR 85 24P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bowie,C. J. ;

REPORT NO RAND/P-7083

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT (U) Soldiers, sailors, and airmen must always think, plan, and practice for the unknown. No matter how realistic the conduct of exercises and training, it is impossible to simulate combat. Wars invariably expose deficiencies in peacetime planning. Before World War I, most soldiers planned and practiced for a war of maneuver and the offensive, yet the Western front rapidly evolved into a static battle of attrition. Prior to 1914, admirals planned and trained to fight massive and decisive fleet actions on the model of Trafalgar and Tsushima; four years of conflict witnessed only one such action, the Battle of Jutland--and it did not prove decisive. New weapons systems--aircraft, warships, and fighting vehicles--continually enter inventories. Escalating costs have led to the extensive modification of weapons systems to maintain fighting effectiveness. Sometimes peacetime 'fixes' can be found in innovative tactics and operational concepts. Actual combat compresses the adaptive process. Britain's experience during the South Atlantic War perhaps illustrates this process at its most extreme. Literally overnight, Britain was faced with a war for which it had no plans. Failures in the British intelligence community had led to a total lack of strategic warning. Britain's military forces were mainly configured to fight in Europe in conjunction with powerful allies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PLANNING, *FALKLAND ISLANDS, *WARFARE, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS, GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, MODIFICATION, WEAPON SYSTEMS, NAVAL PERSONNEL, SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, COSTS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), PEACETIME, ARMY PERSONNEL, ATTRITION, BATTLES, STRATEGIC WARNING, MANEUVERS, NAVAL VESSELS(COMBATANT)

AD-A158 354

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A158 354 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS (U) Falkland Islands War

AD-A158 135 5/1 6/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Cooperative Efforts within the US Military Health Services System.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 85 162P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barlow,M. J. , Jr.;Dorsey,P. L. ;Gober, L. E. ;Pardi,L. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Efforts in medical readiness, peacetime health services and quality assurance were examined. Previous studies of the US military medical organization and the current structures of selected Allied military medical organizations were reviewed. As a result of the growth of interest in improving wartime and peacetime effectiveness and efficiency, several organizational improvements have been made to eliminate unnecessary triplication of effort in the US military medical system. Medical readiness has been improved in the areas of intelligence, research and development, and logistics. While progress in readiness has occurred in plans, operations and training, there is need for improvement. Peacetime health services have also experienced the emphasis on joint operations. Regionalization, has fallen short of original expectations and needs revitalization. The Joint Interservice Resource Study Group process offers additional opportunities to review medical functions and services. Quality assurance has benefited from the joint efforts of the Tri-Service Committee on Quality Assurance and the Interservice Training Review Organization. Common credentialing criteria, however, will require standardization of the professional training base which can only occur after joint functional reviews of specialty training. The major recommendation made by the study was that Department of Defense direct a system-wide analysis of medical functions, requirements, programs and resources to determine the best military medical organization for both wartime and peacetime.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY MEDICINE, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *QUALITY ASSURANCE, MILITARY TRAINING, WARFARE, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, MILITARY TRAINING, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, STANDARDIZATION, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-A158 135 CONTINUED

DEFENSE, FUNCTIONS, MEDICINE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, PEACETIME, OPERATIONAL READINESS, TRAINING

IDENTIFIERS (U) Military management

AD-A158 125 5/9 6/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Making of an Army Physician.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 85 14P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Burger,L. M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army Medical Department (AMEDD) is one of the largest and most comprehensive health care systems of its kind. Its 5200 physicians, including approximately 1600 in internship, residency, and fellowship programs, work in a regionalized system composed of ten medical centers, forty-one community hospitals, and over two hundred health clinics, and provide comprehensive health services to millions of Americans across the nation and around the globe. For the army physician to maximize his effectiveness as a health care provider and director of director of health care services, in peace and in war, he must achieve certain milestones. These include competence in primary health care by completing a rotation internship, and in operation; medicine by completing the Combat Casualty Care Course, the AMEDD Officers' Basic and Advance Courses, and earning the Expert Field Medical Badge, in a medical specialty by completing a residency; and becoming board certified, and finally in management and leadership through formal courses and diverse assignments.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PHYSICIANS, *MEDICAL SERVICES, *MILITARY MEDICINE, HEALTH, OUTPATIENT CLINICS, PEACETIME, WARFARE, BILLETS(PERSONNEL), LEADERSHIP, MEDICINE, MANAGEMENT, ARMY PERSONNEL, HOSPITALS

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A157 870 5/9

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Army Awards Analysis (A3) Study. Volume 1. Active Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final study rept.,

SEP 84 135P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Guiberson,R. M. ;Chasyn,G. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-25

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study focused on determining the Army's perception of the current military awards program. The current Army Awards Program was analyzed to determine if a difference between philosophy and practice existed. The study found the program to be sound, both in time of peace or war. Implementation of the program is plagued by inconsistency between commands in applying standards which weakens the entire program. Report will be published in two volumes (Volume I - Active Army; Volume II - Reserve Components). Keywords: Military awards; Army Awards Program; Army awards authority; Survey of Army awards; Army awards pride.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AWARDS, *PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, ARMY, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, PEACETIME, PERCEPTION, SURVEYS, WARFARE, ACTIVE DUTY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Army Awards Program, Decorations

AD-A157 870

AD-A157 701 5/8

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION DEPT OF MANAGEMENT

(U) Making a Transfer: An Analysis of Qualitative Data Relevant to Transfer Attitudes and Adjustment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

MAY 85 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw,J. B. ;Fisher,C. D. ;Woodman,R. W. ;

REPORT NO. TR-ONR-9

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-K-0388

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses the results of a longitudinal study of 143 U.S. Air Force Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO's) in which eight predictors relevant to transfer situations were used to develop a predictive model of Permanent Change of Station (PCS) attitudes and adjustment. Data were collected on eight major independent variable categories: (1) similarity of the new and present locations, (2) transfer history, (3) success in adjusting to past transfers, (4) expectations about the transfer prior to actual move, (5) family situation/attitudes, (6) new assignment 'surprise', (7) amount of social support in the new assignment and (8) other relevant variables. Correlational analyses showed moderate to strong relationships between several of the predictors and PCS attitudes and adjustment. Regressional analyses developed from these data were highly predictive of post PCS attitudes and adjustment. Qualitative data collected after the PCS occurred is analyzed and a comparison is made between data collected pre- and post-PCS for those questions which were asked at both times. A more in-depth analysis of the effect of job similarity on transfer adjustment was made. It found that job similarity significantly influenced the time needed to adjust to the job in a transfer situation. The greater the similarity of old to new job, the easier the adjustment to the new job. Keywords: Transfer, Relocation, Mobility, Satisfaction adjustment, and Job learning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ADJUSTMENT(PSYCHOLOGY), *RELOCATION, *ATTITUDES(PSYCHOLOGY), JOB SATISFACTION, MOBILITY,

AD-A157 701

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO 065693

AD-A157 701 CONTINUED

FAMILY MEMBERS, STRESS(PSYCHOLOGY), REGRESSION ANALYSIS, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, ENLISTED PERSONNEL, ALLOCATIONS, JOBS, HISTORY, TRANSFER, LEARNING, PREDICTIONS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PCS(Permanent Change of Station), MUNR475019

AD-A157 395 15/6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON DC OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RESEARCH

(U) Japan: Implications of an Expanded Military Role.

JUL 85 110P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Whatley,E. T. ;

MONITOR: FAR 118-84

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Harvard Univ., Cambrige, MA. Center for International Affairs.

ABSTRACT: (U) Attention has been given to Japanese military policy primarily in the U.S. and Japan. Most discussion has been conducted by proponents of modestly expanded Japanese military capacity who focus on global and regional anti-Soviet strategy. Relatively little attention has been paid to potential adverse consequences of Japanese military expansion. Evaluation of adverse consequences is more often asserted than substantiated. Works on Japanese military policy offer broad rather than specific guidance for American policy on this subject: the U.S. should maintain its security ties with Japan and preserve its ability to guide Japanese military policy and the appearance of same. Few analysts are willing to welcome the imponderable effects of a new and independent regional power. Most specific policy recommendations in the literature relate to what steps Japan should take to strengthen its military and to integrate itself more fully into global anti-Soviet strategy. There is relatively little consideration of how to gauge or manage the regional or bilateral consequences of Japanese military expansion.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY STRATEGY, *MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN), POLICIES, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, EXPANSION, JAPAN, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, POWER, REGIONS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), GUIDANCE, MILITARY DOCTRINE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A157 198 15/5 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) An Analysis of the United States Air Force and Army Logistical Doctrines for Conducting the Air Land Battle (ALB).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 40P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hyder,W. R. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1285

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The analysis was conducted using unclassified sources to determine if broad doctrinal interface existed. The analysis substantiates the need for joint conduct of the Air Land Battle (ALB) through a description of the expected Soviet tactics and a discussion of how ALB will be conducted. Air Force Manual 400-2, Air Force Logistics Doctrine and US Army Field Manual 100-5, Operations, were evaluated to determine if complementary logistical doctrine and implementing principles existed. The analysis was conducted using the applicable Air Force logistical principles and corresponding Army logistical concepts/requirements for ALB execution. The analysis concluded the logistical doctrine of the Air Force does complement Army requirements for the conduct of ALB. However, the analysis also revealed two areas of concern which have a potentially negative impact on ALB tactical execution. These two concerns are: a need for increased doctrinal emphasis on the reliability of major weapon systems and the need for an ALB unique push system of distribution/ resupply (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS, *MILITARY DOCTRINE, AIR FORCE, LAND WARFARE, TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT, MILITARY TACTICS, USSR, WEAPON SYSTEMS, DISTRIBUTION, REPLENISHMENT, IMPACT, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Airland battle

AD-A157 151 5/8 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) Air-to-Air Continuation Training in the Tactical Air Command.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 101P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: McAllister,B. J. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-1780

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The air-to-air training system in use today is the product of an 80-year evolution. In the past, peacetime air combat training was neglected due to budget constraints and a lack of emphasis in airpower doctrine. Since 1973, TAC has instituted unprecedented air-to-air training programs (Red Flag, Aggressors, DACT). Yet recent trends (accidents, weak areas during Aggressor visits) indicate shortcomings in day-to-day continuation training programs. This study has three parts: (1) a summary of the evolution of air-to-air training in the US; (2) an analysis of current problems external to squadrons that hinder the planning and execution of air-to-air continuation training programs, and some recommendations; and (3) a set of planning guidelines useful to squadrons in planning their program, based on current constraints.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AERIAL WARFARE, TRAINING, PEACETIME, AIR FORCE TRAINING, DOCTRINE, AIR TO AIR, FLIGHT TRAINING, AIR FORCE PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Continuation training

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A156 990 5/6 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Standby Reserve Training Corps: An Alternative Mobilization Manpower Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 85 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Duncan,F. H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to develop a rationale for the establishment of a new category of Army Reserve: one that is distinct from either the National Guard or the existing categories of the Army Reserve. This new category would be manned by volunteers in the 18-20 year age group, and would be called the Standby Reserve Training Corps (SRTC). The primary purpose of the SRTC is to shorten the 113 day delay from the time the draft is implemented until the first inductees reach the battlefield. The extent to which the SRTC can alleviate mobilization manpower shortages depends on the size of the shortfall and the structure of the program. Volunteers in the SRTC would incur a six (6) year obligation to be fulfilled by attending eight (8) weeks of Basic Combat Training (BCT) in two (2) week increments during the summer months for four (4) consecutive years, and by serving in a pre-trained manpower pool for a period of two (2) years following completion of training. The key to the success of this program is the integration of the training superstructure of the USAR Training Divisions with existing training facilities and with the recruiting capabilities of the Recruiting Command.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY RESERVES, *MILITARY TRAINING, *MOBILIZATION, BATTLEFIELDS, MANPOWER, SHORTAGES, MANNED, VOLUNTEERS, POLICIES, RECRUITING, SUPERSTRUCTURES, TRAINING, ALL VOLUNTEER, ARMY PERSONNEL, ARMY PLANNING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army reserves, Standby Reserve Training Corps

AD-A156 990

AD-A156 925 5/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) A Combat Role for the USAR Training Divisions.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay.

APR 85 26P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Walker,P. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to describe and justify an additional mission for the USAR Training Divisions. The current mobilization plan for the Training Divisions calls for them to move to designated training centers and either augment or take over the training mission of that installation. I propose an expansion of this mission: After the training division has trained a full cycle of combat soldiers, I propose that, with the addition of company grade officers and other combat and logistical support units, the training division should move out to the theatre of operations as a Light Infantry Division. Prior to their conversion to training divisions, these units were all combat infantry divisions and thus retain some remnants of this past organization. So the present structure continues to provide a firm organization for command and control od maneuver units. The expense and turmoil created by this additional mission would be minimal, since the combat division would not be assembled until after mobilization and all parts of the combat division would come from the various training centers, branch schools and installation support units, both active and reserve. All that is lacking for the formation of 12 additional combat divisions is an implementation plan. Finally, by adopting this concept, the army would gain the additional flexibility of being able to tailor the mission of the training divisions to the immediate needs of the Army.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, *ARMY TRAINING, *MILITARY RESERVES, ARMY PERSONNEL, COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS, COMPANY LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COSTS, CYCLES, INFANTRY, MANEUVERS, MISSIONS, MOBILIZATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, OPERATION, PLANNING, WARFARE, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, COMBAT SUPPORT, ACTIVE DUTY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Army reserves

AD-A156 925

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A158 867 13/6 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) U.S. Railroads - A Military Asset.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAY 85 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Jeffries,L. I. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) U.S. railroads collectively are the largest volume haulers of domestic freight both in peace and at war. However, the rail industry today is essentially only capable of carrying freight at the current peacetime levels and is not capable of increasing this volume as fast as would probably be required during a total mobilization. If this increase is greater than the rails can absorb, than other less efficient users of energy and personnel resources will be required to carry this additional freight. Strategic planners must allocate scarce resources to provide an economical means to achieve the domestic transport end. This is not being done and, as a result, this nation will expend more scarce resources than is necessary in a total mobilization. The U.S. railroads are a military asset and strategic planners need to be aware of the capabilities of domestic rail freight service in the event of a total mobilization. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROADS, CARGO, DOMESTIC, ENERGY, HUMAN RESOURCES, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, PEACETIME, RAIL TRANSPORTATION, RAILS, TRANSPORT, WARFARE, LOGISTICS PLANNING, STRATEGY

AD-A158 867

AD-A158 795 5/8

ARMY RESEARCH INST FOR THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept. Jul 82-Mar 83,

APR 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schroeder,J. E. ;

REPORT NO. ARI-TR-629

PROJECT NO. 2Q263743A794

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of the present paper is to describe the Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulator (MACS) currently being developed by the Army Research Institute, Fort Benning Field Unit. MACS represents a low-cost training/simulation alternative which can eventually be adapted to a variety of weapon systems. Currently, the hardware consists of a microcomputer, disk drives, Pascal language card, joy sticks, a light pen, and dummy weapons. The light pen has been fitted with corrective lenses in order that accurate readings can be taken at a range of 10 ft. The light pen currently can be mounted to either a dummy M16A1 rifle or an expended M72A2 Light Antitank Weapon (LAW). The system provides immediate visual and auditory feedback of hit/miss shot location. In addition, the system can provide training in traditionally difficult to train areas such as the effects of wind and moving target engagement. Current and planned training software are discussed in detail. Other possible advantages of the MACS system which are addressed in this paper include cost savings, weapon training for components with limited ranges (e.g., ROTC, USAREUR, and Reserve Components), implications for mobilization, and the additional training flexibility provided by the MACS system. Additional keywords: Marksmanship; Weapons training. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SIMULATORS, ARMY TRAINING, COMPUTER AIDED INSTRUCTION, MULTIPURPOSE, FIRING ERROR INDICATORS, ANTITANK WEAPONS, WARFARE, DISKS, DRIVES, WIND, LIGHT PENS, MICROCOMPUTERS, MILITARY RESERVES, ARMY RESEARCH, COSTS, SAVINGS, LENSES, LOW COSTS, SIMULATION.

AD-A158 795

AD-A156 795 CONTINUED

MOBILIZATION, RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, WEAPON SYSTEMS, FEEDBACK, HEARING, VISION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MACS(Multipurpose Arcade Combat Simulators), Marksmanship, Weapons training, PE63743A, AS794

AD-A156 795

AD-A156 766 5/1 5/3 13/8

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIV MOUNT PLEASANT

(U) Implementing Strategic Management of Producibility in Military Hardware Design.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAY 85 75P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dawley,R. S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The balance between functional design requirements and manufacturing capabilities in the design and production of military hardware must be established during the early stages of design development to maximize cost efficiency of the total system and to establish a foundation of preparedness in the event of industrial mobilization. This thesis reveals how such a balance has been obtained historically, and presents a strategy for developing production ready designs. The characteristics that allow production personnel to readily build to a design are not automatically inherent in the design, but rather must be required to the design agency by high levels of authority. The findings indicate creation of a synergistic effect through design teams composed of both design and manufacturing personnel. Two new acronyms are presented. 1. PRAM-D, Producibility, Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Durability. 2. DREP, Design Producibility Engineering and Planning, which is synonymous with producibility measures. The benefits of a fully implemented producibility program are optimal cost, schedule, and quality. Additional keywords: Productivity; Design to cost; PEP (Producibility Enginnering and Planning). (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *PRODUCTIVITY, *DESIGN TO COST, *COST EFFECTIVENESS, *MANAGEMENT, FUNCTIONS, REQUIREMENTS, MAINTAINABILITY, INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL, COSTS, OPTIMIZATION, PRODUCTION, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIES, MOBILIZATION, MANUFACTURING, PERSONNEL, STRATEGIC MATERIALS, THESES, RELIABILITY, SYNERGISM

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Strategic management, PEP(Producibility Engineering and Planning)

AD-A156 766

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A156 628 1/3.5 5/1 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Cost Implications of Transferring Strategic Airlift C-141s to the Air Reserve Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

FEB 85 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barbour,A. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2252-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Military Aircraft Command's (MAC) C-141 fleet presently is operated under an arrangement whereby each squadron is manned by both active duty and reserve personnel on an approximately 55% active to 45% reservist basis. This Note compares the cost of operating these C-141 squadrons under the present arrangement with the cost of a wholly reservist operation. It was found that when the costs of the present combined operation are calculated with the usual cost factors for C-141 squadrons there appears to be a potential to save one-third of the annual cost per squadron by transferring the C-141s to the Air Reserve Forces (ARF). However, the relatively high cost of the present C-141 operation, which stems largely from its high peacetime flying rate, would not be reduced by a transfer to the ARF. As a result, the potential savings of a transfer shrinks to 15%, and become negligible when the cost of providing peacetime airlift service by other means is added back in. The author emphasizes that when another cargo aircraft is acquired that can adopt the peacetime missions of the C-141s at comparable cost, these side-effects of the C-141 active/ARF comparison will disappear. Additional keyword: Cost analysis. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *JET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, *COST ANALYSIS, *MILITARY RESERVES, *AIRLIFT OPERATIONS, AIR FORCE PLANNING, ACTIVE DUTY, COSTS, MILITARY AIRCRAFT, MISSIONS, PEACETIME, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE, TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, HIGH COSTS, SAVINGS, SQUADRONS

AD-A156 628 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) C-141 aircraft

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A156 556 15/6

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) An Analysis of Operation Urgent Fury.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 38P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Rivard,D. T. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-2185

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Operation Urgent Fury took place in the Caribbean on a small island called Grenada 70 miles off the coast of Venezuela 25 October 1983. The battle itself was not significant in terms of men and equipment deployed or in the fast that the United States intervened militarily. The United States has intervened militarily in the Caribbean and Latin America many times historically. President Reagan stated there were basically three reasons why the intervention took place: 'First, and of overriding importance, to protect innocent lives; second, to forestall further chaos; third, to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of government institutions to the island of Grenada'. This paper will present a background of the events leading up to the operation and the battle itself. I will then analyze the battle in the context of the Principles of War as stated in AFM 1-1. The adherence to or the deviation from these Principles of War may highlight the areas that succeeded because they were congruent with the principles or succeeded inspite of deviation from the principles. Finally, I will attempt to use this battle as a case study providing some of the answers to the problem of projecting airpower where we do not have existing forward airbases.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TACTICS, LATIN AMERICA, WEST INDIES, COASTAL REGIONS, UNITED STATES, AIRPORTS, FORWARD AREAS, ISLANDS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Urgent fury operation, Grenada

AD-A156 556

AD-A156 200 5/9 6/4 6/10

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) An Analysis of Aerobic Capacity in a Large United States Population.

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Vogel,J. A. ;Patton,J. F. ;Mello,R. P. ; Daniels,W. L. ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-M28/85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study presents a description of aerobic capacity in a large U.S. population comprised of 1,514 males and 375 females, such influencing factors as age, training state, occupation and body composition were evaluated. The population consisted of new recruits entering the U.S. Army from civilian life as well as soldiers in a variety of assignments and physical training programs. Age ranged from 17 through 55. Aerobic capacity was determined as maximal oxygen uptake measured directly by the Douglas bag technique during a standard discontinuous treadmill running procedure with the exception of one older aged group. New male and female recruits, representing a young civilian population, entered the service with VO2 max of 51 and 37 ml/kg/BW/min, respectively, and thereafter increased 5-10% during initial basic training. The difference between genders, 30% on an absolute basis, was 14% when expressed as a function of lean body mass. Aerobic capacity was less after occupational training and continued to decrease with age at an average yearly rate of 10%. Aerobic capacity varied with intensity of the occupational physical demand except in groups with significant physical training programs. This first large U.S. population study of aerobic capacity, using a direct treadmill procedure, demonstrates levels consistent with any previously reported population. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *OXYGEN CONSUMPTION, *PHYSICAL FITNESS, RESPIRATION, FACTOR ANALYSIS, VOLUME, AEROBIC PROCESSES, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), HUMAN BODY, CIVILIAN POPULATION, FEMALES, RECRUITS, MALES, JOBS, MILITARY TRAINING, POPULATION, UNITED STATES, TRAINING, ARMY PERSONNEL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aerobic capacity, Age differences, Sex

AD-A156 200

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A158 200 CONTINUED

differences

AD-A158 105 5/9

AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLL MAXWELL AFB AL

(U) The 'Total Force' Comptroller.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student rept.,

APR 85 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Boerum,K. R. ;

REPORT NO. ACSC-85-0235

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Reserve Forces are the initial and primary source of augmentation of the active forces during war or an emergency. However, the roles and missions of ARF comptroller personnel have not yet been defined. Actions to determine the most effective use of ARF comptroller personnel following a mobilization are underway with development of a comptroller wartime concept of operations. ARF comptroller personnel represent a vital, motivated resource. Active duty comptroller activities must make effective use of the ARF.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COMPTROLLERS, *MILITARY RESERVES, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL, MISSIONS, *MANPOWER UTILIZATION, AIR FORCE, MOBILIZATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ARF(Air Reserve Forces), Total force concepts

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A155 928 86/66.68

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) Analysis of Fuel and Ammunition Resupply in Attack Helicopter Operations.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Harding,B. G. ;Manteuffel,R. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GST/OS/85M-6

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The success of attack helicopter operations depends, to a great extent, on the ability of the logistical system to support these operations. The purpose of this thesis was to evaluate the ability of an attack helicopter battalion to resupply itself with fuel and ammunition. The scenario used in the study considered one attack helicopter battalion, equipped with the AH-64 helicopter, engaged in an anti-armor mission in an European environment. It utilized a three-FARP system to re-arm and refuel its attack helicopter companies. The scenario only depicted the battalion resupplying itself with its own organic truck assets. A model depicting the battalion logistical system and its employment of the attack helicopter companies was constructed using SLAM, a special purpose simulation language, with FORTRAN inserts. This model depicted the movement of convoys to and from a brigade support area, where they picked up fuel and ammunition, the dispersal of these supplies to the FARPs, and the use of fuel and ammunition by the attack helicopter companies. The results identified those elements of the system, which had the greatest impact on the battalion's ability to operate. They also illustrated the effect of operating at extended distances and the impact of vehicle attrition on the three-FARP system.
Keywords: Attack helicopters, Logistics, Simulation.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AMMUNITION, *ATTACK HELICOPTERS, *LOGISTICS SUPPORT, *AVIATION FUELS, ANTIARMOR AMMUNITION, MISSIONS, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, ATTACK, EMPLOYMENT, FORTRAN, AMMUNITION, REPLENISHMENT, BRIGADE LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, EUROPE, LOGISTICS, SIMULATION LANGUAGES, ATTRITION, VEHICLES, SIMULATION, THESES

AD-A155 928

AD-A155 928 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) SLAM simulation language

IAC NO. SR-08539

AD-A155 928

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A155 818 15/8

APPLIED CONCEPTS CORP WOODSTOCK VA

(U) Benefits Analysis of Past Projects. Volume 2. Individual Project Assessments.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 82-Jan 84,

NOV 84 289P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simpson,J. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33815-81-C-5145

MONITOR: AFWAL TR-84-4069-VOL-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also volume 1, AD-A155 817.

ABSTRACT: (U) A program was conducted to assess the technical results, degree of implementation, and resulting benefits from 75 past Air Force MANTECH projects. The projects encompassed nineteen divisions of eight major aerospace contractors, and most types of USAF end items. Almost one-half (47%) of all projects led to production implementation, yielding over $992 million (in 1982 dollars) in projected manufacturing cost savings through 1992, under a peacetime scenario. The savings figures are conservative in that they reflect only actual or definitely programmed cases of implementation, for implementation only at the contractor that performed the project, and reflect manufacturing cost only, exclusive of IR&D, G&A, and profit loadings. Approximately $593 million (60%) was in savings on military items, and $399 million (40%) was in production of commercial items. The Air Force portion of the military savings was approximately $522 million (88%). The bulk of the commercial savings resulted from employment of MANTECH-developed technologies by General Electric and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft for production of commercial aircraft engines. The savings-to-cost ratio for all projects and all economic benefits was found to be 19:1. Considering savings only to the military, the savings-to-cost ratio was 11:1, and from the perspective of dthe Air Force alone, 10.1. THe savings figures and ratios do not include numerous non-economic benefits which were identified. Many of these were product quality improvements which resulted in more mission-effective end items.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, *CONTRACTORS, *AIR FORCE, *CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, AIRCRAFT, BENEFITS, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, SAVINGS, END ITEMS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, BENEFITS, ECONOMICS, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, EMPLOYMENT, COSTS, MANUFACTURING, CONTRACTORS, PEACETIME, SCENARIOS, PRODUCTION, SAVINGS, PRODUCTION CONTROL, QUALITY, TEST AND EVALUATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE78011F, WUMTP10822

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A155 817 5/1 13/8 15/5

APPLIED CONCEPTS CORP WOODSTOCK VA

(U) Benefits Analysis of Past Projects. Volume 1. Summary Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr 82-Jan 84.

MAY 84 84P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Simpson,J. A. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-81-C-5145

MONITOR: AFWAL
TR-84-4089-VOL-1

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also volume 2, AD-A155 818.

ABSTRACT: (U) A program was conducted to assess the technical results, degree of implementation, and resulting benefits from 75 past Air Force MANTECH projects. The projects encompassed nineteen divisions of eight major aerospace contractors, and most types of USAF and items. Almost one-half of all projects led to production implementation, yielding over $992 million in projected manufacturing cost savings through 1992, under a peacetime scenario. Approximately $593 million (60%) was in savings on military items, and $399 million (40%) was in production of commercial items. The Air Force portion of the military savings was approximately $522 million (88%). The bulk of the commercial savings resulted from employment of MANTECH-developed technologies by General Electric and Pratt and Whitney Aircraft for production of commercial aircraft engines. The savings-to-cost ratio for all projects and all economic benefits was found to be 19:1. Considering savings only to the military, the savings-to-cost ratio was 11:1, and from the perspective of the Air Force alone, 10:1. The savings figures and ratios do not include numerous non-economic benefits which were identified. Many of these were product quality improvements which resulted in more mission-effective end items. Several recommendations were made. Keyword: Cost savings.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT, *COSTS, *MANUFACTURING, *SAVINGS, AEROSPACE SYSTEMS, CONTRACTORS,

AD-A155 817 CONTINUED

AIRCRAFT, BENEFITS, SAVINGS, PEACETIME, SCENARIOS, PRODUCTION, AIR FORCE, BENEFITS, ECONOMICS, AIRCRAFT ENGINES, COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, SAVINGS, PRODUCTION CONTROL, QUALITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Weapon systems acquisition, MANTECH, Lessons learned, PE78011F, WUNTP10822

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A155 656 13/8 13/13

ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS GEOTECHNICAL LAB

(U) Synthesis of Railroad Design Methods, Track Response Models, and Evaluation Methods for Military Railroads.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Nov 83-Sep 84,

MAR 85 151P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coleman,D. M. ;

REPORT NO. WES/MP/GL-85-3

PROJECT NO. 4A162719AT40

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of a state-of-the-art review performed in the areas of railroad track structures, railroad design, and railroad evaluation. Described and discussed are the components comprising the railroad track system, railroad design procedures, analytical track response models, track performance models, methods of structural evaluation, rail defect testing, methods of functional evaluation, and the effect of heavy axle loads. Based on the results of this study an analytical track response model was chosen for use in future research into the evaluation of track structures. Three methods for testing track structures were chosen for additional investigation. An evaluation program comprising both structural (load-carrying capacity) and functional evaluation is proposed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAILROAD TRACKS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, RESPONSE, TEST AND EVALUATION, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, RAILROADS, STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES, MODELS, CAPACITY(QUANTITY), LOADS(FORCES), DEFECTS(MATERIALS), RAIL TRANSPORTATION, TEST METHODS, STATE OF THE ART, SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62719A, AST40

AD-A154 927 5/1

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1986 Submitted to Congress, February 1985. Navy Stock Fund, Marine Corps Stock Fund.

FEB 85 45P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents: Stock Fund Justifications: Navy Stock Fund and Marine Corps Stock Fund: Appropriation Language, Program and Financing Schedule, Object Classification Schedule, General Statement, Peacetime Inventory Augmentation, Force Modernization, Force Modification, Readiness and Sustainability, War Reserve Material, Fleet Marine Forces Support, Fleet Support, Advanced Base Functional Component and Operation Plan Support, Fleet Hospital Element, Navy War Reserve Program Summary; and Marine Corps War Reserve Program Summary; Business Statements of the Navy Stock Fund and Marine Corps Stock Fund.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NAVAL BUDGETS, *COST ESTIMATES, MARINE CORPS PLANNING, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, NAVAL OPERATIONS, INVENTORY ANALYSIS, COMBAT READINESS, CLOTHING, MODIFICATION, NAVAL LOGISTICS, STOCKPILES, OPERATION, PLANNING, TEXTILES, MARINE CORPS, CLASSIFICATION, SCHEDULING, AUGMENTATION, INVENTORY, PEACETIME, RESERVE EQUIPMENT, WARFARE

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 906 15/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) AURA (Army Unit Readiness/Sustainability Assessor) Applications: Division-Level Transportation and Selected Spares Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

DEC 84 88P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shishko,R. ;Kamins,M. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-3158-MIL

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-83-C-0047

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) AURA (Army Unit Readiness/Sustainability Assessor) is a Monte Carlo event simulation model that permits decisionmakers to examine the implications of alternative resource levels on the output of combined arms units, and to assess a broad range of theater-wide resource allocation policies. This report describes AURA applications to the mission-generation capabilities of combined arms units. Among the applications described are: (1) measurement of the readiness and sustainability of a combined arms brigade supported by two artillery battalions; (2) investigation of the potential of increased stocks of certain Direct Exchange (DX) items to increase sustainability; (3) examination of the effects of augmenting unit prescribed load lists with certain mandatory spares. Among the conclusions supported by these AURA simulations are: Ammunition material handling equipment at the Division Support Command needs to be increased; tank sustainability can be increased by having higher stocks of certain DX items; under present stockage policies, cannibalization will be an important source of spares in wartime. Keywords include: Spare parts; Models; Combat readiness; Operational readiness; Transportation; Ammunition.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ARMY PLANNING, DECISION MAKING, ALLOCATIONS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, STOCKPILES, AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY, BATTALION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, COMBAT READINESS, DIVISION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS, EXCHANGE, MATERIALS HANDLING

AD-A154 906

AD-A154 906 CONTINUED

EQUIPMENT, MEASUREMENT, MODELS, MONTE CARLO METHOD, OPERATIONAL READINESS, RESOURCES, SIMULATION, SPARE PARTS, TRANSPORTATION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Sustainability, Combined arms units, AURA(Army Unit Readiness/Sustainability Assessor)

AD-A154 906

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 718 5/3

ARMY PROCUREMENT RESEARCH OFFICE FORT LEE VA

(U) Feasibility of Applications of Competition Decision - Assist Package (CDAP) to Spare Parts.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JAN 85 48P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lankford,V. G. ;Stewart,B. L. ;

REPORT NO. APRO-84-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement No. 6, DoD Replenishment Parts Breakout Program, 1 June 1983, prescribes a screening of replenishment parts designed to reduce costs by breaking out parts for purchase from other than prime weapon system contractors. The US Army Audit Agency recommended that a cost model be constructed and implemented to (a) estimate potential costs and price reductions attributable to breakout or increased competition, (b) compare the two figures, and (c) identify whether breakout or competition is cost effective. In September 1983, the Army Procurement Research Office (APRO) published the Competition Decision-Assist Package (CDAP), APRO Study Report 82-08, which described an automated model designed to calculate estimates of recurring costs associated with two producers involved in a competitive production effort. This model had been developed as a tool to assist in the economic evaluation of production competition for a major weapon system. The objective of this study was to determine if it is feasible and beneficial to modify the existing CDAP model so it can be applied to spare parts breakout or competition as an economic analysis model. While the CDAP model may be useful for some major assemblies/subassemblies where an extensive manpower effort for developing model input is warranted, it is impractical as a general purpose economic analysis model for spare parts breakout or competition. Other, more appropriate models exist.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST MODELS, *ARMY PROCUREMENT, *WEAPON SYSTEMS, FEASIBILITY STUDIES, COST EFFECTIVENESS, ARMY PROCUREMENT, ARMY RESEARCH, AUTOMATION, CONTRACTORS, COST MODELS, COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ECONOMIC

AD-A154 718

AD-A154 718 CONTINUED

ANALYSIS, ECONOMIC MODELS, INPUT, PRODUCTION, REGULATIONS, REPLENISHMENT, SPARE PARTS, WEAPON SYSTEMS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) CDAP(Competition Decision Assist Package)

AD-A154 718

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 663 5/9 8/11

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) A Study of the Social Orgins of a United States Elite: The U.S. Army.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 85 54P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Chase,R. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis addresses the issue of whether members of the Army elite have homogeneous social origins and if not, to what extent they are representative of the general population. Ever since the end of World War II, the United States has maintained a large standing army. For the first time in its history, it formed a large peacetime army and made commitments to many allies which guaranteed this army a long life. By the late 1950's many people, including several sociologists, began to study the military and the effects of the military on American society. The military as a social institution received extensive analysis. The study of social origins of the military elite should interest those in the field of stratification and mobility in that it would provide an important data base for comparing military elites with other professional elites. The social origins of 'typical' elites from various professions should be compared to see if certain ascribed characteristics are associated with elite status in our society and if so, further studied to determine how they lead to attainment of elite status.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMY PERSONNEL, *SOCIETIES, ARMY, DATA BASES, PEACETIME, POPULATION, STRATIFICATION, THESES

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Elite groups, *Social origins

AD-A154 439 13/10 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) The Impact on Military Containerization of a Trend by the Civilian Sector Towards 40 Foot Containers.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 84 107P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Neshiem,P. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis examines the impact on the use of containerization by the U.S. military for peacetime and contingency resupply operations of a trend by commercial shippers to move towards 40 foot containers. A brief history of containerization and its development in the commercial and the military sectors is followed by a discussion of current rends in the use of containerization. Such items as the economic relationship between the shipper and the ship owner, the impact of container development on ship design, and military use of containers in peacetime and contingency operations are examined. The evidence of a trend by the commercial sector to move towards the 40 foot container is explored and its possible impact on the military is discussed. A study designed to assess the impact of this tend on the military and to determine the feasibility of using 40 foot containers in military resupply operations is developed. Additionally, alternate solutions are presented. The final chapter provides an analysis of the solutions presented and recommendations are made. Keywords: Containership, Contingency Container Utilization, Peacetime Container Utilization, and Military Container Operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CONTAINERSHIPS, *CONTAINERIZED SHIPPING, *REPLENISHMENT, CIVILIAN POPULATION, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT, CONTAINERIZING, CONTAINERS, HISTORY, IMPACT, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, PEACETIME, SOLUTIONS(GENERAL), THESES, UTILIZATION, EMERGENCIES

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 355 5/4 15/6

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Emerging Security Considerations for NATO's Northern Flank,

DEC 84 18P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DELeon,P. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/P-7041

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Since the inception of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the northern flank nations have played quite conspicuous roles in East-West politics, although in very different ways. Norway and Denmark are charter members of NATO, Iceland joining shortly thereafter; all have been consistently supportive of NATO, albeit exercising low military profiles (e.g., neither Norway nor Denmark permits the peacetime location of nuclear weapons on their soil). Finland has traditionally acted as a buffer and broker between the Soviet Union and the other Scandinavian states, while Sweden has deliberately pursued a policy of strictly observed and well-armed neutrality. Although there have been some deviations from these general patterns, on the whole, they have held relatively constant in the post war years and need not be recounted at length here. The consensus regarding the Northern Flank is that it represents a stable geographic area, the quiet corner of Europe, one relatively devoid of the East-West volatilities and tensions which have characterized other parts of the continent over the past thirty years.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *NATO, *EAST WEST RELATIONS, *POLITICAL SCIENCE, DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, PEACETIME, POSITION(LOCATION), EUROPE, PATTERNS, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, POST WAR OPERATIONS, USSR, SWEDEN, SECURITY, LOGISTICS SUPPORT, NORTHERN EUROPE

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Nothern flank(NATO)

AD-A154 307 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Initial Provisioning of Secondary Items--A Recommendation for the Norwegian Navy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 84 78P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schonberg,B. C. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Initial provisioning of secondary spare parts is an important process of the acquisition of a weapon system. It has a direct and powerful impact on system effectiveness and on future inventory costs. This thesis presents and analyzes existing models for secondary item provisioning and makes a recommendation for provisioning policies in the Norwegian Navy. The mean supply response time model is found to be the most appropriate model both for provisioning as well as for replenishments at periodic reviews. The model will also serve as a valuable tool in the budgeting process as it relates budget levels and their respective performance levels.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *SPARE PARTS, ACQUISITION, IMPACT, NAVY, NORWAY, POLICIES, SECONDARY, SPARE PARTS, THESES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, MILITARY FORCES(FOREIGN)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Provisioning

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A154 116 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Development of the Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany Replenishment Spare Parts Breakout Program.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 84 125P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Johnson,W. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study was undertaken to determine DOD and Marine Corps objectives and requirements for replenishment spare parts breakout, analyze current directives and procedures, and to prescribe a comprehensive approach for implementing an effective replenishment spare parts breakout program at Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Albany, Georgia. During the course of this study it was found that (1) the DAR Supp. 6 DOD Replenishment Spare Parts Breakout Program is focused on actions during replenishment while effective breakout is dependent on actions early in the systems acquisition process; (2) DAR Supp. 6 does not provide guidance for acquisition personnel whose actions are crucial to effective breakout; (3) the DAR Supp. 6 breakout process sufficiently captures the factors in the breakout decision but is too complex, and is inefficient for day-to-day use by breakout technicians. The major contribution of this thesis was the prescription of an effective replenishment spare parts breakout program for MCLB Albany, Georgia. Additional keywords: Weapon systems; Military procuremen*.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *REPLENISHMENT, *SPARE PARTS, *INVENTORY, ACQUISITION, DAILY OCCURRENCE, GEORGIA, LOGISTICS, MARINE CORPS, PERSONNEL, THESES, WEAPON SYSTEMS, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, DECISION MAKING

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Breakout analysis

AD-A154 116

AD-A154 069 5/1 13/10 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Model for Evaluating Vendor Bids for Stock Replenishment of an Item.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 84 80P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gray,R. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Ships Parts Control Center (SPCC) Uniform Inventory Control Program (UICP) wholesale replenishment model for 1H cognizance symbol (consumable) material is an order quantity-reorder level or (Q,r) model. A stocked item's order quantity and reorder level are established in large part by the unit price and procurement lead time forecasted for it. When a replenishment is needed, the order quantity is specified and the procurement lead time forecasted for it. When a replenishment is needed, the order quantity is specified and the procurement officer requests bids from vendors. These bids include both a unit price and an estimate of production lead time. The thesis examines the impact of differences between the forecasted and actual values for lead time and price on the optimum total annual cost of stocking the item as computed by the UICP model. A modification of the model for comparison of the total annual cost associated with the lead time and price combination of each vendor bid is developed. Some expected effects of implementing the model are discussed and areas requiring further research are identified. Keywords include: Inventory Model; Uniform Inventory Control Program; Price break models; Procurement.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, *REPLENISHMENT, *INVENTORY CONTROL, *LEAD TIME, *COST MODELS, COSTS, INVENTORY, MODELS, MODIFICATION, OFFICER PERSONNEL, PROCUREMENT, PRODUCTION, QUANTITY, REPLENISHMENT, THESES, VENDORS, MATHEMATICAL MODELS, NAVAL PROCUREMENT, CONTROL CENTERS, FORECASTING, COST ANALYSIS, PARTS, SHIPS, ESTIMATES, CONSUMPTION

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Wholesale replenishment, UICP(Uniform Inventory Control Program), Consumables, Price break models, Bidding(Procurement), Inventory models

AD-A154 069

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A153 920

ARMY FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL FORT SILL OK MORRIS SWETT TECHNICAL LIBRARY DIV

(U) The Military Exercise, A Bibliography of Periodical Articles.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

APR 85 12P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,L. L. ;

REPORT NO. USAFAS/MSTLD/SB111

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This bibliography lists military exercises of the US Army and US Marine Corps with emphasis on ground maneuver activities since 1945. Entries are arranged by acronym/codeword. Selection is from the unclassified holdings of this library. No attempt at inclusivess has been attempted. In this respect this is a working draft. Keywords: Doctrine, Joint military activities, Military organizations, Military personnel, Military science, Military strategy, Military tactics, Periodicals, Strategy, Treaties, War games, War potential, NATO, USA, and USMC.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BIBLIOGRAPHIES, *MILITARY EXERCISES, ARMY, MILITARY DOCTRINE, JOINT MILITARY ACTIVITIES, MARINE CORPS, MILITARY APPLICATIONS, MILITARY EXERCISES, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MILITARY STRATEGY, MILITARY TACTICS, NATO, PERIODICALS, TREATIES, WAR GAMES, WAR POTENTIAL

AD-A153 825

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Rand Winter Study on Nonnuclear Strategic Weapons. Executive Summary.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

DEC 84 44P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Builder,C. ;Ben-Horin,Y. ;Brown,T. ; Darilek,R. ;Dennis,G. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2227-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Advancing technologies, particularly in 'smart' micro-electronics and manifested in munitions, are offering the future prospect of nonnuclear weapon s capable of performing some of the missions now assigned to strategic nuclear forces. That prospect may be advanced by increasingly voiced concerns about the possession or use of the large stockpiles of strategic nuclear weapons. The emergence of nonnuclear strategic weapons (NNSW), perhaps before the turn of the century, could have profound implications for current security concepts and policies. The purpose of the research reported here was to anticipate as many as possible of those implications and, thereby, improve the basis for U. S. Air Force planning. Current concepts for deterrence and for the waging of strategic and theater warfare were reexamined for the potential changes that might occur as a result of the advent of significant NNSW capabilities. Similarly, current policies for security alliances and for the proliferation and control of nuclear arms were reviewed for the stresses or changes that might accompany the emergence of NNSW. While many of the potential changes in security concepts and policies are so complex as to defy judgments about whether NNSW should be welcomed or rejected, there is little doubt that NNSW are emerging and that they will greatly complicate our ideas about how to prevent or wage wars. The salient uncertainties now, however, are technical: How far can NNSW go in posing alternatives to strategic nuclear weapons? Originator-supplied keywords: Strategic weapons, Nuclear weapons, Air Force, Theater level operations,

AD-A153 920

AD-A153 825

AD-A153 825 CONTINUED

Arms control, Deterrence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *ARMS CONTROL, *STRATEGIC WEAPONS, AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE PLANNING, CONVENTIONAL WARFARE, NUCLEAR FORCES(MILITARY), NUCLEAR WEAPONS, OPERATION, POLICIES, SECURITY, STOCKPILES, STRATEGIC WARFARE, STRESSES, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS, WEAPONS

AD-A153 712 5/1 5/9 15/5

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER GUNTER AFS AL

(U) Mobility Control Center Productivity.

APR 84 17P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Holland,J. O. ;Snyder,L. A. ;Grandalski, M. F. ;Edwards,G. C. ;Hankins,O. L. ;

REPORT NO. AFLMC-LX100711

MONITOR: SBI
AD-F830 678

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses the problems impacting mobility control center productivity. The MAJCOMs agree that problems do exist in the areas of training, facilities, communications, and equipment, and that improvements are needed. In addition, a number of MAJCOMs indicated that Mobility Control Center (MCC) productivity improvement is dependent on the interest that commanders have in their mobility program. Improved training, facilities, communications, and equipment will not significantly improve a mobility program without aggressive support from commanders. Commanders, from MAJCOM to unit level, must let their personnel know that mobility is an important part of the mission and demand the full support of every subordinate. Strong command support ensures: (a) An adequate number of qualified, motivated personnel with reasonable retainability are assigned to work in the MCC; (b) Personnel attend training classes; (c) Mobility exercises are frequent enough to achieve and maintain proficiency; and (d) Adequate facilities, communications, and equipment are available for the MCC.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MOBILIZATION, *AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *MOBILITY, *CONTROL CENTERS, *PRODUCTIVITY, MILITARY COMMANDERS, *OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, MILITARY EXERCISES, PERSONNEL RETENTION, MOTIVATION, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, AIR FORCE PLANNING, MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Mobility Control Centers, MCC, SBI4

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A153 383

ARGONNE NATIONAL LAB IL ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS DIV

(U) Transportation during Periods of Mobilization: A Historical Review.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUL 84 103P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Middendorf,D. P. ;Johnson,L. R. ;

REPORT NO. ANL/EES-TM-274

CONTRACT NO. EMW-E-1211

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The effects on the U.S. Transportation system of military preparations for war are compounded by the concurrent transportation requirements of economic mobilization to support a war effort. Several studies of military logistics have concluded that the transportation system may be the limiting factor in determining whether there is a successful operation. The responsiveness of the U.S. transportation system during recent military conflicts is reviewed, beginning with the Spanish-American War and continuing through the Korean War. The nature and scope of each war is characterized, and the associated mobilization is described. Technological developments and regulatory changes in the transportation system since World War II are also reviewed in terms of their implications for the response capability of the nation. The dominant theme that emerges from this study is the overriding need for close coordination between modes and appropriate setting of priorities for shipments. The lack of an efficient system ultimately results in severe congestion at ports and terminals. The critical importance of the merchant marine fleet in overseas conflicts during the previous wars is also identified.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *TRANSPORTATION, *MOBILIZATION, MERCHANT VESSELS, LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, SCHEDULING, PREPARATION, HISTORY, REQUIREMENTS, UNITED STATES, WARFARE, LIMITATIONS, RESPONSE

AD-A153 215 5/8 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS COMBAT STUDIES INST

(U) Rapid Deployment Logistics: Lebanon, 1958.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Research survey no. 3,

OCT 84 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wade,G. H. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402 HC$4.50 Stock Number 008-020-01022-7 Microfiche furnished to DTIC (and NTIS) users.

ABSTRACT: (U) President Camille Chamoun of Lebanon made an urgent plea on 14 July 1958 to the governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States to deploy military forces to Lebanon. Received in Washington at 0600 on 14 July, this message became the first test of the Eisenhower Doctrine, which had been announced in January 1957. The JCS activated a Specified Command, Middle East (SPECOMME), and designated Adm. James L. Holloway, Commander in Chief, North Atlantic and Mediterranean, as the Commander in Chief, SPECOMME (CINCSPECOMME). According to a JCS memorandum, These actions marked the beginning of operation 'Blue Bat,' the first United States airborne-amphibious operation to occur in peacetime. Contents: Doctrine, Planning, Background, Problems, Deployment, Organization, Resupply, Procurement, Civil affairs, Medical support, Security, Plans, Task force 201, On-hand supplies, 31 August 1958.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, *LEBANON, *MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DOCTRINE, AIRBORNE, AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, MILITARY PLANNING, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, NATIONAL SECURITY, HISTORY, CIVIL AFFAIRS, LOGISTICS, MIDDLE EAST

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Task Force 201, Eisenhower Doctrine, JCS (Joint Chiefs of Staff), Blue Bat Operation

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A152 462 5/9

TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR RESEARCH

(U) Predicters of Transfer Adjustment: A Longitudinal Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Technical rept.,

JAN 85 54P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Shaw,J. B. ;Fisher,C. D. ;Woodman,R. W. ;

REPORT NO. TR-ONR-7

CONTRACT NO. N00014-83-K-0388

PROJECT NO. F63521

TASK NO. RF63521803

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) 143 NCO's who had been notified of an upcoming Permanent Change of Station (PCS) were interviewed prior to moving. Three months after moving, 99 of these individuals returned follow-up questionnaires. Hypotheses were tested concerning premove, move, and post move determinants of post move adjustments to both the job and the location. Adjustment were found to be predicted by pre-move attitude toward the move, adjustment and satisfaction with previous moves, number of dependents, unmet expectations, perceived job advancement, and amount of information about new location received prior to moving. Keywords include: Transfer, re'ocation, mobility, satisfaction, adjustment.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *RELOCATION, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, JOB SATISFACTION, TRANSFER, ADJUSTMENT(PSYCHOLOGY), MOBILITY, QUESTIONNAIRES, SURVEYS, JOBS, FAMILY MEMBERS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE62763N

AD-A152 462

AD-A152 245 14/2 19/5 19/6

ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND MD

(U) Secondary Armament, Vehicle-Mounted.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. on international test operations procedure.

MAR 85 14P

REPORT NO. ITOP-3-2-075

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Supersedes report dated 2 Feb 71, AD-722 725.

ABSTRACT: (U) This ITOP provides guidance for testing secondary armament systems mounted on combat vehicles to determine whether they comply with requirements documents and specifications. Vehicular secondary armament is regarded as including all armament other than primary weapon on fighting vehicles. Three such types of armament are: (a) Machineguns mounted coaxially with a primary major-caliber gun, (b) Auxiliary weapons that augment the combat potential of the vehicle (e.g., grenade launchers as installed on vehicles), (c) Weapon systems that give a fighting capability to vehicles whose primary role is to perform a function other than fighting (e.g., the powered machinegun or automatic cannon on a command-and-reconnaissance vehicle). Within this broad classification are included machineguns, automatic weapons, grenade launchers, and pyrotechnic launchers. Originator supplied keywords include: Automatic weapons; Auxiliary weapons; Grenade launchers; Machineguns; Pyrotechnic launchers; Secondary armament; Vehicle-mounted armament.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *WEAPONS, *COMBAT VEHICLES, *WEAPON SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS, MACHINE GUNS, LAUNCHERS, PYROTECHNICS, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, WAR POTENTIAL, GRENADE LAUNCHERS, TEST METHODS, FIRING TESTS(ORDNANCE), COMPATIBILITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) ITOP(Integrated Test Operate Panel)

AD-A152 245

AD-A152 084 6/8

ARMY NATICK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER MA

(U) A Systems Analysis of Army Field Bread and Bakery Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final technical rept.,

FEB 85 102P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kirejczyk,H. J. ;Chevalier,W. ;Edelman, B. ;Decareau,R. V. ;

REPORT NO. NATICK/TR-85/012

PROJECT NO. 1L162724AH99

TASK NO. AA

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The systems analysis addresses alternatives to satisfy the Army's field bread product requirement, including fresh bread from mobile bakeries and host nation support, shelf-stable end products (canned bread, crackers, British-type biscuits), and shelf-stable mixes (cornbread, biscuit mix, sweet/quick breads). Each alternative was evaluated relative to a variety of criteria, including peace and wartime cost impacts, logistical impacts, field bakery requirements, and consumer acceptance. Originator-supplied keywords include: Food Service, Field Feeding, Field Equipment, Consumer Acceptance, Bread, Bread Substitutes, Peacetime, Combat, Mobile Bakeries, Field Bakeries, Wartime, and Cost Effectiveness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *BREAD, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, STABILITY, WARFARE, KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, FIELD ARMY, SUBSTITUTES, ACCEPTABILITY, CONSUMERS, FIELD EQUIPMENT, FOOD SERVICE, PEACETIME, COST EFFECTIVENESS, FEEDING, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Bakery equipment, WU149, WU144, WU147, WU148, PE62724A, ASH99

AD-A152 084

AD-A152 007 12/1 12/5 15/6

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) DEPLOY: An Interactive Goal Programming Model for the Rapid Deployment of Armed Forces.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

DEC 84 210P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tate,D. O. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GOR/OS/84D-14

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) DEPLOY is a interactive Goal Programming Model for the Rapid Deployment of Armed Forces which offers decisive advantages over any current methodology. The front-end user-friendly package allows the user to easily enter the necessary data either interactively or via external files. Furthermore, data files can be easily created and altered to perform sensitivity analysis on any of the parameters in the model. DEPLOY accounts for both intertheater and intratheater airlift, and can be used to optimally plan movement schedules for predetermined forces or optimally choose and move a force from a list of available units and airlift resources to meet specified goals. In addition, further analysis can be performed to determine the least number of aircraft or the least costly aircraft inventory necessary to accomplish the specified goals. This report describes the physical and mathematical, scenario limitations, and input requirements of DEPLOY. Further, the report includes a user guide, variable definitions, subroutine definitions, and computer listings. The scenario used to demonstrate DEPLOY used 188 decision variables and 126 separate equations. Finally, this demonstration serves as an example to any potential users of DEPLOY. Keywords include: Goal programming, Air transportation, Military transportation, Theater level operations, and Optimization.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), *GOAL PROGRAMMING, *MATHEMATICAL MODELS, *RAPID DEPLOYMENT, COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION, VARIABLES, AIR TRANSPORTATION, DATA BASES, INPUT, REQUIREMENTS, MILITARY TRANSPORTATION, OPTIMIZATION, SCENARIOS, THEATER LEVEL OPERATIONS.

AD-A152 007

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A152 007 CONTINUED

SUBROUTINES, USER MANUALS

AD-A151 560 15/6.3

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Chemical Warfare Study: Summary Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

FEB 85

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kroesen,F. J. ;

REPORT NO. IDA-P-1820

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-84-C-0031

MONITOR: IDA/HQ,SBI
85-29652,AD-E500 697

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Prepared in cooperation with Burdeshaw Associates, Ltd., Bethesda, MD.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report is a condensed and unclassified summary of a study of the probable nature of a future chemical conflict. The objective of the study was to describe a chemical environment and its impact on the capabilities and effectiveness of military forces and their operations.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *CHEMICAL WARFARE, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS, MILITARY OPERATIONS, THREAT EVALUATION, IMPACT, CHEMICAL REACTIONS, USSR, NATO, UNITED STATES, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES, BATTLEFIELDS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-IDA-T-3-200

IAC NO. CB-008107

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: CBIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: D--(U)WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES THREAT (NON-SOVIET), CB THREAT, SOVIET THREAT, THREAT SCENARIOS, MODELS (THREAT SCENARIOS), AIRBASE, APPLICATIONS (THREAT SCENARIOS), ARTILLERY CREWS, ARMY TROOPS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, CONTAMINATION, EQUIPMENT SURVIVABILITY, AMMUNITION, CASUALTIES, PERSONNEL EFFECTS, PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION.. ;

AD-A152 007

AD-A151 560

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A151 518 5/3 13/8

AMERICAN DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS ASSOCIATION ARLINGTON VA

(U) Selected Proceedings ADPA (American Defense Preparedness Association) Conference: Industrial Base Planning Issues 'Industrial Preparedness Initiatives in the New Budget Scenario' Held at Washington, DC on March 15-16 1984.

MAR 84 215P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Love,S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This industrial base planning conference is designed to address past shortcomings of command post exercises and studies constrained by narrow parameters. It directly involves industry in assessing responsiveness and minimizes governments role and assumptions. The conference also addresses current OSD thrust of rapid expansion of production of critical end items in a national security emergency short of mobilization. It's purpose is to develop recommendations for potential actions by government and industry to provide a capability to rapidly increase production off critical end items in a national security emergency short of mobilization. Defense contractors simulated maximum production acceleration of selected items for national security emergency which would transition to mobilizaation later, government established a steering group and a response cell.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *INDUSTRIES, *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *DEFENSE PLANNING, CONTRACTORS, MILITARY BUDGETS, LOGISTICS PLANNING, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COOPERATION, SCENARIOS, END ITEMS, OPERATIONAL READINESS, MOBILIZATION, EMERGENCIES, NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, SYMPOSIA, EXPANSION

AD-A151 222 5/9

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1986. Volume 3. Force Readiness Report.

FEB 85 340P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Table of Contents: The Total Force, Manpower Mix, Mobilization Manpower, Manpower Counting, Defense Planning and Programming Categories, National Security Objectives, Policy, and Defense Manpower, Manpower Request, Manpower Overview, Mobilization Manpower, Manpower Program Summary, Significant Army Program Highlights, Army Programmed Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Significant Marine Corps Programmed Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Significant Air Force Program Highlights, Air Force Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Defense Agencies Manpower Program, Manpower Programs, Programmed Manpower by Defense Planning and Programming Category (DPPC), Description of Defense Manpower Costs, Detailed FY 1986 Manpower Costs, Current Civilian and Military Pay Rates, U.S. Strategic Forces, U.S. Tactical/Mobility forces, Active Component Military Personnel Strengths by Regional Area and by Country and European Troop Strengths.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANPOWER, *DEFENSE PLANNING, *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, *MILITARY PERSONNEL, *MILITARY FORCE LEVELS, MILITARY FORCES(UNITED STATES), OPERATIONAL READINESS, AIR FORCE OPERATIONS, ARMY OPERATIONS, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS, MILITARY REQUIREMENTS, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, COMBAT READINESS, MOBILIZATION, SALARIES, NATIONAL SECURITY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Total force

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A151 116 5/1 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Pros and Cons of the Transfer of the National Defense Stockpile to the Department of Defense.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project.

DEC 84 27P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Greenwood,A. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Pile (National Stockpile) was established in 1939 to provide for the acquisition and retention of stocks of certain strategic and critical materials in which the United States was deficient and thereby decrease and prevent wherever possible a dangerous and costly independence of the United States upon foreign nations for supplies of these materials in times of national emergency. At issue is whether the National Defense Stockpile should be transferred to the Department of Defense. An analysis of this issue is undertaken in the context of H.R. 33, a bill introduced for this purpose. The essay was developed on the basis of a literature search, discussions with DOD, FEMA, GSA, and congressional staff, and the author's background in working with the House Armed Services Committee on this issue. The essay concludes that there is little likelihood that much progress will be made in meeting stockpile goals under the current stockpile organization. On the other hand, there is no guarantee that the program would improve significantly under Department of Defense management. However, a transfer to DOD would place both the authorization and appropriations for the stockpile in the hands of defense oriented committees and subcommittees. In any event, it is a good bet that similar legislation to transfer the stockpile to the Department of Defense will be introduced early in the 99th Congress.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL, *NATIONAL DEFENSE, *STOCKPILES, MILITARY PROCUREMENT, MILITARY SUPPLIES, ACQUISITION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STRATEGIC MATERIALS

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *National Stockpile

AD-A151 116

AD-A151 096 1/3

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Overview/PARCOM (Parts Requirements and Cost Model) Turnkey Project (OPTP).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Apr-Nov 84.

NOV 84 53P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Penn,S. L. ;Frear,H. D. ;Bauman,W. J. ; Rose,T. A. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-33

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Rept. nos. CAA-TP-84-11, AD-A151 092, CAA-TP-84-12, AD-A151 095, CAA-D-84-10, AD-A151 093 and CAA-D-84-15, AD-A151 094.

ABSTRACT: (U) The project consisted principally of a turnkey transfer, from CAA to the Aviation Systems Command, of the Overview and PARCOM Models, developed on a previous study (Aircraft Spares) to provide a quick reaction methodology for forecasting aircraft fleet wartime sustainability and spare parts requirements. The project also included testing of the Dyna-METRIC Model, to meet a perceived shortcoming of Overview and PARCOM--their inability to represent a partial substitution parts replacement policy. PARCOM was extended to include partial substitution and to replace Overview. Dyna-METRIC can assess fleet sustainability with part substitution, but is expected to be most useful for higher resolution (multi-echelon and indenture) analyses. Keywords include: Aircraft; Spares; Spare parts; Logistics; War reserves; Stockage requirements; Inventory management; Overview; PARCOM; Dyna-METRIC; Partial substitution.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT, *AIRCRAFT, *SPARE PARTS, COST MODELS, LOGISTICS, REQUIREMENTS, INVENTORY CONTROL, SUBSTITUTES, METHODOLOGY

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *PARCOM(Parts requirements and cost model), Turnkey project, Stockage requirements, Dyna-metric, War reserves

AD-A151 096

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A150 998 5/1 5/3 6/8

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Forecasting Beef Prices for Military Subsistence Procurement.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

JUN 84 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Borza,M. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Defense Subsistence Region Pacific (DRSPAC) is responsible for the acquisition of food products (meat, fresh fruit and vegetables, etc.) for military personnel located west of the Rocky Mountains. In the author's review of current DSRPAC operations, it was observed that capitalizing on price movements was not a consideration during acquisition of beef products. Using time-series analysis, it was shown that significant seasonal price movements occur for selected stock items. Supplemental information and the initial stages of a forecasting model were developed to support replenishment decision making. It is recommended that price movements be incorporated within the acquisition strategy of DSRPAC. The criterion of supply effectiveness should always be foremost, DSRPAC's consistent with purpose, but need not be degraded by the introduction of cost efficiencies associated with an acquisition strategy that considers price movements. Keywords include: DSRPAC, Subsistence procurement, Beef products, Forecasting, and Time-series analysis.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *COST EFFECTIVENESS, *BEEF, *MILITARY PROCUREMENT, TIME SERIES ANALYSIS, SEASONAL VARIATIONS, ACQUISITION, FOOD, FORECASTING, DECISION MAKING, REPLENISHMENT

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Prices, Price movements, DSRPAC(Defense Subsistence Region Pacific), Subsistence procurement

AD-A150 560

CALIFORNIA UNIV LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE

(U) Sequential Decision Models in Reliability.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Progress rept. 1 Oct 83-30 Sep 84,

DEC 84 5P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,B. L. ;Jacobenson,S. E. ; Mortensen,R. E. ;

CONTRACT NO. AFOSR-82-0305

PROJECT NO. 2304

TASK NO. A5

MONITOR: AFOSR TR-85-0010

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Research during this period was carried out in the areas of quality control, reliability in logistics support, and queueing theory applications to inventory. In addition, work from the previous year was completed in optimal inspection and optimal stockage policies for parts which replace failed components. The research was more varied than anticipated because Assistant Professor Subelman resigned unexpectedly to accept a position in industry and was replaced by Professor Jacobsen and Associate Professor Mortensen. This is a progress report on AFOSR Grant 82-0305.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Inventory, *Decision making, *Models, *Logistics support, Stockpiles, Quality control, Inspection, Optimization, Queueing theory, Policies, Reliability

IDENTIFIERS: (U) WUAFOSR2304A5, PE61102F

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A150 444 5/9

ARMY SCIENCE BOARD WASHINGTON DC

(U) Leading and Manning Army 21, 1984 Summer Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

NOV 84 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Blanchard,G. S. ;Bumpus,W. W. ;Chapman, L. F. , Jr.;Cheatham,H. E. ;Dyke,N. B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During the preparation for the Summer Study, a number of issues wre discussed in regard to each of the Terms of Reference. Finally these were reduced to the four major issues treated in this report which were: Manning the mobilized forces, Recruiting and retention - Total Army, Impact of Quality of Life, and Quality and quantity of manpower for the future.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Leadership, *Army personnel, *Manpower, Mobilization, Personnel retention, Quality, Motivation, Quantity, Recruiting

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Quality of life

AD-A150 351 5/3 5/4 15/5

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Geopolitics of Strategic Minerals: The Example of Chromium.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

AUG 84 233P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sarver,J. R. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Chromium is one of the most strategic and critical of all minerals to the U.S. Chromium provides the basis for examining the U.S. import dependence on ores and concentrates (i.e., chromite), versus import dependence on the processed form of a mineral (i.e., ferrochrome). Generally the strategic advantage belongs to the country that does most of a mineral's processing, whether it be the producing or the consuming country. They gain the added value of processed materials over ores. Ore producers who do the processing also incur lower transportation costs in exporting their goods. The dire straits faced by the U.S. ferrochrome processing industry make it a fascinating case study of how foreign policy options are formulated. Generally, economics rules decision making in mineral markets. However, governments may choose to support uneconomic mineral production programs or financially support other activities (i.e. R&D, stockpiling, foreign aid, exploration, substitution, recycling, etc.) if they are viewed as decreasing minerals import vulnerability. This thesis provides specific conclusions and recommendations regarding the U. S. chromium import independence.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Imports, *Geopolitics, *Strategic materials, *Chromium, Ores(Metal sources), Decision making, Vulnerability, Industries, Foreign aid, Minerals, Recycled materials, Foreign policy, Transportation, Processing, Stockpiles, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Metal industry, Chromite, Ferrochrome, Concentrates(Metals)

AD-A150 173 5/1

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Annual Report Fiscal Year 1985.

FEB 84 298P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Partial contents: Peace with freedom--The challenges we face: protecting U.S. interests in a changing world, Meeting the challenge: defense policy, and Meeting the challenge: defense capabilities; Defense resources--The defense budget, Manpower, The industrial base, and Management; Defense programs--Land forces, Naval forces, Tactical air forces, Force projection, Nuclear forces, Regional security, Materiel readiness and sustainability, Mobilization, and Special interest programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military budgets, *Military forces(United States), Department of Defense, Mission profiles, Manpower, National security, Defense systems, Mobilization, Policies, Operational readiness

AD-A149 815 5/6

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS/ LOGISTICS) WASHINGTON DC RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

(U) Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, Fiscal Year 1983.

NOV 84 39P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This Annual Report, as required by law (10 USC 133)(c)(3), sets forth the Board's independent evaluation, review and comment on Department of Defense policies and programs as they relate to the Reserve Components. It was once written that 'readership is a passing parade.' It is certainly no exception that the readership of the various reports prepared by the Reserve Forces Policy Board varies from year to year. It is, therefore, no accident that we have repeated pertinent material published in past reports, since such material not only tells the story to a new group of readers, but also reinforces what was said earlier to past readers. Content of Fiscal Year 1983 Annual Report: The report is organized into seven major sections: Importance of the Reserve Components to the Total Force; Readiness and Mobilization of the Reserve Components; Equipment; Manpower; Training; Other Key Issues; Board Activities for Fiscal Year 1983.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military Reserves, Tables(Data), Operational readiness, Military budgets, Reports, Military equipment, Manpower, Military training, Department of Defense, Policies, Mobilization

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A149 830 1/3.1 15/8

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Piss Ants Versus Elephants: A Design for Rapid Deployment.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 84 23P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hurley,R. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) While our attack helicopter development program has technologically increased the capability of the fleet, it has produced a behemoth which is of little use if we cannot get it to the fight in time to participate. Advances in technology to available production aircraft present the opportunity to field a smaller attack helicopter which would use 50% less strategic airlift assets than the current attack helicopter battalion. It could also provide an 80% increase in the battalion's firepower and significantly ease the logistics burden. This paper compares the deployability and supportability of current attack helicopter battalions with a proposed light attack helicopter battalion equipped with off-the-shelf, combat tested helicopters. The conclusion reached is that we need to design some attack helicopter units specifically for the rapid deployment mission by taking advantage of the relatively low cost, easy to deploy and support aircraft that are currently available.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Attack helicopters, *Rapid deployment, *Air logistics support, Battalion level organizations, Firepower, Lightweight, Low costs, Tactical air support, Airlift operations

AD-A149 517 5/1 5/9 15/5

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Mobilization of the National Guard and Reserves.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

JUN 84 139P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Tech,L. L. ;Humberson,S. A. ;Wilhelm,D. P. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The study examines solutions to issues surfaced during a mobilization planning exercise conducted at the US Army War College, 29-30 October 1983. Specifically, the question is whether it is feasible to relieve over-taxed mobilization stations through the utilization of state owned facilities. The study is oriented at a specific geographical region and utilizes data gathered from an existing state owned training site within the mobilization area of a mobilization station identified as over-taxed. Additionally, data was obtained using a review of existing literature, and personal interviews of Reserve and Active officers across the mobilization structure. The growing reliance on Reserve and National Guard Forces to help provide a conventional deterrant strategy is tied to the timely mobilization of forces in being. It is concluded that mobilization and deployment improvements can be effected through the implementation of the alternatives studied. However, long term (ideal) solutions will be realized over time and with the availability of additional resources.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Military facilities, Army personnel, National Guard, Military reserves, Facilities, State government, Utilization

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A149 447 25/3

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Theater Communications and the Army Role.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 84 70P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barker,L. I. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The theme of this individual study project is to arrive at possible Army roles in theater-wide communications. Today one can see that tactical elements (i.e., echelons at corps and below) are being equipped with organic communications equipment which is necessary to fight the battle. Relatively thin lines of long-haul communications interconnect out-of-theater. Within the theater, between tactical elements and the long haul communications, are mostly peacetime systems which cannot provide survivability and endurability during wartime. Command, control and intelligence needlines over communications paths cannot be guaranteed after any outbreak of large scale hostilities. A look at historical approaches to theater-wide communications within selected theaters and ongoing study efforts such as communications system are examined. Possible roles for the Army emerge and the need to take a 10-15 year look ahead to see which role might be the more desirable. The project points the way towards the need for communications architectures which can be developed from the basis of understanding herein for endurable and survivable, theater-wide communications capabilities for user needlines.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Communication and radio systems, Army, Long range(Distance), Peacetime, Theater level operations, Paths, Survivability

AD-A149 440 15/5 15/6

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Direct Deploying Units: A Concept Revisited.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project,

MAY 84 25P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mulcahy,T. D. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This is an analysis of the methods of mobilizing Reserve Component units with an emphasis on the role of the direct deploying unit concept. The study examines the current status of the Army Mobilization and Operation Planning System (AMDPS) and FORSCOM's mobilization implementing guidance in FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS). The study suggests that current systems are adequate but plans do not take advantage of mixing the three mobilization methods; mobilize through mobilization station (men and equipment), modified direct deployment (men through MS and equipment direct through port of embarkation), to maximize mobilization assets in meeting required schedules. The study concludes that more use of the direct deployment concept should be applied to early deploying combat service support units and/or other small specialized units such as medical, AG or JAG units as a means of reducing the pressures on mobstations and aiding our ability to meet required deployment schedules. The study emphasizes a need to preplan mobilization actions and to task STARCs and MUSARCs with specific direct deployment support missions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military reserves, *Army planning, *Combat support, *Mobilization, *Deployment, Army operations, Preparation

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Direct deployment, AMDPS(Army Mobilization and Operation Planning System), FORMDEPS(FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A149 177 5/1

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF (ARMY) WASHINGTON DC MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

(U) Army Study Highlights. Volume 5.

OCT 84 15P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Volume 3, AD-A128 084.

ABSTRACT: (U) The principal findings of this study were: (1) USACE does not provide adequate individual training in mobilization roles and missions. (2) Most USACE managers are unsure about how to remove construction constraints under emergency conditions. (3) Mobilization planning is not well coordinated among other Federal and non-Federal agencies, particularly at the regional level. (4) Mobilization staffing, material resources, and funding are not well provided for. (5) Mobilization requirements are not clearly defined. (6) The distinction between full and total mobilization is unclear. (7) The Direct Support/General Support District concept may be ineffective. (8) Existing and planned ADP systems are not designed to operate effectively under mobilization conditions. (9) Plans for maintaining the physical security of USACE facilities during a mobilization are inadequate. (10) There is a perception that USACE does not provide enough command emphasis and guidance for mobilization planning.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, Army operations, Army planning

AD-A148 846 6/10

ARMY RESEARCH INST OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE NATICK MA

(U) Assessment of Muscle Strength and Prediction of Lifting Capacity in U.S. Army Personnel.

DEC 84 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wright,J. E. ;Sharp,D. S. ;Vogel,J. A. ; Patton,J. F. ;

REPORT NO. USARIEM-M-9/85

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study was to determine muscular strength tests which would be appropriate for Army occupational selection and predictive of job lifting and lifting-carrying tasks. A maximum lift to 132 cm, dead lift to knuckle height and a short term self-paced maximal lift-and-carry were utilized as criterion tasks. Isometric strength measures evaluated as predictors included: handgrip, knee extension, trunk extension, upper torso arm-shoulder pull down, standing upward pull at 38 cm and 132 cm height. Dynamic strength of the trunk extensors were also measured with an isokinetic dynamometer. Studies employed both male and female soldiers. Initial analysis selected six isometric strength measures plus lean body mass as potential predictors of the best criterion variable, maximum lift capacity to 132 cm (MSLC). Males and females formed separate populations (non-coincidence) in these measures so that gender could be represented by a numerical designator as a constituent variable in a single predictive equation. Handgrip, 38cm upright pull and upper torso pull down gave similar predictive power. Ridge regression techniques were utilized to compensate for multicollinearity effects among these predictors.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strength(Physiology), *Lift, *Muscles, Physical fitness, Predictions, Army personnel, Capacity(Quantity), Males, Females, Regression analysis, Tables(Data)

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Isometrics

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A148 747 5/3 15/5

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Cost Analysis for Competitive Major Weapon Systems Procurement: Further Refinement and Extension.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

SEP 84 127P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Greer,W. R. , Jr.;

REPORT NO. NPS54-84-023

PROJECT NO. R0533

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Aerospace industry capacity utilization (CU) rate was found to be a major price determinant of major weapons systems. This study examines the feasibility and desirability of using more firm-specific measures of CU. A reliable method of forecasting the aerospace industry's CU is developed. Our study also finds that the sole source program costs are also related to the level of CU. In addition to CU, the magnitude of savings from second sourcing is also affected by the quantity split between the two suppliers. Contractor teaming as an acquisition strategy is assessed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military procurement, Utilization, Acquisition, Cost analysis, Aerospace industry, Capacity(Quantity), Weapon systems

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Capacity utilization, PE62760N

IAC NO. MT-000596

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)Aerospace Industry, Cost Analysis, Weapon Systems, Forecasting, *Procurement, / Code E, /Code D.;

AD-A148 669 15/5 15/6

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Utilization of Increased Airlift Capability (UIAC) Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Apr-Sep 84,

SEP 84 272P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Sorenson,J. A. ;DePalma,J. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-29

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study examined the increases in peacetime airlift capacity due to the Military Airlift Command's fleet expansion, determined the impacts on the Army transportation system and developed a process to select the most suitable cargo and route combinations to use the additional capacity. The results of analysis indicated that transportation cost avoidances could be realized by diverting surface port-packed cargoes to airlift; however by increasing airlift resupply, potential cost savings could increase. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Airlift operations, Military transportation, Air logistics support, Army planning, Army operations, Air transportation, Costs, Cost analysis, Savings, Routing, Capacity(Quantity), Mathematical models, Military requirements, Tables(Data), Peacetime

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military Airlift Command, Military management, UIAC(Utilization of Increased Airlift Capability)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A148 485 5/6

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Development of a Network Analysis of the Air Force Provisioning Process for an Applied Computer Simulation Exercise.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 84 310P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Douglas,R. M. ;Mulder,J. E. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/84S-16

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis set out to produce a ready-to-use package for a computer-aided training exercise to teach a network analysis technique applied to the USAF provisioning process. The starting point for the application of the computer-aided instruction was the existing PROV-MAN-X or as a stand-alone product. Summarizing the research objectives, the specific goals of the thesis were to (1) gather information to identify activities, relationships, and times for the USAF provisioning process, and (2) design a computerized simulation model of the USAF provisioning process, and (3) develop user friendly computer programs to act as the instructional medium for the training exercise.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Air Force training, *Network analysis(Management), Air Force, Computer aided instruction, Computerized simulation, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Provisioning process

AD-A148 347 5/1 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM) Study. Phases I-V.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study rept. Nov 79-Aug 84,

AUG 84 198P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barry,F. G. ;Alberg,W. ;Jeanes,B. ; Pawlowski,S. ;Brown,R. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-22

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-83-C-0327

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study report covers the study to develop the Mobilization Base Requirements Model (MOBREM). The model will assist the Department of the Army (DA) in the manpower and mobilization planning, budgeting, policy development, and in determining the mobilization support requirements of the Continental United States (CONUS) Base. The study report describes the problems leading to the study, a historical summary of the activities and product of each of the five model development phases, and the methodology of the model. It also defines the tasks required to operate the model, reflecting the experience gained by CAA during two data base updates and model runs made during the development effort. The study report concludes with observations regarding model use by the Army.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Planning programming budgeting, *Mobilization, Army budgets, Logistics support, Army planning, Army personnel, Manpower, History, Mathematical models, Military requirements, United States, Methodology, Policies, Data bases

IDENTIFIERS: (U) MOBREM(Mobilization Base Requirement Model)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A148 294 5/1 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Navy Material in Suspended, Not Ready for Issue, Condition Needs More Management Attention.

NOV 84 22P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-85-23

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) GAO's review of the Navy's management of material in suspended, not ready for issue, status showed that improvements are needed to reduce the amount and age of this material. To improve the management of suspended material, we recommend that you: (1) Initiate a one-time special project to have inventory control points and stockpoints determine the true condition of suspended material, make issuable all material that is needed, and purge from the supply system all material that cannot economically be made issuable or is no longer needed. (2) Modify the management information system used by the Naval Supply Systems Command, inventory control points and stockpoints so that it will receive summary data on the amount, age, and reasons material is suspended. Monitor this data to ensure compliance with DoD requirements. (3) Assess personnel resource allocations for the purpose of establishing a central control group at each inventory control point to provide oversight of suspended material, and (4) Provide more explicit guidance on who (the inventory control point or stockpoint) is responsible for resolving suspended material discrepancies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Inventory control, *Naval logistics, *Management information systems, Stockpiles, Purging, Data bases, Management planning and control, Resource management, Centralized

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Suspended not ready for use equipment, Naval supply system command, Suspense files

AD-A147 923 15/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) Estimating Wartime Support Resource Requirements. Statistical and Related Policy Issues.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUL 84 111P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Emory,L. B. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/N-2163-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Air Force spends several billion dollars annually to procure the spare parts and other resources need to support modern aircraft weapon systems. A large fraction of this investment is used to obtain assets for support of wartime operations. The assumptions used to project peacetime experience to wartime activity levels have important resource implications, but little has been done to test them empirically. Peacetime operational experiments, coupled with engineering projections of wartime failure rates, could be used to test these assumptions and provide an improved basis for resource requirements computations. This note addresses statistical and policy issues central to improving estimates of wartime support resource requirements. It uses the current problem of establishing the level of investment in spare engines for the C-5 aircraft to elucidate a number of these issues. The results should be of interest to policymakers concerned with logistics resource allocation, operational commanders whose wartime capabilities are affected by statistical assumptions and related policy decisions, and personnel responsible for producing requirements estimates. Originator-supplied keywords include: spare parts, failure, logistics planning, military aircraft and aircraft engines.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Spare parts, *Air Force procurement, *Resource management, Military requirements, Operational readiness, Policies, Estimates, Weapon systems, Failure, Logistics planning, Military aircraft, Aircraft engines, Peacetime

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A147 923 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Aircraft

AD-A147 749 5/8 15/6

ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS

(U) United States Army Airborne Forces: An Instrument of Land Power, 1990-2000.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

APR 84 177P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Snow,J. J. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E751 151

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study critically analyzes the future roles of United States Army airborne forces as an instrument of national security policy during the period 1990-2000. A key to that analysis is the relationship of the strategic roles of airborne forces to requirements of those forces at the operational and tactical levels of war. Conducted from a doctrinal perspective, the study examines the historical basis for the American use of airborne forces. That examination reveals an American tradition of using airborne forces in tactical (versus operational or strategic) roles. The author shows that that tradition will likely influence the future American use of its airborne forces. After describing the strategic, operational, and tactical nature of future conflicts during the target period (1990-2000), a feasible set of roles and missions for US Army airborne forces is presented. Each of the three levels of war is discussed, with emphasis on the operational level. Four illustrative scenarios are used: high-intensity conflict in Europe (operational role), high-intensity conflict in Europe (tactical role), mid- to high-intensity conflict in the Middle East (operational role), and low-intensity conflict in North Africa (strategic role). To facilitate the potential of airborne forces producing operationally significant battlefield victories, a set of prescriptive requirements for the future is offered. The author stresses a balance between the three elements of the paradigm used -- soldiers, weapons, and doctrine. The analysis reveals that, assigned the proper missions and adequately resourced, United States Army airborne forces can effectively serve as an instrument of national security policy during the period 1990-2000. (Author)

AD-A147 923

AD-A147 749

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A147 749 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army aviation, *Airborne, *National security, *Military forces(United States), Military strategy, Military doctrine, Army operations, History, Conflict, Tactical Warfare, Military operations, Scenarios, Land warfare, Battlefields, Battles, Army personnel, Joint military activities, Infantry, Employment, Rapid deployment, Theater level operations, Military personnel, Mobility, Europe, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AirLand Battle, Light forces, Deep battle

AD-A147 713 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) A Simulation Model to Measure the Effect an In-Theater Staging Base has on Economic Order Quantity Items at a Forward Operating Base.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 84 107P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Lindsay,G. A. ;Melendrez,M. W. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/84S-37

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) During a limited war the theater commander will need a resupply system to support his Forward Operating Bases (FOB). The staging base concept has the FOB ordering supplies from a staging base instead of the CONUS. The staging base would be located in the same theater or near the FOB and would not be subject to hostilities. This simulated the resupply actions for Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) items if the FOB ordered items from the staging base as compared to our current resupply system. The items measured at the FOB were the mean out of stock time, man reorder time, mean number of orders, and mean number of times out of stock. The results indicated no difference between the two systems except for the mean out of shock time. The analysis show the stagging base concept provides the FOB with an out of stock time that is only one-half of the current resupply system. Recommend this study be continued to include repairable and equipment items to see if the staging base concept can provide support as effective as with EOQ items.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, Theater level operations, Forward areas, Military facilities, Mathematical models, Replenishment, Simulation, Staging

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FOB(Forward Operating Bases), EOQ(Economic Order Quantity)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A147 668 5/4 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Strategic Materials: A Crisis Waiting to Happen.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 84 161P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Long,T. P. ;McClam,T. J. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GLM/LSM/84S-40

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The United States is dependent on foreign sources for many strategic materials vital to its survival and national security. This study reviews past and present policies on the stockpiling of strategic materials, the quality of stockpiled materials, and examines the position and role of the Soviet Union in denying the U.S. access to strategic materials. It provides a close examination of cobalt, chromium, manganese, and titanium, their importance to the defense industry and the possible impact of a materials shortage on the U.S. economy and national security. To reduce America's vulnerability, a policy that integrates strategic materials, national security, foreign policy, and economic issues should be implemented. Specific findings and recommendations are presented at the end of the study.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Strategic materials, *Stockpiles, Area denial, Cobalt, Economic impact, Defense planning, Access, Chromium, Manganese, National security, Quality, Vulnerability, Industries, Foreign policy, Shortages, Policies, USSR, Survival(General), United States, Titanium

IAC NO. MT-001152

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Strategic Materials, Cobalt, Chromium, Manganese, Titanium, /Code G, /Code B.;

AD-A147 668

AD-A147 662 13/1 21/2 21/4

VSE CORP CAMARILLO CA

(U) RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) Utilization in a Navy Stoker Coal-Fired Boiler.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Sep 82-Sep 84,

OCT 84 184P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Gardiner,G. ;Chatterjee,A. ;

CONTRACT NO. N00123-82-D-0149

PROJECT NO. Y0817

TASK NO. Y0817006

MONITOR: NCEL
CR-85.003

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report addresses the economics of co-firing refuse derived fuel (RDF) in a stoker coal fired boiler. The report specifies the type of RDF required, the cost and type of modifications to the coal boiler, and the price which can be paid for RDF based on boiler size and RDF feedrate. Life cycle economic procedures are used to develop breakdown graphs of RDF price versus boiler size. A list of Navy coal boilers which were examined for potential conversion is given. Also, details on various types of equipment to produce RDF are given as an appendix.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Boilers, *Solid wastes, Steam power plants, Naval shore facilities, Solid fuels, Preparation, Utilization, Economic analysis, Coal, Substitutes

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Refuse derived fuel, *Coal fired boilers, PE63721N, WU01213

AD-A147 662

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A147 543 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) Peace Gate: A Case Study of F-16 FMS (Foreign Military Sales) Management.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 84 145P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Greenlee,A. ;O'Neill,M. D. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSY/84S-13

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The sale of 40 F-16 multi-role fighter aircraft to the emerging nation of Pakistan not only encompasses a variety of geo-political, economic and military consequences for the country itself but subsequently creates unique challenges for USAF foreign military sales program managers. This thesis examines the managerial challenges and program management performance during the acquisition and logistics support phases of the Peace Gate program. By first analyzing Pakistan as an emerging nation and recipient of F-16 aircraft under the Zia dictatorship. The thesis then discusses program management impediments and consequent management action taken by the USAF, Pakistan Air Force and contractor management teams. Managerial decisions and strategies applied during the sale and support phases are assessed in light of accomplishing Peace Gate program objectives. Conclusions regarding the contribution of specific management techniques toward program success are made.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Logistics support, Strategy, Acquisition, Military Forces(Foreign), Pakistan, Peacetime, Decision making, Air Force, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military sales, Foreign military sales, F-16 aircraft

AD-A147 543

AD-A147 295 5/1 13/8 21/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

(U) The Effects of Manufacturing Automation on the Surge and Mobilization Capabilities of the Gas Turbine Engine Industry.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

SEP 84 101P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Dressel,F. E. ;Gaul,V. F. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GSM/LSY/84S-9

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This thesis determine the effects of manufacturing automation on the surge and mobilization capabilities of the gas turbine engine industry. Five specific manufacturing characteristics are investigated: labor, flexibility, manufacturing inputs, equipment utilization, and lead time. The combined information showed mostly positive effects on surge and mobilization. Some areas showed no effect due to automation and the only negative effect was in one aspect of mobilization. Both companies reported an increased reliance on foreign suppliers for equipment and machinery, which would hamper their ability to expand their facilities during mobilization. Positive effects are anticipated for both surge and mobilization through increased flexibility, reduced labor requirements, and reduced manufacturing inputs requirements. Finally, the positive effects on these characteristics combined, are expected to significantly reduce the lead time required to deliver engine components and thereby for the engines themselves.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Automation, *Manufacturing, *Mobilization, Gas turbines, Industries, Surges, Theses

IAC NO. NT-000235

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Factory Automation, Gas Turbine Engines, Jet Engines, Aerospace Industry, Surveys, IMIP, CAM, Lead Time, Air Force, *Mobilization, /Code S, /Code B.;

AD-A147 295

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A147 288 5/6 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Better Use of Available Data Would Improve Mobilization Planning for Inductees.

OCT 84 25P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-85-11

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of Defense.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of mobilization for a national emergency, the strength of the military forces would need to be quickly increased. While the National Guard, the Reserve, and other sources of pretrained personnel would provide a significant portion of this increase, the services would also need to obtain many untrained individuals who, after initial training, could be assigned as replacements and fillers to existing or newly forming units. To obtain such untrained personnel, the Department of Defense (DOD) will rely on the Selective Service System to provide inductees for all the services. The schedule of inductee deliveries has changed three times since DOD established it in 1974. The schedule of inductee deliveries has changed three times since DOD established it in 1974. The schedule which was still in effect in July 1984 was sent to the System by DOD in November 1980. This schedule calls on the System to provide the first inductees by 13 days after the mobilization decision (M+30) and 100,000 inductees within 30 days (M+30). Of the 100,000, 80,000 are scheduled for delivery to the Army. In addition to inductees, the services also will train volunteers. GAO conducted this review to determine whether, since 1974, DOD has based its schedules for inductee deliveries on (1) a thorough analysis of mobilization-personnel needs and (2) an accurate assessment of expected service manning shortages and surpluses. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Military forces(United States), Emergencies, Manpower, Department of Defense, Military planning, All volunteer, Military training, Personnel management, Scheduling

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Mobilization planning, Inductees.

AD-A147 288

AD-A147 288 CONTINUED

Wartime needs

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A146 571 13/9 15/5

ARMY INDUSTRIAL BASE ENGINEERING ACTIVITY ROCK ISLAND IL

(U) Vintage Study 1984. Department of the Army Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. 1 Jan 83-31 Dec 83,

JUL 84 55P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kotecki,K. T. ;

MONITOR: SBI
AD-E700 009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This study is an analysis of Department of the Army industrial plant equipment, active and inactive, based on year of manufacture. A comparison of active government equipment with private industry is made based on three age groups: 0-9 years old, 10-19 years old, and 20 years or older. The equipment status within the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) is presented for five types of IPE for the major subordinate commands and laboratories and centers. The vintage (age distribution) and quantity and percent exceeding useful service life are portrayed for each type. The status of numerical control (NC) equipment is presented showing the classes, quantity and use, and trends of the inventory.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Inventory analysis, *Industrial equipment, Army equipment, Management planning and control, Operational readiness, Quality control, Life expectancy(Service life), Logistics management

IDENTIFIERS: (U) IPP(Industrial Preparedness Program), IPE(Industrial Plant Equipment), Furnaces, Heat treating equipment, Industrial readiness, Measuring equipment, Mechanical test equipment, Metal cutting machines, Metal forming machines, Numerically controlled machine tools, Welding machines, Industrial preparedness

IAC NO. MT-000188

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - MICROFICHE --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Inventory, *Machine Tools, Army,

AD-A146 571

AD-A146 571 CONTINUED

Cutting Machines, Measuring Instruments, NC, Equipment, *Industrial Base, Furnaces, Welding Machines, Test Equipment, /Code D, /Code E.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A146 281 15/5

WESTEC SERVICES INC SAN DIEGO CA

(U) New Approach to Air Force Provisioning.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Rept. for 1 Mar-31 Jun 84 on Phase 2,

AUG 84 208P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Garrison,K. ;Tylander,C. ;

CONTRACT NO. F33615-83-C-5078

MONITOR: BRMC
83-5078-2

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: See also Phase 1, AD-A140 494.

ABSTRACT: (U) The principal objective of the first study phase was to define the correlations and/or differences between commercial and Air Force provisioning methodologies. Data was analyzed and significant operational events in the Air Force and commercial provisioning cycles were identified and combined with their applicable data elements to construct Event Matrices. These matrices were then integrated through the identification of functionally equivalent events and common data into a unified Provisioning Matrix. The Provisioning Matrix provided schematic representation of the correlations and/or differences between Air Force and commercial methods. World Airline Suppliers' Guide data types were applied to data elements to support their organization into five sets of operationally equivalent data. Matrix elements were represented by codes in order to indicate how the data element was applicable to event performance. The first study phase was recorded in ADA-140494 of the Defense Technical Information Center. The second study phase was directed toward the identification of the most cost effective method of provisioning end items other than major system acquisitions and modifications. A decision-tree analysis was progressively applied to each Provisioning Matrix and extracted Event Matrix element to identify efficiencies incorporated in the commercial provisioning method. The analysis revealed that unique Air Force provisioning requirements could be largely accommodated through the application of commercially available ATA data.

AD-A146 281

AD-A146 281 CONTINUED

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Military supplies, *Air Force planning, Military requirements, Cost effectiveness, Air Force logistics command, Distribution, End items, Cost analysis, Materiel, Air Force equipment, Comparison, Commercial aviation, Management planning and control, Methodology, Acquisition

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Provisioning policies, PE71113F

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A145 779 6/10

CALIFORNIA UNIV DAVIS DEPT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(U) The Role of Physical and Physiological Capacities and Their Modification on the Tolerance to Various Stress Experienced by Air Force Personnel.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 84 180P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bernauer,E. ;Mole,P. A. ;Adams,W. C. ;

CONTRACT NO. AFOSR-78-3510

PROJECT NO. 2312

TASK NO. A1

MONITOR: AFOSR TR-84-0787

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

31 Jun 84

ABSTRACT: (U) The final report addresses advances in anthropometric and physical conditioning that will improve physical fitness and orthostatic tolerance related to improvement in handling high sustained G (HGS) stress. Topics include: (1) Man, exercise and orthostasis, (2) Animal model response to HGS; and Man, thermal stress and physical performance. Five years of work are condensed in the report.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Stress(Physiology), *Tolerances(Physiology), Air Force personnel, High acceleration, Physical fitness, Capacity(Quantity), Orthostatism, Performance(Human), Thermal stresses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PE61102F, WUAFOSR2312A1

AD-A145 699 5/1 15/5

RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA

(U) The Dyna-METRIC Readiness Assessment Model: Motivation, Capabilities, and Use.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Interim rept.,

JUL 84 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Pyles,R. A. ;

REPORT NO. RAND/R-2868-AF

CONTRACT NO. F49620-82-C-0018

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Logisticians must plan, in peacetime, for wartime. Thus they must forecast both how the existing logistics system will perform in the more stressful wartime environment and what additional resources are needed to improve that performance. This report describes a computer model, Dyna-METRIC, that can help the logistician to forecast future performance and identify wartime logistics constraints. The report discusses the model's general functional characteristics and capabilities, and a simple example is employed to demonstrate both the model's interfaces (input files and output reports) and its use in analysis, so that analysts can apply the model to specific problems. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics planning, *Logistics support, *Forecasting, *Combat readiness, *Computerized simulation, Logistics management, Models, Air Force planning, Military aircraft, Aircraft maintenance, Repair, Spare parts, Deployment, Productivity, Scenarios, Motivation, Stockpiles, Formats, Input output processing, Input output models

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Dyna-METRIC Model

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A145 432 5/1 5/9

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH

(U) United States Military Retirement Migration: Patterns and Processes.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Doctoral thesis,

MAR 84 197P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Barnes,C. T. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/CI/NR-84-87D

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This dissertation analyzes the spatial aspect of the military retirement process in order to determine the factors contributing to the selection of a retirement location and the impact of that process on population redistribution within the United States. The model for the research is based on the premise that retires select a specific retirement location as a result of their military retirees are making their retirement location decisions based on their experiences resulting from a military career rather than from pre-military or civilian experiences. First, they have a high propensity to retire near a military installation, preferably one to which they have been assigned previously. Secondly, birthplace or place of origin is not a significant pull factor. Consequently, the implicit military assignment policies of the Department of Defense are in effect acting as catalysts in redistributing the United States population.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military personnel, *Retirement, *Migration, Military facilities, Population, United States, Careers, Site selection, Relocation, Active duty, Geographical distribution, Sampling, Theses

AD-A145 220 5/1 15/2

SCIENTIFIC SERVICE INC REDWOOD CITY CA

(U) Industrial Hardening: 1983 Technical Status Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

AUG 84 137P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Zaccor,J. V. ;Selvaduray,G. S. ;Smith,G. W. ;

REPORT NO. SSI-8145-20

CONTRACT NO. EMW-C-0701

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents the results of the third year of a five-year program to improve and augment a self-help program in disaster preparedness for industry. As part of this program, means for the protection of industrial capability (PIC) have been addressed for inclusion in guidelines developed to help U.S. industry conduct vulnerability assessment of production facilities to a wide range of emergencies and disasters and reduce this vulnerability through application of appropriate countermeasures. Reported are: continuing efforts that have involved assessment of technical and practical feasibilities of industry implementation of PIC concepts; development and testing of more expedient techniques (simpler, faster, less costly); conversion of these studies and data into guidelines; and inclusion of these materials into revised guidance.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Industrial production, *Hardening, *Management planning and control, Vulnerability, Civil defense, Disasters, Industrial plants, Emergencies, Preparation, Crisis management, Damage assessment, Industries, Protection, Nuclear warfare, Survivability

IDENTIFIERS: (U) PIC(Protection of Industrial Capability), Preparedness, Production facilities, Industrial capability, LPN-FEMA-1124D

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A145 119 5/6 15/4

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Does the War Powers Act Provide for the Common Defense?

MAY 84 32P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Leech,J. G. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Sixteen uses since its implementation are discussed chronologically use of armed forces short of formal declaration of war by U.S. presidents prior to 1973 is also traced. A brief examination is also made of war powers in other nations and times; and the fatal flaws in the War Powers Act are discussed. A proposal for reform and some remarks on America's future conclude the paper.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Legislation, *War potential, *National security, *President(United States), National defense, Military planning, History, Military forces(United States), Defense systems, International relations, United States Government, Decision making, Crisis management

IDENTIFIERS: (U) War Powers Act, War powers resolution of 1973

AD-A144 044L 5/1 5/6 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Peacetime Missions for the Naval Reserve.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper,

JUN 84 31P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Yriart,D. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only. Other requests to Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) Current thinking and tasking of the Naval Reserve is examined to identify what has worked well and what has failed. The organizational environment in which the Reserve exists is discussed in order to point out financial constraints on national defense, and to identify existing and potential relationships between the Reserve and Active forces. Based on factors, constraints and opportunities which are identified, a new role for the Naval Reserve as a part-time adjunct to the Active forces for use in peace as well as war is proposed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Management planning and control, *Military reserves, *Naval personnel, *Naval operations, *Peacetime, Cost effectiveness, Operational readiness, National defense, Strategy, Mission profiles, Warfare, Mobilization, Preparation, Military training, Federal budgets, Naval budgets, Procurement, Costs, Naval research

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A143 908 5/1

PACIFIC AIR FORCES HICKAM AFB HI OPERATIONS ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) Reparable Item Supply-Readiness Assessment Using NICAP Data.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 89P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Miller,R. E. ;Landis,R. T. , II ;Cook,D. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Supply Readiness Diagram, a readiness assessment technique is derived and demonstrated. The technique is based upon pipeline model theory and the relationship between Expected Backorders, Spare Parts Stock Levels, and Expected Pipeline Quantity determined by repair times and break rates. A comparison between traditional data dependent pipeline model results and those determined from NICAP levels and stock levels is made. The report concludes that although pipeline models beginning with break rate and repair time data may have a place in the analytical world, readiness assessments in this way have not proven correct as presently implemented. The Supply Readiness Diagram is a much more reliable and simple technique for readiness assessment. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics planning, *Spare parts, *Inventory control, Supplies, Stockpiles, Repair, Operational readiness, Logistics management

AD-A143 908

AD-A143 905L 13/10 15/5 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) The Aviation Logistics Support Ship (T-AVB): An Aviation Supply Perspective.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper,

JUN 84 60P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Kennedy,M. J. ;Haglund,R. B. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;28 Aug 84;Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) In March 1982, the Commandant of the Marine Corps proposed a concept of aviation maintenance support for the U.S. Marine Corps air combat element of the Maritime Prepositioning Ship program. Under the concept, an organic intermediate maintenance activity and the aviation supply support center from a Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) housed primarily in mobile facilities, would be rapidly embarked on a roll-on/roll-off ship within 96 hours. The ship, tentatively designated the T-AVB, would be homeported with the operating forces and brought to full operational status during transit to a contingency area. The purpose of this paper is to determine those MAG Supply Department actions necessary to implement the T-AVB concept. This examination is limited to the aviation supply procedures of the supply department necessary for T-AVB mission accomplishment. The successful deployment/employment of the T-AVB hinges on detailed embarkation planning and developing a concept for supply operations underway and in the Amphibious Objective Area.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, *Marine Corps operations, Amphibious operations, Marine Corps equipment, Containerizing, Marine Corps aviation, Prepositioning(Logistics), Supplies, Merchant vessels, Deployment, Brigade level organizations, Operational readiness, Aircraft equipment, Transports, Containerships, Marine transportation

IDENTIFIERS: (U) AVB class vessels, Roll on roll off ships, Embarkation

AD-A143 905L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A143 831 15/6

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Reinforcing North Norway: The Marine Amphibious Brigade's Contribution.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper,

JUN 84 34P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hofmann,G. R. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 31 Mar 88. Other requests must be referred to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) NATO is an alliance of nations formed to deter Soviet and Warsaw Pact aggression, or defend against it should deterrence fail. As the NATO-Warsaw Pact military balance changes, NATO must respond by adjusting its force structure. In response to a significant increase in Soviet military power on the Kola Peninsula, which has raised the threat to Norway's security, NATO is restructuring the force to be committed to the reinforcement of north Norway in times of tension or conflict. Of the NATO forces realistically available, the U.S. Marine Amphibious Brigade will make the most significant contribution. Facilitated by a combination of prepositioning, host nation support, and strategic airlift, it will arrive quickly and with considerably support, and strategic airlift, it will arrive quickly and with considerably more combat power and sustainability than any other force. While the force structure changes have not all been completed, the combination of forces currently planned appears adequate to assist the Norwegians in countering Soviet aggression in north Norway. With an increased presence, joint training, some force improvements, and shorter closure times, the deterrent/defensive capabilities of the force will be significantly enhanced.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Norway, *NATO, *Military forces(Foreign), *Military organizations, *Marine Corps, Amphibious operations, Mobilization, Prepositioning(Logistics), Aircraft, Airlift operations, Brigade level organizations, Threat evaluation, USSR

AD-A143 831

AD-A143 831 CONTINUED

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Amphibious brigade, Kolar Peninsula

AD-A143 831

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A143 825 5/4 15/6

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Mobilization: An Instrument of United States Strategic Policy.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.

MAR 84 187P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hancock,W. A. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Mobilization represents an instrument of significant importance in U.S. strategic policy. Inherent in the mobilization process and a viable, secure mobilization base is the capacity for maximizing potential national strength to achieve essential national security goals. The relative decline of U.S. internation influence, the current condition of superpower nuclear parity and U.S. conventional inferiority to the Soviet Union, and the increasing potential for the occurrence of protracted warfare at various levels of conflict have increased the importance of maintaining a credible mobilization capability. The current U.S. deterrent posture and warfighting capability and the viability of its mobilization base are weakened, however, by U.S. vulnerability to disruptions of supplies of strategic and critical minerals from foreign sources, the degraded condition of the American defense industrial base, and the lack of both an effective, centralized national mobilization authority and a comprehensive, integrated mobilization plan. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Mobilization, *Military strategy, *United States, *Vulnerability, *Deterrence, *National security, Foreign policy, International relations, Balance of power, Industrial production, Utilization, Centralized, Defense systems, Conflict, USSR, Theses

AD-A143 545 5/6

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) Norwegian Security Determinants: Deterrence and Reassurance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 84 193P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Linnehan,J. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This research provides an analysis of Norway's security policy from World War II to the present The growth of Soviet military power and the Norwegian response in the evolution of its security policy are discussed in order to discern the strength of NATO's northern flank. The adequacy of Norway's policy of detente and reassurance has been questioned with respect to the premise of warning time and reinforcement. Norway's policy has been successful, but with increasing national disunity regarding NATO's nuclear policy, the questionable 'guarantee of reinforcement', and the need for political courage and decisiveness in a crisis. Given Norwegian disunity, the Soviet Union may be able to achieve limited goals in the North without resorting to force. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Western security(International), *National defense, Norway, USSR, International relations, Deterrence, Policies, Detente, Decision making, Government(Foreign), History, Military forces(Foreign), Mobilization, Crisis management, Air defense, Vulnerability, Threat evaluation, NATO, Warning systems, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Northern Europe, Military reinforcements, Reassurance policy

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A143 421 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) A Reexamination of US Persian Gulf Strategy with a View towards a Naval Alternative.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper,

JUN 84 29P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Crouch,H. F. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their Contractors; Specific authority; 15 Oct 84. Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) An analysis of current US strategy for the Persian Gulf region is pursued by examining the planning assumptions upon which it is based. The realities of the lessons learned since the establishment of the RDJTF in 1980 indicate that many of the basic assumptions are flawed. In particular, the belief that Gulf States would provide US forces access to regional bases has not materialized. Without such access, current plans of the USENTCOM are largely unexecutable. To provide a feasible alternative to the current strategic dilemma, an alternative strategy primarily based on Naval forces is examined. Such a strategy, based on Naval forces, appears to provide a suitable alternative to the requirement for extensive land basing under a wide range of contingencies. It also offers the added advantage of force expansion without commitment and increased geographical flexibility. A Naval strategy is fully compatible with the US policy objectives of regional stability and preservation of Western access to Persian Gulf oil. It is recommended as a realistic alternative for the US commitment to defend its interest in the Persian Gulf. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Naval operations, *Rapid deployment, Task forces, Military strategy, Persian Gulf, Joint military activities

AD-A143 421

AD-A143 418L 13/10 15/6.1

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) Evolution of a Mission for OLIVER HAZARD PERRY Class Guided Missile Frigates.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper,

JUN 84 50P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Coube,A. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;28 Aug 84. Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Navy's objectives in pursuing the Oliver Hazard Perry class guided missile frigate program are examined from a historical perspective. The suitability of the class to perform its designed wartime mission is assessed, and options for peacetime employment are suggested. Never intended to operate as integral units of carrier battle groups, Oliver Hazard Perry class frigates are in fact capable doing so now, and will be even more competitive in such a scenario in the future. Notwithstanding this capability, Perry class frigates should not be assigned to carrier battle groups in wartime or in peacetime. Rather, they should train for their wartime mission on a routine basis in peacetime. Furthermore, in a world where maritime crises occur with increasing frequency, there is a clear need for large numbers of low-cost multipurpose surface combatants to fulfill a wide variety of assignments. Oliver Hazard Perry class guided missile frigates are ideally suited for this purpose. Contentions that Perry class frigates are misfits in the modern Navy are unfounded and unsupportable. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) Naval operations, *Frigates, Guided missile ships, Mission profiles, Multimission, Naval training, Peacetime, Multipurpose, Tactical analysis, Scenarios

IDENTIFIERS: (U) FFG-7 class vessels, Naval warfare, Escort ships

AD-A143 418L

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A143 394L

NAVAL WAR COLL NEWPORT RI

(U) The Reserve Carrier Air Wings: A Phantom Force?

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student research paper,

JUN 84 28P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: DiFilippo,W. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

Distribution limited to U.S. Gov't. agencies only;28 Aug 84. Other requests to Commander, Naval War College, Newport, RI 02841-5010.

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper presents a brief history of the Naval Air Reserve and examines its current capability to meet mobilization requirements. The author discusses the actions which are in progress to modernize the Naval Air Reserve and mention other initiatives which have been submitted for potential funding. The examination also considers the most effective use of the Reserve Carrier Air Wings. If they are in fact an asset, how can they be most effectively utilized?

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military reserves, *Naval aviation, Mobilization, Mission profiles, History, Naval training, Squadrons, Carrier based aircraft, Deployment, Operational readiness

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Naval Air Reserve, Wing level organizations

AD-A143 381 15/5

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INST WASHINGTON DC

(U) Industrial Mobilization Planning for Logistics Support.

APR 84 49P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Mueller,G. E. ;Altizer,H. B. ;

REPORT NO. LMI-ML320

CONTRACT NO. MDA903-81-C-0188

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Industrial mobilization planning, long neglected in the Department of Defense, has received much attention since the Deputy Secretary issued 'Industrial Base Preparedness Guidance' two years ago. The emphasis has been on production of major weapon systems and munitions. Many aspects of logistics support continue to be neglected. For example, the Military Department requirements for maintenance and spare parts to support mobilization have not been specified, nor have defense industry requirements for energy, transportation, construction, or skilled civilian manpower. By even the most optimistic projections, increased production in an emergency would be insufficient to compensate for current shortfalls in war reverse stocks. Some of the deficiencies in industrial mobilization planning can be corrected unilaterally by the ASD(MI&L). Other remedial actions must be taken jointly with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Industries, *Mobilization, *Logistics support, Civilian personnel, Manpower, Production, Weapon systems, Military requirements, Planning, Spare parts, Emergencies

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A143 021 5/6

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) The Army Needs to Better Plan to Meet Its Civilian Personnel Needs in Wartime.

JUN 84 30P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-107

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of the Army.

ABSTRACT: (U) In the event of a full mobilization, the Army's civilian workforce would play an important role in carrying out the mission of mobilizing, training, deploying, and sustaining Army tactical forces. The Army estimates that it will need and additional 175,000 civilian employees for this mission. GAO found the the Army needs to improve it pre-mobilization planning if it is to successfully meet the personnel expansion requirement. Also, the Army needs to provide additional guidance to its installations on --identifying key civilian employees who are also reservists, --replacing military retirees and draft eligibles, and --planning for contractors' mobilization personnel requirements. The Army has agreed with GAO's recommendations to correct these problems and is taking steps to implement them. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Army planning, *Mobilization, *Civilian personnel, *Manpower utilization, Military requirements, Military reserves, Retirement(Personnel), Military training

AD-A142 855

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) A Model for NARF (Naval Air Rework Facility) Supply Support which Includes both On-Site Spares and Scheduled Delivery.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 84 46P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Berry,V. D. , Jr;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Supply support of a Naval Air Rework Facility (NARF) should consider both on-site inventories of spare repair parts as well as back-up resupply from the local Naval Supply Center (NSC). This thesis presents a model for such a system for a limited time horizon. The decision variables are the number of units of an item to stock on-site and the length of time between deliveries once the on-site inventory is depleted. The determination of the optimal values of these variables required evaluation of the total expected variable costs for each given set of parameters. After identification of optimal values of both decision variables, a comparison between the minimum total expected costs of this model and an earlier model without on-site spares was conducted. The results suggest that the on-site spares model is preferable to one without spares. However, because the outcome of such a comparison is strongly dependent on the cost values assumed, additional analyses are needed before a general statement can be made.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Inventory control, *Logistics support, *Spare parts, *Replenishment, Models, Scheduling, Delivery, Supply depots, Stockpiles, Quantity, Decision making, Variables, Time intervals, Depletion, Supplies, Optimization, Determination, Costs, Parameters, Cost analysis, Distribution, Trade off analysis, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Inventory models

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A142 454 13/8 15/2 18/8

ENGINEERING AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH INC VIENNA VA*

(U) Methods and Procedures to Specify Key-Worker Blast Shelter (KWBS) Location and Requirements. Volume 1. Main Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAY 84 228P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Fischer,M. J. ;Faby,E. Z. ;Robinson,R. T. ;Leonard,F. W. ;

REPORT NO. EER-TR-008-84-VOL-1

CONTRACT NO. EMW-C-0924

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report presents analyses and final results of a 1 1/2 year study conducted by Engineering and Economics Research (EER), Inc. to assist FEMA in development of the Protection of Industrial Capability (PIC) program. The study supports planning activities associated with the blast shelter component of the PIC program. The blast shelter concept is one of three legs of civil defense traid which also includes evacuation of civilian populations from high risk areas in the event of a threatened nuclear attack (termed crisis relocation) and protection of industrial facilities and infrastructure to provide for post-attack recovery. During a population evacuation, blast shelters would provide protection for key workers from a nuclear attack, thus allowing production of food and other items critical to survival of the population and of items necessary to maintain the war fighting capability of the country. The purpose of this study was to assist FEMA in its analyses and decisions regarding the blast shelter concept by building and demonstrating a tool for specifying the number and location of blast shelter spaces on an industry by industry basis. This report successfully demonstrates the feasibility of this approach and estimates the required number of blast shelter spaces to be between 2.1 million and 3.7 million, depending on the war fighting capability to be protected.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Civil defense, *Shelters, *Industrial production, *Industries, *Nuclear warfare, Protection,

AD-A142 454 CONTINUED

Blast Mobilization, Requirements, Industrial personnel, Risk, Output, Supplies, Requirements, Crisis management, Relocation, Evacuation, Survival(Personnel), Decision making, Quantity, Position(Location), Productivity, Planning

IDENTIFIERS: (U) LPN-FEMA-4921A

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A142 284 12/1 12/4

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL CENTER ALEXANDRIA VA

(U) Scheduling of Multiproducts with Limited Resources in an UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply).

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

JUN 84 181P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Venable,C. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Scheduling procedures in an Uninterruptiple Power Supply (UPS) testing facility were investigated. It was determined that the facility was experiencing an inordinate number of missed product due dates. An analytical scheduling model was developed. However, due to a unique shift organization the computational complexity of the model overshadowed its usefulness and a reduced formulation was developed. The reduced scheduling formulation when used with an iterative approach, produced acceptable feasible solutions. It was also determined that due to the multiproduct nature of the industry, test facility capacity was not considered for specific product mixes. An analytical capacity model was developed to be used in conjunction with a heuristic to estimate capacity. Again, the computational complexity of the model was large and the determination was made to use a simulation approach. An operational tool for the test facility manager was developed in the form of a sequential simulation as an aid in scheduling and determining capacity and resource restrictions.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Scheduling, *Operations research, *Industrial production, *Power supplies, Limitations, Resources, Test facilities, Mathematical models, Capacity(Quantity), Iterations, Computations, Industries

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

IAC NO. MT-000827

IAC DOCUMENT TYPE: MTIAC - HARD COPY --

IAC SUBJECT TERMS: T--(U)*Simulation, *Scheduling, Power Supplies, Mathematical Models, *Production Management, /

AD-A142 284

AD-A142 284 CONTINUED

Code D, /Code T, /TAFCS.;

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A142 259 5/1 15/5

ARMY CONCEPTS ANALYSIS AGENCY BETHESDA MD

(U) Aircraft Spare Stockage Methodology (Aircraft Spares) Study.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. Aug 83-Mar 84,

APR 84 163P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Penn,S. L. ;McAdoo,R. D. ;Frear,H. D. ; Bauman,W. A. ;Jugan,V. E. ;

REPORT NO. CAA-SR-84-12

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Aircraft Spare Stockage Methodology Study was conducted primarily to provide the Army with an analytical tool for quick reaction, gross estimation of wartime spare parts requirements and costs as they relates to flying hour and availability objectives. An ability to identify problem parts and possible causes of the problems was also desired. The study compares the potential of five models--Overview, PARCOM, SESAME, and ACIM, and Dyna-METRIC--to meet the study objectives. Overview and PARCOM are recommended for complementary use in estimating wartime spare parts requirements, while Dyna-METRIC is recommended for more in-depth evaluation before its suitability for application to the problem is determined. Data collected and validation problems associated with all the models examined are discussed. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, Stockpiles, Spare parts, Aircraft maintenance, Inventory control, Military requirements, Operational effectiveness, Quick reaction, Warfare, Reliability, Availability, Cost effectiveness, Budgets, Procurement, Computer programs, Statistical analysis, Configurations, Management planning and control, Maintenance management, Logistics support, Feasibility studies

AD-A141 836 12/3 15/6

PACIFIC AIR FORCES HICKAM AFB HI OPERATIONS ANALYSIS OFFICE

(U) Supply Readiness Assessment: Some Notes on Repair Pipeline Responses.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept.,

MAR 84 22P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hiller,R. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) In previous papers, a Supply Readiness Assessment (SRA) diagram was proposed as a framework within which peacetime MICAP data could be plotted. The MICAP data within the SRA diagram give a quickly comprehensible picture of those items which determine the peacetime supply readiness of the unit. Because the SRA diagram is rooted in and is consistent with the concepts of dynamic pipeline theory for reparable spare parts, that theory can be used to extrapolate the plotted peacetime data into wartime surge predictions. One of the benefits of the SRA approach is that very useful information can be obtained without detailed and extensive computer programs. That characteristic is just as desirable when the diagram is used predictively. This note provides numerous illustrative examples of repair pipeline responses to various changes in 'demand' behavior and 'repair time' distributions that describe individual parts. By studying the illustrations and understanding the functional response to changes, it quickly becomes apparent that linear 'approximations' give very good extrapolations. Rules of thumb are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics support, *Repair, *Supplies, *Operational readiness, *Weapon systems, *Operations research, Statistical analysis, Pipelines, Response, Peacetime, Mathematical prediction, Approximation(Mathematics), Extrapolation, Theory

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065893

AD-A141 284

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Rapid Design and Construction during Mobilization.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Study project rept.,

APR 84 59P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Wilson,D. M. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The fundamental issue is to determine the most appropriate approach to contracting to achieve rapid design and construction during mobilization. Contracting readiness was examined as being a concept which would minimize probable constraints impeding the contracting process. A qualitative approach was used to investigate the problem. Information and data were gathered primarily using a literature search, supplemented to a limited extent with personal discussions. Current peacetime contracting procedures are not geared to functioning rapidly and efficiently in the face of mobilization uncertainties. During past mobilizations there was a heavy reliance on cost-reimbursement contracting to offset short response times and the absence of plans. Contracting procedures and the types of contracts to be used are only part of the answer to rapid contracting. Contracting readiness involves detailed advance planning in terms of customer requirements, facilities designs, installation plans, and specific construction projects configured to contract packages. The culmination of detailed planning and the manifestation of contracting readiness is in the recommendation that ready to award contracts be developed and maintained on the shelf. Concurrently, the Corps of Engineers must be ready to adjust organization to utilize cost-reimbursement contracts.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Construction, *Mobilization, *Army Corps of Engineers, Operational readiness, Planning, Contract administration, Requirements

AD-A141 149 12/4 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) User Need Satisfaction as a Basis for Tactical Airlift Scheduling.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 84 220P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Bryant,J. C. ;Gordon,S. R. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GST/OS/84M-4

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The primary emphasis of this thesis was to develop a measure of effectiveness for tactical airlift scheduling, based on satisfying the needs of the airlift user. The basis for this research was that user needs in different supply categories should be the primary determinants of scheduling priorities. Specific classes of supply established by the U.S. Army are considered, with the degree to which user needs are met in each class defining the term 'user need satisfaction'. A detailed tactical airlift resupply network using SLAM (Simulation Language for Alternative Modeling) is developed for testing the effect of varying different airlift scheduling heuristics and sets of supply class weights used to determine scheduling priorities. A modified worth assessment technique is used to determine numerical values for each supply class, reflecting the relative worth of each class to the Army. These values are used to obtain a score reflecting the effectiveness of the resupply effort, based on average supply levels maintained at each base over a thirty-day period. The combination of two scheduling heuristics, each at two levels, and scheduling weight, at three levels, produce a total of twelve policies, and ten replications for each policy are accomplished. Both a multiple ranking procedure and analysis of variance are employed to compare the mean scores for each policy.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Airlift operations, *Scheduling, Policies, User needs, Heuristic methods, Computerized simulation, Ranking, Decision making, Supplies, Weight, Value, Analysis of variance, Replenishment, Networks, Military tactics, Simulation languages, Army operations,

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A141 149 CONTINUED

Theater level operations, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Measure of effectiveness, SLAM(Simulation Language for Alternative Modeling), Priorities, Tactical airlift operations, Utility theory

AD-A141 148 5/1 12/4 15/5

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

(U) Optimizing Force Deployment and Force Structure for the Rapid Deployment Force.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis.,

MAR 84 157P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Cooke,J. C. ;

REPORT NO. AFIT/GST/OS/84M-7

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This paper describes a goal programming approach to modeling the rapid deployment of combat units which offers decisive advantages over any current methodology. It accounts for both intertheater and intratheater airlift, and can be used to optimally plan movement schedules for predetermined forces or optimally choose and move a force from a list of available units and airlift resources to meet specified goals. Both methods are demonstrated, showing that the goal programming model minimizes wasted resources and accomplishes desired goal both faster and more exactly than the current interservice operating system. The model developed for demonstration uses 212 variables and 136 separate equations. In addition, a flexible response surface methodology is used to generate a full parametric sensitivity analysis, resulting in the reduction of a fully computerized and intricate large scale programming model to an equation programmable on a hand-held calculator, with minimal error. A demonstration is presented comparing relative advantages of C-5 and C-17 aircraft procurement, in a proposed addition of 50 aircraft to the current airlift fleet, with simultaneously varying airport capacities and deployment distances. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Rapid deployment, *Goal programming, *Logistics planning, *Airlift operations, Airports, Scheduling, Combat areas, Theater level operations, Military forces(United States), Jet transport aircraft, Joint military activities, Military transportation, Linear regression analysis, Deployment, Optimization, Resource management, Parametric analysis, Sensitivity,

AD-A141 149

AD-A141 148

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A141 148 CONTINUED

Calculators, Theses

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Military force structure, Combat forces, Programmable calculators, C-5 aircraft, C-17 aircraft

AD-A140 917 5/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) Toward a National Strategy for the Common Defense: A Proposal.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

APR 84 21P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Hunt,G. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) It is virtually unarguable that the past decade has wrought a relative decline in the military power of the United States in comparison to that of the Soviet Union. Analyses devoted to comparisons of such power invariably focus on military hardware and force sizings. Most informed observers would agree that the resultant military power gap will continue, if not widen, in the next decade. Despite current efforts to modernize American military capabilities, domestic considerations rule out a significant narrowing, much less closure of this putative gap. Given this reality, certain imperative are at once manifest to the national security policy makers. Continued reliance on deterrence via mutual assured destruction perpetuates the grievous error of confusing strategic ways with strategic ends. Nuclear war-avoidance is a critically important way we achieve our national end of survival as a free nation; it is not an end in itself. This has urgent implications for US national strategy. After a review of unclassified literature, the author offers an American public perception paradigm that depicts war as a failure of policy; suggests that general war was described by Clausewitz in his abstract concept of pure war; compares and contrasts selected strategic policies of the US and the USSR; and finally, proposes a Presidential initiative to move the United States toward a national strategy for the common defense of peace with freedom. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Strategy, *National Security, Policies, Management planning and control, Deterrence, Military Forces(United States), Combat readiness, Operational readiness, Peacetime, Balance of Power

IDENTIFIERS: (U) National strategy

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DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085693

AD-A140 820 5/1 15/6

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA

(U) An Analysis of Department of Defense Financial and Acquisition Policies in Support of Military Contingency Requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Master's thesis,

MAR 84 882P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Proctor,J. S. ;Sanders,R. E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The purpose of this study is to evaluate the viability of the financial and acquisition policies of DOD in support of Military Contingency Requirements. This study explores the historical perspectives, as well as the current contingency authorities, policies, and legislation. This same perspective is also applied in evaluating the salient features of industrial preparedness, economic and social impacts of government defense expenditures, war reserves, strategic stockpiles, and the complexities of funding these policies. This research indicates existing policies viably support the projected requirements of any military contingency short of a war. However, this viability is seriously challenged by: the age and relevance of many statutes; their lack of consolidation; the necessary diversion of funds from needed programs; the reliance upon supplemental appropriations, and the integrity of the defense industrial base. The researchers propose several wide-ranging programs to strengthen military capabilities and readiness.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Defense planning, *Financial management, *Acquisition, *Policies, *Weapon systems, *Defense systems, National security, Military applications, Operational readiness, Legislation, Management planning and control, Planning programming budgeting, Threats, Emergencies, Stockpiles, Research management, Operations research, Theses

AD-A140 820

AD-A140 178 5/1 13/8 15/5 19/1

ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA

(U) The Army's Ammunition GOCO (Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated) Base--Its Challenges for the Eighties.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Student essay,

MAR 84 35P

PERSONAL AUTHORS: Schumacher,W. J. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Expenditure rates of ammunition have increased in every major U.S. conflict. Since World War II, the government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) ammunition base within the Army has been shrinking. In addition, several new forces have surfaced during the past decade which significantly impact on this base. By far, the introduction of more effective munitions has been the most dominant factor. Their complexity of manufacture and higher cost have altered peacetime production as well as mobilization capacity and responsiveness. Likewise, higher energy costs and more stringent environmental regulations have had a deleterious effect on this base. Some strides have been made in improving the responsiveness of the base. In particular, instituting a more innovative plant utilization policy and the establishment of the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition are noteworthy. However, additional innovative approaches are needed to resolve the challenges caused by modern technology. For example, greater emphasis on computer analytical techniques and system management is needed. By far, the greatest need is for a central, high level authority for ammunition with a mandate to dampen the continual fluctuations in guidance and resources. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Ammunition, *Industrial production, *Army procurement, *Management planning and control, Manufacturing, Production, Peacetime, Mobilization, High costs, Resource management, Planning programming budgeting, Logistics management, Army budgets, Army planning

IDENTIFIERS: (U) Industrial preparedness

AD-A140 178

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 085893

AD-A139 887 5/1 5/3 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Defense Logistics Agency Could Better Identify and Cancel Unneeded On-Order Material.

JAN 84 19P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-42

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) To carry out inventory management at its supply centers, DLA has established the Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS). This connects the centers' distribution, requirements, contracting, and financial subsystems and provides necessary data for uniformly managing DLA's stock fund inventories. DLA has established procurement cycles for items based on value and demand for them. Procurement cycles included in SAMMS are expressed in months and are derived using economic order quantity computations. Our primary objective was to determine whether DLA's procedures and practices for identifying and canceling unneeded on-order material were effective and whether they contributed to unnecessary inventory investment and/or procurement costs. We monitored the following activities between July 1982 and April 1983: DLA, Cameron Station, Virginia; The Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and The Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC), Dayton, Ohio. We reviewed material management policies and procedures included in DLA's Material Management and Supply Operations Manuals. The procedures are applicable at all centers where supply transactions are processed by SAMMS.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Logistics management, *Inventory control, *Supply depots, Distribution, Stockpiles, Military requirements, Military supplies, Logistics support, Acquisition, Procurement, Costs, Finance, Economic analysis, Contracts, Industries, Department of Defense

AD-A139 341 5/3 15/5 15/8.1

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1985 Submitted to Congress Feb 1984. Navy Stock Fund, Marine Corps Stock Fund.

FEB 84 49P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Navy Stock Fund is a revolving fund established to provide secondary item material support to Navy combat forces and shore installations. The stock fund customers buy material using annual appropriated funds. These monies are then used by the stock fund to reinvest in material that is held in inventory to meet future customer demands. Beginning in FY 1983, Congress directed that inventory investment for support of new weapons systems, weapons systems with expanding populations and readiness or sustainability initiatives be financed by direct appropriations. This report includes the justification of estimates submitted by the President to Congress for FY 1985.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Naval budgets, *Marine Corps planning, Financial management, Scheduling, Naval operations, Marine Corps operations, Peacetime, Inventory analysis, Reserve equipment, Combat readiness, Cost estimates

IDENTIFIERS: (U) *Stock fund, NSF(Naval Stock Fund)

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A139 228 5/1 15/5 15/6.1

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1985. Submitted to Congress February 1984. Operation and Maintenance Navy Reserve.

FEB 84 78P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) The Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve appropriation consists of three budget activities: 1 - Mission Forces; 2 - Depot Maintenance; and 3 - Other Support. Mission Forces funding provides for the operation and maintenance of reserve force ships and aircraft. Depot Maintenance funding provides support for the reserve aircraft rework program and the Contractor Engineering Technical Services program. All depot maintenance in support of afloat forces is included within Mission Forces. Other Support encompasses the funding support for various command and administrative activities. In addition, funding to operate and maintain the air stations, reserve centers and reserve facilities supporting the Naval Reserve Forces is included.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Naval budgets, *Naval logistics, *Planning programming budgeting, Cost estimates, Naval operations, Mobilization, Military force levels, Military reserves, Scheduling, Maintenance, Naval planning, Supply depots, Logistics support

AD-A139 221 5/1 5/3

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of the Navy Justification of Estimates for Fiscal Year 1985 Submitted to Congress February 1984. Military Personnel, Marine corps.

FEB 84 107P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) Contents includes: Summary of Requirements by Budget Program; Summary Tables; Personnel Summaries; Summary of Entitlements by Subactivity; Analysis of Appropriation Changes; Schedule of Increases and Decreases; Detail of Military Personnel Entitlements; Pay and Allowances of Officers; Pay and Allowances of Enlisted Personnel; Subsistance of Enlisted Personnel; Permanent Change of Station Travel; Other Military Personnel Costs; Special Analyses; Schedule of Military Assigned Outside DOD; and Reimbursable Programs.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military budgets, *Marine Corps personnel, Allocations, Management planning and control, Planning programming budgeting, Officer personnel, Enlisted personnel, Personnel management, Manpower, Salaries, Relocation, Military force levels

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A138 989 5/1 15/8

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ADMINISTRATION)
WASHINGTON DC

(U) Department of Defense Manpower Requirements Report, FY 1985. Volume III. Force Readiness Report.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: Final rept. for FY 1983-1985.

FEB 84 353P

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

ABSTRACT: (U) This report explains the Department of Defense Manpower Requirements for active military, Selected Reserve, and civilian strengths incorporated in the President's Budget for FY 1985. The report addresses the actions the department has taken to provide the Guard and Reserve with new missions and with greater integration with the active forces, quantifies each of the major dimensions of man- power readiness, and evaluates the department's ability to mobilizer manpower in a crisis. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Manpower, *Military requirements, *Department of Defense, Military force levels, Operational readiness, Mobilization, Cost analysis, Civilian personnel, Military personnel, Military reserves, Management planning and control, Defense planning

AD-A138 764 5/1 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) Problems in Alerting and Preparing Army Reservists for Mobilization.

FEB 84 33P

REPORT NO. GAO/NSIAD-84-52

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of the Army.

ABSTRACT: (U) The Army's system for alerting members of National Guard and Reserve units in the event of mobilization needs improvements. The primary document the Army will use to notify reservists--the unit alert roster--is inadequate for locating many reservists quickly. Approximately 22 percent of Army Guard and Reserve personnel with early mobilization schedules may not be notified and assembled promptly because of missing or incorrect phone numbers and addresses. In addition some reservists may not be prepared because they have not received information needed to help put their personal affairs in order. GAO recommends specific improvements the Army should make to correct these problems. The Army has agreed and is taking positive steps to address our concerns. (Author)

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Military reserves, *National guard, *Mobilization, Military Forces(United States), Operational readiness, Army planning, Scheduling, Management planning and control, Manpower, Human resources, Resource management, Personnel management

DTIC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. 065693

AD-A138 395 5/1 15/5

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON DC NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIV

(U) The Army Can Do More to Assure War Reserve Funds are Spent Effectively.

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: Report to the Secretary of the Army.

ABSTRACT: (U) This report discusses a number of ways that the Army can improve its war reserve program. For example, improvements are needed in selecting items for inclusion as war reserves; balancing low priority and high priority stocks; deleting assets that exceed computed requirements; using general issue long supply assets to meet unfilled war reserve requirements, and establishing criteria for preparing and using war reserve studies.

DESCRIPTORS: (U) *Planning programming budgeting, *Army procurement, *Reserve equipment, *Stockpiles, Supplies, Logistics support, Warfare, Army budgets, Army planning, Defense systems, Requirements

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