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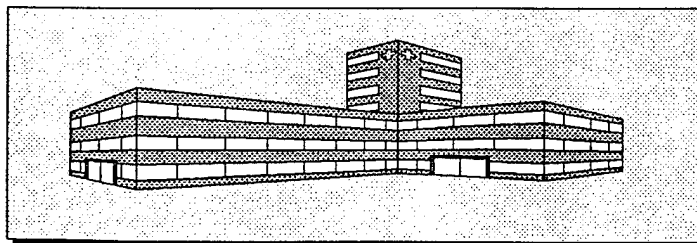
U.S. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

ABSTRACTS OF MASTER OF MILITARY ART
AND SCIENCE (MMAS)
THESES AND SPECIAL STUDIES

ANNUAL EDITION
1991-1992

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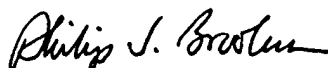
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ANNUAL EDITION

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FOR THE COMMANDANT:



PHILIP J. BROOKES
Director
Graduate Degree Program

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An author list is in the back of the volume.

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930. 75th Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Resupply During Operation Desert Storm, by Major Jesse T. Acosta, USA, 122 pages.

This study compares ammunition resupply doctrine for nondivisional units with the 75th FA Brigade experiences during Desert Storm. The intent is to analyze the reasons the 75th was nearly out of ammunition at the end of the war. A four step process identifies the inadequacies of current resupply doctrinal procedures, the impact of future distribution system improvements, the experiences of the 75th FA Brigade resupply operations and a synthesis of what doctrinal improvements should alleviate the potential of similar problems occurring in the future.

The comparison determined the ammunition distribution system albeit with ongoing improvements was capable of sustaining the 75th FA Brigade. The Desert Storm resupply problems occurred because the 75th did not properly prepare for wartime operations. Peacetime constraints prevented the unit from drawing ammunition as they would during war. The key to successful resupply operations is proper practice of resupply doctrinal procedures during peacetime training.

931. USAF Fighter Aircraft and the Future of the Night Close Air Support (CAS) Mission, by Major Steven C. Anderson, USAF, 138 pages.

This study examines the capability of USAF fighter aircraft to perform the night Close Air Support (CAS) mission for the next ten years. The study first investigates the need for night CAS by examining the past history. It then looks at current threat capabilities and doctrines for future operations.

After establishing the criteria for a successful night CAS mission, the study continues by measuring the ability of our current aircraft to perform the mission successfully and highlights any shortcomings. It then examines the planned night CAS enhancements and how they will improve the aircrafts' night CAS performance.

The thesis concludes that currently configured US Air Force fighters are inadequately equipped for the night CAS mission. Primary inadequacies include target acquisition and aircraft-to-ground data links. The night enhanced A-10 and F-16 will perform successfully, with some limitations.

Recommendations for further study include continued research in night vision technology and programs.

932. Joint and Combined Military Force: A Possible Solution to African Economic Problems, by Major Jones Oladehinde Arogbofa, Nigeria, 146 pages.

Africa remains the least develop continent in the world. The dismal state of the continent's economic and political development underscores the myriad problems now afflicting most of the continent's states.

There have been many attempts to solve Africa's problems since it has attained independent. Despite these attempts, however, most states continue their downward slide. This writer opines that real progress will not be achieved until a majority of the states adopt some radical structural changes.

This study proposes one change which could provide some solutions would be to establish a Joint and Combined Military Force for Africa (JCMFA). The JCMFA would play a defense/deterrence role against external and internal

intervention and aggression in Africa. It would also involve mediation and peaceful negotiation to resolve African crises.

The goals of the JCMFA would be to make Africa a safe, secure, peaceful continent in which African leaders could develop policies and procedures to forward African affairs. A secure and peaceful Africa would encourage economic growth, attract foreign investors, encourage technological development and industrialization, aid economic recovery, and stabilize African political and social systems.

933. The Effect of Sea Mining Upon Amphibious Warfare, by Lieutenant Commander James F. Ball, USN, 138 pages.

This study investigates the effects of sea mining upon amphibious warfare. The methodology involves case studies of amphibious assaults conducted at Gallipoli, Normandy, Wonsan, and the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Storm. The cases are examined in terms of forces involved, mining conducted, and the effect the mining and the mine countermeasures had upon the achievement of surprise in the assault.

The study attempts to determine if the determining factor is the level of mine technology, the level of countermeasures technology, or the size of the forces committed. It emphasizes the importance of rapid and complete mine countermeasures to the achievement of surprise in the amphibious assault.

Based upon the four case studies conducted the determinant appears to be force levels. At Normandy, where levels were adequate, the operation was successful. At Gallipoli and Wonsan the results were either failure or inconclusive. The Persian Gulf study points out that failure would have been the likely result. A recommendation to prevent further deterioration of the mine countermeasures force is presented.

934. Are Non-Precision Munitions A Viable Weapon For Attack Helicopters?, by Major Mark H. Bamberger, USMC, 171 pages.

This study investigates the viability of non-precision, ballistic munitions for attack helicopters. Specifically the 2.75 inch rocket is examined in regard to the following areas: historical capabilities of rockets, current capabilities of rockets, missions requiring rockets, mission flexibility provided by rockets, and universal utility factors for weaponeering when rockets are available.

The primary attribute of the attack helicopter is its multi-mission capability and the ability to adapt to any hostile environment across the entire spectrum of conflict. Fundamental to this flexibility is the wide variety of weapons that may be carried and fired against a wide array of targets. This study analyzes the synthesis of platform and weapon mix to achieve the required mission objectives.

With the planned force reduction and diminishing procurement funds on the horizon, many difficult decisions will have to be made. One of the decisions may be whether to limit the array of weaponry available on helicopter platforms. This study examines the effectiveness of a ballistic weapon system (aerial rockets) when viewed from a tactical, mission-related perspective.

935. An Evaluation of the Fitness Knowledge of Company and Battalion Level Commanders in the US Army, by Major Renard O. Barone, USA, 164 pages.

The purpose of this study was to determine if the U.S. Army's company and battalion commanders possess the fitness knowledge necessary to physically train their units. To obtain information concerning commander's fitness

knowledge, a 75 item questionnaire-survey was administered to active duty officers attending Command and General Staff Officers College for academic year 91-92, lieutenant colonels instructing at Fort Leavenworth who had previously commanded a battalion, and to the lieutenant colonels attending a spring 1992 Pre-Command Course.

The survey, focused on the five components of fitness (cardiorespiratory, muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility, and body composition/nutrition). Data produced helped to indicate the extent that US Army officers know and understand Army fitness.

The results of this study revealed that as a group, officers do not possess an understanding of the fitness concepts contained in US Army doctrine. Also battalion commanders have a better understanding of cardiorespiratory fitness and general fitness than to company commanders.

936. Close Air Support for the Future, by Major Steven E. Bell, USAF, 121 pages.

This thesis investigates the question: Will Close Air Support (CAS) in the year 2000 be as close as CAS today? Today's CAS is dependent upon the ground commander's perception of the situation, and focuses primarily on forces beyond the commander's direct fire weapons' range, but if the situation dictates, CAS is employed right next to his forces. The thesis discusses the possible effects doctrinal and technological changes will have on CAS employment. Doctrinal changes include: increased focus on joint operations, smaller forces on a less linear battlefield, changing Air Force doctrine and force structure, and changing Army doctrine. Technological changes include: fratricide reduction, digital communications, advanced navigation systems, target acquisition, weapons delivery improvements, and night fighting enhancements. These changes will take place while the Air Force is transitioning from the A-10 to the F-16 as the primary CAS aircraft.

The conclusions are: (1) doctrinally CAS will continue to be important; (2) lighter, more maneuverable forces will require closer and more accurate CAS than today; (3) technological advances will make closer and more accurate CAS available; (4) less CAS will be employed, because fewer assets will be available, and the joint commander will focus most of his assets on higher payoff interdiction targets.

937. The Role of European Security Institutions in Future Crises, by Major Robert A.C. Bertholee, RNLA, 138 pages.

This study examines the possible role of European security institutions in future crises, in relation to the ongoing changes in Europe. The study outlines the security environment, explaining typical European interests and the need to defend these through a European oriented security structure. Based on the main concern, i.e., the instable situation in Central and Eastern Europe, the study identifies crisis management as a critical capability. Therefore, the study discusses some basic rules for effective crisis management.

Today, four security institutions are in existence in Europe: NATO, the EC, the WEU, and CSCE. Analysis of their histories and their current plans reveals that neither of those institutions in its present form meets the requirements for the future.

In its conclusion the study presents a possible security structure, build around the EC with NATO providing the military component. As the EC evolves into a true European Union though, the WEU will gradually replace NATO. CSCE will not only provide a platform for fundamental discussions on security, but it will also link the USA and Europe.

938. Does the Heavy Maneuver Brigade Commander Need an Organic Reconnaissance/Security Organization?, by Major Kenneth L. Boeglen, USA, 204 pages.

This study investigates whether a deficiency exists in the reconnaissance and security assets at the heavy maneuver brigade level. Using the battlefield Blueprint and the layering effect of reconnaissance from corps to brigade level units, the study determined that a deficiency exists at the maneuver brigade level. The current brigade has two inherent problems. One is not having an asset to complement the reconnaissance/security force to complement electronically based resources. Brigade mission requirements, as determined by CBRs, were compared with the mission profile of a brigade reconnaissance/security asset which determined the doctrinal requirements for such an organization. It suggests a layering system of reconnaissance and security which is charged with acquiring the commander's vital information needs as expressed in his Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR). The study also provides the basis for determining the required size of the reconnaissance organization by comparing the reconnaissance, security, and deployability of several different reconnaissance organizations. The author recommends the Armor School conduct an in-depth study on the feasibility of this concept.

939. The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service as a Command Information Tool During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, by Major Richard H. Breen, Jr., USA, 163 pages.

This study analyzes the role of the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) as a command information tool during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm throughout the period August 2, 1990 through March 1, 1991.

The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service has been in existence since 1942 and has supported every major United States conflict with broadcast operations support from World War II through Operation Desert Storm. This study looks at the role of command information and the mission broadcasting units have in supporting the members of the armed forces who are deployed to theaters of war.

This study discusses problems encountered in establishing a broadcast network in Southwest Asia in the areas of deployment, contingency operations and network organization, equipment and logistics, training, leadership, command and control and command information support. A sample survey of students in the Command and General Staff Officers Class of 1991 - 1992 who participated in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm was conducted to identify the role of AFRTS as a command information tool from a receiver's perspective. Additionally, this study looks at the relationship between AFRTS and the unified commands.

This study provides recommendations for improving broadcasting command information support and internal operating procedures for future deployments to theaters of war.

940. Does the All-Volunteer Force Need National Service?, by Major Daniel J. Busby, USA, 139 pages.

This study investigates whether it is feasible for national service projects to devetail with military peacetime contingency missions so that the All-volunteer Force can enhance its capabilities by supporting national service. Although peacetime contingency missions have increased in importance, the military has chosen to ignore potential help on these missions from national service programs. Evidence developed in this paper suggests that three national service programs authorized in the National and Community

Service Act of 1990: the American Conservation Corps, the National and Community Service Act Programs, and the Peace Corps, can effectively assist the military in performing the peacetime contingency missions of disaster relief, emergency assistance, and reconstitution. Military logistical and organizational support for these service programs will improve the military's capability to accomplish peacetime contingency missions.

941. An Investigation into Islamic Fundamentalism and an Assessment of its Relationship with the Concept of Jihad, by the Hon Alastair Campbell, British Army, 127 pages.

Islamic fundamentalism and Jihad are terms which have become prominent over the last two decades but are frequently misunderstood as concepts. Fundamentalism essentially means reviving Islam with its original pure principles as outlined by Mohammad and as demonstrated by his own example. Jihad means active struggle in the path of Allah both against evil and against enemies who threaten Islam.

Fundamentalism is a recurring theme in Islam which is a religion of continual renewal. Frequent attempts have been made to change Islam of the potential impurities of mysticism and the secular influences of nationalism and modernization.

Sunni and Shia fundamentalist movements present interesting contrasts as exemplified by the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Khomeini in Iran. The Sunnis have acted as a transnational 'conscience' of Islam without gaining power. The Shia appeal to emotion, through re-enactment of dramatic history, inspired fanatical martyrdom and produced a remarkable revolution.

Jihad has been used by fundamentalists as a unifying and as an energising force but with varying intensity. For the Brotherhood it meant obedience and loyalty; for Khomeini it meant struggle against the Great Satan, personified by America, and self-sacrifice at the command of the Imam.

942. Will the Current Fire Support Coordinating Measures Used in Synchronizing Fire Support Assets in a Mid-to-High Intensity Conflict Work During AirLand Operations?, by Major Richard G. Cardillo, Jr., USA, 116 pages.

Since the 1986 publication of FM 100-5, significant potential, economic, and military changes have taken place throughout the world. As the primary mission of the Army changes to meet this new world order, it becomes necessary to review the basic foundations of AirLand Battle doctrine to ensure their validity for future military operations. With the emerging AirLand Operations doctrine and the fluid nature of future battlefields, the correct application of fire support coordinating measures will play an important role in the support of ground force commanders.

This study investigates current fire support coordinating measures and their usefulness in AirLand Operations. The methodology involves the development of the criteria needed to support our current measures and includes the characteristics that conceptually form the foundation of AirLand Operations. Finally, this study involves the application of the current fire support coordinating measures towards a TRADOC common teaching scenario, which is a reflection of the emerging AirLand Operations doctrine.

Through the use of a comparative analysis, this study shows that the requirements for fire support coordinating measures used in synchronizing fire support assets in a mid-to-high intensity conflict will work during the conduct of AirLand Operations.

943. Is the Heavy Brigade Capable of Command and Control on the Move?, by Major Darryl K. H. Ching, USA, 141 pages.

This thesis seeks to answer the question: Is the suite of command and control (C2) equipment as specified in the objective Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) for the U.S. Army Heavy Brigade (Mechanized/Armor) capable of supporting command and control on the move?

Operation Desert Storm and Lessons Learned from the National Training Center demonstrated a need for effective command and control on the move. The fluidity of the future battlefield may require more C2 capability than exists today. The paper seeks to determine if the Army is developing the systems needed to meet the future requirements of command and control on the move.

The Objective TO&E provides the heavy brigade a C2 system with limited command and control on the move capability. This capability is manual and time consuming. The C2 system does not provide the commander with a good picture of the battlefield. It finds shortfalls in personnel, facilities, equipment, communications, and procedures. Major issues are the requirements for a more mobile command and control vehicle, longer range communications, position/navigation devices, and automated systems that work while moving.

944. Prepositioning to Support U.S. Army Contingency Operations, by Lieutenant Commander David W. Christie, USN, 106 pages.

This study investigates prepositioning to support U.S. Army contingency operations. Inherently, contingency operations place a premium on the flexibility and responsiveness of military forces. The decreasing reliance of U.S. national military strategy on forward basing; however, significantly limits contingency response options. In an effort to provide adequate U.S. Army response capability, this study explores prepositioning as a possible alternative to the more costly forward basing of troops and equipment at overseas locations.

Prepositioning alternatives considered include both land-based and afloat concepts. For the purpose of this study, the U.S. Army's long-established POMCUS program in Europe is used as a model for a land-based prepositioning concept. The U.S. Marine Corps' Maritime Prepositioning Ship (MPS) program is investigated as the basis for an afloat prepositioning scheme.

This study explains the advantages and limitations of land-based and afloat prepositioning. A set of criteria for prepositioning options are developed and applied to each of the prepositioning concepts. This study does not promote the overall superiority of either method of prepositioning, but determines that the best method of prepositioning for a particular theater is situation dependent.

945. Logistics in Support of AirLand Operations: Myth or Magic, by Major Michael H. Cody, USA, 109 pages.

This study analyzes the concept being developed to enhance the existing keystone Army warfighting doctrine. The intent of the analysis is to identify the logistics requirements for supporting the concept. These logistics requirements are compared to the capabilities created by the emerging logistical doctrine designed to support the new concept. The study compares the requirements of the concept to the logistics capabilities created to support it. An assessment of how well the logistics capabilities meet the logistical requirements of the concept is made. The analysis and assessment is by the logistical functional areas described in Chapter 4 of FM 100-5, Operations. Two areas have been added to those identified in FM 100-5. The study also includes the areas of command and control and mobility as essential

elements of logistical operations at corps level and below. The study concludes with an identification of the shortfalls in logistics capabilities and possible reasons for their existence. Three areas for possible further study are also identified.

946. Personnel Automation Problems During Operation Desert Storm, by Major James H. Comish, USA, 124 pages.

This study investigates the automation problems that were encountered in support of personnel accounting and strength reporting during Operation Desert Storm. This is of particular interest because of recent efforts to offset force structure shortfalls with automation initiatives. Operation Desert Storm was the first conflict to put those initiatives to test. This thesis investigates how well personnel automation performed during the Gulf War with focus on the problems needing resolution.

This study first explains the personnel automation doctrine that existed at the time of Operation Desert Storm. The study then explains how personnel automation was actually practiced during the war in contrast to doctrine. The study then describes the impacts or problems that resulted from the differences in doctrine and practice. And finally, the study presents recommendations of how to address the personnel automation shortcomings.

With an understanding of the problems encountered in Operation Desert Storm, the personnel community may now work to find solutions. Learning from these problems, the personnel community may be able to build a better automated personnel system to meet the challenges of tomorrow's wars.

947. The Decade of the Seventies in El Salvador: Prelude to Revolution, by Major James R. Crouch, Sr., USA, 99 pages.

El Salvador is coming to the end of a civil war that cost more than 80,000 lives. This thesis surveys the factors which led to this war and soon thereafter, to United States involvement. The historical, economic, social, and political development of El Salvador determined the pattern of land tenure, dominated by large coffee plantations and concentrated ownership of land in the hands of a few elite, would eventually lead to a politically and economically powerful oligarchy. Oligarchic domination of politics, supported by the military, created a situation which denied the majority of the population access to economic security and political power. The decade of the 1970s brought the polarization of politics, solidifying of the leftist organizations and the reaction of juntas enacted following the 1979 coup are the examined along with the proclamations and reform policies of the successive juntas to determine the success and failures and their impact on the political realm. The paper concludes with the election of 1982 where civilian politicians were put in power for the first time since 1931.

948. Air Supremacy and AirLand Operations, by Major John W. Day, USAF, 119 pages.

Operation Desert Storm was one of the most successful military campaigns in United States history. Coalition air forces, led by the United States, waged an intense air campaign designed to weaken the Iraqi army prior to commencement of the ground war. According to Air Force doctrine, the first objective of this war campaign was to gain air supremacy over Iraqi airspace. Subsequently, air, ground, and naval forces were free to attack targets at the time and place of their choosing without effective interference from the Iraqi air force. This "umbrella" of air supremacy was invaluable during the ground campaign. Within the next ten years however, the United States Air Force may not possess the capability to project air supremacy over an adversary in a similar situation. Significant budgetary constraints could slow or stop new weapons research and procurement leaving the Air Force with fewer and older

weapons systems to accomplish its mission. Increasing Soviet weapons proliferation could provide state-of-the-art weapons systems to any country capable of affording them. The net effect is that the Air Force could face a powerful enemy without the necessary equipment to accomplish its primary mission: gain control of the Aerospace environment.

949. Analysis of the Execution of Counter-Drug Strategy in Bolivia Using the Low Intensity Conflict Imperatives, by Major Sergio De La Pena, USA, 115 pages.

This study investigates the actions of U.S. military personnel conducting the counter-drug mission in Bolivia in accordance with the Bolivian/U.S. Counter-Drug Strategy. The analysis determines if U.S. personnel, in executing their mission, are complying with the low intensity conflict (LIC) imperatives. These imperatives are (1) political dominance, (2) adaptability, (3) unity of effort, (4) legitimacy, and (5) perseverance. The study used Operations "Blast Furnace" and "Snowcap" conducted in 1986 and 1989 respectively as illustrative examples to analyze the execution of the counter-drug mission.

The LIC imperatives are the doctrinally approved "truths" acknowledged as essential to the successful planning and execution of LIC operations which are: insurgency-counterinsurgency, peacekeeping operations, combatting terrorism, and peacetime contingency operations; therefore, the analysis provides a validation of the imperatives as an analytical tool.

The study concluded that U.S. personnel did not comply with the LIC imperatives. The failure to comply has a direct correlation to the failure to stop the flow of cocaine from Bolivia.

950. The Pallet Cradle, by Major Genaro J. Dellarocco, USA, 234 pages.

This study investigates whether the Pallet Cradle can benefit the Army. The Pallet Cradle integrates material handling and advanced material technologies into the first mid-size intermodal distribution platform (108"x88'). It fills the void between the pallet and the ISO container.

This study augmented traditional research with a patent search, feedback from 17 reviewing agencies, and a full scale Pallet Cradle model.

This study subjectively concludes that the Pallet Cradle offers several potential benefits. They include increased load configuration flexibility, reduced handling, reduced demurrage, and increased responsiveness of the distribution process. The pallet Cradle benefits the Army. Similar synergies could result in DOD, federal agencies, and the commercial sector. The increase in productivity could save millions of dollars. Research is on the threshold of creating the first intermodal platform to cradle the logistics system for joint operations.

The concept at Appendix A introduces a mid-size Palletized Load System based on a 5 ton truck chassis, equipped with a loader and a "smart" hook. The concept describes several variants, loader, and hook applications. The Pallet Cradle is compatible with existing equipment.

This study recommends conducting a Proof of Principle demonstration, obtaining patents, and establishing a joint, inter-agency development effort.

951. Bridging the Gap for the Operational Commander: Hunting Relocatable Ballistic Missiles with Advanced Attack Helicopters, by Captain Shane M. Deverill, USA, 132 pages.

The unplanned significance of Iraq's relocatable ballistic missiles (the Al-Abbas and Al-Hussain) disrupted the campaign tempo of Desert Storm. Consuming 40 percent of air sorties and many of the special operating forces, there is a definite need to examine other viable means to counter this threat. This thesis examines the feasibility of the U.S. Army's advanced attack helicopter to find and destroy relocate ballistic missiles.

This thesis answers the question: "Can an advanced attack helicopter unit find and destroy relocatable ballistic missiles?" affirmatively. Further, it refines this question into a hypothesis: "An echelon-above-corps (EAC) aviation brigade, equipped with advanced attack helicopters, can find and destroy relocatable ballistic missiles," and determines that it is possible; however, the EAC cannot do this in isolation.

Conclusions and recommendations focus on doctrine. Doctrine must identify and catalog all joint systems capable of deterring this threat such as: special operating forces, fixed-wing aircraft, advanced attack helicopters, Patriot missiles, and intelligence systems.

952. Ethical Decision Making on the Battlefield: An Analysis of Training for U.S. Army Special Forces, by Major Peter J. Dillon, USA, 112 pages.

The central question of this study is whether the U.S. Army provides adequate training for Special Forces soldiers to make ethical decisions on the battlefield. The value of this study is that it may have an impact on future Special Forces training. This thesis provides observations outlining the particular needs of Special Forces soldiers with traditional ethical decision-making training conducted by the U.S. Army.

The conclusion of this research suggests that the level of ethical decision-making skills for Special Forces soldiers is adequate. Yet, this study offers two recommendations. The most important is the need for continued study in the field of ethical decision making. The second is to examine ethical decision making for the command and control elements, the unit leaders, of Special Forces organizations. The goal of battlefield ethics is unsupervised predictability of soldier conduct.

An interesting observation from the research is that ethical decision training must include dilemma resolution. The SF soldier must be prepared to resolve the emotional responses of ethical decision making. In this way Special Forces soldiers are better prepared to operate on the battlefield.

953. U.S. Military Engineering Assistance to Peru: Doing Things Right, by Major Michael E. Duffy, USA, 226 pages.

This thesis reviews US national security strategy (NSS) and US military engineering assistance (MEA) to Peru to see if MEA is employed consistent with NSS. It identifies and classifies US strategic interests in Peru. Finding US interests at stake, the thesis addresses whether and how the US should use MEA programs to secure those interests as part of nation assistance or security assistance.

The investigation draws several conclusions. First, the US has important, non-vital interests in Peru. Second, the US has used its military component of national power to advance those interests, but not efficiently. Third, the US Country Team is increasing MEA as part of an "enlightened" approach to Peru. Fourth, MEA planning, coordination and execution can be further improved.

The recommended changes involve: engineer staffing in the Security Assistance Office (SAO); integrated military planning and execution with the Peru Country Team; improved planning and review within USSOUTHCOM; a national military strategy recognizing a military, non-lethal, conflict-deterrence role; and, strengthening mechanisms for comprehensive planning and prioritization.

The changes can enhance MEA and military planning in Peru. The thesis provides a framework for reviewing US interests and MEA in Peru with changing conditions over time.

954. Gliders in the Support of Ranger Airfield Seizure Missions, by Major Henry L. Eisenbarth, USA, 126 pages.

This study investigates the possible role of troop-carrying military assault gliders in the support of Ranger special operation airfield seizure missions. Ranger Special Operation Missions are characterized by speed, surprise, and violence of action. In order to achieve speed and surprise, Ranger units have in previous operations conducted assaults directly onto the target using airborne, airland, and airmobile insertion tactics. These procedures have proven to be effective in specific situations, but they all share a common flaw: they compromise in various degrees the element of surprise. Assault gliders are not powered so their infiltration into a target area is not telegraphed by engine noise. The element of surprise should be greater for gliders than for powered aircraft.

This study discusses how the German Army effectively used gliders in the support of selected commando operations during World War II. The current procedures used by the 75th Ranger Regiment to conduct airfield seizure missions are presented. A simulation model is developed using the principles of war and the fundamental of ranger operations to compare the current. Ranger airfield seizure tactics using airborne insertions, with a proposed method utilizing assault gliders to augment the airborne forces.

955. Ground Commander Control of Battlefield Air Interdiction, by Major Mark James Eshelman, USA, 146 pages.

This study questions whether Battlefield Air Interdiction (BAI) should be controlled by the air or ground component commander. Concerning the ongoing debate over airpower employment, it seems clear that Air Interdiction should be controlled by the air commander and close air support by the ground commander. However, there is continued debate about control of sorties where the two types of air support begin to mesh - with regard to BAI.

Currently, BAI is controlled by the air commander, with targets nominated by the ground commander. However, this system does not allow the ground commander to fight a deep battle in accordance with AirLand Battle doctrine. Since he does not control the employment of BAI sorties, he is limited in his ability to shape the battlefield, and set up his close fight.

My hypothesis is that the ground commander should control the employment of BAI. I examine the ground commanders deep battle requirements and the assets available to meet them. I review the doctrines of NATO and the U.S. Marine Corps, examine anticipated changes to the battlefield to determine if the hypothesis will hold up for future warfare, and finally refute allegations that ground commanders are not responsible to control airpower.

956. Brilliant Weapon, Fighting the Longbow Apache, by Major D. Mark Ferrell, USA, 156 pages.

This study examines the development of tactics, techniques, and procedures to be used by attack helicopter battalions that will be equipped

with the AH-64D Longbow Apache. The study also investigates how the Longbow Apache will be employed within the battlefield framework. A review of the current doctrine for attack helicopters establishes the requirement for new methods to fully exploit the Longbow Apache. The research focuses on how the Longbow Apache crews will fight the aircraft as part of an attack helicopter battalion. Additionally, the study incorporates a mid-intensity scenario set in Southwest Asia that applies the tactics, techniques, and procedures discovered in the research.

Some of the conclusions drawn from this study are: the Longbow Apache will perform its own scouting role due to the lack of a compatible scout aircraft; the Longbow Apache will be the most efficient killer of air defense systems; because the Fire Control Radar cannot identify friends from foes, the Longbow Apache is best suited for deep operations.

The study concludes that Longbow Apache equipped attack helicopter battalions will be the operational commander's most lethal maneuver asset.

957. An Analysis of the Department of the Army's Performance in Meeting its Obligations Regarding the Installation Restoration Program, by Major Paul R. Fil, USA, 138 pages.

The Installation Restoration Program is part of the Department of Defense's Environmental Restoration Program. This program was originally developed in 1975 to control contaminants that were found to be flowing or migrating off-post in groundwater. Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado and radiological contamination at the Weldon Spring Chemical Plant in Missouri were particular catalysts for the development of the program.

In the late nineteen seventies the Installation Restoration Program was expanded to include the cleanup of all Army installations located in the United States. Participation was voluntary in the IRP, and the Army Major Commands nominated their sites for inclusion within the Installation Restoration Program.

In 1984, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) which obligated funds to pay for the Department of Defense clean-up/response actions.

In 1984, Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act which formally recognized the DoD Environmental Restoration Program. The vehicle for implementing this program is the Installation Restoration Program. This thesis analyses its method of operation, efficiencies, and effectiveness.

958. Tenth Army in the Okinawa Campaign: An Analysis from the Operational Perspective, by Captain Robert G. Fix, USA, 115 pages.

More so than any other operation, the Campaign to seize Okinawa in the closing days of World War II represents the greatest joint effort undertaken by the US Military. From its organization to the way it fought, Tenth Army incorporated every element of the service to a degree never before attempted and never since replicated.

This study analyzes the Okinawa Campaign, Operation ICEBERG, using the operational operating systems as a framework for assessing how well the Tenth Army conducted the campaign and for determining what lessons are applicable to joint operations at the field army level.

This study first traces the historical background of field armies in the twentieth century and shows that every major conflict has included combat operations at this level. It then outlines the operational operating systems as defined in TRADOC Pamphlet 11-9. Before actually analyzing the campaign,

the study provides a battle summary of the Okinawa Campaign which provides the basis for analysis.

The study then looks at the campaign through each of the six operational operating systems to determine how Tenth Army planned for the operation, how well it performed, and what lessons can be extracted and applied to today's joint operational requirements.

Although Okinawa was the largest joint operation of the war, it was not the largest planned joint operation. Operation DOWNFALL, the campaign to seize the Japanese islands, was the largest planned. So Okinawa was really a test of how joint operations at the large unit level could be conducted. Although the war ended prior to the invasion of Japan, the lessons the US Military learned in executing ICEBERG are still relevant and still provide insight into how joint operations should be conducted at the field army level.

959. Fueling the Heavy Division Using the Palletized Loading System, by Major James M. Foster, 142 pages. *ordnance Corps*

The heavy division consumes vast quantities of fuel during offensive operations using AirLand Battle Doctrine. The current petroleum distribution system, using 5,000 gallon semitrailer tankers and heavy expanded mobility tactical truck tankers, is not designated to sustain the heavy division over extended offensive operations. The heavy division is an offensive weapon requiring fuel to reach its potential.

This study examines the current problem of fueling the heavy division and provides a proposal for solving the problem. The solution is centered on using 7,000 gallon palletized loading systems (PLS) to replace the 5,000 gallon semitrailer tankers currently distributing fuel to the heavy division. Through the process of the paper the problem is addressed in terms relative to current AirLand Battle Doctrine, literature related to the problem, historical aspects of fueling operations, and current fueling doctrine. The proposed system is explained and is then compared to the current fueling distribution system. The analysis is qualitative in nature and is built around the framework of the offense (preparation, attack, exploitation, and pursuit).

The study concludes that PLS is the fuel distribution system of the future due to its excellent mobility and its ability to get more fuel farther forward than the current system.

960. The Advent of Representative Associations in the Irish Defense Forces, by Commandant Michael P. Gannon, Ireland, 144 pages.

This study seeks to identify the factors that underlie the establishment of representative associations in the Irish Defense Forces.

The thesis establishes the nature and history of military representation. It further finds that the Irish Defense Forces were almost totally unaware of and had no policy on military representation prior to 1988.

By 1991 representative associations were legally established in the Irish Defense Forces. The greater part of the thesis studies and analyses the interactions of the parties involved in this remarkable evolution in such a short period of time.

In addition to the Government, the military authorities and Defense Forces' personnel, the study finds the printed media and a pressure group composed of military wives to be significant players in the process.

The study concludes that a number of intertwined factors led to the establishment of representative associations in the Irish Defense Forces.

Critically, many of these factors arise from poor management of manpower, the Defense Forces most important resource.

961. Was the Soviet Union Responsible for the Outbreak of the Korean War?, by Captain Anthony R. Garrett, USA, 97 pages.

In Korea the Russians presented a check which was drawn on the bank account of collective security. The Russians thought the check would bounce But to their great surprise, the teller paid it." These remarks, made by Secretary of State Dean Acheson in Late June 1950, reflected the prevailing opinion held throughout the free world-that the invasion of South Korea was due to Soviet-inspired expansionism.

Conventional wisdom has suggested that the origins of the Korean War were an integral part of the Cold War. This belief places responsibility for the war with the wishes of Moscow, Peking, and Pyongyang, with the dominant role originating in Moscow. Related to this theory is the belief that Washington was "reacting" to the actions of its superpower opponent-the Soviet Union. To the contrary, Washington was not reacting, but executing an anticommunist foreign policy that the communist nations viewed as threatening.

This study analyzes the role of the Soviet Union in the outbreak of the Korean War from an atypical perspective. Rather than reexamining the limited information with the result being a recapitulation of the facts, the analysis will focus on the influence of the Cold War in shaping the Western claim that the Soviet Union was responsible for the North Korean invasion. In this context, the study will: review and examine the great powers conferences of World War II as they relate to Korea; analyze Soviet-American relations in Korea and postwar Europe (with emphasis on Iran, Greece, Turkey, and the Berlin crisis); assess the influence of ideologies on foreign policy; examine the Sino-North Korean relationship; consider Soviet motivations for instigating the war; and finally, discuss the role of personalities in shaping perceptions.

The study concludes with the proposition that the Western claim that the Soviet Union was responsible for the Korean War is based on historical misperceptions, Cold War ideologies, and personalities rather than empirical evidence of Soviet complicity.

962. The Evolution of Army Training Management Doctrine, 1945-1988, by Major Anthony J. Casbarre, Jr., USA, 103 pages.

This study traces the evolution of Army training management doctrine from 1945 to 1988. It explores the changes that have taken place in the doctrine by examining the purpose of training, key training concepts, the training management process, and the operational doctrine of time.

The study takes a chronological look at training doctrine and developments through three major themes to categorize training management. They are; 1945 to 1974, "Train to Time," 1975 to 1989, "Train to Standard," and 1985 to 1988, "Train to Mission."

Conclusions of the study indicate the reasons for the changes in Army training management doctrine since 1945. This study emphasizes the importance of understanding training and provides information on future implications of training management doctrine.

963. Planning Considerations for the Use of Prepositioning of Material Configured to Unit Sets, by Major Gary M. Gentry, USA, 103 pages.

This study establishes planning considerations for the use of Prepositioning of Equipment Configured to Unit Sets (POMCUS) in support of

prepositioning strategies for a theater of operation. The considerations are based on an analysis of the theories of prepositioning, based on the assessment of the capabilities and the limiting factors of POMCUS, and on a comparative study of lessons learned from previous exercises designed to test and evaluate the POMCUS program.

POMCUS is examined as a means to satisfy National Strategy for forward presence and rapid projection of land based heavy combat forces into a theater. The capabilities and limiting factors of POMCUS are assessed by studying and deployment systems, goals/objectives, threat, costs, base operations, host nation relationship, and composition of stored material. A comparative study of lessons learned from previous prepositioning efforts include the Marine prepositioning program Norway, Israeli Defense Force Prepositioning, post Berlin Crisis (Cold War) POMCUS program, and POMCUS support to Desert Storm.

964. National Strategy, Future Threats and Defense Spending, by Major Daniel M. Gerstein, USA, 192 pages.

In the early 1990s, the world has seen unprecedented changes in the global security environment that have drastically altered the balance of power, and the manner in which nations of the world interact. The evolving international security environment has significant implications for the use of United States military forces in support of national strategic objectives.

In the last two years, the world has seen the fall of the Berlin wall, the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the death of Communism, the reunification of Germany and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Simply stated, the paradigm has broken. The comfortable, albeit dangerous, post-World War II world that we lived with has become more uncertain and unstable, and potentially more dangerous.

This study investigates the national security strategy of the United States by identifying threats to our interests, our military forces and their employment and current defense budget trends. Using this as a baseline, projections are made concerning the future security requirements in the Post-Cold War world. Post-Cold War national interests are discussed, future threats and the military forces necessary to confront these threats are presented, and necessary budget adjustments are developed.

965. The Mission, Organization, and Functions of U.S. Army Rear Detachments and the Need for Doctrine, by Major Deborah R. Godwin, USA, 154 pages.

Rear detachments provided unprecedented support with mixed success for US Army soldiers during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. Rear detachments have no doctrine but raised an Armywide systemic issue that requires real responses in terms of manpower, material, money and time.

Ad hoc missions were derived from past experiences and general officer guidance. The rear detachments had numerous specified and implied duties. Key but undefined was how to provide family support. Rear detachment duties and family support groups were complimentary and also conflicting. As a rear detachment mission and an armywide problem, family support was the most prevalent issue raised in both primary and secondary sources.

A single, cohesive doctrine would ensure success for today and tomorrow's Army. Analysis by this thesis recommends a rear detachment at separate brigade or post level. The rear detachment would handle deployment and redeployment and combat service support as required. Subordinate to the rear detachment at brigade and battalion level. Family support teams, organized similarly to the U.S. Navy Family Ombudsman Program, would provide full-time family support. The family support teams would ensure continuous

communications between families and the Army, helping reduce stress, encouraging self-sufficiency and providing assistance when necessary.

966. Total Quality Management Analysis of LAMPS Mk I Aviation Maintenance Data, by Lieutenant Commander Patrick J. Grahm, USN, 156 pages.

This study investigates the applications of aviation maintenance data used with the data analysis tools of Quality Management (TQM). This is a case study using the aviation maintenance data produced at Helicopter Anti-Submarine (Light) Three Seven (HSL-37), NAS Barbers Pt, HI, from September 1990 to August 1991.

In 1991, the U.S. Navy began the process of implementing Total Quality Management developed by Dr. W. Edwards Deming. This study explores the sufficiency of the data produced by the squadron as measured by the results of TQM analysis tools.

This study shows how aviation maintenance data from this squadron would be analyzed with TQM analysis tools used in the Shewart Cycle in TQM. It was designed to identify limits and shortfalls in data, and categories of data required that would be needed by the squadron in conducting TQM. It also provides a guide for TQM data analysis for naval squadrons conducting TQM.

967. The Shining Path: The Successful Blending of Mao and Mariategui in Peru, by Major William G. Graves, USA, 226 pages.

This study analyzes the Peruvian Maoist Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) movement to discover an explanation for its survival and growth in power. The nature of the insurgency, to include the movement's goals, forms of warfare, ideology, strategy, organization and unity, popular support, and external support are analyzed within the context of the Peruvian environment and the government response. The author concludes that the Shining Path's survival and growth in power results from the movement's superior strategy, its organizational capability, and the government's response. The Shining Path has adapted Maosim to Peru's current realities. Its strategy, although controversial for its use of terrorism and sabotage of Peru's economic infrastructure, has proven successful to date. Most importantly, it has a cohesive organization that is remarkably adaptable. The Shining Path's external support network aids in politically isolating the Peruvian government internationally and provides significant funding from coca cultivation. The government's failure to recognize the nature of the insurgency, its seeking of a primarily military solution to the insurgency, and the brutal repression it has imposed has contributed to the Shining Path's success.

968. The Evolution of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Computer Systems in the Army, by Captain Rickey L. Hanson, USA, 141 pages.

This study is an analysis of the evolution of artificial intelligence and expert computer systems in the U.S. Army and the role the Army should play in the future evolution of these technologies.

This study investigates the Army's approach to the development and use of these computer systems. It will assess whether the Army should play a leadership or a follower role in the development of these systems.

The Army's decision to either lead or follow in these technologies will have significant effects on the limited resources of tomorrows smaller and less resourced force. This study will examine these issues given the trend in reduced fiscal resources and personnel.

The civilian sector's development and use of these systems are evaluated to determine benefits to the Army through the use of these systems. The

adaptability of these systems to various Army requirements are evaluated as are the near and far term costs of these systems.

This study concludes that the U.S. Army should play a follower role in the future evolution of both expert computer systems and artificial intelligence. The Army should exploit current technologies and help guide the civilian community in the research and development of military applications.

969. Peaking for Battle: Tactical Command on the Eve of Combat, by Major Edward A. Charlie Hart, USA, 162 pages.

This study examines whether a tactical commander can positively influence the outcome of battle through his/her actions in the days immediately preceding combat activity.

The thesis explores Military History and Theory, Military Fiction, Soldier's Memoirs, and the Behavioral Sciences and develops a model of tactical leadership on the eve of battle.

A case study of regimental and division commanders during the First Marine Division's assault on Peleliu in 1944 tests the model. The case study discusses each commander's experience, values, self control, technical competence, physical fitness, and actions on the eve of battle. It compares the relative influence of the tactical commanders, their organization, the battlefield conditions, the enemy, and the Marines' individual preparations.

The study concludes that the tactical commander is the most significant person on the battlefield, but he/she is not more important than everything else that influences the outcome of battle. Tactical commanders can influence the outcome of battle if excellent systems of training, equipment modernization, and team building precede their last minute preparations.

970. Fire Support Planning Doctrine and the Decision-making process, by Major Ray Denton Hendrickson III, USA, 143 pages.

This thesis provides a comprehensive look at how well fire support planning doctrine is integrated into the decisionmaking process. It examines whether or not fire support planning can be doctrinally accomplished at the corps to the brigade levels. The thesis also discusses the current trends in fire support planning, as revealed by Operation Desert Storm.

Although the brigade, division, and corps have minor differences, the process and problem of fire support planning are basically the same. The current planning process is decisionmaking; the problem is an incongruous fire support doctrine. The fire support doctrine and decisionmaking process have developed independent of each other. It is left to the fire supporter to somehow merge these two independent processes into a coherent fire support plan.

Besides the decisionmaking process, several additional considerations for fire support planning are emerging. In Operation Desert Storm, these considerations created a totally new set of planning problems. If these planning problems are trends for the future, the challenges to fire support planning process is growing faster than our ability to manage them. The study concludes with a few recommendations on how to resolve some of the more pressing problems.

971. The Legal Use of Terror as a Weapon, by Captain David R. Hogg, USA, 116 pages.

This study investigates the legal use of terror as a weapon to accomplish national goals and objectives. This study does not advocate using

terrorism. Terrorism, for the purpose of this paper, is illegal. Legal terror, by my criteria, conforms to the standards of the laws of land warfare.

Specific criteria are established to define what constitutes using legal terror as a weapon. These criteria are used to analyze specific case studies to determine if the United States has used legal terror in the past.

There are two major factors in defining legal terror. First, the target must be legally viable as defined by the laws of land warfare. Secondly, the method of engaging that target must also conform to the laws of war.

The conclusion of this study is that legal terror is a legitimate weapon. It has been used in the past and will probably be used in the future.

972. Naval Gunfire Support: An Army Approach in a New World Order, by Major Zachary P. Hubbard, USA, 166 pages.

This study investigates the Army's role in naval gunfire support, in light of the current force reductions and changing military missions. The discussion focuses upon naval gunfire training and pre-deployment planning and coordination for naval gunfire support of contingency operations.

During the initial stages of a contingency operation, the Army relies upon other services for fire support until sufficient Army field artillery and aviation attack assets are available. Fixed-wing air support and naval gunfire provide this initial support. Naval gunfire for the Army was not coordinated during pre-deployment planning for operations Urgent Fury, Just Cause, or Desert Shield.

This study explains the Army's dependence upon the Marine Corps for the planning and coordination of naval gunfire support. It promotes methods to decrease this dependence by improving the field artillery community's naval gunfire training and awareness. The analysis addresses institutional training in Army and Navy; naval gunfire training at Army CTCs and in the BCTP; Army-Marine Corps joint naval gunfire training; and joint cooperation in developing Army operations plans requiring naval gunfire support.

973. Union Logistics in the Vicksburg Campaign, by Major Mark S. Hurley, USA, 112.

Historians have examined the tactical aspects of the Vicksburg campaign in great detail. Since hundreds of articles have already been written on the tactical conduct of the campaign, not much new information can be added to the body of knowledge that already exists. What is lacking in the analysis of the Vicksburg campaign is how it was logistically supported. This thesis analyses how General Ulysses S. Grant supported the Army of the Tennessee during the campaign. This thesis also reviews the supply organization of the North, since it was this structure that kept Grant's army provisioned for nearly five months in Confederate territory.

The conclusion of this thesis differs from the widely held belief that Grant cut loose from his base of supplies right after he landed on the east bank of the Mississippi River. This thesis concludes that Grant was supplied throughout the campaign from supplies drawn from his bases at Milliken's Bend, Young's Point, and Grand Gulf.

Finally, this thesis differs from the widely held belief that Grant cut loose from his base of supplies right after he landed on the east bank of the Mississippi River. This thesis concludes that Grant was supplied throughout the campaign from supplies drawn from his bases at Milliken's Bend, Young's Point, and Grand Gulf.

Finally, this thesis provides supply tables for the Army of the Tennessees. These tables are provided for two reasons: first, to show the amount of supplies the Union army is believed to have required; and second, to illustrate the sheer size of the logistical effort of the Vicksburg campaign. No analysis of the campaign is complete without an understanding of this last point.

974. Confederate Staff Work at Chickamauga: An Analysis of the Staff of the Army of Tennessee, by Major Robert L. Johnson, USA, 155 pages.

On of the critical variables in the successful completion of a military campaign is the functioning of an Army's command and control system. In the American Civil War, a commander's primary command and control tool was his staff.

Large Civil War armies like the Army of Tennessee required significant numbers of staff personnel. Staffs existed at each level of command from regiment through the army level. Staff officers had responsibility in three broad areas: personnel and logistical support to the army, military administration, and command and control.

This thesis analyzes the roles, functional organization, and performance of the staff of the Army of Tennessee and its subordinate corps during the Chickamauga campaign, 16 August-22 September 1863. Primary sources for staff personnel include the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, and the Compiled Service Records of staff officers. Staff performance is evaluated in terms of doctrine and practices as embodied in regulations and military literature of the day.

This thesis concludes that, while staff performance was adequate in administration and logistical support, the performance of the command and control system was inadequate. The staff's failure in this area had a significant negative impact on the performance of the army as a whole.

975. The Aleutians Campaigns, World War II: Historical Study and Current Perspective, by Major Robert L. Johnson, Jr., USA, 205 pages.

This work is a detailed historical study of the Aleutians Campaign conducted by U.S. Armed Forces from 3 June 1942 through 18 August 1943 to gain control of the North Pacific and eject the Japanese from Attu and Kiska Islands. The campaign, characterized by combined and joint operations, involved an extended air battle, a brutal fight for control of the waters of the western Aleutians, and two major combat amphibious operations.

The Aleutians Campaign, of major significance, at the time, quickly became over-shadowed by later naval, air, and amphibious operations conducted in the Pacific. Though studied extensively after August 1943 to apply lessons learned to other operations, the Aleutians Campaign attracted little attention by military scholars in the years after World War II. This study details the conduct of the campaign and applies tactical, operational, and strategic aspects to the current U.S. Army model for campaign planning.

There is a significant parallel with current U.S. doctrine for conducting a regional campaign, especially in an austere theater, with that used to conduct the Aleutians Campaign in the North Pacific theater of operations.

976. Mission Orders: Is Intent the Answer?, by Major Gene C. Kamena, USA, 147 pages.

This study investigates U.S. Army doctrine for the commander's intent statement. The inclusion of the commander's intent statement as doctrine is traced from the 1982 version of FM 100-5, Operations, to the present.

Current doctrine for the intent statement is not specific enough for commanders in the field; however, emerging U.S. Army doctrine is found to be basically sound. The U.S. Army's emerging doctrine contained in FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, is taught at the Army's Command and General Staff College and is commonly accepted as current doctrine.

Rotations at the National Training and the Joint Readiness Training Centers provide data for the research. The actions of subordinate leaders are evaluated to determine to what degree the U.S. Army's doctrine for intent allows freedom of action to subordinates.

This study concludes that a properly constructed intent statement facilitates the issuance of mission orders. Research found the most useful intent statements address the purpose of the operation, desired end state, and how to achieve the desired end state. Properly formulated and communicated, the commander's intent statement is a powerful tool which encourages initiative in subordinates.

977. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Japanese Expansionism 1902-1923, by Leonard S. Kosakowski, USA, 134.

This study explains how Japan used the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to seek recognition among the world powers as an equal and territorial gains to satiate rapid gains in population and industrialization. Often referred to as the cornerstone of Japanese diplomacy during its lifespan (1902-1923), the Anglo-Japanese Alliance provided Japan with an opportunity to achieve her national goals. This study discusses how the Alliance influenced Japan's decision to make war with Russia in 1904, annex Korea in 1910, pursue territorial gains during World War I, and eventually gain dominance in the Far East by the early 1920's.

978. Why Did the North Vietnamese Conduct an Offensive During Tet 1968?, by Major Marilyn K. Lietz, USA, 228 pages.

This study examines the reasons why the North Vietnamese launched a general offensive during the Tet holiday of 1968. Based on events of the previous year, conditions did not appear favorable for the North Vietnamese to undertake such a massive and risky operation. Several reasons accounted for this decision; political pressure from Russia and China for a resolution to the war, military failure to achieve victory through the use of the dau tranh strategy of war, the increasing inability of the Vietnamese people - North and South - to provide economic and social support for the war, and impatience on the part of the North Vietnamese leaders. North Vietnam's goal was to hasten the resolution of the war by a massive offensive and to quickly bring the United States and South Vietnam to the negotiating table. By prematurely launching this offensive, the North Vietnamese did not comply with the dau tranh model strategy of revolutionary war.

979. A Command and Control Vehicle for the Light Cavalry Regiment of a Contingency Corps, by Major Mark W. Maiers, USA, 78 pages.

This study compares four vehicles as possible candidates for a command and control vehicle for use by the Light Cavalry Regiment employed in support of a contingency corps. The need for a new command and control vehicle is

based on the premise that the current M577 Carrier, Command Post may not be the best candidate for the Light Cavalry Regiment.

Current "light" organization command post operations are presented along with the proposed organization and mission profile for a Light Cavalry Regiment (LCR) operating as part of a lodgement operation for a contingency corps.

The variants considered in the study are four vehicles which are all currently in the U.S. Army inventory but not necessarily currently fielded in a command and control role.

In this study decision matrixes compare the variants and provide a raw score in the areas of survivability, mobility, compatibility, user orientation and deployability. A final matrix compares each vehicle's raw score. This data provides the recommendation that the FUCHS vehicle is the best command and control platform for the LCR.

980. Discipline and Adjustment Boards and Their Effectivness on Correcting the Behavior of Inmates Incarcerated in the United States Disciplinary Barracks, by Captain Angela M. Manos, USA, 217 pages.

This study was designed to determine the effect Discipline and Adjustment (D&A) Boards have on the conduct of an institutionalized military offender population. The study used variables describing personal background characteristics, criminal history, and confinement history of military offenders. Information about the inmates was obtained from the inmate correctional treatment file and the Correctional Reporting System. Data was analyzed using simple probability statistics, to determine trends of the D&A Board.

The D&A Boards do have a deterrent effect since less than half of the inmates appear before the board. However, the recidivism rate indicates little deterrent effect for repeat offenders. Although the common characteristics of offenders are identified, more research is required to determine actions the D&A Boards can take to reduce the recidivism pattern. The additional research should focus on behavior and personality characteristics of the offenders to identify actions that would deter subsequent offenses.

981. Command and Control of River Crossings Does Current Doctrine Support AirLand Battle Doctrine Intent?, by Captain Albert G. Marin III, USA, 165 pages.

This study analyzes critical components of the initiative and synchronization tenets of AirLand Battle and U.S. Army command and control doctrines to determine if command and control of river crossing doctrine is compatible. It examines these critical components from the perspective of the nonlinear, chaotic battlefield environment which stresses the use of decentralized execution and rapidity of operations.

The study uses successful and unsuccessful historical river crossings as a basis for determining the criticality of doctrinal shortcomings between river crossing doctrine versus AirLand Battle and U.S. Army command and control doctrines.

The study concludes that current river crossing doctrine does not support AirLand Battle and U.S. Army command and control doctrines in that the hasty river crossing is not doctrinally provided for in order to meet the challenges of the future battlefield.

982. The United States Army Should Convert to JP-8 Fuel Usage in the Continental United States, by Major Keith E. Mattox, USA, 211 pages.

This study examines operational, economic, safety, and logistical factors to determine if the CONUS-based Army should convert from DF-2 and JP-4 fuels to JP-8 usage. Primary aspects considered in this examination are: effects of JP-8 on engine malfunction, vehicle engine exhaust smoke system (VEESS), vehicle engine wear, fuel consumption, engine power, and vehicle overheating; availability of JP-8 during war and crisis; peacetime availability; impact on cost; anticipated savings using JP-8; and safety and logistical advantages and disadvantages of JP-8.

The study concludes it will be beneficial for the CONUS-based Army to convert to JP-8 fuel. Disadvantages of using JP-8 include no smoke capability with VESS, increased cost, a slight reduction in engine power output, and a small increase in fuel consumption. The overwhelming advantages of converting to JP-8 are safety, logistical, and operational performance.

983. A Progressive Resistant Weight Training Program Designed to Improve the Armor Crewman's Strength, by Captain Bradley W. May, USA, 156 pages.

The duties of a tank crewman are physically demanding. If a tank crewman is stronger, he will perform his job better, easier, quicker, and safer. Therefore, the focus of this thesis is the design of a weight training program to improve individual strength which will result in enhanced performance.

While U.S. Army physical fitness manuals contain substantial information on weight training and principles of strength training, current doctrine does not address the specific needs of armor crewmen in the performance of their tasks. Because there is no standardized or sample weight training program, each soldier must design his own plan by selecting exercises from the manuals. The goal of my research is to bridge this gap by synthesizing this information into a prototype program.

984. Is a Liquid Propellant Gun a Viable Option for the Future Main Battle Tank in the United States Army, by Major Curtis L. McCoy, USA, 112 pages.

This study is an examination of three areas: historical U.S. liquid propellant development, liquid propellant logistical considerations and the technical considerations in the applications of a liquid propellant gun in a combat vehicle. The study examines the potential and demonstrated benefits of liquid propellants for the military. The study uses the solid propellant guns technology as the baseline to conduct a comparison of liquid propellant guns in the same operational requirements.

The analysis by the author on the logistical impacts focuses on the industrial base conversion, production costs of propellants, ammunition transportation requirements, and liquid propellant demilitarization. The analysis continues with a discussion on combat vehicle survivability, firepower, and mobility.

This study concludes that a liquid propellant gun is a viable option for the Army to pursue. The primary logistical advantage with liquid propellant is volume efficiency which impacts storage, transportation, and ammunition processing. A tank equipped with a liquid propellant gun has advantages over a solid propellant gun in rates of fire, basic ammunition load capability, survivability of the system, and vehicle weight reductions.

985. Deflection or Azimuth; Which Direction Should the United States Field Artillery Follow?, by Major James M. McDonald, USA, 85 pages.

This study investigates the use of deflections in the United States field artillery. Deflections are used to align howitzers onto targets during indirect fire. The deflection system is based on azimuths and uses a 6400 mil circle. Howitzers are initially aligned using azimuths and the value of the azimuth is converted to a deflection prior to firing. The point of this study is to determine if there is a need to convert azimuths to deflections.

In order to evaluate the system of deflections this study examines the development and adoption of that system. Research was conducted to determine if another different system was available. A comparison of systems was conducted upon the determination that the only two distinct systems for aligning howitzers are deflections and azimuths. This comparison consisted of gathering information from records and from interviews with senior United States artillerymen.

The comparison of systems indicated that azimuths are the better of the two systems and recommendations are made to adopt the system of azimuths for the United States field artillery.

986. Military-Media Relations and the Gulf War: A Compromise Between Vietnam and Grenada?, by Major Colleen L. McGuire, USA, 93 pages.

This study chronicles and evaluates the evolution of military-media relations to determine whether the Persian Gulf War public affairs policies were a compromise between Vietnam and Grenada policy experiences. It provides new insights into the military-media relationship and formulates a better understanding of the elements that compromise a successful and responsive public affairs program. Discussion includes how the military developed its strategy and how the media responded, and the resulting strategies in covering conflicts of a military nature. Military public affairs efforts in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm are a culmination of lessons learned and their applications in managing the press.

The increasing demands placed on the military by the press for freer access, the increasing number of media representatives requesting this access, and the advancements in communications technology experienced in each conflict are all factors that military leaders must address in future military operations planning. How each of these issues were managed or not managed from Vietnam to the Persian Gulf are covered in this study as well as recommendations for the future.

987. The Amphibious Assault: How Fit Are Our Marines for the Mission?, by Major John E. McLean II, USMC, 121 pages.

This study investigates the use of the Marine Corps Physical Fitness Test (PFT) in relation to the Corps' primary mission of amphibious operations. The idea discussed is that while the PFT is assumed to be an adequate measure of general fitness, it bears little relation to the tasks expected of Marines operating in an amphibious environment.

In the study, a model of an amphibious operation coupled with additional research resulted in construction of a taxonomy of physical tasks common to amphibious operations. Sample PFT scores were then compared to representative taxonomy event scores to discern statistical relationships.

The results of the study explain that although the PFT may be an effective measure of fitness, it fails to adequately replicate some tasks found in the taxonomy. Extrapolation of this evidence suggests that the PFT may not adequately test the kinds of physical activities present in amphibious operations. The study indicates that exclusive reliance on the PFT to ensure that Marines are physically prepared for amphibious operations may not be appropriate.

988. Light Infantry Division: Coordination, Synchronization, and Integration for Search and Attack Operations, by Major William C. McManus, USA, 113 pages.

The purpose of this thesis is to determine how best to coordinate, synchronize and integrate a light division's assets for search and attack operations. Recognizing the current absence of division-level search and attack doctrine, this thesis assesses the need for doctrine of this type. First, the relationship between search and attack operations and search and destroy operations of Vietnam is explained. Next, the study analyzes the lessons learned from Vietnam search and destroy operations, Rhodesian operations, a Marine Corps search and attack study, an dJoint Readiness Training Center search and attack missions. The analysis continues with comparison of two replies by light infantry divisions to questions pertaining to search and attack operations at the division level would best be called "conduct counterguerilla operations." In addition, the study describes the conduct of this operation using the battle operating system framework.

989. The Advisor - From Vietnam to El Salvador, by Major Mark A. Meoni, USA, 259 pages.

This study analyzes the lessons of the U.S. military advisory experience in Vietnam and compares and contrasts those lessons with the lessons from the U.S. advisory experience in El Salvador. The investigation looks at the lessons in both cases using three criteria. These are the advisor role, selection and training.

This study seeks to determine the lessons from Vietnam and outline their past level of use and future utility in El Salvador. The advisor role has evolved but has not changed much since Vietnam. Advisor selection followed a structured list of criteria yet deviated greatly when required. Advisor training was considered more of a priority during Vietnam when compared to El Salvador, which drew heavily from personnel with experience and Special Forces.

The lessons from the U.S. advisory experience in Vietnam and great utility for advisors assigned to El Salvador. The legacy of Vietnam had a bittersweet effect on the advisor in El Salvador. Overall, it has been instrumental in the survival and success of the U.S. advisory assistance program after 12 years.

990. Logistical Support for the Field Artillery Brigade in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, by Major Stephen D. Mitchell, USA, 107 pages.

This study investigates the adequacy of the logistical support available to the Field Artillery (FA) brigade. It seeks to determine if the available support is commensurate with the tactical missions assigned to the FA brigade. Examined in some detail are the contributions of the FA brigade to combined arms warfare, its historical and doctrinal employment, and doctrinal logistical support base.

The FA brigade's doctrinal sustainment is studied in the context of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Available data is categorized under the sustainment tasks of fuel, arm, fix, man and move in an attempt to determine if support was adequate or inadequate. Both doctrinal and nonstandard support are considered in the analysis.

The study concludes that in some areas support to the FA brigade is inadequate. This is primarily true of the fixing and fueling systems, and is due in part to inconsistencies between the current sustainment base, and AirLand Battle, FA brigades are routinely task organized to corps and divisions on short notice. Sustainment doctrine for the support of the

brigade, as it currently exists, was often unable to keep up with these tactical changes during the Gulf War.

991. Media Predictions in Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, by Major Michael G. Monnett, USA, 91 pages.

This thesis examines predictions journalists made during the Gulf War, to include whether or not force would be used, and if so, how Predictions that might have caused security violations were examined, as was the military's use of the media to further deception plans. Content Analysis was also used to determine whether or not sociological trends could be vectored using an analytical approach.

In an age of continuing friction between the military and the media, this study takes a unique approach in looking at a different aspect of the relationship; how, in retrospect reporters may have helped or hurt the effort through predictions they made. Content analysis in this study worked. Trends toward the actual events that occurred were evident for the breakdown of diplomacy, the conduct of an air campaign, and a ground assault. The technique might prove to be useful for application to find trends in ongoing events.

The study concludes that journalists as a group correctly predicted events. I found one article that could have posed security problems for U.S. and coalition forces, but numerous articles supporting the deception story existed.

992. The Role of Security Assistance in the Andean Initiative, by Captain Christopher P. Moosman, USA, 161 pages.

This study analyzes the security assistance programs which support the President's Andean Initiative, as a part of his overall "war on drugs." The study describes the conditions in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru which foster coca growing, and the local police and military agencies with counterdrug responsibilities. The thesis examines the nature of security assistance, and how various security assistance programs support the goal of supply reduction. Congressional changes to security assistance legislation are also examined.

The findings reveal that problems of corruption, weak economies, and poor institutional development in the Andean countries limit the effectiveness of American security assistance in reducing the flow of cocaine into the United States.

The study concludes that American security assistance is unlikely to contributed to a reduction of the supply of cocaine into the United States. The nature and perception of the drug problem in the Andean Region, together with wide-spread local corruption, negate the intended effects of security assistance. The study also concludes that the national security threat posed by illicit drugs cannot be eliminated by supply-side measures.

993. A New Strategic Era: A Case for Nonlethal Weapons, by Major David A. Morehouse, USA, 252 pages.

This study examines the theory that there is a linkage among the strategic setting, the national security, the national military strategy, and the kinds of weapons and forces a nation develops to project power and achieve her strategic objectives. By establishing this link the study uses the analysis to explain, why, in the current new world order, alternative "nonlethal" weapons and technologies might better serve our national interests.

The study adopts an historical application of a model using a common framework for analysis. First, it demonstrates the utility of the model with Imperial Japan 1900-1941, showing the strategic linkages described above and the weapons and forces she developed in support of them. In a separate application the study examines Col War America 1945-1989, followed by post-Cold War America 1990-1992.

Three distinct trends emerge from this study. First, that national security strategy is derived from the strategic setting, and in turn, what the nation perceives the threat to be. Second, the threat is constantly changing, therefore, the kinds of weapons and acceptable use of force change as well. Third, simultaneous with the shifts in strategic setting, national strategy, and nature of threat currently ongoing--the way war will be fought is changing.

994. Combatting Terrorism in Europe During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, by Major Marian Mosser, USA, 126 pages.

This study analyzes the United States (U.S.) Army's involvement in combatting terrorism during Desert Shield/Desert Storm (ODS/S). Although much has been written on counterterrorism and antiterrorism, little has been written to evaluate the actions taken by the U.S. Army to protect soldiers, their dependents, and other U.S. citizens in Europe during ODS/S. The lessons learned are drawn from recorded incidents, detectable trends, and the extent to which countermeasures constituted a realistic shield of protection.

This study reviews selected recent and historical terrorists activity in Europe. An overview is made of current U.S. policy and government organizations responsible for combatting terrorism in Europe. A discussion of an ad hoc Crisis Action Team created to support combatting terrorism in Europe during ODS/S is discussed. An alternative U.S. Army organizational structure is offered to enhance law enforcement and intelligence personnel in combatting terrorism in Europe in the future.

995. The Combat Use of Apache Helicopters in the Kuwaiti Theater of Operations -- Effective or Not?, by Major Randy C. Nelson, USA, 104 pages.

During Desert Storm, Army Aviation established that it has matured as a combat arm. When employed in close combat, aviation is deadly and decisive. Aviation forces can deliver decided combat power to formidable operational depths, poising itself as the principal maneuver arm of AirLand Battle operations in the nineties. During Desert Storm, Army Aviation operations demonstrated how rotary-wing aircraft can accelerate the tempo of conventional combat.

The study discusses the state of the equipment immediately before and during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. It relates to technical and tactical proficiency of Apache crews to their combat effectiveness. The study relates high-intensity mission schemes and fleeting skills to high-intensity mission schemes and fleeting skills to training issues.

996. Criteria to Mobilize Army National Guard Roundout Brigades with its Active Component Division, by Major Thomas J. O'Donnell, USA, 128 pages.

This thesis examines historical examples of the mobilization of Reserve and National Guard forces. The intent of this study is to evaluate past reasons for mobilization efforts in order to synthesize valuable lessons which may be applicable to the Total Army in the 21st Century.

The mobilization of the National Guard's 29th Infantry Brigade for the Vietnam War and the 48th Infantry Brigade for the Persian Gulf War are analyzed to highlight and validate conditions under which such activation

decisions were successful. In each case appropriate detail is presented to create an accurate picture of the conditions, techniques, and procedures employed in making the decision to mobilize a roundout brigade. The analysis reveals the importance of establishing clear criteria against which each mobilization decision should be evaluated at the National, Department, and Unit levels.

Findings, lessons learned, shared characteristics, and implications are presented to assist future decision makers as they make mobilization decisions in the uncertain strategic environment of the decades to come. Implications for the protection of American national interest in the future show that as the active Army shrinks, valid criteria for mobilization decisions will grow in importance.

997. German Unification's Impact on a United States of Europe, by Lieutenant Commander Joe H. Parker, USA, 132 pages.

This study investigates the emergence of a unified Germany within the context of European integration and the security effect it has on an increasingly interdependent world order. These issues are very fluid, yet their nature will be critical to United States' interests. Central to this thesis is the assertion that whatever course European politics take Germany will be the pivotal nation. Its wealth, technology, and geopolitical position provide Germany enormous power.

This study establishes that German unification is complete and will last for the near future.

In America there is a hope that a unified Europe will provide increased business opportunities. The European Community may become a respective trading bloc. Security relationships will be redefined based on the perceived interests, which will be increasingly affected by economic interests. The roles of NATO, the WEU, and the CSCE are not clear.

998. The Spanish Pacification of the Philippines, 1565-1600, by Lieutenant Commander Nicholas D. Pisano, SC, USN, 415 pages.

The last major conquest of the 16th century Spanish period of expansion was the Philippines--a subject that has received little attention and scholarship.

This study takes an ethnohistoric approach to explore the issues of how the Spaniards brought about the conquest and pacification of the Philippines; the role of technology; the methods and organization of the Spaniards used in the conquest and pacification; whether customs and conditions within Spanish and pre-Historic Filipino society contributed to the ease of the pacification; and whether the complete pacification of the indigenous population was truly brought about, even in part, and, if so, the depth of the pacification.

The study outlines current scholarship concerning pre-Hispanic Filipino culture, the development of Hispanic culture to the 16th century, the response of Hispanic cultural and political institutions to experiences in the New World, the motivations and events that led the Spanish to the Philippines, and provides an analysis of the impact of the methods used in the conquest and pacification.

999. Effective Joint Training Assessment, by Major Gerald J. Poltorak, USA, 115 pages.

This study investigates the effectiveness of joint training assessment by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and commanders at the unified command level. The problem of determining the military's readiness is not new to the

services but has taken on new relevance as different services are conducting more joint operations and training together.

With the growing tendency toward joint operations and training, training assessment, the judgment of a military force ability to accomplish a mission, is difficult. This study explores training assessment from the past to the present within and outside the military. The study describes the Joint Training Program (JTP) and then analyzes it by evaluating its stated doctrinal assessment procedures against itself to determine if it is effectively assessing joint training.

This study concludes that while the JTP has many good components as part of the program it does not include training assessment as a component in readiness reporting and as a start point for training planning. This study advocates an inclusion into the JTP of an assessment procedure for readiness reporting based on accomplishment of wartime tasks and for future training planning.

1000. Engineer Operations During the Vicksburg Campaign, by Major Robert M. Puckett, USA, 192 pages.

This study investigates the role that Engineer Operations played in the Vicksburg Campaign of the American Civil War. A background study and description is made of the structure, composition, capability, and employment of engineer officers and units during the American Civil War. The Vicksburg Campaign is analyzed in detail to determine the contributions that Engineer Operations made to the Campaign's success. The Campaign is broken down into four phases: (1) the Confederate Fortification of Vicksburg, (2) Operations in the Bayous, (3) the Campaign of Maneuver, and (4) the Siege of Vicksburg. Each phase is examined in an engineer context to determine what type of Engineer Operations were conducted and whether they were critical to that phase and the Campaign overall. The final conclusions derived from this study are that Engineer Operations were critical to the success of the Campaign and without the engineer capability the Union Army possessed, it would not have been able to overcome the natural and manmade obstacles faced in the effort to seize Vicksburg.

1001. Will the Objective Supply Capability System Enhance the Performance of the Army's Class IX Supply System in the Year 2000 and Beyond, by Major James E. Rentz, USA, 112 pages.

The purpose of this thesis is to determine if the Objective Supply Capability (OSC) system will enhance the performance of the Army's class IX supply system in the year 2000 and beyond. The primary questions addressed are: how well does the OSC system's communications support package meet the needs of the division, and how well does the transportation system's monitoring apparatus track the movement of repair parts from the source of supply to the user in the division?

The OSC system enhances the order segment of order-ship-time and increases the confidence of the unit by providing on-line real-time interaction with the supply system. However, there is still room for improvement in three key areas. First, the OSC system must have a tactical application prior to Army-wide fielding. Second, system developers must link the OSC system, the distribution system, and the in-transit visibility system together in order to create a system that tracks the flow of a requisition from user to supplier and the flow of a requisition from user to supplier and the flow of material from supplier to user. Finally, Army leadership must attack the "ship" piece of order-ship-time to eliminate unnecessary wait time.

1002. Role of Security Forces in Counterinsurgency, by Lieutenant Colonel Mukesh Sabharwal, Indian Army, 141 pages.

Studies of most insurgencies and counterinsurgencies indicate that the struggle primarily has been directed towards winning the hearts and minds of the people. However, in almost every counterinsurgency, the security forces have played a significant role. Used adroitly, they have proved to be a very effective, whereas their injudicious employment has benefitted the insurgents instead.

The thesis presents case studies representing distinct geographical areas, varying from rural to urban warfare, differing in conflict duration and political motivation of insurgents. The four cases discuss the counterinsurgent response to the Tupamaros in Uruguay, FLN in Algeria, IRA in Northern Ireland, and the Viet Cong in Vietnam.

The author has analyzed seven salient issues concerned with the role of security forces in counterinsurgency: contribution of security force operations towards national strategy of counterinsurgency and LIC; timing of employment of security forces and the nature of response; type of forces suitable for counterinsurgency and LIC; timing of employment of security forces and the nature of response; type of forces suitable for counterinsurgency operations; civic action and the security force role in it; elimination of external support, especially from adjacent states; efficacy of employing security forces in combatting insurgency in another country; effect of national and international public opinion on actions of security forces.

1003. Toward a Russian National Strategy, by Major Scott W. Salyers, USA, 184 pages.

This study attempts to identify the national interests and the issues and direction of national strategy for a newly emerging Russia in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union. The study assumes that an understanding of national interest is a key to understanding national strategy.

Following a theoretical study and definition of national interest and national strategy, the study proposes a method for formulating national interest, taking the elements of national power and passing them through the filters of historical experience and political culture to address the essential questions of national interest, "Who we are," and "Where we live."

After reviewing the definition and practice of national interest in the former Soviet Union, the study examines the current situation in Russia (through February 1992) in accordance with the proposed theoretical methodology to articulate the directions of emergent Russian national interest and strategy.

1004. The Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System: Can Procedures be Developed to Support the Requirements of the Land and Air Component Commanders?, by Major Leonard J. Samborowski, USA, 175 pages.

This thesis examines the warfighting capabilities of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS). Joint STARS' effectiveness in DESERT STORM is examined as a case study. Additionally, an analysis of Joint STARS against the Department of Defense's Seven Threat Scenarios highlight the future potential of the system.

This thesis contends that Joint STARS did not simultaneously support the requirements of the Land and Air Component Commanders, during DESERT STORM. Although a contributor to success in the war, Joint STARS supported the Army and the Air Force at different times and with different radar products. The

primary, but not exclusive, reason for this limitation was the technological immaturity of a weapon system still in Full Scale Development.

The strengths and weakness of Joint STARS are examined throughout this thesis. This study concludes that Joint STARS procedures can be developed to support the requirements of the Land and Air Component Commanders. Recommendations for the increased effectiveness of Joint STARS support to operational warfare is provided in the final chapter.

1005. Strategic Airlift Limitations in a Changing World Environment, by Major Donald A. Scherbinske, USA, 80 pages.

This study investigates the limitations of strategic airlift in light occurrences during the Desert Shield deployment, and the changing strategic environment. The limitations and their importance are shown through an examination of the changing strategic environment, strategic airlift performance in Desert Shield, and the comparison of the base force US based contingency force to the force deployed for Desert Shield.

Strategic airlift is important for rapid deployment of the US based contingency force in a world which is seeing an increase in regional conflicts. Additionally, the United States is reducing military forces, and relying on deployability to replace forward presence. This study examines the factors which limit the pace at which strategic airlift can deploy a force, and whether the current strategic airlift force can deploy a US based contingency a force in less than ninety days.

1006. Deployment of Joint Headquarters: An Analysis of the Desert Shield Deployment of Headquarters, United States Central Command, by Major Steven Schiavoni, USA, 106 pages..

This study recommends improvements for deploying the Headquarter's functions of the US Central Command (USCENTCOM). The recommendations are based on analysis of three criteria that were established and substantiated specifically for the thesis conceptual model. Each criterion is a model for analysis of areas of deliberate planning, coordination with the port of embarkation, and internal organization to execute a deployment. This thesis transcends simple lessons learned. It provides recommendations that will systematically improve the Headquarters, USCENTCOM, air deployment system.

1007. Resettlement, Regroupment, Reconcentration: Deliberate Government-Directed Population Relocation in Support of Counter-Insurgency Operations, by Major Kalev I. Sepp, USA, 135 pages.

This study identifies a gap in current (1992) U.S. Army doctrine regarding compulsory population relocation as a counter-insurgency measure, and suggests a format for its consideration and inclusion in internal conflict. To determine the viability of government-directed population resettlement, nine twentieth-century case studies are analyzed and compared: the Boer War; Philippine INsurgency; Greek Civil War; Hukbalahap Rebellion; Malayan Emergency; Kenyan Emergency; Algerian Insurrection; Second Indochina War (the Diem years); and Portuguese Colonial Wars in Africa. This study determines that properly conducted population resettlement has proven effective in combatting insurgents, and may be critical to success in future guerrilla wars. Any such project requires careful planning throughout Assessment, Decision, Execution, and Recovery stages. This study concludes that U.S. military personnel advising an allied nation fighting an insurgency must consider population resettlement as a possible element of a unified and integrated national counter-insurgency plan.

1008. Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS)
Interoperability: Is it a Solution?, by Lieutenant Commander Wayne D. Sharer,
USN, 108 pages.

This study investigates the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS), an automated, tactical command and control system. JTIDS is being developed to enhance coordination of air defense operations in joint and combined operations. This thesis researches JTIDS' suitability for solving interoperability problems within the U.S. military services, and the probable causes for its extended developmental time. The system has been under development officially since 1975 and, in 1992, still has not achieved initial operational capability (IOC) in any branch of the military.

In reviewing the progress of the JTIDS program, a lack of commitment to joint development by the Navy and the Air Force is revealed. Unfortunately, this behavior was supported by the policies of the time provided by both the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Despite attempts by DoD to strive toward improved interoperability, Joint and Service doctrine failed to clearly define the requirement for compatible capabilities. In spite of the many stumbling blocks of JTIDS development, the system is nearing its official IOC and is likely to provide the interoperability and capability required to carry the arena of joint air defense well into the 21st century.

1009. Army Doctrine and Irregular Warfare, by Major Michael A. Sheehan, USA, 177 pages.

The purpose of this study is to examine the need for the US Army to publish a distinct warfighting doctrine for irregular warfare in a new FM 100-5, Operations. The emerging Army doctrine applies to the entire range of conflict, including "operations short of war." However, the current literature limits the Army to a support role in the level of conflict previously known as "low intensity conflict." Warfighting in the traditional sense is focused on the application of decisive combat, using a modified version of the "AirLand Battle" doctrine.

The thesis reviews the history and theory of irregular war as a distinct form of conflict that requires a different way of thinking about war. Characterized by protracted conflict and the integration of part-time, non-professional soldiers, the history of irregular warfare demonstrates consistent fundamental differences in the conduct of operations.

The thesis concludes that the US Army must re-look the concept of irregular warfighting and campaign planning to be truly prepared to fight across the spectrum of war. Several fundamental principles are proposed to form a basis for drafting a separate chapter of the new doctrine.

1010. The Dual Track Decision and the INF Treaty - The Role of the Cruise and Pershing II Missiles, by Major Russell R. Sherrett, USA, 121 pages.

This study investigates the relationship between NATO's decision to approach the problem created by the intermediate-range nuclear force superiority of the Soviets and the eventual signing of the INF Treaty by the United States and the Soviet Union. The concept presented is that by adopting the dual track decision, (a track for negotiations and a simultaneous track for fielding U.S. INF missiles), the United States was eventually able to conduct arms negotiations from a position of strength. In this way a significant contribution to the INF Treaty negotiation process was made.

The study examines the position of each principal prior to the dual track decision, examines the role each played in that decision, and looks at the actions taken following the implementation of the dual track decision. The study also presents the nuclear background of NATO, and also examines the

INF negotiations in some detail. The conclusions provide the current status of the INF Treaty implementation and outlines some lessons which could be applied to future negotiations of this type.

1011. Large Screen Display Requirements for the Division Command Post, by Major James W. Shufelt, Jr., USA, 174 pages.

This study addresses one of the greatest user-cited deficiencies in the Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS) - lack of large screen display. Review of command and control doctrine, large screen display studies, technical literature, and Army requirements documents reveals that while doctrine does not identify large screen display requirements, field users strongly desire such devices. In addition, human engineering guidelines support the use of large screen displays in military command posts.

Examination of division command and control doctrine identifies information by display requirements that can be satisfied with large screen displays. Reflecting these requirements, this study proposes a functional requirement for large screen displays in division command posts. Comparison of the functional requirements with existing requirements results in recommended revisions to the ATCCS requirements documents and suggested Army input to DARPA's High Definition Digital Television (HDDT) Program.

The study concludes that large screen display devices can increase utility of command and control systems in division command posts. The updated ATCCS large screen display requirements reflect doctrine and field user desires, while the suggested Army input to the DARPA HDDT program may lead to rapid satisfaction of Army large screen display requirements.

1012. Spiritual Leadership: How Does the Spirit Move You?, by Major Michael D. Slotnick, USA, 112 pages.

This study explored the role of the human spirit in interpersonal influence. It explored the Bible and other theological writings for insight on human spirituality, the potential for influence among people and the manner in which spirituality might occur. The study revealed that models which predict spiritual influence among people were not supported by existing literature. Findings suggest the human spirit is potentially an asset and liability to the exercise of leadership. The study also suggests possible relationships between the human spirit and mental faculties such as intuition, wisdom, conscience, will power, memory, and decision-making.

1013. The Confederate Defense of Charleston, South Carolina, by Lieutenant Commander Howard L. Stone III, USN, 134 pages.

This study investigates the defense of Charleston, South Carolina, during the American Civil War. Charleston, during this period, is unique because of the diversified nature the military operations that took place there. Combat took place both on land and on water involving fortifications, ironclads, and other warships, obstructions, torpedoes, and a submarine. Amphibious, psychological, and mine warfare was practiced.

This study examines why the city's defenses and military operations developed as they did. It analyses a series of operations from the Union defense of Fort Sumter through the occupation of Morris Island. The blockade is also examined. This study provides reasons for the success of the Confederate defense and failure of Union offensive actions.

The story of Charleston is a good example of an effective defensive operation. Charleston was not captured but evacuated when threatened by Sherman's army. The example of Charleston also makes a strong case for joint military planning and operations.

A detailed physical description of Charleston, an explanation of marine navigation during the period, and historical precedents are also presented to enhance an understanding of the operations examined.

1014. Commander's Impact on Preventing Disease During Military Conflicts, by Major Robert J. Thompson, Jr., USA, 109 pages.

This study investigated the commander's impact on preventing disease during military conflicts. During the course of U.S. military history only 20 percent of all hospital admissions resulted from combat injuries, while the other 80 percent resulted from diseases and nonbattle injuries. There are numerous factors affecting wartime personnel losses resulting from disease. One of the more significant, yet often overlooked, factors is the commander's impact on preventing disease.

In this study the pivotal role played by commanders in preventing disease is evaluated through the use of statistical data and case studies. The case studies presented in this study addressed commanders from the American Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf War, from General Washington to General Franks. A common thread emerged from the case studies. Commanders who took an active interest in the health of their command by emphasizing health discipline achieved a relatively high degree of success in preventing diseases. Conversely, commanders who did not emphasize health discipline were best with a relatively high disease incidence rate.

Although medical technology is rapidly advancing, the commander's impact on preventing disease is as significant today as it was during the American Revolutionary War.

1015. The Death of Socialism in Chile, by Major Michael S. Tucker, USA, 126.

This study investigates that Allende, pushed by the Left extremists of his own party, and his own desire to establish a socialist dictatorship, lost control of the coalition he represented and subsequently the support of the entire government and society. Violations to the constitution led to a fatal loss of the moral authority to serve as Chile's president.

Challenged by Congress over numerous illegal acts his regime had committed, Allende refused to change his methods and continued to tolerate abuse of the constitution that the Congress and the military did not tolerate. The country's economic peril took away the time needed for Allende to take the country where it did not want to go in the first place. With Chile on the verge of civil war, the military intervened established a military government.

1016. Challenges of the Signal Officer in the Decade of Command and Control, by Captain David S. Valasquez, USA, 148 pages.

Research conducted on the impact of C3 force integration is reported. An introduction is provided into the numerous challenges facing the Army division level signal officer in the 1990s. The challenges emerge from the consecutive modernization of organizational, doctrinal, and materiel force integration programs amid declining personnel resources and a high technology battlefield environment.

Analysis is focused on the impacts to the divisional MSE signal battalion S3 (operations) staff of fielding three new C3 systems. The new systems analyzed are the Maneuver Control System (MCS), the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS), and the Integrated System Control (ISYSCON). Impacts are categorized in terms of C3 functional areas: personnel, equipment, procedures, training, and leadership. Suggested improvements to training, network management procedures, and materiel

acquisitions practices are provided for provided for materiel developers, combat developers, and tactical Signal Corps leadership.

Recommended areas for further studies include the impacts of C3 force integration to other division level staff and leadership, and the impacts of other C3 force integration programs as force integration programs and the Army force structure continuously changes to provide challenges in the decade of command and control.

1017. Amphibious Doctrine and Peacetime Contingency Operations, by Major David L. Walter, USMC, 139 pages.

This study investigates the relevance of current amphibious doctrine and operations to the requirements of selected peacetime contingency operations. The peacetime contingency operations considered in this study are strikes and raids, security assistance, counter drug operations, rescue and recovery operations, and peacemaking operations.

Amphibious doctrine is designed primarily to allow the forcible entry of American forces into hostile territory. As such, this doctrine requires an assessment of utility to the most likely operations U.S. military forces will be asked to perform in the near to distant future. This assessment is provided by examination of selected peacetime contingency operations to determine the criteria for evaluation and a review of historical case studies to provide the basis of analysis.

This study promotes the utilization of amphibious forces for crisis response requirements as these forces are inherently flexible and responsive. Amphibious doctrine is adaptable to requirements of peacetime contingency operations yet requires improvement to remain viable in an ever changing world.

1018. The Threat of the Premium Tank: The Product and Process of the Soviet Experience, by Major James M. Warford, USA, 123 pages.

This study investigates the tank development concept of simultaneously evolving two parallel tank designs, and fielding both tanks in a high-low force mix. The high end of this force would consist of very high value and innovative Premium Tanks which incorporate the highest technology available at a given time. Because of their inherent high cost, complexity, and high risk design, premium tanks are normally produced in relatively small numbers. The low end of this force mix would be made up of Main Battle Tanks that are less sophisticated and cheaper to produce than premium tanks, and would be produced in much larger numbers.

Focusing on the Soviet example of premium tank development, this study emphasizes the massive impact these tanks have had in the past as well as the projected threat new premium tanks constitute for the future.

This study concludes with an examination of a future premium tank design that represents a new and projected premium tank threat. The employment of the next premium tank may give a new adversary a critical advantage for the future.

1019. Employment of U.S. Marines in Lebanon 1982-1984, by Major Jeffrey R. Willis, USMC, 131 pages.

This study examines the employment of U.S. Marines in Lebanon from 1982 to 1984 to determine if their use supported stated national objectives, national policy, and political objectives. The movement away from traditional concepts of employment of military forces creates difficulties for policymakers and military decisionmakers. Military missions and objectives

may lose clarity as the U.S. attempts to achieve its objectives in operations short of war. This study delves into one attempt by the US to achieve its objectives by the employment of military forces in operations short of war.

The area of interest is reviewed to include a general overview of the history of Lebanon. U.S. objectives in Lebanon and the region are examined along with factors leading to the decision to employ military forces in Lebanon. The Marine presence in Lebanon is addressed for the entire eighteen month period they were deployed. Particular emphasis is placed on assigned missions and general operations.

U.S. objectives are compared to military missions and objectives in an attempt to bring into focus the proper relationship between political objectives and military ends and means.

1020. Peacemaking: The Effectiveness of British Strategy in Northern Ireland, 1969-1972, by Major Daniel M. Wilson, Jr., USA, 155 pages.

Peacemaking is the use of national power to separate belligerents and compel a peaceful settlement of a conflict. This study examines peacemaking using the British experience in Northern Ireland from 1969 to 1972 as a case study. This study examines why British strategy failed to bring peace to Northern Ireland, proposes what British should have done, and identifies lessons for future planners of peacemaking operations.

This study uses an analytical synthesized from three existing models to structure the investigation. It identifies the problem and the strategy, and uses the U.S. military's doctrinal imperatives for low intensity conflict to analyze them.

This study concludes that the military successfully separated the violent sects and created an opportunity, but the British government failed to seize it and adequately address the problems. Britain was drawn into the conflict by forfeiting its neutrality, thereby losing legitimacy as a peacemaker. Among the lessons drawn by the study is that peacemaking is not primarily a military operation, but a political and social endeavor enabled by use of the military.

1021. The Role of the Buffalo Soldiers During the Spanish-American War, by Lieutenant Commander Reuben L. Wright, USN, 119 pages.

This study documents the history of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. This study's focus is on employment and deployment of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the Battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill (Kettle Hill).

The 9th and 10th Cavalry were vital units in the Spanish-American War. Previous historians failed to point out in detail how the 9th and 10th Cavalry were a significant force in the Spanish-American War. History records tend to lean towards Teddy Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders" as the only heroes of the Spanish-American War.

The thesis concludes that the 9th and 10th Cavalry fought side-by-side with Teddy Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders" and received very little, if any, credit for their outstanding courage and bravery. The conclusion includes suggestions and areas for further study.

1022. The Fire Support Coordination Line: Is it Time to Reconsider Our Doctrine?, by Major David H. Zook III, USA, 192 pages.

This study investigates use of the Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL) in VII Corps during Operation Desert Storm. The FSCL was considered a

restrictive fire control measure by VII Corps due to the requirement to clear surface-to-surface fires beyond the FSCL with the Air Force.

Doctrinally,, the FSCL is a permissive fire control measure which opens the area beyond the FSCL to all fires without clearance from subordinate, supporting or adjacent units. The supporting air component should be informed of surface-to-surface fires delivered beyond the FSCL.

This study explains the use of the FSCL as a restrictive measure and explores the Corps deep battle relative to theater operational considerations.

This study concludes that the current doctrinal FSCL definition is not valid within the context of joint operations. On a nonlinear battlefield characterized by ground attack systems that will engage targets in an area previously accessible only to aircraft delivered munitions, coordination must occur between the ground and air component for delivery of fires beyond the FSCL.

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MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE THESES
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C-52. Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Support for Special Operations Forces (SOF) Targeting in the Deliberate Planning Process, by CPT(P) Konrad Trautman, USA, 109 pages.

This thesis is classified Secret/NoForn, but this abstract contains only unclassified information concerning the research question, the methodology, and conclusions.

HUMINT support for SOF targeting in the deliberate planning process has been poor. This thesis examines the deficiency in detail and several options to correct the problem. The thesis concludes with a package of specific recommendations.

The author used classified national policy documents and military service regulations to determine how the HUMINT support for SOF targeting is designed to function, and then other classified reports and testimony from the theaters to determine how well the HUMINT support is actually provided. Case studies like Operation Just Cause provide actual examples to evaluate the effectiveness of HUMINT support to SOF targeting.

The conclusion is classified and deals with specific recommendations to change certain procedures to provide better HUMINT support for SOF targeting.