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COMMANDER IN CHIEF U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND HISTORY





VOLUME I (U)

1993

Prepared by the Command History Division
Office of the Joint Secretary
Headquarters USCINCPAC

CAMP H.M. SMITH, HAWAII 96861-5028 1995

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COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND

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J044 5757 Ser S102 31 March 1995

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DAVID A. BRAMLETT

Lieutenant General, USA

Deputy USCINCPAC/Chief of Staff

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COMMANDER IN CHIEF U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND HISTORY





VOLUME I (U)

1993

Prepared by the Command History Division Office of the Joint Secretary Headquarters USCINCPAC

> CAMP H.M. SMITH, HAWAII 96861-5028 1995

Declassify on: Originating Agency Determination Required



ADMIRAL CHARLES R. LARSON
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND

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FOREWORD

1993 was a year in which our national security goals for the Asia-Pacific region gained clarity, coherence, and acceptance.

- During Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord's confirmation hearings, he articulated America's ten foreign policy goals for Asia. His testimony, and his subsequent trip to Northeast Asia and the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting, were instrumental in demonstrating the new administration's commitment to remain engaged in the region.
- President Clinton's July trip to Asia was a watershed event. The fact that he made his first overseas trip to the Pacific affirmed America's stake in this vital region. In a major speech at Waseda University, Japan, the President outlined his vision of a New Pacific Community, built on "shared strength, shared prosperity, and a shared commitment to democratic values." Of particular interest to Pacific Command, the President outlined our four security priorities for the region:
 - -- Continued American military presence
 - -- Stronger efforts to combat proliferation
 - -- New regional security dialogues
 - -- Support for democracies and more open societies
- Numerous Congressional delegations and other high-ranking government officials reinforced the President's message, as did the Seattle APEC Leaders Forum in November. The Bottom-Up Review of our national defense requirements confirmed our commitment to capable forward American forces and effective crisis response forces.

Pacific Command's theater military strategy for attaining our nations goals in the Asia-Pacific region gained parallel refinement. The Cooperative Engagement strategy employed the means at our disposal -- the forces, funds, programs, etc., -- in three principle ways -- through maintaining strong alliances and friendships, through a credible forward presence, and through the unquestioned ability to respond to crisis -- in order to achieve our desired ends: engagement and participation in peacetime, deterrence and cooperation in crisis, and victory in conflict. In 1993, this strategy enjoyed wide dissemination and understanding at every echelon of Pacific Command.

Our continued success in pursuing that strategy ensured the stability essential to a benign security environment, regional economic growth, and the enlargement of free markets and democracies. In Cambodia, the UN enjoyed its

greatest peacekeeping success in the supervision of elections. Kim Young Sam, Korea's first democratically elected president in 30 years, was inaugurated in Seoul. But the Asia-Pacific region was no stranger to the dangers that afflict our world. The potential for regional conflicts, weapons proliferation, the collapse of fragile democracies, or global dangers such as drugs, terrorism, overpopulation and disease were concerns in our region. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's declaration that they would withdraw from the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty signaled a major challenge to our efforts to combat regional and global proliferation.

The United States is a Pacific power with enduring economic, political and security interests in the Asia-Pacific region. To secure those interests, the United States must remain engaged. In 1993, we demonstrated our resolve to do so. The challenge for 1994 and beyond will be to maintain that course -- to lead, to engage, and to secure the interests of the United States in building a New Pacific Community.

R.C. MACKE

Admiral, U.S. Navy Commander in Chief

PREFACE

The Joint Chiefs of Staff require the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command to submit an annual historical report that will enable the Joint Staff to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the operations of Headquarters USCINCPAC, the problems faced by the headquarters, and the status of the U.S. Pacific Command from the viewpoint of the Commander in Chief. The report also preserves the history of the USPACOM and assists in the compilation of the history of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs, and the Joint Staff by recording the effects of major decisions and directives concerning the CINCS.

This history describes USCINCPAC's actions in discharging his assigned responsibilities and his relationships with U.S. military and other governmental agencies. It records his command decisions and policy positions, but does not cover the detailed activities of his component and subordinate unified commands, which are properly treated in the histories of those headquarters.

Annex A of the 1972 USCINCPAC history was the terminal history of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Annex B of the 1976 USCINCPAC history was the terminal history of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand. Annex E of the 1978 USCINCPAC history was the terminal history of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command. The designations of Annexes A, B, and E are reserved to facilitate future research and reference. The histories of U.S. Forces Japan, U.S. Forces Korea, Alaskan Command, and Special Operations Command Pacific, will retain the designations of Annexes C, D, F, and G, respectively. The annexes are included only for those copies retained at USCINCPAC or forwarded to the JCS. Further distribution of those histories is the prerogative of the subordinate unified commander.

The 1993 history is published in two volumes, consecutively paginated, with the glossary and index for these volumes at the end of Volume II.

All classified source citations throughout this history bear the reclassification guidance "Originating Agency's Determination Required" (OADR), unless otherwise noted.

Mr. Robert S. Stubbs wrote Chapters IV, VI, and a portion of Chapter II. Mrs. Laine Skiendiel wrote Chapter I and portions of Chapters II and VII. Chapters III, V, and VIII, and part of Chapter VII were written by the undersigned. The Glossary and Index were joint efforts.

The DOD Publishing and Printing Service Detachment Office, Pearl Harbor, printed and bound the volumes.

THOMAS F. GORDON

Command Historian

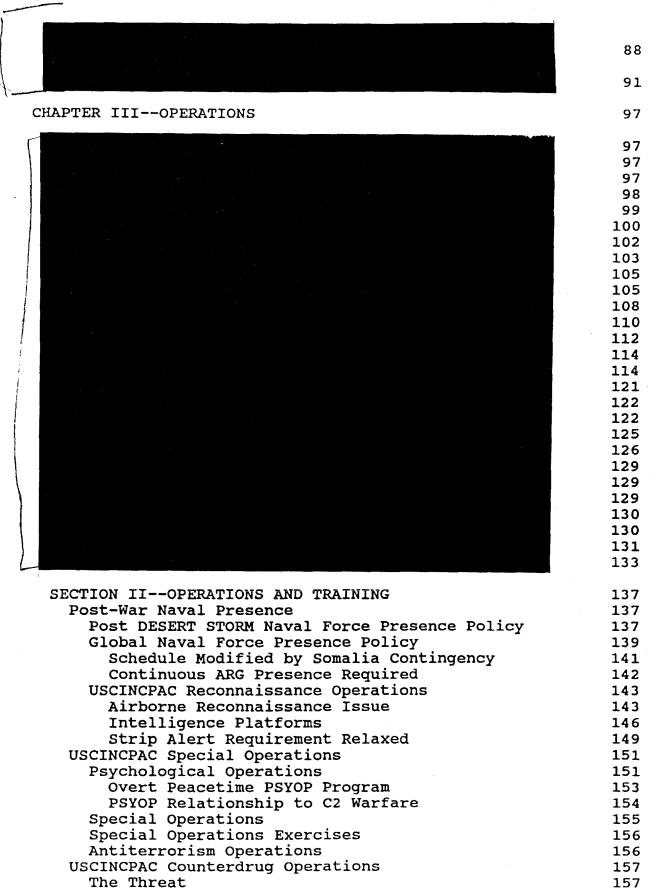
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CHAPTER I

COMMAND STATUS

SECTION I--THE U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND

Strength and Disposition of USPACOM Military Personnel

- (U) U. S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) military personnel strength continued to decrease in Fiscal Year (FY) 1993. The number of military personnel within the USPACOM area of responsibility (AOR) shrank by 19,304 in one year. As of 30 September 1993, there were 352,106 military assigned within the AOR.¹
- (U) A comparison of FY-end military strength by Service of those forces assigned within the USPACOM AOR follows:

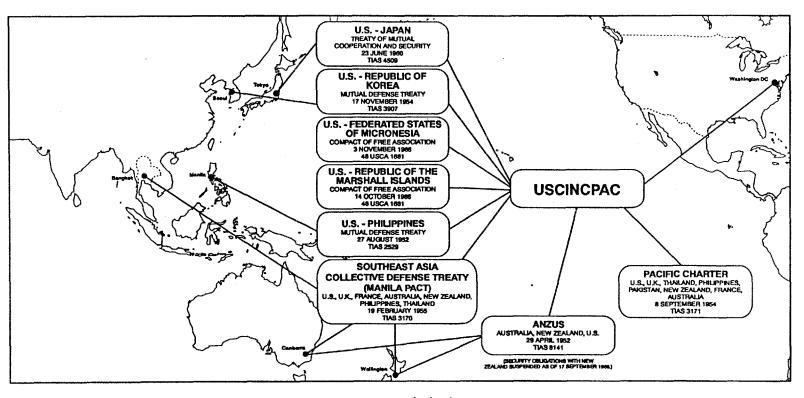
	30 September 1992	30 September 1993
Army	56,877	51,075
Navy	189,580	181,814
Air Force	42,906	42,906
Marine Corps	82,047	76,311
Totals	371,410	352,106

(U) Other than Navy personnel with the fleet or Marine Corps personnel ashore in the Continental United States (CONUS), military personnel in the USPACOM area were concentrated in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Japan/Okinawa, and Korea. Manpower at all of these sites decreased during FY93, with Hawaii suffering the most severe reduction. Hawaii lost a total of 5,949 personnel with the Army and the Navy incurring the bulk of the reductions. Additionally, since the U.S. no longer maintained bases in the Philippines, end strength there was 28. Most of these active duty military were assigned to the Joint Military Assistance Group, Philippines (JUSMAGPHIL). A comparison of FY-end USPACOM manpower statistics follows:

	30 Sep 1992	30 Sep 1993	<u>Change</u>
A.aska	22,208	20,664	-1,544
Guam	7,844	6,324	-1,520
Hawaii	44,864	38,625	-6,239
Japan/Okinawa	45,946	44,758	-1,188
Korea	35,743	34,669	-1,074

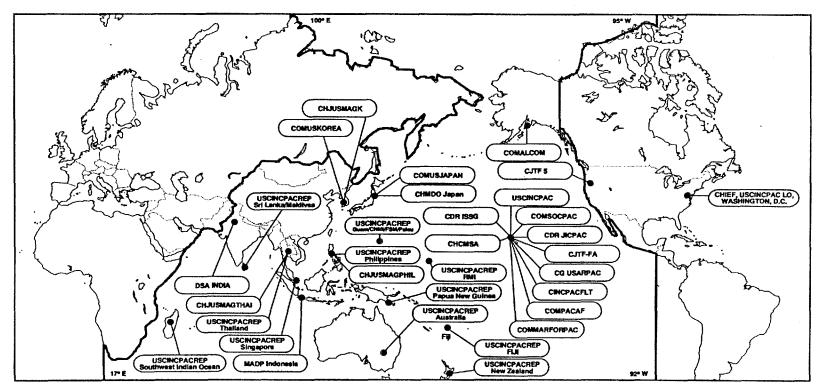
(U) The following charts depict the status of USPACOM at the end of 1993. Following these charts are photos of Headquarters Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Command (HQ USCINCPAC) key personnel and a table of authorized strengths of HQ USCINCPAC staff directorates and direct reporting units (DRUs). A USCINCPAC staff organization directory and personnel list is attached to the inside back cover of Volume II.

INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITMENTS IN THE U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

THE U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMANDS AND USCINCPAC REPRESENTATIVES KEY PERSONNEL

U.S. FORCES KOREA				ALASKAN COMI	DAND		
commander*	GEN	Gary E. LUCK	USA	Commander*	Lt Gen	Joseph W. RALSTON	ŲSA
Peputy Commander**	Li Gen	Howell M. ESTES, III	USAF	Deputy Commander**	MG	David A. BRAMLETT	USA
Chief of Staff	LTG	William W. CROUCH	USA	Chief of Staff	· COL	Mark R. HAMILTON	USA
Peputy Chief of Staff	Mei Gen	Nels RUNNING	USAF	Assistant Chief of Staff/J1	LTC	Roy CRAWFORD	USA
Secretary Joint Staff	COL	Calvin L. PETERSON	USA	Assistant Chief of Staff/J2	LTC	Ronald W. DYCHES	USA
asistent Chief of Staff/J1	Col	Edward H. GOSSLING, III	USAF	Assistant Chief of Staff/J3	Col	Gary R. DYLEWSKI	USA
assistant Chief of Staff/J2	Col	Richard M. HASBROUCK	USAF	Assistant Chief of Staff/J4	Col	Richard S. HASSAN	USA
asistant Chief of Staff/J3	MG	Joseph A. DeFRANCISCO	USA	Assistant Chief of Staff/J5	CAPT	Elfis A. CARDWELL	USN
assistant Chief of Staff/J4	BG	Billy K. SOLOMON	USA	Assistant Chief of Staff/J6	Col	Stephen J. GEERTZ	USA
asistant Chief of Staff/J5	MalGen	James M. MYATT	USMC				
ssistant Chief of Staff/J6	COL	William H. RUSS	USA		******		
assistant Chief of Staff/Resource Management	COL	Dennis M. SAVAGE	USA	Commander, Naval Forces Alaska	RADM	David E. CIANCAGLINI	usc
				* Dual hatted as Cmdr, U.S. Forces Alaski	, Cmdr, 11th AF and	Cmdr, Alaskan North American Aero	apace Defer
Commander, U.S. Navel Forces Kores	RADM	Edison L. WATKINS, III	USN	Region			
Commander, U.S. Air Forces Kores/				" Dual hatted as Cmdr, U.S. Army Forces,	Alaska, and Comman	ider, 6th Infantry Division (light)	
Seventh Air Force	Li Gen	Howell M. ESTES	USAF	COCCIAL		MAAND DAOIEIO	
ofS, 8th Army	Col	William D. McGILL	USA	SPECIAL	OPERATIONS CO	MMAND, PACIFIC	
				Commander	BG	Ronald F. ROKOSZ	USA
Dual hatted as CINCUNC, CINCCFC, CGCC, CC				Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff	CAPT	Joseph E. YARBOROUGH	USP
 Dual hatted as Deputy CINCUNC, CMDR 7th AF 	and CACC,CF	°C		Deputy Chief of Staff	COL	Mark S. SULLIVAN	USA
		m		Chief Personnel Dlv/Admin/SOJ1	MAJ	Mark E. RAY	USA
U.S. FORCES JAPAN			Chief Intelligence Div/SQJ2	LTC	Harvey H. LATSON, III	USA	
				Chief Operations Div/SQJ3	Col	Richard W. SHURTLEFF	USA
commander/Commander Fifth Air Force	LI Gen	Richard B. MYERS	USAF	Chief Logistics Div/SOJ4	Med	David B. GRAHAM	USA
Peputy Commander/Chief of Staff	MajGen	Arthur C. BLADES	USMC	Chief Plane Diw/SOJ5	LTC	Dennis KILCULLEN	USA
Peputy Chief of Staff	Col	Robert LYTLE	USMC	Chief Communications Div/SOJ6	Lt Col	Wayne F. HALL	USA
Secretary Joint Staff	MAJ	Charles A. GARRISON	USA	Cital Communications Dividood	1100	Transfer : Transc	037
assistant Chief of Staff/J1	COL	Jose L. HINOJGOSA	USA			ENTATIVES	
seistant Chief of Staff/J2	CAPT	Gary P. DAVISON	USN	030	ANOTAG HEFHES	ERIAINES	
assistant Chief of Staff/J3	Col	William T. HOBBINS	USAF	Australia	Col	Max M. MAROSKO, Jr.	USA
ssistant Chief of Staff/J4	Col	Joseph A. MARAPOTI	USMC	FIH	LiCol	Kin J. NAUGLE	USA
assistant Chief of Staff/J5	COL	Edward O. WALSH	USA	Guam/CNMI/FSM/Palau	RADM	Edward K. KRISTENSEN	USN
Pirector Command, Control, and				Republic of the Marshell islands	COL	Eugene HAZEL	USA
Communications Systems/J6	Col	Carl A. McINTIRE	USAF	New Zealand	CAPT	Richard L. NORWOOD	
Chief Okinawa Area Field Office	LTC	Paul D. PEYTON	USA	Papus New Guines			USA
					LTC	Mark SWARINGEN	USA
	******			Philippines	CAPT	Melvin M. KAAHANUI	USA
Commanding General, U.S. Army Japan	LTG	Jerome GRANRUD	USA	Singapore	CAPT	William P. COOPER	USN
	RADM	Byron E, TOBIN	USN	Southwest Indian Ocean Sri Lanks/Maktives	LCDR LTC	John W. LOGAN Carl COCKRUM	AZU
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Japan							USA

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

COMMAND ORGANIZATION (U)

1. (U) COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND (USCINCPAC): a. (U) COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PAUFIC COMMAND (USUMCPUR)

a. (V) USCINCPAC is the commander of a unified combatant command whose mission is to support U.S. policies and security interests in the following area of responsibility (AOR): the Pacific Ocean west of 92 degrees west longitude assist of 100 degrees east longitude in the properties of the Bering Sea, the Arctic Ocean west of 95 degrees west longitude assist of 107 degrees east longitude (excluding the Guits of Adea and Omen), Japan, the Republic of Increa, the People's Republic of China, Mongola, the countries of Southeast Asia and the southern Asian landmass to the western border of India, and Madagascar and the other islands in all assigned water areas,
b. (U) USCINCPAC exercises combatant command of Secretary of Defense-assigned or attached forces through the USPACOM Service component commanders, the commanders of subordinate united commanders and the commanders. USPACOM Service component commanders, the commanders of subordinate unified commands, and the commanders of joint task forces.

c. (U) USCINCPAC exercises administrative control over military agencies, offices, organizations, and commands which administer security assistance programs within the USPACOM area, COMUSKOREA, however, exercises administrative control over Chief, Joint United States Military Affairs Group, Korea (CHUUSMAGN). Additionally, USCINCPAC Coordinates activities within the USPACOM area through established coordinating authorities who are designated United States Defense Representatives (USCINCPACREPs).

d. (U) USCINCPAC is accredited as the U.S. military advisor or representatives to the following organizations: (1) (U) ANZUS Councit, U.S. Military Representative.
(2) (U) Philippine-U.S. Mutual Defense Board: U.S. Military Representative and Co-Chairman. (3) (I) Finishment of the U.S. Representative control to end of the U.S. Representative and Co-Chairman.
 (3) (I) U.S. Japan Security Consultative Committee: Member and Principal Adviser on Military Defense Matters to the Chairman of the U.S. Representation.
 (4) (I) ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting: Delegate.
 (5) (I) ROK-U.S. Military Committee, Plenary Session: Member. (6) (U) FSM-U.S. Joint Committee Meeting: Senior U.S. Member.
(7) (U) RMI-U.S. Joint Committee Meeting: Senior U.S. Member.
(8) (C) Mataysia-U.S. Bilateral Training and Consultative Group: Co-chairman.
2. (U) USPACOM SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDERS: a. (U) Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT).
b. (U) Commander, Pacific Air Forces (COMPACAF). Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific (CG USARPAC).

d. (U) Commander, Gerieral, U.S. Avmy realite (Cut Sustriac).
d. (U) Commander, Marine Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC).
e. (U) The USPACOM Service component commanders are responsible for accomplishing such operational missions and tasks as may be assigned by USCINCPAC. The USPACOM Service component commanda consist of the respective component commanders and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations, and installations under their command which have been assigned to USCINCPAC's combatant command. Other individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations may operate directly under the USPACOM Service component commander in his Service role. However, such missions and tasks.

use not detail the state of the in the current version of DOD 5105.38 (Security Assistance Management Manual) and USCINCPAC Instruction 4900.8.
3. (U) COMMANDERS OF SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMANDS: a. (U) Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea (COMUSKOREA)*, Seoul, Korea commanding U.S. Forces Korea (USFK). b. (U) Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan (CCMUSJAPAN)* Yokota Air Base, Japan, commanding U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ), c. (U) Commander, Alaskan Command (COMALCOM), Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, commanding Alaskan Command

d. (U) Commander, Special Operations Command, Pacific (COMSOCPAC), Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii, commanding Special

Commander, Joint Task Force Five (CJF5), Coast Guard Island, Alameda, California, commanding Joint Task Force Five

Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC).
4. (U) JOINT TASK FORCE COMMANDER (ACTIVE):

UTF 5).

5. (U) SUBORDINATE USCINCPAC DIRECT REPORTING ORGANIZATION CHIEFS/COMMANDERS:
a. (U) Commander, Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (CDRIJCPAC), Pearl Harbor, Hawril,
b. (U) Chief, Cruise Missile Support Activity (CHCMSA), Camp H.M. Snith, Hawril,
a. (U) Commander, Information Systems Support Group (CDRIJSS), Camp H.M. Snith, Hawril,
6. (U) REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND (USCINCPACREPs): Generally,
USCINCPACREP are designated in certain areas where no subordinate unified command has ene statished.
a. (U) USCINCPACREP Australia (includes Nauru) is the Defense Attache, American Embassy, Canberra, Australia.
b. (U) USCINCPACREP Fill finctudes French Polynesia, Kirlbest, New Caledonia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna) is the
Defense Attache, American Embassy, Svrv., Fil.
c. (U) USCINCPACREP Guarn/Commonwealth of the Northern Martana Istands/Federated States of Micronesia/Palau
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(USCINCPACREP Guarn/Commonwealth of the Northern Martana Istands/Federated States of Micronesia/Palau
(USCIN d. (U) USCINCPACREP Republic of the Marshall Islands (USCINCPACREP RMI) is the Commander, U.S. Army Kwajalein Anoli, Marshall Islands.
a. (U) USCINCPACREP New Zealand (includes Cook Islands, Nive, Tokelau, and Western Samoa) is the Delense Attache, a. (U) USCINCPACREP New Zealand (Includes Cook Islands, Nive, Tokelau, and Western Samoa) is the Delense Attache, American Embassy, Wellington, New Zealand.

1. (U) USCINCPACREP Papua New Guinea.

1. (U) USCINCPACREP Papua New Guinea.

2. (U) USCINCPACREP Prippinse (USCINCPACREP PHIL) is the Chief, Joint United States Military Advisory Group Philippinse (CHJUSMAGPHIL), Manila, Philippinse.

1. (U) USCINCPACREP Singapore is the commander, 497th Fighter Training Squadron, 13th Air Force, Singapora.

1. (U) USCINCPACREP Southwest Indian Ocean (USCINCPACREP SWIO) (Includes Madagascar, Comoros, Mauristus, and Seycheles) is the Delense Attache*, Antananarivo, Madagascar.

1. (I) USCINCPACREP Sit Lankarivaldives is the Delense Attache, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

1. (I) USCINCPACREP Trainiand (USCINCPACREP THAI) is the Chief, Joint United States Military Advisory Group, Thailand (CHJUSMAGTHAI), Benghokk, Thailand (CHJUSMAGTHAI), Benghokk, Thailand (U) OSCINOPACTED Internate (USCINCPACHEET INV) is the Chief, Weathington, D.C.
(PLUSMASTHAI), Bangkok, Thailand.
7. (U) USCINCPAC LIAISON ACTIVITIES: USCINCPAC Liaison Office, Weathington, D.C.
(U) SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMANDERS: Security Assistance Programs, Including Foreign Military Sales, are administered in the USPACOM under the following authorities:

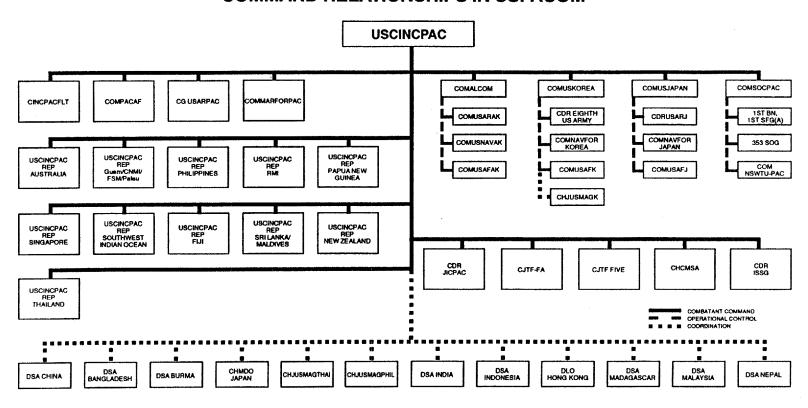
5. (U) SUBORDINATE USCINCPAC DIRECT REPORTING ORGANIZATION CHIEFS/COMMANDERS:

c. (I) Chiet, Joint United States Military Advisory Group, Thelland" Bangkok, I hailand
d. (I) Chiet, Mutual Defense Assistance Office, Japan Sanda, Sanda,

b. Commander, Joint Task Force - Full accounting (CJTF-FA), Camp H. M. Smith, Hawall, commanding Joint Task Force - Full Accounting (JTF-FA).

Designated as U.S. Defense Representatives, Also serving in that capacity are the U.S. Defense Attache in India and the U.S. Defense Liaison Office Representative in Hong Kong.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS IN USPACOM



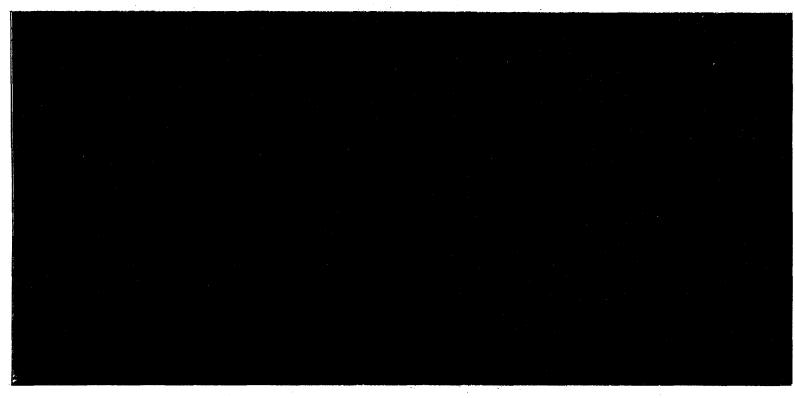
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS

DEFENSE SUPPLY ADVISOR, INDIA				JOINT U.S. MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP, THAILAND			
DSA Assistant DSA	Col LTC	Walter T. EASTHAM Terry R. LEE	USAF USA	Chief Chief Joint Exercise and Training Div Chief Army SA Div	COL COL	Thomas A. SWINDELL Eric P. VISSER Richard P. CASSIDY	USA USM USA
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY	TTACHE FOR	R DEFENSE PROGRAMS, INDON	ESIA	Chief Joint Navy Div Chief Joint Air Force Div Marine Corpe Rep	CAPT Col LICol	Michael P. PUTNAM James O. JOHNSON Robert STRAHAN	USN USA USM
Chief	COL	Kerl F. EICKEMEYER	USA	mana corpo i rop	400	nood of table	0.3/11
Chief Army/MAP Div	LTC	Lloyd T, GREEN	USA				
Chief Navy/Plans Div	CDA	Gregory E. COLE	USN				
Chief Air Force Div	Lt Col	John C. STEVENS	USAF				
	шш	DOWN C. STEVENS	0.374		*****	•	
Chief, Training and Admin Support Div	MAJ	James V. SCOTT	USA				
MITTIAL DEF	ENSE ASSIST	TANCE OFFICE, JAPAN					
				OTHER OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE			
Crief	Col	Edwin A. HIND, Jr.	USAF				
Deputy Chief	Mr.	George D. REASONOVER	CIV	AUSTRALIA (Defense Attache)	Cot	Max M. MAROSKO	USA
Director Air Delense/Ground Forces Div	LTC	Patrick W. OYABE	USA	Office of Defense Cooperation	Lt Cot	Mike E. SCOTT	USA
Director Naval Aviation Programs	COR	Gerhart K. MAAS	USN	BANGLADESH (Defense Attache)	LTC	Steven R. ROBINSON	USA
Naval Sea Systems Programs Officer	CDR	Devid M. ALLAN, III	USN	BRUNEI (Army Attache Singepore)	COL	Richard D. WELKER	USA
	LI Col	David K. HOLMES	USAF	BURMA (Defense Attache)	TI COI	Michael F. McCARTHY	USA
Director Air Force Programs		Rodney S, TANAKA	CIV	CHINA (Defense Attache)	Brig Gen	John H. GARRISON	USA
Director Defense Technology Office	Mr.	Hooney S. IANAKA	UV		LCDR		
				COMOROS (Defense Attache Madagescar)		John W. LOGAN	USN
		I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		Flui (Defense Attache)	LICol	KIP L NAUGLE	USA
JOINT U.S. N	OLITARY APP	AIRS GROUP, KOREA		MADAGASCAR (Defense Attache)	LCDR	John W. LOGAN	NSU
				MALAYSIA (Defense Attache)	COL	Michael A. McDERMOTT	LISA
Chief	COL	Keith L. YOUNG	USA	Chief Security Assistance Office	LTC	Donald R. MORAN	USA
Chief of Staff	Col	Eugene J. FAMULARE	USAF	MALDIVES (Defense Attache Sri Lanka)	LTC	Carl COCKRUM	USA
Director International Cooperative Programs	COL	Sammy J. COWDEN	USA	MAUFITIUS (Defense Attache Madagascar)	LCDR	John W. LOGAN	USN
Director Army Programs	COF	George INGERSOLL	USA	NEPAL (Delense Attache)	LTC	James A. DUNN	USA
Director Air Force Programs	Col	Joseph E. EDWARDS	USAF	NEW ZEALAND (Delense Attache)	CAPT	Richard L NORWOOD	USN
Director Navy/Marine Corps Programs	CAPT	Robert S. MARTIN	USN	PAPUA NEW GUINEA (Defense Attache)	LtCol	Mark A. SWARINGEN	USM
				SEYCHELLES (Defense Attache Madagascar)	LCDR	John W. LOGAN	USN
				SINGAPORE (Delense Attache)	CAPT	William P. COOPER	USN
JOINT U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE GROUP, PHILIPPINES			Chief Security Assistance Office SOLOMON ISLANDS (Defense Attache	LI Col	Dennis B. FOWLER	USA	
Chief	COL	Wayne M. BARTH	USA	Papua New Guinea)	LICO	Mark A. SWARINGEN	USN
USCINCPACREP	CAPT	MeMin M, KAAHANUI	USN	SRI LANKA (Delense Altache)	LTC	Carl COCKRUM	USA
Chief Security Assistance Div	Col	Lewis E. STEWART	USAF	TONGA (Defense Attache Fiji)	LICH	KIP L NAUGLE	USM
Chief Army Branch	COL	Kenneth W. RHYLANDER	USA	VANUATU (Defense Attache		•	
Chief Navai Forces Branch	CDR	Earl D. BRILEY	USN	Pacua New Guines)	LICol	Mark A. SWARINGEN	USM
Chief Air Force Branch	Li Col	Terrance J. MALLON	USAF	• • • • • •			34
Comptroller	MAJ	Sherwin MAYNOR	USA				

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (9/NF); DECL OADR

AVAILABLE FORCES (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/NF), DECL OADR

MAJOR USPACOM BASES AND COMPLEXES

ARMY	NAVY/MARINES CORPS*	AIR FORCE
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii Fort Shafter, Hawaii Fort Richardson, Alaska Fort Wainwright, Alaska Camp Zama, Japan Sagami Depot, Japan Toril Station, Okhawa, Japan Camp Henry, Taegu, Korea Camp Hovey, Tongduchon-ni, Korea Camp Howe, Kumchon, Korea Camp Humphreys, Pyong-taek, Korea Camp Red Cloud, Uijong-bu, Korea Camp Casey, Tongduchon-ni, Korea Camp Carroll, Waegwan, Korea U.S. Army Garrison, Yongson, Seoul, Korea Camp Walker, Taegu, Korea	Naval Complex Pearl Harbor, Hawali Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawali Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe, Hawali Naval Air Station Adak, Aleutian Islands, Alaska Naval Complex Apra Harbor, Guam Naval Ar Station Agana, Guam Naval Ar Station Agana, Guam Naval Complex Yokosuka, Japan Naval Complex Sasebo, Japan Naval Feet Activities Okinawa/Naval Air Facility Kadena, Japan Naval Air Facility Atsugi, Japan Naval Air Facility Misawa, Japan Marine Corps Base Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, Japan Naval Complex Chinhae, Korea Naval Complex Diego Garcia, British Indian Ocean Territory	Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii Eimendorf Air Force Base, Alaska Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska Shemya Air Force Base, Guam Yokota Air Base, Japan Misawa Air Base, Japan Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, Japan Osan Air Base, Korea
	* Excludes U.S. West Coast bases.	

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 -(5/NF), DECL OADR

U.S. ARMY PACIFIC

PRINCIPAL MISSIONS AND TASKS

- Functions as Army component for USPACOM, less geographical area of Korea, and for matters of USCINCPAC concern beyond exclusive authority or transcending geographic areas of Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army (CG EUSA).
- Commands and supports assigned and attached active and U.S. Army Reserve units, installations, and activities in Japan, Hawaii, Alaska, and in possessions and trust territories administered by the United States in the USPACOM.
- Organizes, equips, stations, and maintains the combat readiness of assigned units.
- Develops plans for ground offensive and defensive operations for USPACOM less those exclusively for Korea, Japan, or Alaska.
- Performs theater-wide functions for the Army in USPACOM less Korea as directed by Department of the Army.
- Exercises resource management functions and responsibilities of a Major Army Command (MACOM).

UNCLASSIFIED

- Supervises the training and readiness of the Hawail, Alaska, and Guarn Army National Guard.
- . Is USCINCPAC Executive Agent in the operations of the Pacific Topographic Center.
- Arranges and coordinates U.S. Army Security Assistance support to meet USCINCPAC requirements except in Korea.
- Exercises command responsibility for the U.S. Army Chemical Activity Pacific (USACAP) for the custody and security of the toxic chemical munitions and agents stored on Johnston Island, and provides safety oversight of the operations of the Johnston Atolf Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS).



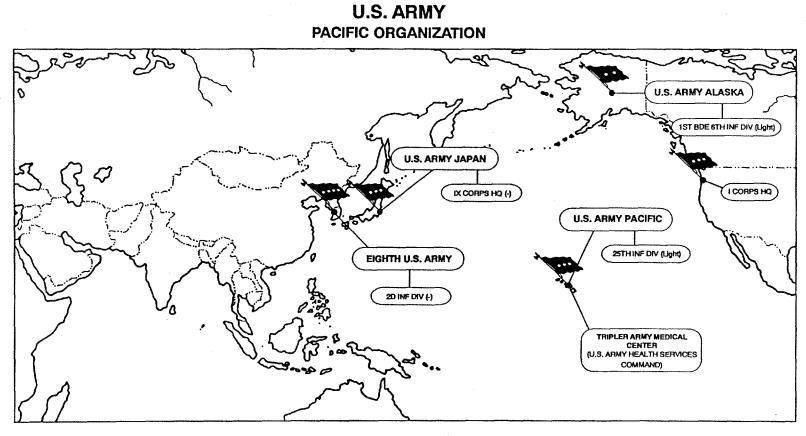
DIRECTORY OF KEY STAFF PERSONNEL

Commanding General	LTG	Robert L. ORD, III
Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff	MG	Roger K, BEAN
Deputy Commander for Reserve Components	MG	Paul R. LISTER
Secretary General Staff	MAJ	Kim T, CHAPMAN
DCofS for Personnel	COL	Archibeld V, ARNOLD, III
DCofS for Intelligence	COL	Mark S. PERNELL
DCofS for Operations and Plans	COL	Jimmie R. LACKEY
DCofS for Logistics	COL	David M. EMLING
DCafS for Resource Management	COL	Martin M. BEACH
DCofS for Engineering	COL	Frank R. FINCH
DCofS for Information Management	COL	John B. McDOUGLE
DCofS for Acquisition Management	Mr.	Richard O. YOUNG
Chief Surgeon*	BG	James HASTINGS
Chief Dental Surgeon	COL	Jeryl D. ENGLISH
Public Affairs Officer	COL	H, T. LINKE
Inspector General	COL	Terry J. YOUNG
Staff Judge Advocate	COL	Terry E. THOMASON
Chapiain	COL (CH)	Wilbur D. PARKER
Provost Marshal	COL	Ted W. HASHIMOTO
Protocol Officer	MAJ	Arild W. OLSEN

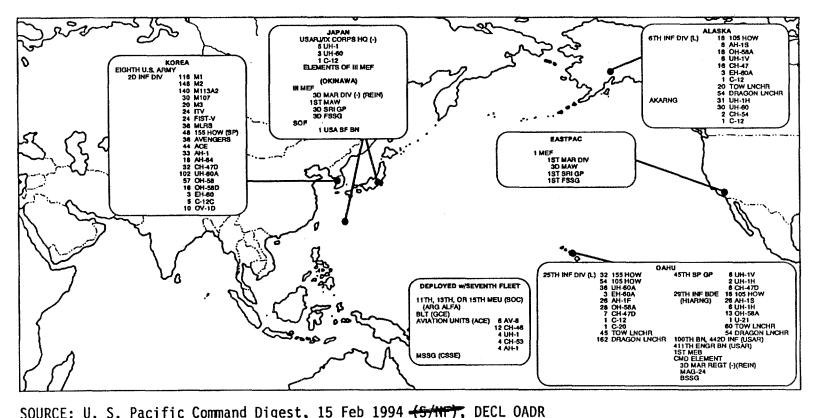
Commanding General,		
25th Infantry Division (Light)	MG	George A, FISHER
Commanding General, 6th Infantry		_
Division (Light)	MG	David A, BRAMLETT
Commander, Tripler Army Medical Center*	BG	James E. HASTINGS
* U.S. Army Health Services Command		

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

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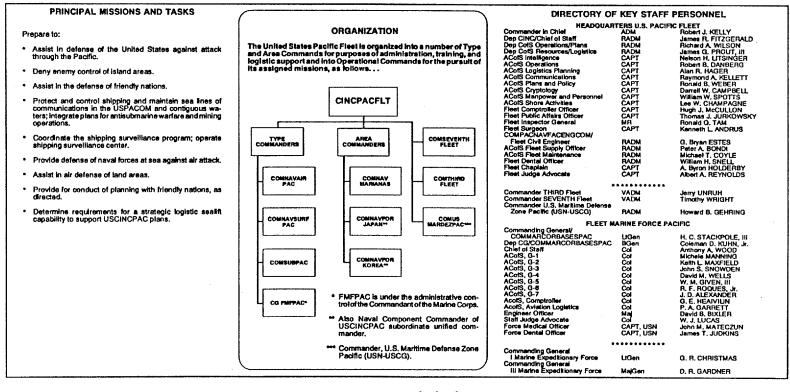
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF); DECL OADR



DEPLOYMENT OF MAJOR GROUND UNITS (U)

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/HF), DECL OADR

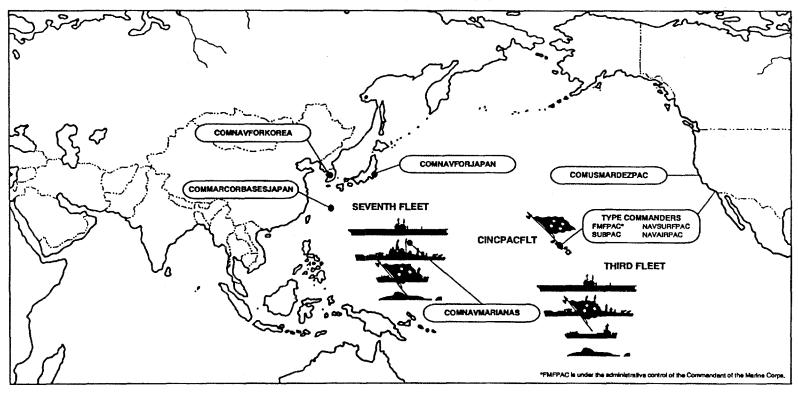
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

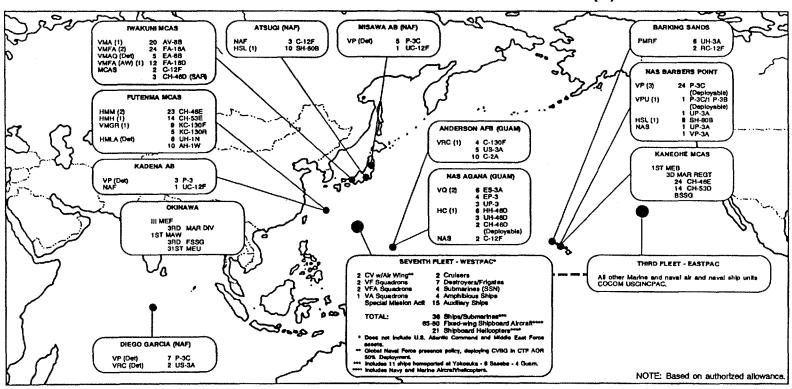
UNCLASSIFIED

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET COMMAND ORGANIZATION



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

DEPLOYMENT OF WESTPAC NAVAL & MARINE AIR AND NAVAL SHIP UNITS (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (3/NF); DECL OADR

UNCLASSIFIED

PACIFIC AIR FORCES

PRINCIPAL MISSIONS AND TASKS

Prepare to

- Conduct offensive and defensive air operations in accordance with USCINCPAC Operation Plans.
- Assist in the defense of the United States against attack through the Pacific.
- . Assist in the defense of friendly nations in the Pacific.
- Conduct aerial reconnaissance and reconnaissance technical support.
- . Conduct air search and rescue operations in the USPACOM area.
- Provide air support, both offensive and defensive, for other component commanders and subordinate unified commanders.

Provide tactical airlift for USPACOM forces.

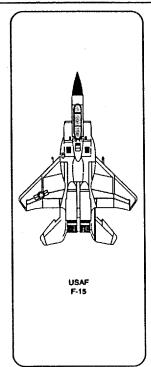
Support other USAF forces operations in the USPACOM area.

Exercise general directive authority over other USAF forces operating in support of USCINCPAC.

Assist Air Force sections in all aspects of the Security Assistance Program for friendly air forces in the USPACOM.

Develop plans for USPACOM air offense and defense operations and act as the USCINOPAC principal adviser on employment of aerospace power.

Function as USPACOM coordinating authority for Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape, and Recovery (SERER) matters.



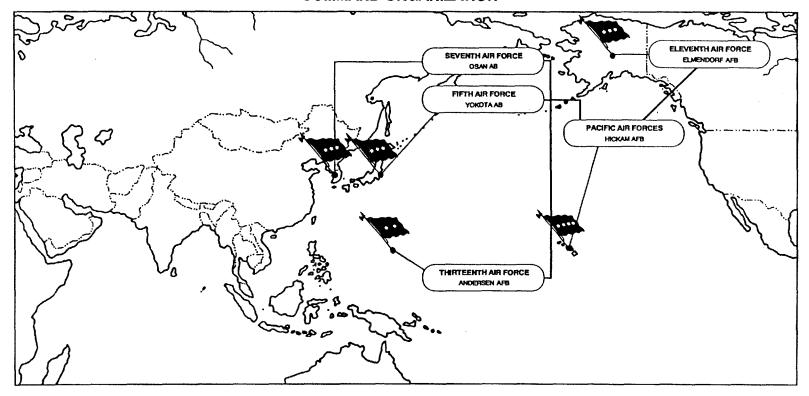
DIRECTORY OF KEY STAFF PERSONNEL

Commander Pacific Air Forces	Gen	Robert L. RUTHERFORD									
Vice Commander	Lt Gen	John S. FAIRCHILD									
Chief of Staff	Col	Harry A. WHITE, III									
Director for Personnel	Col	Brian A ERICKSON									
Director for Operations	Maj Gen	Ronald W. IVERSON									
Director for Intelligence	Col	Robert E. M. FRADY									
Director for Plans	Maj Gen	Joseph J. REDDEN									
Director for Logistics	Col	Richard M. MAY, Jr.									
Director for Financial Management											
Comptroller	Col	Clayton G. BRIDGES									
Director for Civil Engineering	Col	Philip G. STOWELL									
Director for Communications-											
Computer Systems	Col	Henry J. DARIES									
Director for Security Police	Col	Lawrence R. MAYES									
Director for Services	Col	Charles B. LONG									
Director for Quality Improvement	Col	Norman R. BAKER									
Command Surgeon	Col	John G. JERNIGAN									
Staff Judge Advocate	Col	Olan G. WALDROP, Jr.									
Command Chaptain	Col (CH)	Joseph C. MATTHEWS									
Director of Public Affairs	Col	Ronald T. RAND									
Director of Information Management	Col	Brian D. MILLER									
Director of Safety	Col	Roger C. LOCHER									
Inspector General	Col	Hugh C. CAMERON									
Command Historian	Dr.	Timothy R. KECK									

Commander Fifth Air Force	Lt Gen	Richard B. MYERS									
Commander Seventh Air Force	Lt Gen	Howell M. ESTES, III									
Commander Eleventh Air Force	Lt Gen	Joseph W. RALSTON									
Commander Thirteenth Air Force	Maj Gen	H, Hale BURR, Jr.									

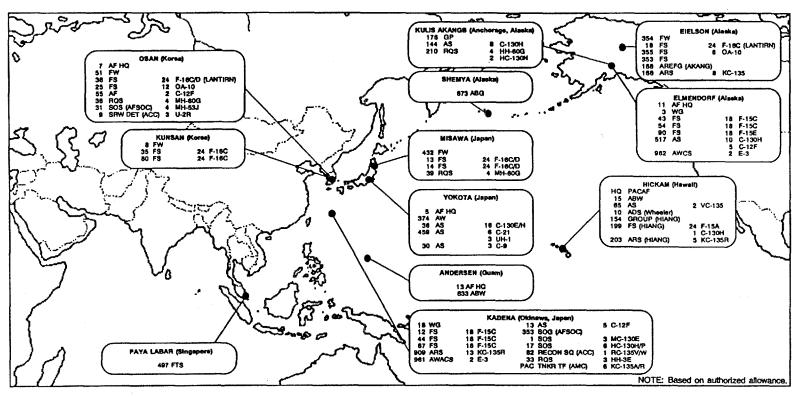
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

PACIFIC AIR FORCES COMMAND ORGANIZATION



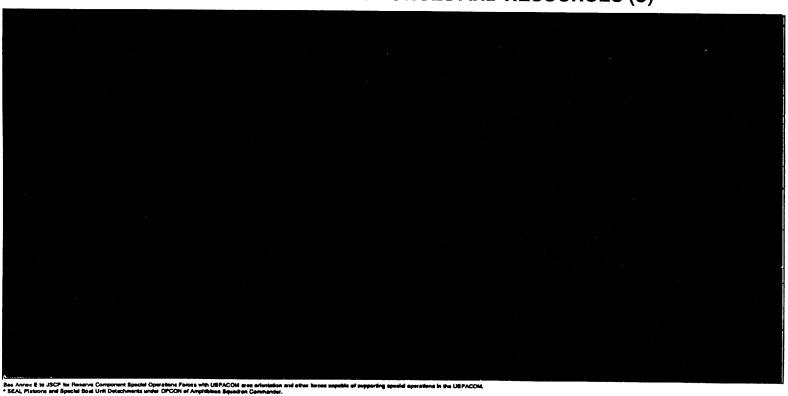
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (3/NF); DECL OADR

DEPLOYMENT OF MAJOR AIR FORCE UNITS (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES AND RESOURCES (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/NF), DECL OADR

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994—(5/NF); DECL OADR

COUNTRY	Own			MEUTARY	ATT.				r.	O'T CANTANA	3			OPE:	FOREIGH NATIONAL CIVILIANS**	AL COVILIA	4		DEPEN	DEPENDENTS MILITARY/CIVILIAN	ANY CIVIL	-	
	MIDI	TOTAL	USA	NSU \	WEN H	Н	USMC TO	TOTAL	CSA A	ž	Ug K	ş	1017	YEN	Ç.	Sec.	Ş.	7	┑	S	S.	D. D. D.	┥
ALASKA	81,418	20,064	1,621	1,343	10,700	8	٥	1,386	3,564	Ē	200	g	•	۰	•	•		26,30	1	1	1	1	- -
AMERICAN SAMOA	15	۰	•		•	0	•	•	•	۰	•	•		۰				┪	٦	7	7	1	-+
AUSTRALIA	25	313	_	1	4	260	۰	3	•	-	۰	۰	=	•	=		-	ē		_	3	1	7
BANGLADESH	10	•		_	•	•	•	•	•	٥	۰	۰	•	0	۰		٥	1	,				+
BURMA	12	•			•	-	•	•	۰	۰	۰	٥	•	•		•						1	+
CHINA	H		•		2	۰	٥	0	0	•	•	۰	۰	0			۰	2	=	1			+
DIEGO GARCIA	ž	23		-	8	37	۰	3	۰	2	۰	•	8	0	8			1				1	+
CUAM	18,634	0,324	10	3,878	Н	2,436	0 2	2,010	•	1,502	101	207	•	•				+		0,2	ü		7
HAWAII	\$3,389	38,623	15,085	10,306	4,702	Г	7	7,850	2,365	2,786	2,016	201	2	٥	•	•		\$.00 22	5		7	2	-
номакома	8	16			5	•	•	٥	•	0	٠	•		•				7	╗	7		┪	
NOA	32	•	•		•	•	0	•	٥	٥	•	٥	-	0				8		1	1		╗
INDONESIA	150	36	0	-	22	•	•	•	۰	•	•	•	8	•	8				7	<u>.</u>	-		7
AMANDKINAWA	121,780	44,758	1,921	1 0,085	15,422	21,330		9,085	Ē	ù	2513	291	18,987	522.E	8,218	3,637	3	8	7	ŗ.	19.778	Š	2
CHANGE HOTSNIHOL	2	247	T.		•	1	•	**	24	۰	0	0	۰	0		٥		_		7	7	+	7
KOREA	30,38	34,000	25,172	3	9,193	2	**	2,453	1,884	٠	323	428	11,334	606'8		1,000	2	11,518	9,010	ä	ē	æ	3
MADAGASCARMAURITUS					-	•	•	•	•	۰		•	0		•	•	•			•	•	_	7
MALAYSIA	8		1	-	-	2	•	٥	•	•	٠	•	-	0		٠		2			=		7
MARSHALL ISLANOS	2		0		۰	0	0	3	•	•	•	٥	۰	•			٥		2		-		7
MICHONESIA	۰				·	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	0							1	-
HIOWAY/WAYE ISLAND	5	=		٦	•	7	۰		•	•		٥	0	0	0	0	•	_	٠				7
NEPAL	,			l	•	•	•	٥	۰		a	•	0	0	0	0						٥	-
NEW ZEALAND	ğ	•		_	2	7	•	-	۰	-	•	۰		•		0	1	÷		8	-	٥	7
PAPUA NEW QUINEA		٠			•	•	•	٥	•	•	•	0	0		0		۰		•			0	+
PALAU				T	•	•	•	۰	•	•		•	0	•	0	•	•						+
PHILIPPINES	217	2		l	=	=	•	•	•	•	•	•	37	0	36	•		Ē	3	107	21		
SEYCHELLES					•	•	•	٥		•		•	•	•					•				-
SINOMPORE	ä	ž		T	\$	ä	•	2	•	8	•	_	•	•	•	•	0	177	_	ž	52	-	-
SRI LANKVAMALDINES		_			-	•	۰	•	•	۰	0	0	9	•	۵		۰			1	1	_	+
THAILAND	ă	å		l	ō	H	0	-	•	۰	۰	1	157	66.1	ā	•		8		_	5	=	-
OTHER	2	~	•		•	2	•	•	•	۰	•	۰	•	0	0	•			۰			7	-
BEVENTH FLEET (AFLOAT)	16,890	15,990	•	15,990	8	•	۰	•	0	•	٥	•	•	0	۰	۰					٥	1	-
THIRD FLEET (AFLOAT)	103,08	80,831		20,231	=	•	۰	•		۰	٥		0	0	•		۰			٥			7
USPACOM CONUS ASHORE	136,070	108,408		81,852	22	0 48,517	<u> </u>	27,601	0	27,801	0	0	•	0	0		٥	۰					-
TOTAL	5														•								l

USPACOM AREA DOD PERSONNEL ASSIGNED AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1993

HQ USCINCPAC, COMPONENT, AND SUBORDINATE UNIFIED COMMAND STAFF PERSONNEL

(AUTHORIZED AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1993)

	AR	MY	NAY	NAVY		MC	US	AF	TOTAL	MILITARY	11.5.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
STAFF	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	EXL	U.S. CIVILIANS	NATIONAL CIVILIANS	MIL/ĈĨŸ
USCINCPAC1	97	47	89	76	23	9	113	63	322	195	114		631
CG USARPAC	78	17	~			7 100			78	17	247		342
CINCPACELT			154	202	- 11				154	202	103		459
COMPACAF							281	247	281	247	202		730
COMMARFORPAC			8	9	98	458		,	106	467	21		594
COMUSJAPAN	26	8	13	5	10	3	27	18	76	34	45	12	167
COMUSKOREA 2	54	31	10	15	5	3	47	39	116	88	55	10	269
CINCUNC/CFC3	89	34	16	16	12	2	39	20	156	72	33	9	270
COMALCOM	13	5	8	3			18	11	39	19	16		74
COMSOCPAC	16	8	8	3	2	1	11	5	37	17	8	The state of the s	62
JTF 5	5	3	12	11	2	1	7	4	26	19	28		73
TOTAL	378	153	318	340	152	477	543	407	1,391	1,377	872	31	3,671

a. CINGPACFLT figures only include LRC 000079.

1. USCINCPAC - Cruise Miselie Support Activity, information Systems Support Activity, Joint Intelligence Center, Pacifits, Joint Tesh Ferce - Full Accounting, and Pacific Sians and Stripes not included.

2. COMUSCINE2 - Aimy, Springe do not include Headquarters Eighth U.S. Army.

3. Even though the organizations are not assigned to USCINCPAC, meroprerer documents for the United Nations Command/Combined Porces Command (HQ NICC/CFC) are submitted through USCINCPAC headquarters if for JCS approval.

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (3/NF), DECL OADR

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED STRENGTHS BY SERVICE & CIVILIAN CATEGORY FY94

	AR	MY	NA	vy	US	MC	US	AF	TOTAL	MILITARY		FOREIGN
STAFF	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	U.S. CIVILIANS	NATIONAL CIVILIANS
ODC AUSTRALIA			1	1			1		2	1		
DAO BANGLADESH												1
DAO BURMA												1
DSA INDIA	1						1		2		1	3
OMADP INDONESIA	3	1	1	2			2	1	6	4	1	15
MDAO JAPAN	2		2				1		5		. 4	5
JUSMAGKOREA	10	1	6	3	1		10	3	27	7	11	25
DAO MADAGASCAR		1								1	V 1 - 200 -	1
SAO MALAYSIA	1	1					1		2	1	1	2
JUSMAGPHIL	8	2	5	2	1		4		18	4	1	13
SAO SINGAPORE	1	1		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN			1		2	1	1	
DAO SRI LANKA												1
JUSMAGTHAI	9	3	2	1	2		8	1	21	5	1	17
TOTAL	35	10	17	9	4.	0	29	5	85	24	21	84

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

KEY USCINCPAC STAFF PERSONNEL



HAROLD T. FIELDS, JR.
LTG USA
Deputy Commander in Chief/
Chief of Staff
and Inspector General



CHARLES B. SALMON, JR.
AMBASSADOR CIV
Foreign Policy Advisor



F01 CIV.S. Information Agency Advisor



JOHN F. REGNI
USAF
Director for Manpower,
Personnel, and Support

Col



JOHN E. VINSON
CAPT
Acting Director for Intelligence
USN



M. T. HOPGOOD
MajGen
Director for Operations
USMC



Brig Gen USAF
Deputy Director for Operations



F. KEITH TEDROW
Brig Gen
Director for Logistics
and Security Assistance



USAF RADM MICHAEL A. McDEVITT

Director for Strategic Planning and Policy



USN BG MARK R. HAMILTON USA
Deputy Director for
Strategic Planning and Policy

UNCLASSIFIED



DAVID G. HAUT

Chief, Research and
Analysis Division
Strategic Planning and
Policy Directorate

CIV



DARREL E. MARSH
GS-15
Scientific Technical Advisor
(Navy Science Assistance Program)



GERARD P. BROHM

BG

Director for Command
and Control and
Communications Systems



COI CARL L CRITCHLOW USAF Washington Liaison Office



ALFRED J. LYNN
GM-15
Director for Public
and Governmental Affairs



PATRICIA L PRIEST
Lt Col Joint Secretary



THOMAS A. BUNKER
CAPT, SC
Comptroller
USN



DENNIS L MANDSAGER CAPT, JAGC USN Staff Judge Advocate



DAVID 8. FROST
RADM (Sel) USN
Surgeon

UNCLASSIFIED

AUTHORIZED STRENGTHS OF HQ CINCPAC AND DIRECT REPORTING UNITS

AS OF 30 SEP 1993

·		OFF	ENL	CIV	TOTAL
J00	Commander in Chief	8	13	1	22
J01	Deputy CINC/Chief of Staff	3	11	1	5
J01P	Protocol	3	3	1	7
FPA/USIA	Foreign Policy &USIA Advisors	1	11	2	4
STA	Scientific & Technical Advisor	1	0	1	2
IG	Inspector General	3	1	1	5
J02	Washington Liaison Office	1	1	0	2
J03	Public & Governmental Affairs Directorate	9	5	7	21
J04	Joint Secretary	3	12	6	21
J05	Comptroller	3	2	8	13
J06	Staff Judge Advocate	5	3	1	9
J07	Surgeon	8	7	2	17
J1	Manpower, Personnel & Support Directorate	17	34	18	69
J2	Intelligence Directorate	14	23	19	83
J3	Operations	87	41	6	134
J4	Logistics & Security Assistance Directorate	48	17	10	75
J5	Strategic Planning & Policy Directorate	46	20	19	85
J6	Command & Control & Communications Systems	34	16	17	67
	Directorate				
Subtotal		321	200	120	641
CMSA	Cruise Missile Support Activity	6	17	23	46
JICPAC	Joint Intelligence Center Pacific	173	626	159	958
JTF-FA	Joint Task Force-Full Accounting	43	116	23	182
PS&S	Pacific Stars and Stripes	3	35	69	107
ISSA	USPACOM Information Systems Support Activity	13	39	24	76
Subtotal		238	833	298	1369
GRAND TO	TAL	559	1033	418	2010

Source: J131 Report, 3 May 1994

SECTION II-THE USCINCPAC STAFF

Key USCINCPAC Staff Personnel Changes

Deputy USCINCPAC/Chief of Staff

(U) On 18 February 1993, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) approved the U.S. Army's request to extend LTG Harold T. Fields, Jr.'s assignment as Deputy USCINCPAC/Chief of Staff from June 1993 to June 1994.²

Foreign Policy Advisor

(U) Ambassador Charles B. Salmon, Jr. succeeded Ambassador M. James Wilkinson as Foreign Policy Advisor on 27 August 1993.

Intelligence Directorate

(U) On 17 August 1993, CAPT John E. Vinson, USN, became the Acting head of J2, Intelligence Directorate. He succeeded Brig Gen Billy J. Bingham, USAF.

Operations Directorate

(U) MajGen M. T. Hopgood, USMC, succeeded MajGen G. R. Christmas, USMC, as Director for Operations (J3) on 2 June. Brig Gen Thomas W. West, USAF, departed the Deputy Director for Operations position on 14 October. Brig Gen Ervin C. Sharpe, USAF, took over as Deputy Director on 26 October 1993.

Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate

(U) Brig Gen F. Keith Tedrow, USAF, succeeded RADM John R. Ryan, USN, as Director of the Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate (J4) on 16 July 1993.

Strategic Planning and Policy Directorate

- (U) RADM Michael A. McDevitt, USN, took over as Director of the Strategic Planning and Policy Directorate (J5) on 16 August. His predecessor, RADM Larry G. Vogt, USN, had departed on 1 July 1993; Deputy Director BG Larry R. Ellis, USA, served as acting Director in the interim.
- (U) BG Ellis returned to the Deputy position until his departure on 29 October. The new Deputy, BG Mark R. Hamilton, USA, began his tour on 9 November 1993.

Command and Control and Communications Systems Directorate

(U) BG Gerard F. Brohm, USA, succeeded MG Leo M. Childs, USA, as Director of the Command and Control and Communications Systems Directorate (J6) on 20 June 1993.

Comptroller

(U) CAPT Thomas A. Bunker, USN, succeeded CAPT William B. Haskett, USN, as USCINCPAC Comptroller (J05) on 1 July 1993.

Staff Judge Advocate

(U) CAPT Dennis L. Mandsager, USN, became the USCINCPAC Staff Judge Advocate (J06) on 27 August 1993. His predecessor, CAPT John R. Henriksen, USN, departed on 20 July 1993; Col Douglas H. Kohrt, USAF, served as Acting Director in the interim.

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<u>Direct Reporting Units and Subordinate Unified Commands</u> <u>Key Personnel Changes</u>

- (U) Gen Jimmie V. Adams, USAF, ended his tour as Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces (CINCPACAF) on 22 January 1993. Concurrent with the change of command in which Gen Robert L. Rutherford, USAF, became the new PACAF head, the title for PACAF commanders was changed to Commander, Pacific Air Forces (COMPACAF).
- (U) The U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ) change of command was held on 12 November 1993; Lt Gen Richard B. Myers, USAF, replaced Lt Gen Richard E. Hawley, USAF, as Commander USFJ.
- (U) LTG Johnnie H. Corns, USA, was the Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific (CG USARPAC) from 11 July 1991 to 12 October 1993. MG Roger K. Bean, USA, was acting CG USARPAC from 12 October until 22 November 1993, when LTG Robert L. Ord III, USA, assumed command.
- (U) Gen Gary E. Luck, USA, assumed command of U.S. Forces Korea from General Robert W. RisCassi, USA, in a change of command ceremony on 15 June 1993.
- (U) BG Ronald F. Rokosz, USA, relieved BG George A. Crocker, USA, as Commander, Special Operations Command, on 7 June 1993.

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SECTION III-COMMAND ARRANGEMENTS

Protocol Office

(U) Protocol had been a part of the Public and Governmental Affairs organization since 25 April 1975. However, on 22 March 1993, Protocol was separated and moved into the Deputy CINCPAC (DCINC) Chief of Staff organization as Protocol Division, JO1P. Lt Col Jo P. Ball, USAF, served as Acting Chief of Protocol from 22 March through 21 July; LTC Peter J. Deperro, USA, assumed the office of Chief on 22 July.

Pacific Stars and Stripes

The House Armed Services Subcommittee (HASC) proposed to realign the Stars and Strips Bookstores under the military exchange systems to provide better management to the sales operation. The profits generated from the bookstore supported the Pacific Stars and Stripes newspaper itself. Without this support, the newspaper would face a economic struggle. Despite arguments against proposal from not only USCINCPAC and PACOM component commanders but the Joint Staff as well, the Congressional Conference Committee agreed with the HASC realignment proposal 5 November 1993. However, the Senate added a provision that the transfer not be effective until 1 October the following year.3

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SECTION IV--FOREIGN LABOR POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Employment of Japanese Nationals

- (U) The Japanese National (JN) employment ceiling problems encountered in 1992 persisted throughout 1993. In September 1992, Admiral Larson directed the Component Commanders to discuss the issue at the Commanders' Conference 20-21 January. The members were instructed to provide historical and fiscal data supporting their requests for additional JN employees. During the conference the Component Commanders identified the need for developing a fair base line from which USCINCPAC could make future ceiling adjustments.⁴
- (U) Component command representatives met several times thereafter to discuss and defend their positions on unfunded JNs. As evidenced by numerous and lengthy documents, each component command expended tremendous effort in defending its need for additional JNs. They argued that the exigency was based not only on additions to existing missions, but completely new missions as well. Their arguments were persuasive and well-founded, making the decision even more difficult.
- Finally, at USCINCPAC J1-hosted (U) a meeting 1 March 1993, each component agreed to retain the existing employment ceiling the base line for making as adjustments. When USCINCPAC called for final concurrence from the components, all did so. However, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) agreed with reservations, stating "ADM, I reluctantly concur...because I cannot afford to expend any more staff effort."

(U) On 12 April, USCINCPAC issued the following employment ceiling base line from which all adjustments would be made:

Army 3,819
Navy 7,816
Marines 3,742
Air Force 7,260
Total: 22,637

similar to the November line was 1989 distribution but included adjustments for transfers of function component and other in-country command-coordinated actions. Commander, U.S. Forces Japan (COMUSJAPAN) was designated manager of the program.

(U) Under the terms of the 1991 Special Measures Agreement, the Government of Japan (GOJ) continued to contribute a greater and greater share of JN employees' pay and benefits. However, the GOJ funded only 21,938 positions, leaving the components to pay the difference. In February, the Japan fiscal year budget was expected to fall about 2 billion yen short of Japan's target to pay 25 percent of basic wages.

Wage and Benefits Adjustment for U.S. Forces Korean Employees

(U) The U.S. Forces in Korea conducted the 1993 Korea Wage and Benefits survey between 16 April-24 June 1993 under authority delegated by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) in Department of (DOD) Instruction 1400.10 of 5 December 1980. Seventy-two companies in the Republic of Korea (ROK) were surveyed. The surveyors compared appropriated and jobs against public sector iobs non-appropriated matches in 35 percent of the manual jobs and 65 percent of the non-manual jobs surveyed. There were a total of 24,144 matches. The USPACOM Joint Labor Policy Committee (JLPC) then calculated the local prevailing wages and used the data to

determine the wage increase adjustment for foreign national (FN) employees of the U.S. forces.

- (U) Survey statistics indicated a weighted average pay-line increase of 12.5 percent over 1991 pay. However, stipulations in Section 9002 of the FY93 DOD Appropriation Act (PL 102-396) prevented awarding that adjustment. The total pay increase (base pay, bonuses, and allowances) for FN employees was limited to the same increase the ROK government granted to its own employees, 9.4 percent.⁵
- (U) In reviewing prevailing practices, the surveyors also analyzed the public sector practice of providing tuition assistance to employees' dependents. They found 64 (88.9 percent) of the companies surveyed paid tuition assistance to dependents beginning at the middle school level through college. Companies that required dependents to maintain at least a "B" average or attend a selected university were excluded from the analysis.
- (U) The study reconfirmed that providing tuition assistance at the middle and high school levels was a prevailing practice. It appeared that providing college level tuition assistance is also prevailing practice. However, the surveyors will assess the 1994 survey results before determining whether this college level tuition assistance is truly prevailing practice and should therefore be included in calculating the total pay increase for 1994.
- (U) The JLPC determined that a maximum of 551,000 won (US \$731.00) in tuition assistance would be paid to each student dependent, up to a maximum of two students per family, for matriculation in middle school, high school, or college.

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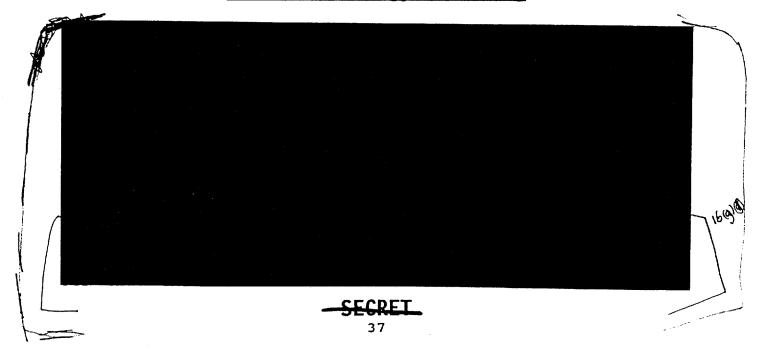
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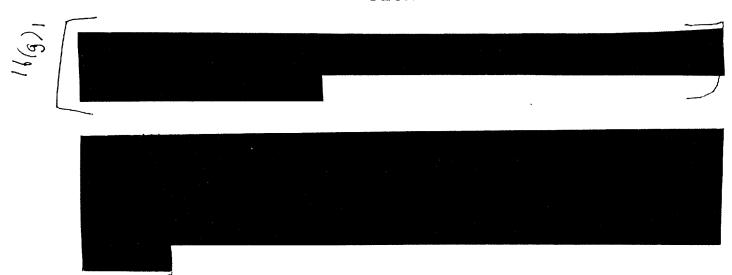
SECTION V--MANPOWER, PERSONNEL PROGRAMS, AND PLANS

Personnel Hiring Freeze Extension

- (U) The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) extended the 1990 DOD-wide civilian personnel hiring freeze through FY 93 and into FY 94. However, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) approved 11 USCINCPAC requests for freeze exemption requests: five for the headquarters, three for Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (JTF-FA), two for Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC), and one for Special Operations Command (SOCPAC). The exemptions allowed selection of civilian personnel outside of DOD.6
- (U) Based on Executive Order 12839, OSD instructed the Navy to reduce its GS-14, -15, and Senior Executive Service (SES) positions by 2,231 by 30 September 1995. As a result, USCINCPAC was subjected to a freeze on all promotions and/or new appointments into these grades. Requests for exemptions were weighed by the CNO and USCINCPAC received approval for 13 of its 15 exemption requests. Seven positions were at the headquarters, three at JICPAC, one at JTF-FA, one at JTF-5, and one at SOCPAC.7

Cruise Missile Support Activity





(U) USCINCPAC gained approval for the additional billets in early December but funding for the positions remained unresolved. Although CMSA added one employee to its rolls in the latter part of 1993, the employee filled a previously approved billet. CMSA anticipated funding resolution in 1994.

Joint Task Force-Full Accounting

- (U) Prior to 1992 the Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) located at Naval Air Station Barbers Point was tasked with the POW/MIA resolution mission. In late December 1991, the DOD allocated an additional 112 billets to this mission, reorganized JCRC as a Joint Task Force, and established detachments in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (JTF-FA) then stood up on 22 January 1992.9
- (U) In December 1992, DOD allocated another 32 billets, bringing JTF-FA's manpower count to 182 military and civilians. These 144 additional billets were funded only through 30 September 1994. Based on input from the JTF-FA Commander, MG Thomas Needham, Admiral Larson informed the Joint Staff that time required to accomplish the JTF-FA goals "at present level of effort is two years". USCINCPAC requested an extension through FY95 and on 15 September 1993, the Joint Staff approved extending

the 144 JTF-FA billets and associated funding through 30 September 1995.

Headquarters Training

(U) USCINCPAC allocated \$70,000.00 for military civilian training. Of this, \$40,000.00 was allocated for Local Area Network (LAN)/computer training and \$30,000.00 for tuition for various courses ranging in cost from \$79.00 to \$2,175.00 per enrollee. From the latter category, USCINCPAC funded on-site maximized course presentations which participation minimizing cost. This pot also funded the attendance of two staff members in Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Executive Development Seminars in CONUS. The headquarters training staff also arranged for on-site, no-cost instruction and workshops taught either by staff members or by personnel from other federal agencies. 10

Civilian Payroll Issues

- (U) USCINCPAC civilian pay processing had been provided by the Defense Finance and Accounting Office (DFAS), Arlington, since 1991. The servicing had been fraught with errors from inception. In April 1993, the DCINC issued a message to DFAS Headquarters in Cleveland strongly stating USCINCPAC's dissatisfaction not only with DFAS Arlington's failure to rectify the problems, but with its failure to even acknowledge USCINCPAC's letters and messages. 11
- (U) The DFAS system adversely affected a number of HQ USCINCPAC employees by failing to include the Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) and one-time awards in calculating state-taxable income on 1992 W-2 forms, citing non-elected benefits, producing incorrect leave and earnings statements, and misrouting automated payroll deposits. DFAS's miscalculation of tax withholding forced a second distribution of W-2 forms. Some employees

suffered additional tax preparation costs and late filing penalties. Despite popular opinion that the government was culpable, J06 stood by its 1992 determination that the government was not liable for these expenses.

(U) While part of the payroll problems may have been caused by DFAS Arlington's impending phase-out, this was no excuse for the chronic and severe errors they committed. USCINCPAC civilian employees anticipated a relief from the damage with the impending change in payroll servicing in August, 1994 to DFAS Pensacola.

USCINCPAC Civilian Drug Free Workplace Program

- (U) During calendar year (CY) 93, USCINCPAC administered urinalysis tests to a total of 47 people. Of these, 40 were employees and seven were applicants for testing-designated positions (TDP). The samples were tested at a Navy lab and the U.S. Public Health Service Medical Review Officer reported all results were negative. Tracor Technology Resources, Inc. was the contractor. 12
- (U) For the duration of the first test collection contract, 25 July 1990 through 30 September 1993, the contractor's price either random or applicant testing was \$25.00 The total cost in CY 93, including travel for the contractor and postage for mailing the urine samples, retained the contract and effective \$1,459.89. Tracor 1 October 1993, raised its rates to \$150.00 per sample collected in areas outside of continental United States (OCONUS): Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. USCINCPAC issued a strong message to the Office of Civilian Personnel Management (OCPM), Arlington, VA requesting explanation for the drastic price change, approval for continental United States rates (\$42.50 per random test and \$56.00 per applicant test), and if CONUS rates were not possible, a waiver of the requirement to use the Tracor contract.

(U) OCPM responded on 10 December, stating it had modified the contract so that Navy activities in Hawaii could use CONUS rates and would centrally fund the collection of urine. Due to OCPM's late response, no urinalysis testing was conducted at USCINCPAC during the last three months of the year.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment

- (U) As part of the Navy's continuing effort to eliminate sexual harassment, each employee was required to attend an hour-long training session on the Navy-developed "Red Light, Yellow Light, Green Light" concept. While directorate heads were responsible for instructing their employees, the CINC and DCINC also participated in these sessions, amplifying on acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. Additionally, USCINCPAC provided each employee with a wallet-sized reference card which defined sexual harassment and instructions on what to do as well as whom to call for assistance with sexual harassment incidents. 13
- (U) Reported and substantiated incidents of sexual harassment were handled through the chain of command. The Deputy Equal Employment Opportunity Officer (DEEOO), Mrs. Gloria Uyehara, informally counseled employees. All civilian and most military cases were resolved at the informal level.

Equal Employment Opportunity Program

Accommodations for the Handicapped

(U) USCINCPAC continued to make headway in the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) arena. Four modifications to accommodate the handicapped were made in the headquarters building: audible signals were installed in two elevators, the ramp from the post office to the parking lot was modified, and water fountains and pay telephones were made wheel-chair accessible. USCINCPAC also successfully arranged with the State

of Hawaii Department of Human Services to place a handicapped (legally blind) person in J1 for six months. Although it was not unusual for the State to place visually impaired people in DOD commands, this placement differed in that the State's Vocational Rehabilitation program (itself 80 percent federally funded) paid the employee's wages. Normally, placement in DOD agencies had been accomplished through a temporary, not-to-exceed-700-hours-of-work program in which the DOD activity paid the wages. 14

EEO Complaints

(U) In 1993, all EEO complaints were resolved at the headquarters level; none reached the expensive and time consuming process of the formal complaint stage.

Federal Women's Program

(U) In June 1993, the Navy Public Works Center Human Resources Office (PWC HRO) established a "Women and the Glass-Ceiling" subcommittee. Its purpose was to analyze whether women were underrepresented in grades GS-12 and above. The USCINCPAC DEEOO and the Federal Women's Program Coordinator (FWPC), Mrs. Laine Skiendiel, actively participated in the study group. HRO provided statistics from its data base of about 5,000 employees. The statistics indicated that USCINCPAC compared favorably to other commands, employing more women in grades GS-9 and above than most commands. Additionally, by December, the number of women employed in grades GS-9 through 12 increased from 22 to 25 and from one to two at the GS-14 level. However, parity had not yet been reached and the DEEOO and FWPC continued to strive for improvement in affirmative action programs.

SECTION VI--PERSONNEL AND HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT

Headquarters USCINCPAC Military Grades Review

- (U) In 1992 the HQ USCINCPAC Requirements Review Group recommended analyzing which HQ USCINCPAC officer grades could be lowered to produce more action officers while maintaining the same level of HQ USCINCPAC manpower. The USCINCPAC Manpower Division used the tenets of "pyramidal" structure, the Air Force "Colonel Core" criteria, and Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA) field grade officer percentages as guidelines. J1 also compared HQ USCINCPAC figures against both DOPMA statistics and the average grades at other unified commands and found that 0-6 and 0-5 billets were too plentiful at HQ USCINCPAC. On 21 June 1993, the DCINC approved a proposal to establish a less top-heavy structure. The changes were effected as eligibility dates for return from overseas occurred: 15
 - Reduce 0-6 representation from 18 percent to 16.4 percent
 - Reduce 0-5 representation from 43.8 percent to 33.7 percent
 - Increase 0-4 representation from 32 percent to 42.2 percent

Spouse Orientation

(U) J1 sponsored the annual Spouse Orientation program which consisted of an update of unclassified information on the Pacific area, a tour of the command center, and a reception. Admiral Larson hosted the 1 December session and RADM Larry G. Vogt, USN, J5, hosted the second session on 8 December. A total of 136 people attended. 16

Enlisted Person of the Year

(U) On 9 March 1993, Admiral Charles R. Larson announced SSG Carole J. Godette, USA, Army, Administrative Branch, Manpower, Personnel, and Support Directorate, as the winner of

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the Enlisted Person of the Year (1992) competition. The announcement was made at the sixth annual Enlisted Person of the Year award ceremony and luncheon. 17

Combined Federal Campaign

(U) The 1994 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) for HQ CINCPAC was conducted in October and November 1993. LTC Robert O. Burns, USA, Army Branch, Military Personnel Division, managed the drive. USCINCPAC exceeded its CFC goal of \$141,424.00 by \$21,666.52 for a total of \$163,090.52, or 115.342 percent of its goal. 18

Defense Advisory Council on Women in the Service

- (U) Between 10-24 July, the Defense Advisory Council on Women in the Service (DACOWITS) conducted site visits to 14 military installations in PACOM. The members visited the following installations: 19
- Elmendorf Air Force Base (AFB), Ft Richardson, and Naval Air Station (NAS) Adak in Alaska.
- Camp Zama, NAS Atsugi, Yokosuka Naval Station, and Yokota Air Base in Japan.
- Eighth U. S. Army (EUSA) and 2d Infantry Division (2d ID) in Korea.
- Kunia Field Station, NAS Barbers Point, Ft. Shafter, Tripler Army Medical Center, and 14th U. S. Coast Guard District Headquarters in Hawaii.
- (U) Council members met with groups of ten to fifteen females (officer and enlisted) to discuss training, sexual harassment, quality of life, health care, and other areas of concern.

DACOWITS chair Ms. Ellen Press Murdoch and DOD advisor COL Vickie Longnecker, USA, reported participants' concerns to Secretary of Defense. Overall, the council was The members found that encouraged by the progress in PACOM. women were assigned tasks formerly restricted to males, there were no major concerns about sexual harassment, and participants commanders were working to comply with reported changes. However, participants remarked that female military personnel do not have the same access to training as their male counterparts and that lack of child care support for shift workers affected readiness in PACOM. DACOWITS also received comments about the lack of obstetric and gynecological medical facilities, especially in Korea and Adak.

Transition Assistance Program Job Fairs

(U) As part of the effort to assist military members and their families in their transition from active duty to civilian life, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (ASD P&R) sponsored two Job Fairs in USPACOM. The first was held at Kadena AB, Okinawa from 10-11 September and the other in Seoul, Korea on 14-15 September. Altogether 1,859 USPACOM personnel attended the fairs. More than 180 people received firm job offers and 800 more conditional job offers were extended.²⁰

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SECTION VII--RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Freedom of Information Act Activities

- (U) There were 64 new requests for information/documents under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) during the calendar year 1993. Of the 64 requests, 14 were granted in full, 14 were partially denied, three (3) were totally denied, and nine (9) were in process. 33 were denied for other reasons; e.g., request canceled by the requester.²¹
- (U) The personnel, operating, and other case-related costs of executing the FOIA function in HQ CINCPAC in 1993 were \$49,957.79. The program required an estimated 0.85 man-year of personnel assigned FOIA duties. A breakout of the costs of processing USCINCPAC's 1993 FOIA requests follows:

• Personnel Costs:		
Direct Man-year Costs (.85)	Ş	34,756.00
 Other Man-year Costs by Category: 		
(1) Search time	1,843.75	
(2) Classification review/excising	1,321.00	
(3) Coordination/approval/denial	1,273.25	
(4) Correspondence/form preparation	219.00	
(5) Other activities	<u> 168.50</u>	
Total Other Man-year Costs		4,825.50
 Overhead (25 percent of Other Man-year 	r Costs)	
<u>9,895.38</u>		
Total Personnel Costs		49,476.88
• Other Case-Related Costs Computer search time Office copy reproduction Micrputer coofiche reproduction Printed records Compy Audiovisual materials Other Subtotal	43.50 206.15 0.08 0.00 135.00 384.73	0.00
Overhead (25 percent of Other Costs) Total Other Case-Related Cos		96.18 480.91
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47,957.79

• TOTAL COSTS TO PROCESS 1993 FOIA REQUESTS

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FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER I

- 1 Rpt (U) Component commands (PACAF, USARPAC, PACFLT, and MARFORPAC) (As of 30 Sep 93), and <u>DOD Worldwide Manpower</u>

 <u>Distribution by Geographical Area</u> (M05 Report), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 30 Sep 93.
- Msg (U), SSO DA to USCINCPAC, "Joint Duty Extension Request", 192100Z Feb 93 (SD 1-1).
- ³ Msg (U), USCINCPAC/J01 to Joint Staff/DJS, "Alignment of Stars and Stripes Bookstores", 310230Z Jul 93 (SD 1-2); msg (U), Joint Staff/DJS to USCINCPAC/J01, "Alignment of Stars and Stripes Bookstores", 161343Z Aug 93 (SD 1-3); msg (U), USCINCPAC/J01 to PACAF/CV, "Transfer of Stars and Stripes Bookstores to Military Exchanges", 230752Z Nov 93 (SD 1-4).
- 4 HistSum w/ 12 encl (U), "Employment of Japanese Nationals", 14 Feb 94 (SD 1-5).
- ⁵ HistSum (U), J12, "1993 Wage and Benefits Adjustment for USF Korean Employees", 14 Feb 94 (\underline{SD} 1-6).
- 6 HistSum w/5 encl (U), J12, "Civilian Hiring Freeze", 26 Jan 94 (SD 1-7).
- ⁷ Ibid.
- 8 Msg (S/DECL OADR), USCINCPAC to CNO, "Change Request to Cruise
 Missile Support Activity (JTD)" (U), 290133Z May 93 (SD 1-8);
 Information Paper (S/DECL OADR/U when sep from encl), "Cruise
 Missile Support Activity (CMSA) Manpower Shortfall" (U), J13,
 3 Aug 93 (SD 1-9); msg (S/DECL OADR), USCINCPAC/J01 to Joint
 Staff/DJS, "Cruise Missile Manpower Disconnnects" (U),
 151830Z Jul 93 (SD 1-10); msg (S/DECL OADR), Joint Staff/DJS to
 USCINCPAC/J01, "Cruise Missile Manpower Issues" (U),
 021305Z Aug 93 (SD 1-11); msg (U), Joint Staff/DJS to USCINCLANT
 et al, "TOMAHAWK Strike Planner Billets", 161229Z Aug 93 (SD
 1-12).
- Msg (U), USCINCPAC/J01 to Joint Staff/DJS, "Request for Extension of JTF-FA Manpower Billets and Funding", 252355Z Aug 93 (SD 1-13); msg (U), Joint Staff/DJS to USCINCPAC/J01, "Extension of USPACOM Manpower Billets", 152248Z Sep 93 (SD 1-14).
- 10 HistSum (U), J12, "Headquarters Training", 14 Feb 94 (SD 1-15).
- 11 Rpt (U), J122, "Civilian Payroll Issues" 14 Feb 93 (SD 1-16); ltr (U), LTG Harold T. Fields, USCINCPAC to Dir, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland, "CY 1992 W-2 and Payroll

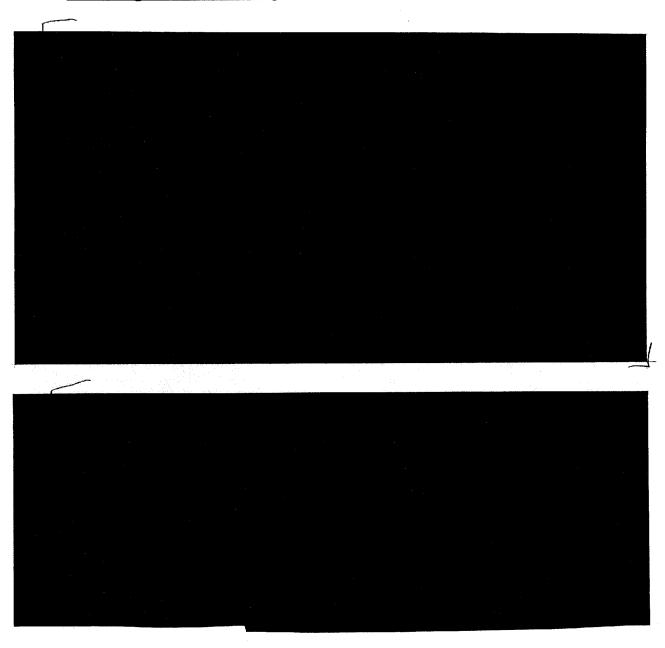
- Support" 23 Apr 93 (\underline{SD} 1-17); msg (U), USCINCPAC/J01 to CNO/VCNO, "CY 1992 W-2 and Payroll Support", 152110Z Apr 93 (\underline{SD} 1-18).
- HistSum (U), J121, "Civilian Drug Free Workplace Program (DFWP)", 14 Feb 94 (SD 1-19).
- 13 HistSum (U), J122, "Sexual Harassment", 14 Feb 94 (SD 1-20).
- 14 Intvw (U), L. Skiendiel, Historian, with Mary Miyawaki, Counselor, State of Hawaii Dept. of Human Services, 9 Nov 94; HistSum (U), J122, "EEO Program", 14 Feb 94 (SD 1-21).
- HistSum (U), J131, "HQ USCINCPAC Military Grades Review", 9 Jul 93 (SD 1-22).
- 16 Intvw (U), L. Skiendiel, Historian, with CMSgt Darwin Frank, J113, 25 Aug 93 (U).
- HistSum(U), J111, "Enlisted Person of the Year", 9 Mar 93 (\underline{SD} $\underline{1-23}$).
- Rpt, (U), J112, "USCINCPAC Combined Federal Campaign Final Report", 10 Nov 93 (SD 1-24).
- 19 HistSum (U), J11, "July Historical Summary", 10 Aug 93 (SD 1-25); msg (U), USCINCPAC/J1 to CINCPACFLT et al, "Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) 1993 Overseas Visit", 020800Z Jun 93 (SD 1-26).
- HistSum (U), J11(A), "September Historical Summary", 14 Oct 93 (SD 1-27).
- 21 Rpt (U), USCINCPAC J042, "Annual Report Freedom of Information Act" (U), 1993 (SD 1-28).

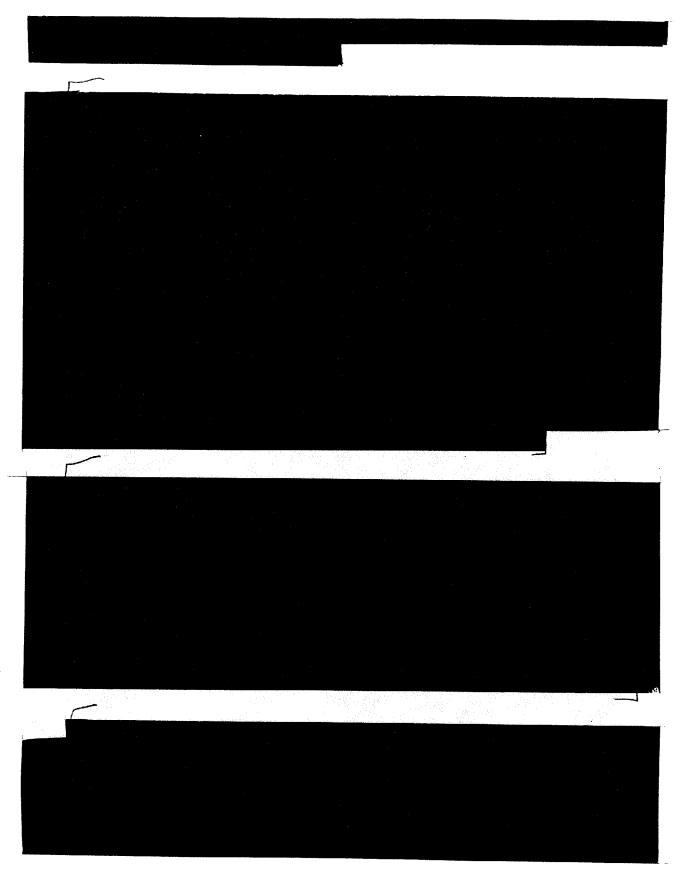
CHAPTER II THREAT AND INTELLIGENCE SECTION I--THREAT

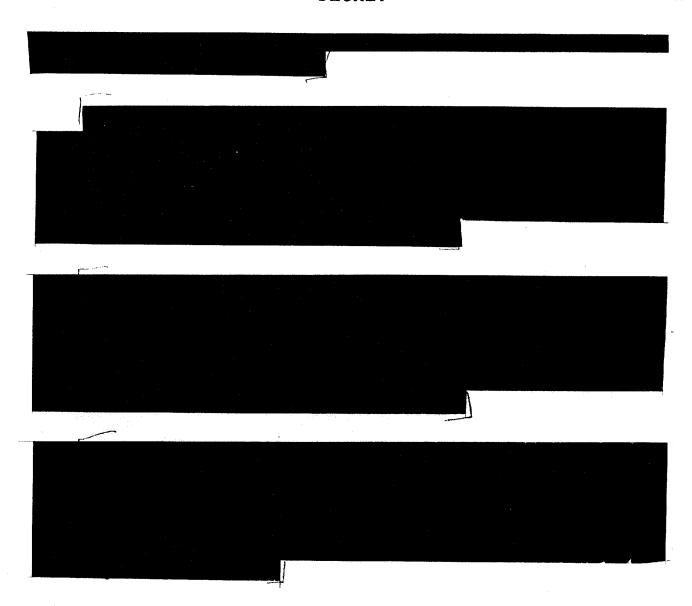
Northeast Asia

<u>Russia</u>

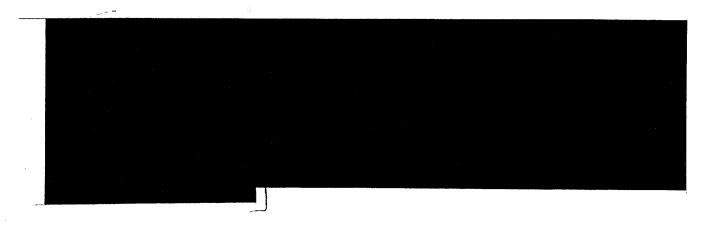
Military Restructuring



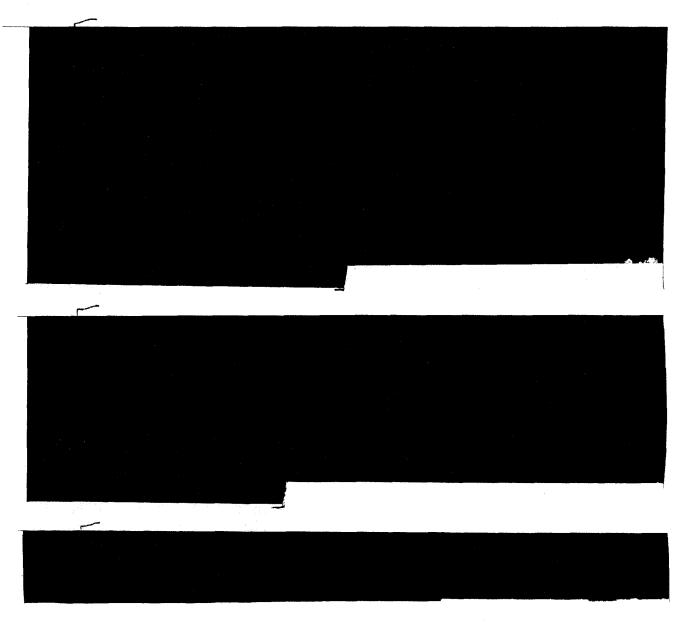


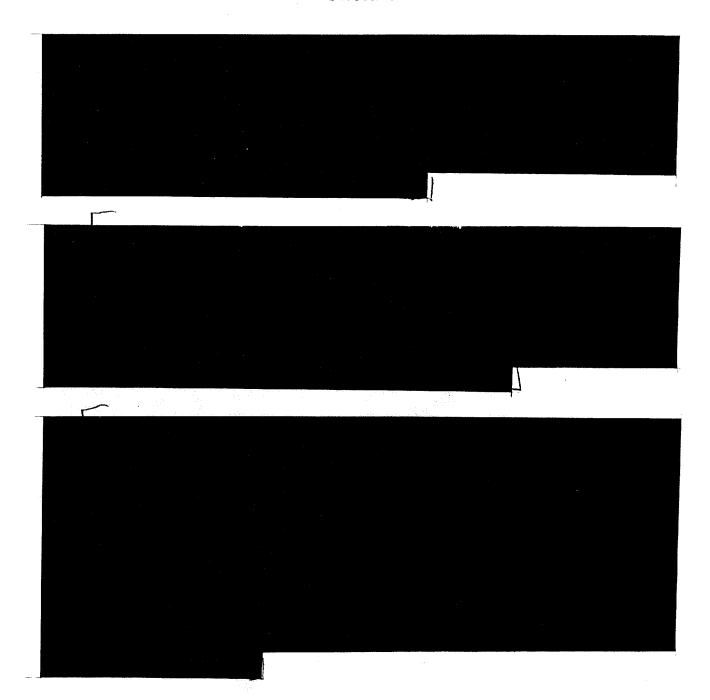


Nuclear Waste



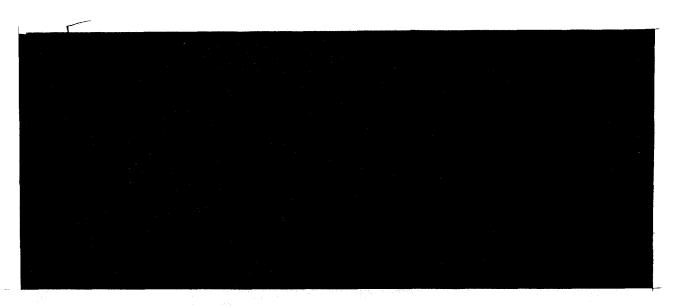
(U) Defueling a nuclear-powered submarine was a complex procedure, beginning with the removal of the reactor vessel cover while the submarine was in a special maintenance facility. Remotely operated equipment was used to extract the highly radioactive spent fuel rods and to place the rods in a large cooling pond, similar to a deep swimming pool, of ionized water. Here, the rods were suspended from a rack assembly which kept the rods separated. Although these ponds were only an interim storage facility, the rods were stored there long enough (one to two years) to reduce their radioactivity by about 90%.





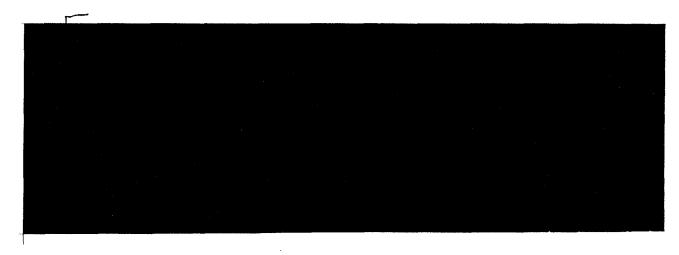
(U) The Russian Navy's 407 ship- or submarine-mounted nuclear reactors were estimated to produce 6,000 tons of solid waste annually and 20,000 cubic meters of liquid waste. At-sea disposal of solid waste had essentially ceased by 1993. Intelligence sources expected at-sea disposal of liquid waste to continue until 1997 when new storage facilities became available. On 16 October 1993, the Russian Tanker TNT-27

discharged 900 cubic meters of liquid low-level radioactive waste water in the Sea of Japan. According to Russian Environmental Minister Danilov-Danilyn, the waste contained 1.08 curies, or 1.2 micro curies of radioactivity per liter of water. At this level, scientific studies show risks created by external exposure were minimal. Additionally, other studies showed that ingesting 1 liter of contaminated water would provide a dose of 90.6 milliroentgen. By comparison, an average American receives an average annual dose of 300 milliroentgen.³

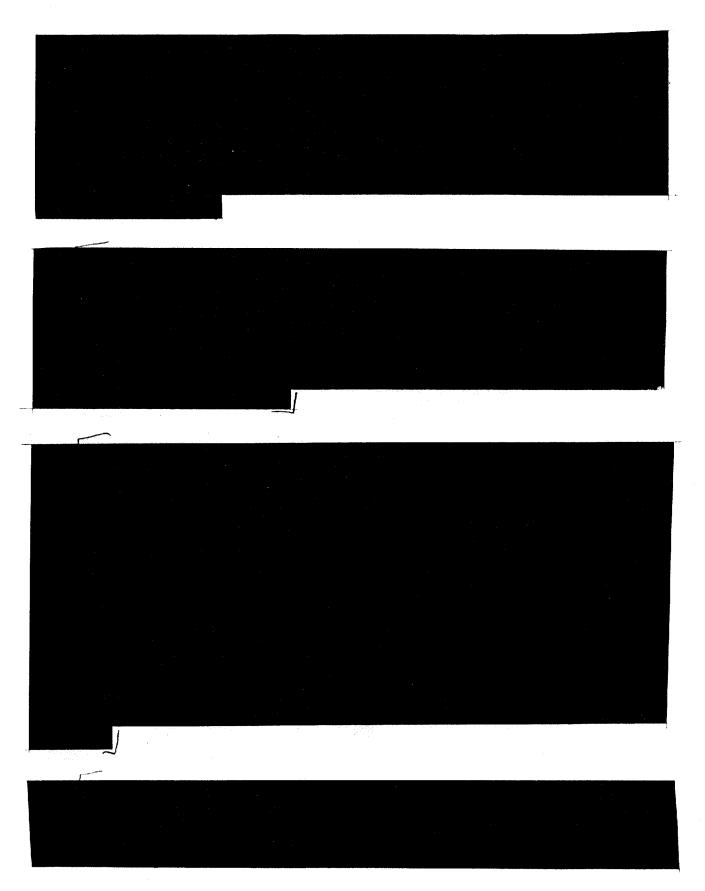


Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Conventional Forces

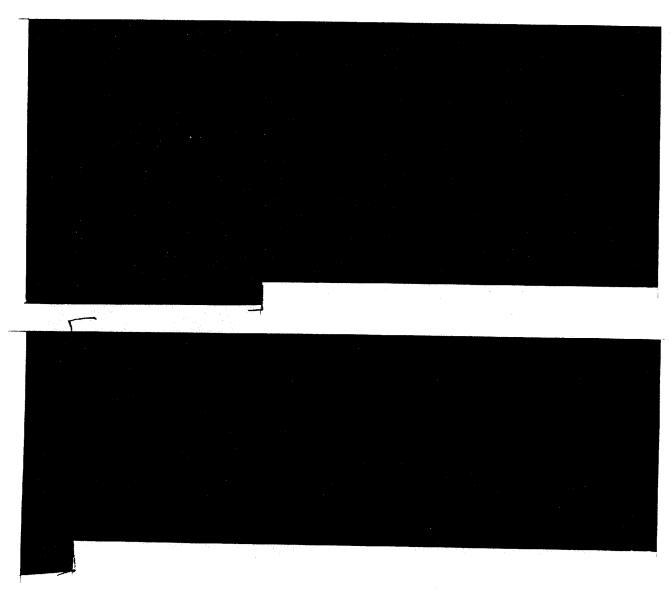


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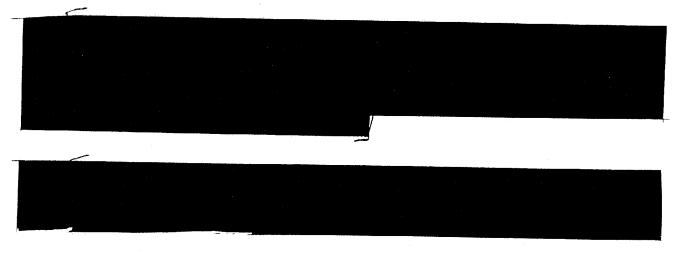


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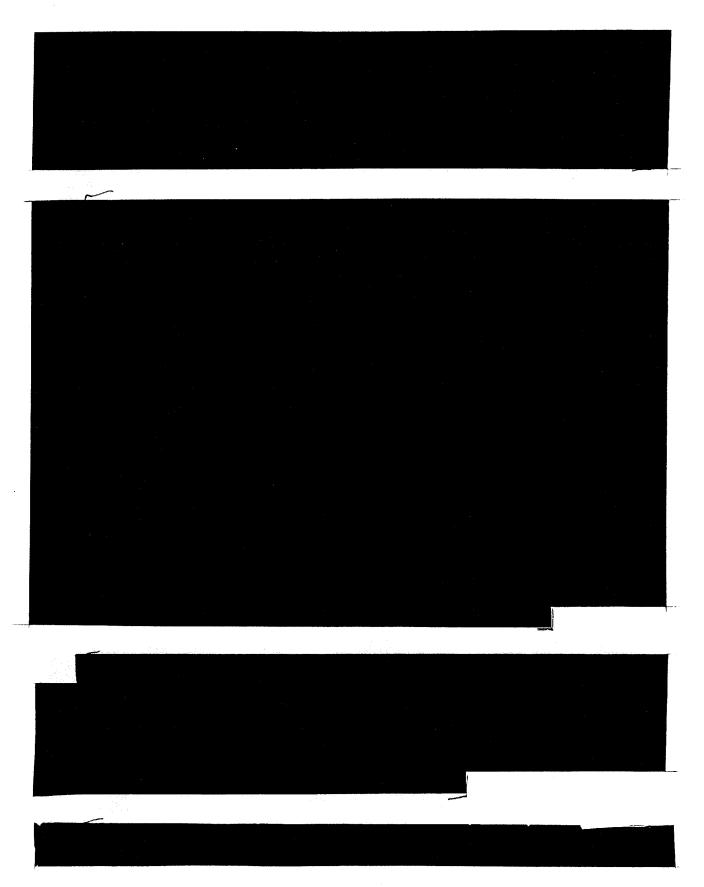


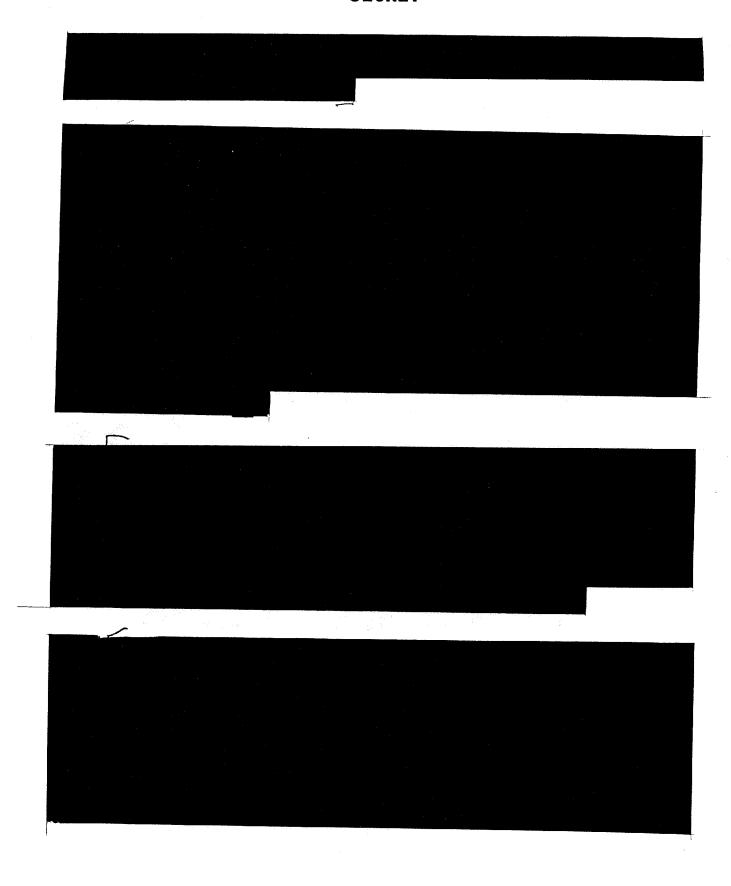
Nuclear Programs

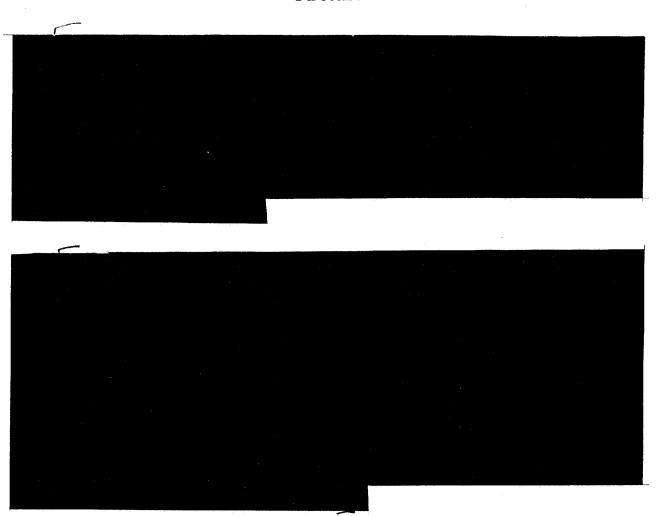


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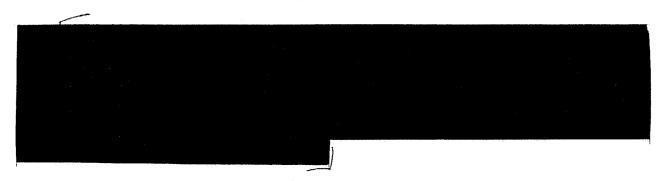
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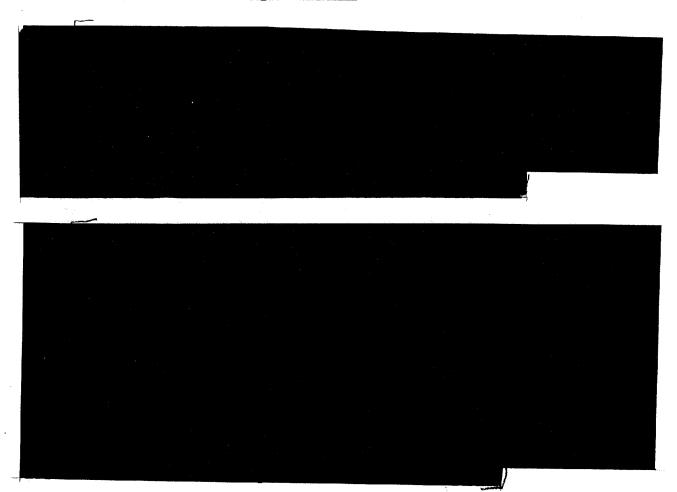


(U) Three rounds of DPRK/ROK talks were held during October for the exchange of special envoys. The talks broke down because the ROK would not guarantee the cancellation of all future TEAM SPIRIT exercises and because North Korea accused the ROK of seeking international cooperation for resolving the nuclear issue.



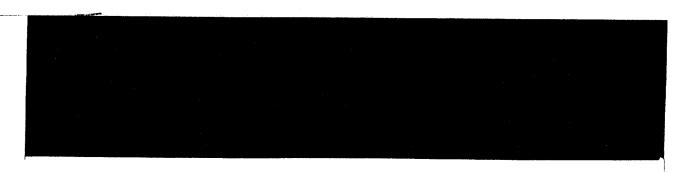
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Chemical Warfare Capabilities



(U) The DPRK's military possessed chemical defense units organic to combat organizations down to regiment level. These units trained others in CW protection, detection, and decontamination.

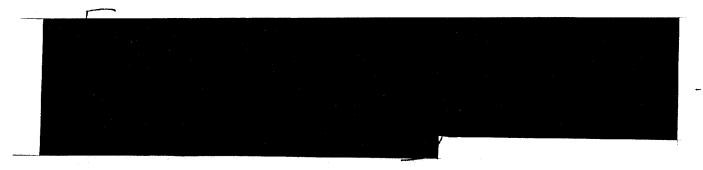
Biological Warfare Capabilities



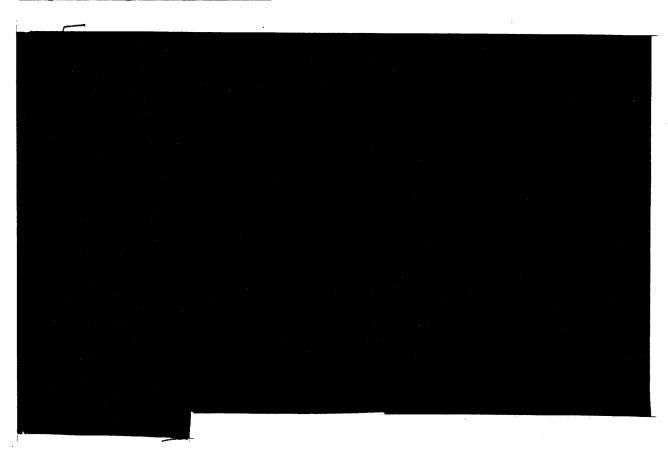
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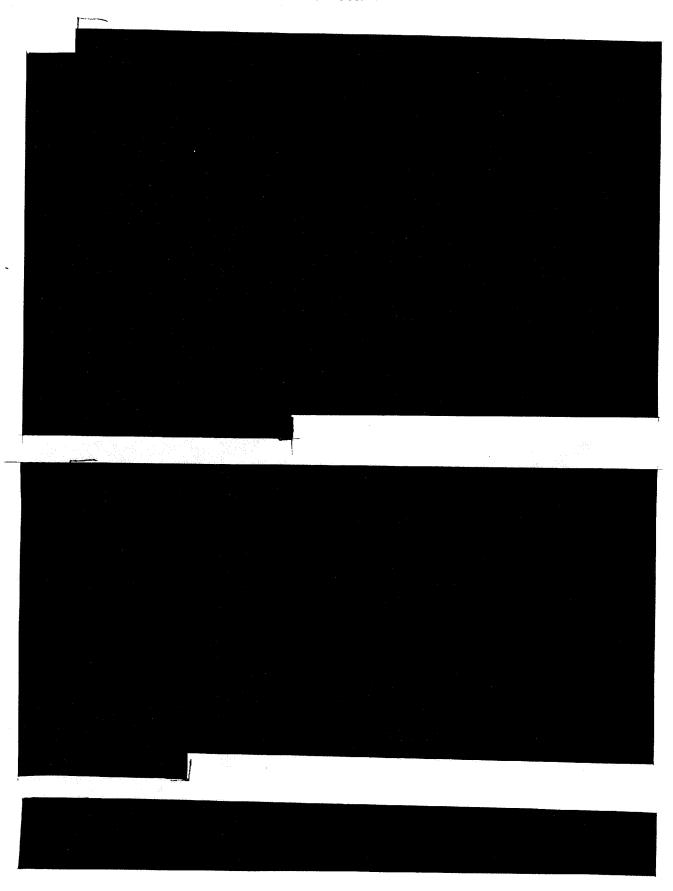


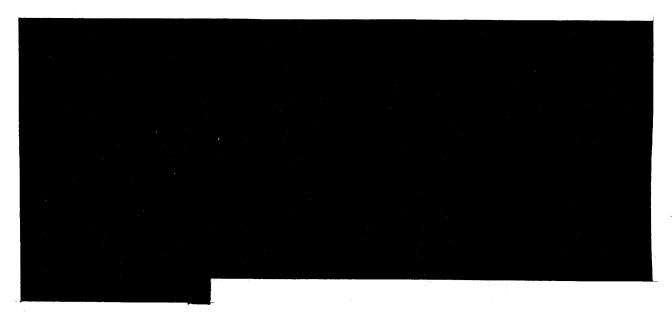
Threats to Travelers

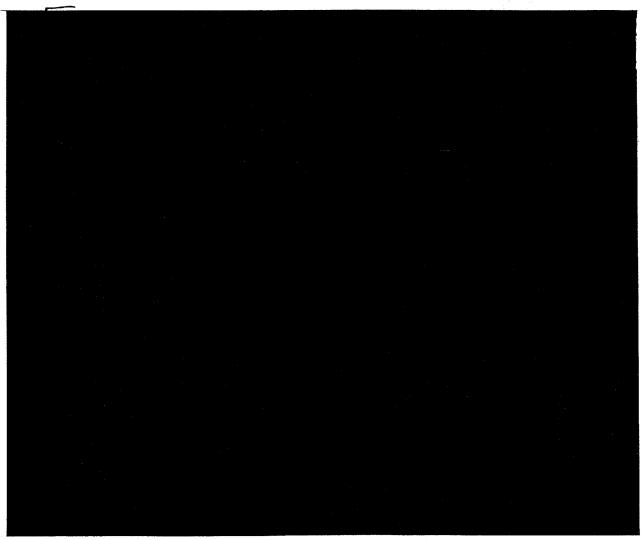


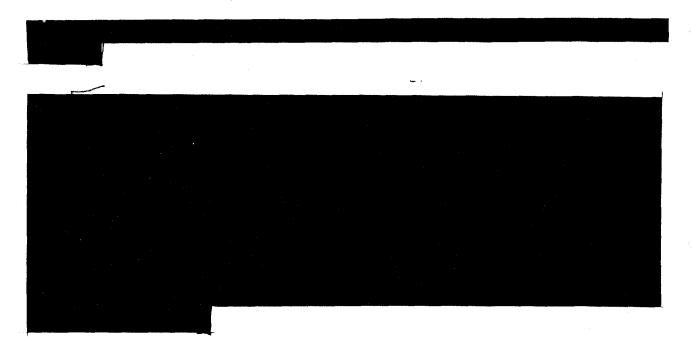
People's Republic of China





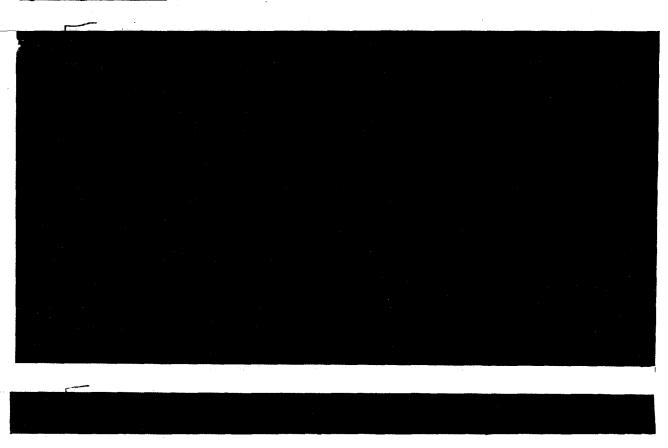






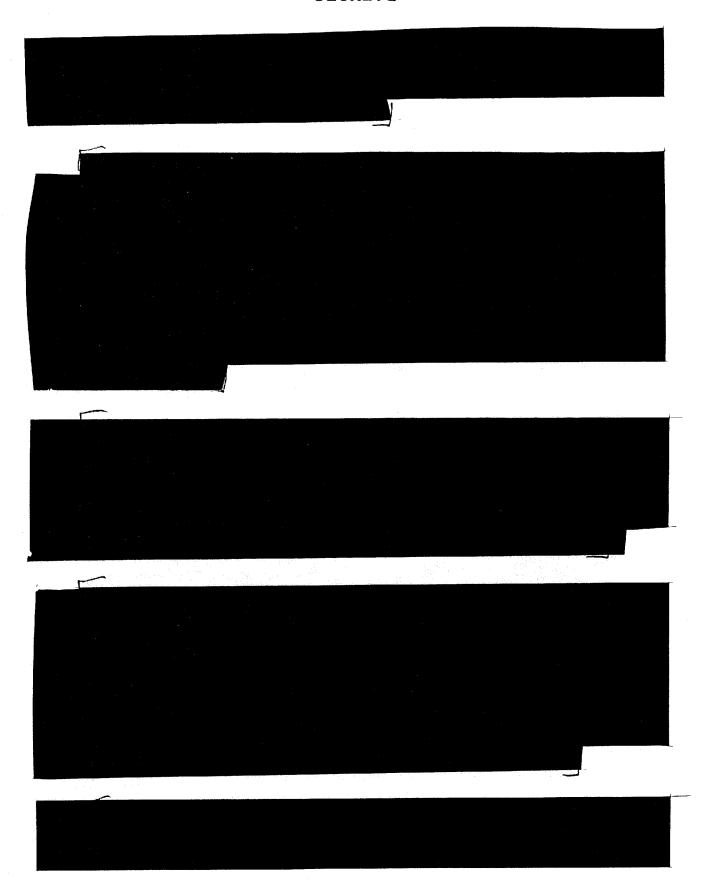
Southeast Asia

Spratly Islands



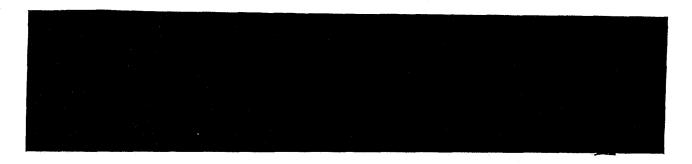
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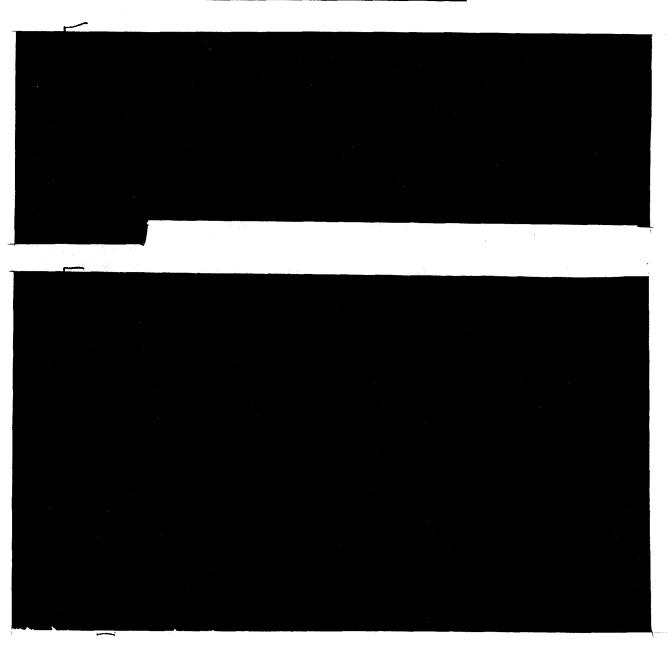


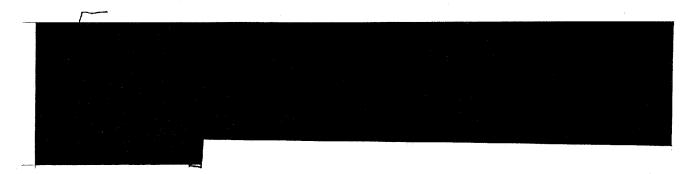
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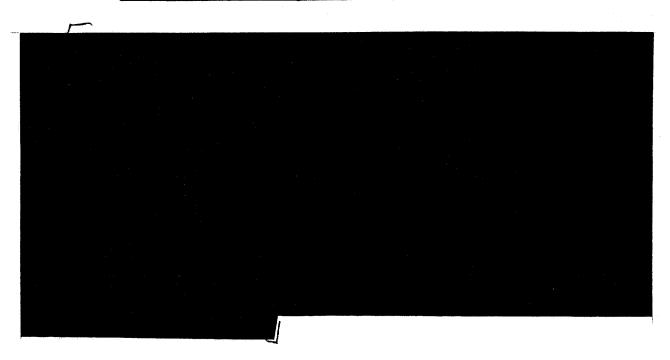


Chemical Weapons Convention





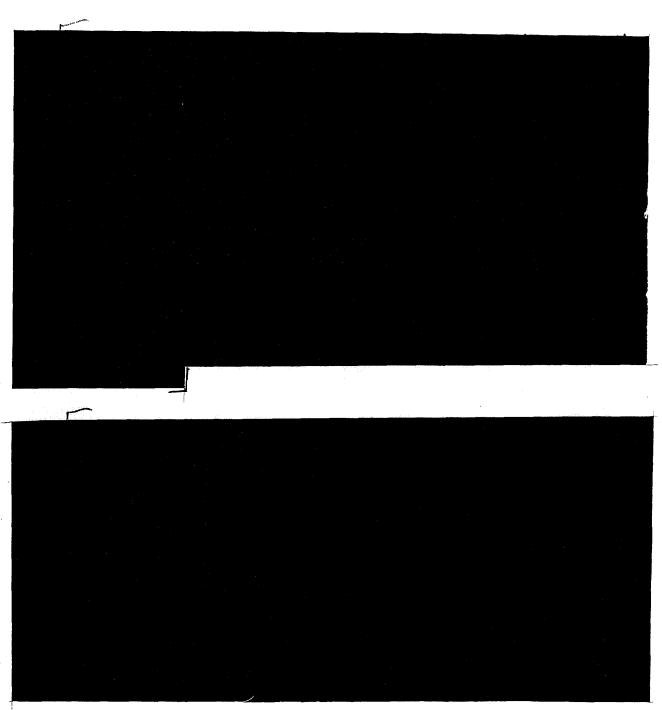
Chemical and Biological Warfare Proliferation



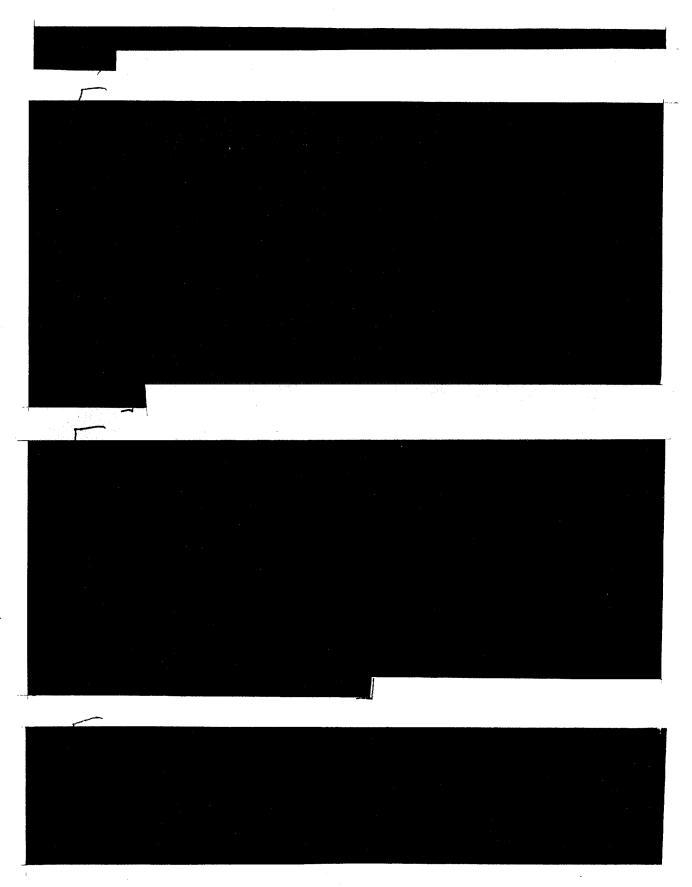
the Bilateral Destruction and (U) The CWC and Non-Production Agreement strove to control or reduce CBW stockpiles and production of CB agents and equipment in the more technically advanced nations. In both cases, however, countries' desires for economic profit coupled with the volume and complexity of the trade overwhelmed the mandates and CBW technology flow continued between advanced and developing nations.

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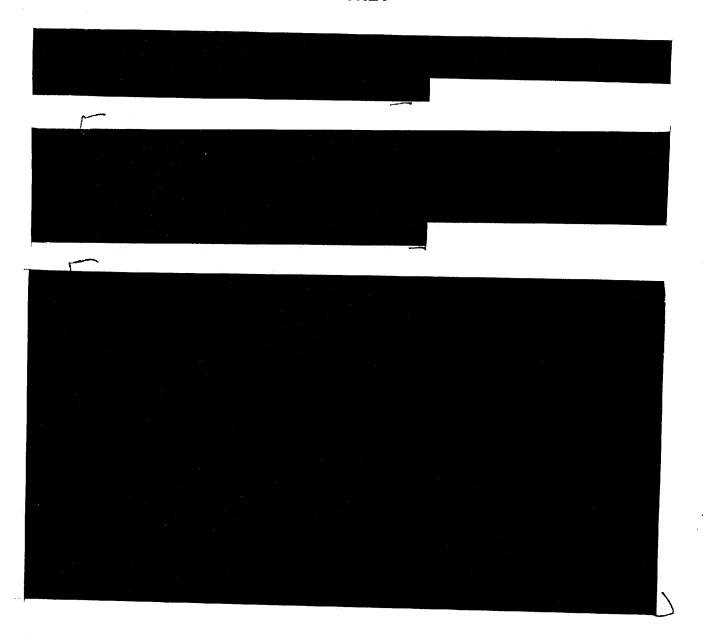
<u>Piracy</u>



*The IMB has defined piracy as "the act of boarding any vessel with the intent to commit theft or other crime and with the capability to use force in the furtherance of that act." However, the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea specifies such acts must take place in the high seas, not territorial waters, to be considered piracy. The IMB definition is used in this history.



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SECTION II--INTELLIGENCE

Manpower Resources

- (U) During 1993, intelligence resources in USPACOM continued to shrink. The Joint Intelligence Center/Joint Analysis Center (JIC/JAC) study, conducted in 1992, mandated a JICPAC end strength of 917. During 1993, JICPAC decreased 16 additional billets toward that goal. In addition, the 17.5 percent civilian reduction mandated by Congress was completed during 1993 with the loss of 33 civilian billets.
- (U) Other manpower General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) reductions were due to the transfer of some JTF-5 Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities functions to (TIARA), a USAF organization, a realignment of billets to support DOD-wide IDEX II maintenance, the elimination of GDIP-funded billets at Alaskan Command, and savings brought about by the consolidation of intelligence production activities on Oahu. a result of closure of Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Facility (FOSIF) WESTPAC Detachment Cubi Point, Philippines, personnel assigned there were realigned to the Joint Intelligence Training Activity, Pacific. Despite reductions, however, quality intelligence support was maintained throughout USPACOM. Numerous highlights and accomplishments were provided in a FY 93 report to the Office of Naval Intelligence. 16

USPACOM ADP Server Site

(U) The Intelligence Directorate (J2) staff continued their work to migrate the USPACOM intelligence architecture to the client server environment (CSE) through the USPACOM ADP Server Site (PASS) Architecture. The purpose of this project was to standardize the architecture in order to meet DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS) guidance and accelerate migration to

the client server environment. PASS supported USCINCPAC's two-tier warfighting strategy and was actively working to incorporate a standardized interoperable environment. This architecture consolidated intelligence ADP resources planned and programmed for USPACOM at regional nodes. Of the four nodes planned (Japan, Korea, EASTPAC, and Oahu), only the Oahu node reached initial operational capability in 1993.

- (U) The PASS Management Office (PMO) worked actively with the national community to help identify legacy and migration systems and to begin planning for these changes within the PASS architecture. USCINCPAC's PASS Intelligence Architecture would improve intelligence support to both in-garrison and tactical users throughout the theater in peace, crisis, and war.
- (U) PMO was preparing to stand-up a systems integration management (SIM) process to facilitate transition management of all planned and programmed systems for the Pacific Through the SIM process, the J2 staff addressed Theater. compatibility and interoperability issues. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) continued to monitor these efforts and lessons learned to other commands which were beginning to migrate to CSE. 17

Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

(U) A Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) video teleconferencing (VTC) studio was established at the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC) on 24 November 1993. JWICS was a sensitive compartmented information (SCI) component of the Defense Information System Network (DISN) with the project management office a part of the DIA. The JWICS VTC was a centrally scheduled system with the network control at the Pentagon. The network had 14 video sites and was planned to greatly expand.

- (U) JWICS was to replace the DODIIS Defense Secure Network 3 (DSNET-3) by October 1994. It was a high speed multimedia, 24-hour intelligence communications network that consisted of both data and video communications. JWICS would interconnect the National Military Joint Intelligence Center (NMJIC) to the unified commands, joint intelligence centers, joint task forces, and other selected military and civilian agencies.
- (U) JWICS had four applications: VTC, electronic publishing, video telecasting, and data transfer. The JICPAC studio had two 512-KBPS video channels and a 384-KBPS data channel. The site was interconnected to the Multimedia Information Exchange (MINX) network on the island of Oahu, which provided connectivity to more than 60 on-island users. 18

Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System

- (U) The fielding of Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS) workstations continued within USPACOM. JDISS will provide CINCs, JICs, JTFs, and other tactical commanders with onsite automation support and the connectivity necessary to execute the intelligence missions. All designated CJTFs, JICPAC, and Korea had at least one JDISS workstation. Fielding of additional systems and upgrades to older systems to Japan (for bilateral demonstration), CJTFs, components, JICPAC, and HQ USCINCPAC was ongoing.
- (U) JDISS was integrated into several USPACOM exercises with positive results. During COBRA GOLD 93, three JDISS workstations were successfully deployed to support both the CJTF J2 and Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) J2 staffs. Some problems were encountered, but they were due primarily to tenuous long-haul super high frequency (SHF) communications. It was planned to deploy JDISS again in COBRA GOLD 94, and more ambitious plans were ongoing to determine the feasibility of

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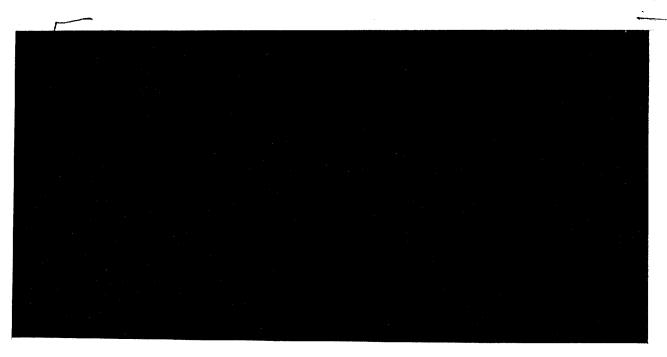
interfacing JDISS with USPACOM's Theater Command and Control (C2) System (TCCS) via local and in-country wide area networks. 19

Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Detachment

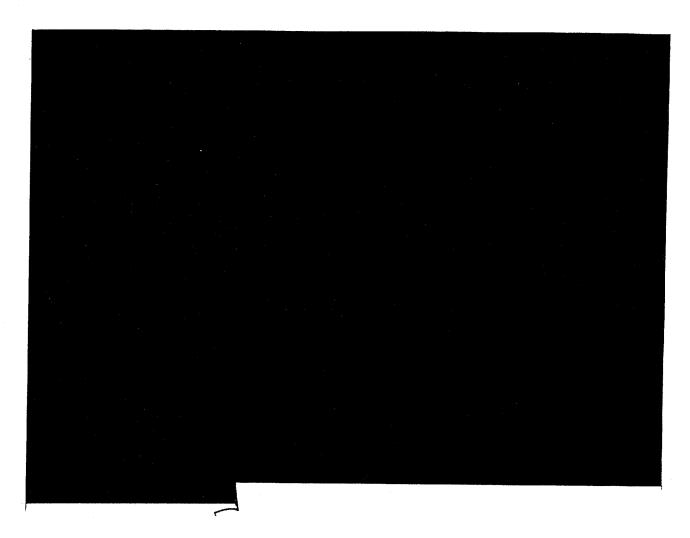
- (U) Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Facility (FOSIF) Western Pacific (WESTPAC) was established on 15 February 1972 as the fifth node of the worldwide Ocean Surveillance Information Its original mission was to provide direct System (OSIS). operational intelligence support to the Commander, SEVENTH Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT) and SEVENTH Fleet forces. Over the years, FOSIF WESTPAC's mission grew to include providing near-real-time allsource threat warning, ocean surveillance, operational intelligence, and detailed analytical intelligence support to COMSEVENTHELT, Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Central Command their subordinate forces. (CENTCOM), and This encompassed an area of responsibility that included the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Sea of Japan.
- (U) The consolidation of the 548th Reconnaissance Technical Group (548 RTG), the Intelligence Center Pacific (IPAC), and the Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific (FICPAC) to form the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC) on 3 July 1991 laid the groundwork for the future of intelligence production and support for operating forces in the Pacific theater. JICPAC became the principal conduit for channeling intelligence to operating forces throughout the continuum of operations from peace to conflict. FOSIF WESTPAC, located at Kamiseya, Japan, was an integral part of the intelligence architecture, sharing responsibility with JICPAC for maritime analysis and reporting in the Pacific theater in a complementary relationship.



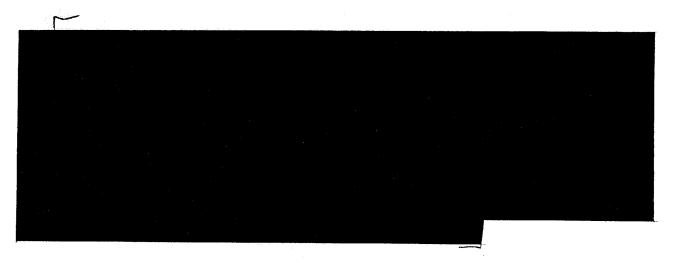
(U) Based on operational needs in the Pacific Command and recommendations of USCINCPAC, FOSIF WESTPAC remained in Japan and a framework was laid for transitioning that organization from Navy into a forward-deployed joint operating detachment of JICPAC. This plan had both theater and national support.



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Target Planning for Korea



Tactical Target Materials

year

- (6) In order to best use JICPAC's TTM production capabilities, prioritize TTM production, and produce the best type of TM for the user, JICPAC developed a new TTM production scheme which was based on user inputs (in this case, USFK).

 Under this scheme, USFK (through 7th Air Intelligence Squadron (7 AINS) at Osan AB, Korea, their executive agent for targeting) could request target materials in the following four categories:
- (5) <u>Basic Target Graphics (BTG)</u>. Standard target (3) graphic containing imagery, annotations, and mensurated points.
- (5) Enhanced Target Graphics (ETG). Detailed target graphic for complex installations or facilities requiring special weapons application. The ETG supplemented the BTG and included more images, text, and mensurated points.
- (\$) Target Select Print (TSP). Target graphics for priority targets not requiring detailed analysis, and lower (a) priority targets. The TSP contained one image and a simplified text page with mensurated points.
- (S) <u>Contingency Imagery Support Package (CISP)</u>.

 Target material containing one image, minimal annotations, and a reference grid. The CISP could be produced in hard or soft copy format.

materials production list received from USFK under this program included requests for large numbers of TSPs and fewer ETGs or BTGs than expected. TTM production based on user inputs should

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(M,

permit JICPAC to come much closer to producing the quantity of TTMs required by Korea, and should more closely match target material produced to the information required by the consumer.

Target Systems Analysis

(W)

USFK targeteers, JICPAC embarked on an aggressive program to produce a series of Target Systems Analysis (TSA) documents on Korea. As requested by USFK, the systems to be analyzed in this series included: electrical systems; strategic air defense; surface-to-surface missile support system; transportation network; nuclear, chemical, and biological support system; national level depots and supply systems; and petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) infrastructure.

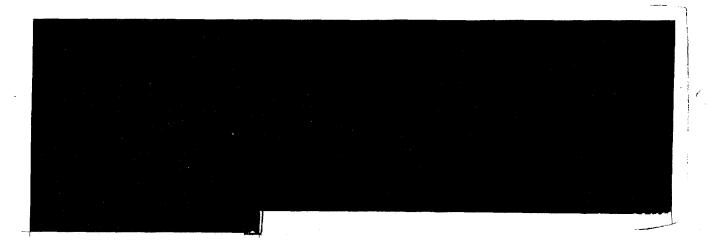
Other Targeting Projects²⁴

Battle Damage Assessment Concept of Operations

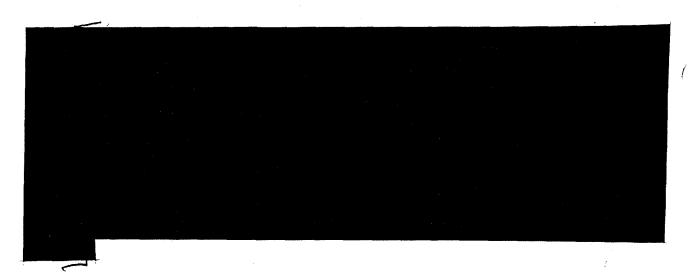
Assessment (BDA) Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for USPACOM. The initial CONOPS delineated BDA procedures for USFK during war, and also spelled out national and theater support to USFK. Future updates were to include focus on national and theater support to the three USCINCPAC JTF commanders.

Theater Nuclear Targeting

(S) Target planning responsibilities for theater nuclear targeting were modified in 1993.



Targeting Relationship with Australia

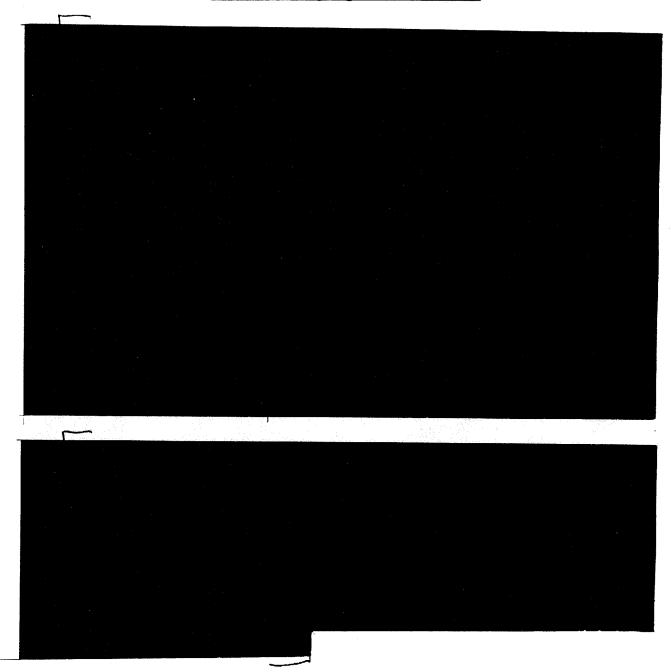


Target Actions Group Meetings

(U) There were three Target Actions Group (TAG) meetings in calendar year 1993. The first, TAG 1-93, was held in January, but no minutes were produced as it was a special category (SPECAT) meeting. TAG 2-93 was held on 16 April, and TAG 3-93 was held on 23 August. Numerous target actions issues were discussed at length.²⁵

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H-Camera Deployment to Korea



Joint Contact Program Augmentation

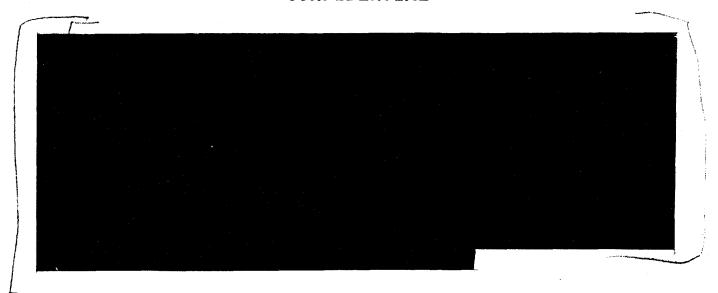
(U) In October 1993, a member of the USCINCPAC Imagery Intelligence Branch (J231) deployed to Minsk, Belarus, as part of a three-man facilitation team in support of the Joint Staff sponsored European Command Military-to-Military Joint Contact

(Mil-Mil) Program. As part of the first facilitation team on former Soviet soil, the J231 augmentee established new contacts with members of the Belarusian Ministry of Defense, helped coordinate between the U.S. Army 7th Medical Command (7th MEDCOM) and DAO Minsk for the donation of a 500-bed hospital from excess military supplies, and assisted with arrangements for the visit of President Bill Clinton to Minsk.²⁷

Special Project EIDOLON LANCE

- For more than ten years, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had been conducting Special Projects to improve the support and dissemination of National sensor information to various military Congress mandated these projects, which were aimed at forces. bridging the gap between strategic intelligence collection and tactical operations support. The projects were conducted every two years and offered opportunities to examine new ways for tailoring the National sensor collection on a notto-interfere-basis with day-to-day military operations. As such, the projects were really experiments, not exercises, to test new intelligence connectivity architectures, promote a better understanding of National sensor capabilities among the general military population, affect new system designs and focus, and foster a real synergism among all facets of the military's intelligence network.
- (U) Special Project EIDOLON LANCE 93 (SPEL-93) was conducted during USCINCPAC Exercise TANDEM THRUST in July 1993. This exercise had two primary objectives: to improve the dissemination of national intelligence in support of a JTF deployed to an area without a sophisticated infrastructure; and improve the capability of the JTF commander and his assigned forces to use national assets, in coordination with theater and organic reconnaissance systems, to develop an accurate "common picture of the battlefield."

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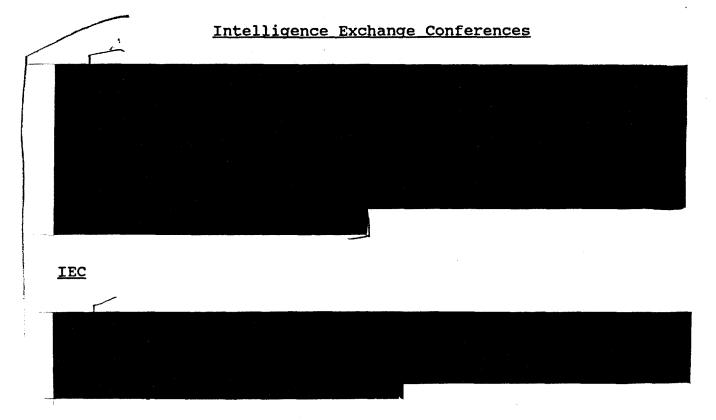
Counterdrug Intelligence Production Consolidation

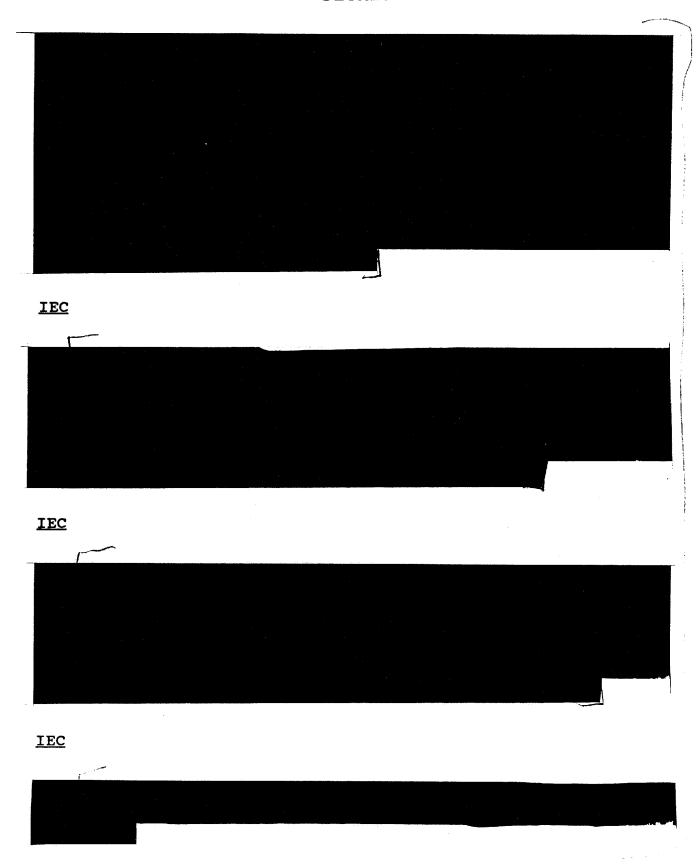
- (U) Following a review of the personnel and resources required for counterdrug (CD) intelligence production, USCINCPAC J2 consolidated all counterdrug analysis at Joint Task Force FIVE (JTF-5) in Alameda, California. This action culminated a series of reviews begun in February 1993, with final recommendations delivered 1 October 1993. Following concurrence of all parties, the J2 issued orders on 26 November 1993 for the cessation of counterdrug analysis except that conducted at JTF-5. JICPAC retained responsibility for imagery analysis as tasked by JTF-5 through USCINCPAC.²⁹
- (U) In a related matter, JTF-5 took over the position of intelligence analyst at the embassy in Bangkok on 1 October 1993. Since 1990, USCINCPAC J2 had stationed intelligence analysts in Bangkok, Thailand, on a temporary duty basis in support of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) office in the Embassy of the United States. In April 1993, responsibility for that program (known as the ACE Program) was transferred to JTF-5. The analyst in Thailand at the time of transfer, having been deployed from HQ USCINCPAC, was instructed to take operational orders from JTF-5 until his return to Camp Smith in September. His relief was deployed from JTF-5. The program transfer was complete on

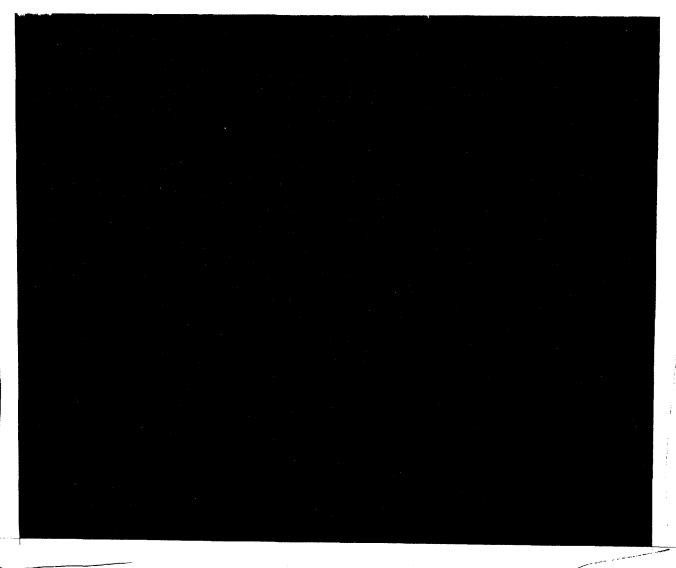
1 October 1993 when the FY 94 funding for the program was shifted to JTF-5.30

RC-135/EP-3 Force Mix

Congressional budgetary discussions in August September 1993 concerned possible redundancy of the roles and missions of the RC-135 and EP-3 aircraft in the Pacific Theater. USPACOM stated position was that the aircraft were complementary rather than redundant and, until a true "joint" service reconnaissance (recce) aircraft could be developed, both aircraft had to be retained to meet PACOM two-tiered warfighting support requirements. This information intelligence presented to Congressman C.W. Bill Young (R-Florida) during his visit to USCINCPAC in August 1993. Later, upon his return to Washington, D.C., the Congressman strongly supported the theater position and, during budgetary hearings, ensured funding for both aircraft in the FY 94 budget. 31







IDHSC-II Deactivation

(U) In response to a 29 July 1993 JICPAC message request, the PACAF Director for Intelligence Systems (PACAF/INY) provided via telephone the 7th Command, Control and Intelligence Support Squadron (7 CCISS), Osan AB, Korea, mailing address for JICPAC to use for sending bulk data tapes to Osan. This procedure was implemented on 16 August. In the absence of any official concern from the Air Force regarding the termination of electrical transmission capabilities between Osan and Hawaii, the JICPAC Intelligence Data Handling System Communications-II (IDHSC-II or

I2) system was officially deactivated and dismantled on 31 August as projected.³⁵

Agreements and Understandings

(U) During 1993, one interservice support agreement (ISSA), four memoranda of understanding (MOUs), and three memoranda of agreement (MOAs) were signed and implemented between JICPAC (and/or USCINCPAC) and other agencies. The documents were signed between JICPAC and the following units: an ISSA with 15th Air Base Wing (15 ABW); 36 MOU with the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade (703rd MI Brigade); 37 MOU with Director National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service (DIRNSA/CHCSS); 38 MOU with 4th Special Operations Support Command, U.S. Army, Pacific (4th SOSC); 39 MOU with Assistant Chief of Staff (ACS), G-2, Commander Marine Forces, Pacific (COMMARFORPAC); 40 MOA with the Community On-line Intelligence System (COINS) Program Management Office (PMO);41 MOA with HQ Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), Defense Dissemination Program Office (DDPO); 42 and MOA with Joint Military Intelligence Support Element (JMISE).43

JICPAC Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Proliferation Office

- (U) The JICPAC Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Proliferation Office was established in June 1993 to provide expertise and advice on nuclear, biological, and chemical issues. The office served as the focal point for NBC weapons production, storage, and proliferation issues within the theater and areas of interest to USCINCPAC.⁴⁴
- (U) The office was organized subordinate to the Transregional Department, Special Projects Branch (OTS). As a JICPAC asset, it was to be responsive to all JICPAC divisions and branches. Products from the NBC Proliferation Office included JICPAC Special Reports (JSRs), Daily Intelligence Bulletins

The office was manned by a (DIBs), articles, and reports. and a Chemical/Biological Weapons Nuclear Research Officer Officer. These officers provided evaluation, analysis, and production, storage, theater and expertise regarding The NBC office was to maintain proliferation of NBC materials. awareness of current and developing technologies, weapons, and treaties, and to develop an active liaison with the technical and intelligence community regarding NBC subjects.

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FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER II

- ¹ Rpt (S/REL JA-DECL OADR), Intelligence Exchange Conference, "Russian Military Modernization", 8-10 Nov 93 (SD 2-1); Info paper, J2S, (S/NF-DECL OADR), "PACOM Areas of Concern", 4 Jun 93 (SD 2-2).
- ² Rpt (S/REL JA-DECL OADR), CINCPACFLT-JMSDF, "Russian Pacific Fleet Nuclear Submarine Scrapping and Radiological Dumping", 27-28 May 93 (SD 2-3); JSR: OT 24-93 Rpt (S/NF-DECL OADR), "Russia: Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Problems (U)", 30 Aug 93 (SD 2-4).
- 3 JSR: OT 29-93 (U), "Russia: Radioactive Waste Dumping in the Sea of Japan-A Realistic Perspective (U)", 26 Oct 93 (SD 2-5); JSR: ON 112-93 Rpt (S-DECL OADR), "Russia: Nuclear Wastes in the Far East (U)", 12 Apr 93 (SD 2-6).
- ⁴ JSR: ON-155-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "CIS: Questions on Nuclear Weapons Security (U)", 24 May 93 (SD 2-7).
- ⁵ Intell Exchange Conference Rpt (S-DECL OADR), "North Korean Conventional/Strategic Threat Update (U)", Nov 93 (SD 2-8).
- 6 JSR: ON-105-93 (C/NF-DECL OADR), "North Korea: IAEA Sends Nuclear Issue to UNSC (U)", 2 Apr 93 (SD 2-9); JSR: ON-106-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "North Korea: Nuclear Issues/Threat (U)", 2 Apr 93 (SD 2-10); Msg (S/NF-DECL OADR), Personal for ADM Larson from Fields, "Daily Summary No. 1", 011730W Nov 93 (SD 2-11); Msg (S/NF-DECL OADR), Personal for ADM Larson from Fields, "Daily Summary No. 2", 021730W Nov 93 (SD 2-12); Msg (S-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC to COMUSKOREA, "Recent Events on the Peninsula", 141725 Mar 93 (SD 2-13); JSR: ON-272-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "North Korea: Nuclear Inspection Issues (U)", 22 Oct 93 (SD 2-14); JSR: ON-174-93 (C-DECL OADR), "North Korea: Suspends Withdrawal From NPT (U)", 15 Jun 93 (SD 2-15); Info paper, J2S, (S/NF-DECL OADR), "PACOM Areas of Concern", 4 Jun 93 (SD 2-2); JSR: ON-086-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "China Reaction to North Korean Withdrawal From The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (U)", 22 Mar 93 (SD 2-16).
- ⁷ JSR: OT-16-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "North Korea: Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities (U)", 19 Jul 93 (SD 2-17).
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 JSR: OA-004-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "JICPAC Terrorism Threat Assessment (U)", 13 May 93 (SD 2-18); JSR: OA-06-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "JICPAC Terrorism Threat Assessment (U)", 14 Oct 93 (SD 2-19).

- 10 Brfg (S/REL RP-DECL OADR), JICPAC, "Indochina/China Air Update (SouthAsia Military Modernization) (U)," 9 Aug 93 (SD 2-20); Brfg (S/REL ROK-DECL OADR), JICPAC/ONN, "China's Air Forces (U)," 14 Sep 93 (SD 2-21); Brfg (S/REL AUS-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC/J2, "Chinese Military Modernization (& Power Projection) (U)," 8 Oct 93 (SD 2-22).
- OADR), "China: Weapons Upgrades (U)," 12 Feb 93 (information used is Secret) (SD 2-23); Msg (S/NF-DECL OADR), JICPAC/DO to PACOM IDHS/DO, "JICPAC Special Report ON-66-93, DIPS ID PA423; China: Advances in Naval Anti-Air-Warfare (U)," 041340Z Mar 93 (information used is Secret) (SD 2-24); JSR: ON-113-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), ["china" (U)], 12 Apr 93 (information used is Secret) (SD 2-25); JSR: ON-175-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "China: New Developments in the PRC's Cruise Missile Program (U)," 16 Jun 93 (information used is Secret) (SD 2-26); JSR: CSC-12-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "China: Arms Sales (U)," 22 Jul 93 (information used is Secret) (SD 2-27); JSR: OT-22-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "China: Chemical Warfare (CW) Proliferation (U)," 17 Aug 93 (information used is Secret) (SD 2-28).
- 12 Intelligence Exchange Conference Rpt (S/REL RP-DECL OADR),
 "Spratly Islands Brief (U)", 9-10 Aug 93 (SD-2-29)
- 13 JSR: OT-32-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Concerns for USPACOM(U)", 23 Nov 93 (SD-2-30); JSR: OT-26-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "Chemical/Biologial Warfare Proliferation Concerns for USPACOM (U)", 08 Sep 93 (SD-2-31)
- 14 JSR: OT-26-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "Chemical/Biologial Warfare Proliferation Concerns for USPACOM (U)", 08 Sep 93 (SD-2-31).
- 15 JSR: OAL-001-93 (S/NF-DECL OADR), "Maritime Terrorism in the Pacific (U)", 14 Jan 93 (SD-2-32); JSR: OS-288-93 Rpt (S/NF-DECL OADR), "ASEAN: The Threat of Piracy in Southeast Asia (U)", 27 Aug 93 (SD-2-33); Rpt (S/REL JAPAN-DECL OADR), "Terrorism and Piracy in Asia", 3 Nov 1993 (SD-2-34); Msg (S/NF PERSFOR/DECL-OADR), "Daily Summary No.3", 031600W Nov 93 (SD-2-35).
- 16 HistSum (S/NF-DECL OADR), J2R, "USCINCPAC Intelligence Resources 1993 Highlights (U)," 11 Jul 94 (information used is Unclassified) (SD 2-36). The Joint Analysis Center (JAC) at RAF Molesworth, England, is to Europe what JICPAC is to USCINCPAC.
- 17 HistSum (U), J21P1, "USPACOM ADP Server Site (PASS)," 22 Jun 94 (SD 2-37).
- 18 HistSum (U), J211, "Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS)," 24 Jun 94 (SD 2-38).

- ¹⁹ HistSum (U), J212, "Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS)," 22 Jun 94 (SD 2-39).
- ²⁰ Msg (C/NF-DECL OADR), CNO/N20 to USCINCPAC/J2/J2R and USCINCCENT/CCJ2, "Kami Seya Deployable JIF Proposal(U)," 212118Z Jan 93 (SD 2-40).
- 21 Msg (S/NF-DECL OADR), COMUSJAPAN/J2 to USCINCPAC/J2R, "Kami Seya Deployable JIF Proposal (U)," 260842Z Jan 93 (SD 2-41); Msg (C/NF-DECL OADR), CINCPACFLT/N00 to USCINCPAC/J00/J2, "Kami Seya Deployable JIF Proposal (U)," 030840Z Feb 93 (SD 2-42); Msg (C/NF-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC/J2 to CNO/N20, "Kami Seya Deployable JIF Proposal (U)," 040430Z Feb 93 (SD 2-43); Msg (U), CINCPACFLT N01 to USCINCPAC/J20, "PACOM Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Intelligence Support to Joint Operations (PTTP)," 090554Z Mar 93 (SD 2-44).
- ²² Msg (U), DA/DAMI-ZA to CDRUSAINSCOM/IACG, "Joint Military Intelligence Support Element (JMISE)," 141735Z May 93 (SD 2-45); Msg (U), USCINCPAC/J2 to CNO/DNI, "Joint Intel Center Pacific (JICPAC) Detachment (J-DET)," 062222Z Aug 93 (SD 2-46); Msg (C-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC/J2 to NSACSS, "JICPAC Detachment (J-DET) (U)," 091930Z Aug 93 (SD 2-47); HistSum (U), J214, "FOSIF WESTPAC Becomes a Joint Organization," 22 Jun 94 (SD 2-48).
- ²³ HistSum (S-DECL OADR), J2221, "Target Planning (U)," 29 Jan 94 (SD 2-49).
- 24 Ibid.
- ²⁵ Memo (S/NF-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC/J22 to USCINCPAC J23, "Minutes of USPACOM Target Actions Group (TAG) Meeting (U)," 11 Jun 93 (<u>SD 2-50</u>); Memo (S/NF-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC/J222 to USCINCPAC/J23, et al., "Minutes of USPACOM Target Actions Group (TAG) Meeting (U)," 7 Sep 93 (<u>SD 2-51</u>).
- Msg (S/NF-DECL OADR), SSO/DIA/DR to USCINCPAC/J2, "USFK Intelligence Requirements (U)," 031000Z May 93 (information used is Secret)(SD 2-52); HistSum (S-DECL OADR), J2311, "H Camera Deployment to Korea (U)," 12 Jul 94 (SD 2-53). Detachment 8, 645th Materiels Squadron, was the unit responsible for providing all logistics support for the U-2 mission, including new equipment, deploying maintenance staff, wet film production, etc. The were based out of Warner-Robins AFB, Ohio, and were subordinate to the Warner-Robins Air Logistics Center (WR-ALC). DET 8 no longer exists, and now functions as Logistics Resources, a branch within WR-ALC (WR-ALC/LR).
- ²⁷ HistSum (U), J231, "Joint Contract Program Augmentation," 11 Jul 94 (SD 2-54).

- 28 HistSum (C-DECL OADR), J23, "Special Project EIDOLON LANCE (U)," 11 Jul 94 (SD 2-55).
- ²⁹ HistSum (U), J234, "Counterdrug Intelligence Production Consolidation," 12 Jul 94 (SD 2-56).
- 30 HistSum (U), J234, "ACE Program," 12 Jul 94 (SD 2-57).
- ³¹ HistSum (U), J2324, "RC-135/EP-3 Force Mix," 12 Jul 94 (SD = 2-58).
- 32 HistSum (S/NF-DECL OADR), J2S, "Intelligence Exchange Conferences (U)," 13 Jul 94 (SD 2-59).
- 33 Memo (S/NF-DECL OADR), CINCPACFLT/N2 to USCINCPAC J2, [trip report (U)], 11 Jun 93 (SD 2-60).
- ³⁴ Memo (S/NF-DECL OADR), CINCPACFLT/N2 to USCINCPAC J2, [trip report (U)], 11 Jun 93 (<u>SD 2-61</u>).
- 35 HistSum (U), JICPAC/RDO, "Systems Engineering and Operations Division/RDO Support," Aug 93 (SD 2-62).
- 36 ISSA FB5260-93148-122 (U), between 15 ABW and JICPAC, 28 May 93 (SD 2-63).
- MOU (U), between JICPAC and 703rd MI Brigade, "703rd MI Brigade Support to CDAT," 6 Jan 93 (SD 2-64).
- 38 Ltr (U), NSACCS, Pacific to G503, "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between DIRNSA/CHCSS and USCINCPAC Regarding a Cryptologic Support Group at JICPAC," 12 Mar 93 (SD 2-65).
- ³⁹ MOU (U), between JICPAC and Commander, 4th SOSC ISE, "Defining Responsibilities for the Collocation of the 4th Special Operations Support Command (SOSC) Intelligence Support Element (ISE), at the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC)," 12 Apr 93 (SD 2-66).
- MOU (U), between ACS, G-2, COMMARFORPAC and JICPAC, "To delineate procedures and responsibilities regarding the role of the COMMARFORPAC Imagery Interpretation (II) Subteam attached to JICPAC," 19 Jun 93 (SD 2-67).
- 41 Memo (S-DECL OADR), NSACSS Network Security Officer to CAPT L.E. Jacoby, USN, Commander JICPAC, "COINS PMO/User Organization Memorandum of Agreement and COINS User Summary for Joint Intelligence Center (U)," 2 Mar 93 (information used is Unclassified) (SD 2-68).

⁴² MOU (S/NF), between HQ SMC DDPO and JICPAC and USPACOM [sic], [support of DDS (U)], 13 Apr 93 (information used is Unclassified) (\underline{SD} 2-69).

MOU (U), between JICPAC 500th MI Brigade and JMISE, [delineates policies regarding the JMISE, attached to JICPAC], 12 Feb 93 (SD 2-70).

⁴⁴ JICPAC Memo (U), "JICBYTE #33," 11 Jun 93 (SD 2-71).

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CHAPTER III OPERATIONS

SECTION I-READINESS AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING

Readiness

USCINCPAC Force Readiness Concerns

- (U) In May, Admiral Larson wrote to General Colin Powell, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to express his thoughts on the developing issue of maintaining the readiness of U.S. forces. The CINC believed the complexity of the readiness equation and scope of the resource challenges facing the Services required a new and more holistic approach to the issue that would require the combined efforts of all involved. Timely, sustained corrective action was required, as once front line readiness was diminished, it was too late. He added that the last time that was allowed to happen, it took seven years to recover. 1
- (U) In his paper, Admiral Larson noted concern about readiness because: the first indications of core deterioration in readiness were beginning to appear; that less than optimum solutions could compound the problem during the search for innovative fixes; and, the lessons of history were not lost. He listed three key indicators which provided early warning of imminent readiness degradation, each tied to a resourcing decision at some level in the budget process. The indicators could stand alone to signify trouble, but often interrelated and cascaded from top to bottom. It was time to be on guard when:
- It became necessary to increase operational tempo (OPTEMPO) requirements to meet routine commitments.
- Funds had to be transferred among accounts to support increased OPTEMPO, unforeseen operations, or contingencies.
- We were compelled to decrease, cancel, or defer planned training or logistics support activities and functions.

Warning Signs in Evidence

- (U) All three warning signs were in evidence in May 1993, and some recent examples included:
- Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) ships, budgeted for 51 steaming days per quarter while deployed, had to operate at 65 days per quarter to support Persian Gulf and Somali operations.
- About \$100 million was transferred from USPACOM O&M subaccounts to pay for the Somalia airlift and sealift requireents supported by U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) forces operating under U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) control.
- To compensate for increased OPTEMPO, the number of ships in deployed carrier battle groups (CVBGs) and amphibious ready groups (ARGs) was reduced. PACFLT tied up non-deployed ships and stood down non-deployed flying squadrons to make up for fuel shortages caused by unanticipated contingencies.
- A number of exercises had to be canceled or scaled back, including both U.S.-only and bilateral/multilateral training events. USAF rotational deployments into the theater were scaled back, and show-the-flag visits reduced. Participation in World War II 50th Anniversary Commemorative events was limited or canceled—events that would have provided greater access and influence in several foreign countries.
- Availability of the Air Force's C-141 fleet was at risk, in part because of overuse during DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, and to meet the almost doubled flying hour rates, scheduled maintenance was delayed or deferred and work on aircraft already in depot was accelerated. The fleet was experiencing structural problems and deterioration due to service age.
- The average amount of O&M money spent each year per soldier declined 36 percent, from \$44,000 in 1985-1989 to a projected \$28,000 in 1994.
- (U) The CINC noted that when it was necessary to transfer funds or make dollar-driven trade-offs in core support functions,

a vicious cycle was started in which there were no good choices. It was necessary to decrease, cancel, or defer specific activities and functions that cut to the heart of readiness.

Resultant Readiness Concerns

- (U) Failure to deal with these early indicators could only lead to long-term reductions in core readiness. Major readiness issues addressed with increasing regularity included:
- Handling more missions with fewer forces, which resulted in difficult to manage increases in the OPTEMPO of the remaining forces. The growing imbalance between available forces and strategic requirements had to be addressed before combat readiness was affected adversely.
- A significant increase in OPTEMPO resulted in stretching people (and equipment) too thinly, pushing personnel tempo (PERSTEMPO) goals. Keeping personnel deployed away from their families more during "peacetime" than during the height of the Cold War denied the "peace dividend" to those who worked hardest to earn it. It was essential to balance training and operational requirements with optimum PERSTEMPO to recruit and retain quality personnel.
- One of the factors that set the U.S. military apart and made it the best military force in the world was the quality of its personnel. The morale and esprit of our people constituted the most significant, and most difficult to measure, readiness core factor, and it appeared to be under noticeable strain and in decline.
- Deferring or canceling preplanned programs led to a wide range of dangers. Once a program was legitimately scrutinized, prioritized, and finally budgeted for, redirecting, deferring, or canceling its funding had both short- and long-term consequences on readiness.
- In peacetime, training was the most important thing the military did, and it had to be tough, realistic, challenging,

and frequent. If we didn't train hard and fully exercise our systems, atrophy eventually would set in.

• Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations seriously depleted resources and training hours and did not always contribute to readiness. While there were many organizations trained for humanitarian missions, only one was trained to conduct combat operations—which was the basic and essential purpose for the military's being. Non-traditional missions should be endorsed, but with that point in mind.

Possible Corrective Actions

- (U) Admiral Larson noted that while describing early warning signs of potential readiness problems was no mean task, it was considerably easier than envisioning workable solutions, given budgetary constraints and service prerogatives. Aware that additional study was needed, he offered some general thoughts on rememdies:
- First, rethink how readiness was measured. The immediate question that came to mind was, "readiness for what?" The requirement was to look at core readiness differently from in the past, as the present readiness system for combat forces still applied but no longer went far enough. He did not think it necessary to replace the old readiness system of evaluating combat readiness, but felt it necessary to augment it to meet different issues, indicators, and concerns. From his perspective as a warfighting CINC, any new readiness reporting system had to provide visibility into:
- Individual and unit readiness to accomplish tactical missions (the familiar "C" system).
- Readiness at the theater-wide or operational level to accomplish major regional contingencies, including means to measure OPTEMPO, PERSTEMPO, mobility, and force availability against newly developed standards.

- Readiness within the logistics/sustainment/ industrial base systems to suppport and sustain defined operations, with varying notification and duration periods, considering employment of both active and reserve assets.
 - · The health of the core.
- (U) The last three of the above items would require new systems and measurements, but to avoid overwhelming commanders with tracking and crunching readiness reporting data, the frequency of reporting could be varied. Any changes to the fundamentals of the readiness system should also ensure that commanders were heard, and that indicators could be extrapolated and applied to shape and posture forces.
- Second, rethink the CINC's readiness role. The combatant CINCs were both producers, and more importantly, the ultimate consumers of readiness. Yet the funding process did not coincide with the way contingency and combat missions were exercised or conducted, as CINC involvement with the budget process ended with the POM process. Admiral Larson raised the question of greater CINC involvement in the fiscal realm, and felt that as a minimum the CINCs needed deeper visibility into Service problems, as what could not be seen could not be fixed.
- Third, contingency operations should be funded up front. He identified reallocation or deferral of O&M funds to support unprogrammed contingencies as clearly the biggest culprit, and felt that the peacekeeping fund included in the FY 95 budget was an important initiative. A robust, adequate CINC's contingency fund, or some kind of checkbook authority, was needed to help fence Service component O&M accounts.
- Fourth, aggressively defend quality of life benefits and reverse the downward trends in pay, retirement, and other benefits. All involved, from the Secretary of Defense down, should become better, more outspoken champions on behalf of Service personnel, whether active, reserve, or retired. The

troops noticed when attacks on their entitlements went unchallenged.

• Fifth, requirements had to be matched to available forces. The call for greater military involvement in conflict resolution and non-traditional arenas was matched by the contradictory call for substantially reduced force levels and defense budgets. It was becoming increasing difficult to handle more and more requirements with fewer and fewer forces and dollars, for all the reasons outlined above. As force structure reductions continued, the warfighting CINCs had to have early notice of what their allocation of the remaining forces would be, and afforded the opportunity to outline what they would, and would not, be able to do with their share.

Conclusion

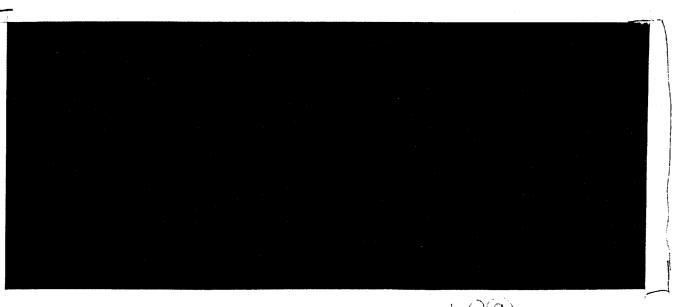
- (U) In conclusion, Admiral Larson stated that it was both necessary and possible to maintain a fully combat-ready force in the face of substantial cuts, but responsible downsizing meant more than retaining the ability to respond—it also meant sustaining the base that response capability was built upon. The point was approaching where more could not be done with less, unless the consequences of mortgaging future readiness could be accepted.
- (U) When readiness began to crumble, the decay would normally start from the inside out to the cutting edge, and since most commanders accepted risks to the core to keep combat forces ready, the last parts to reflect shortcomings were in the front-line forces. This presented something of a conundrum, as the reporting system looked most carefully for indicators of degradation in those assets most painstakingly maintained at the highest levels of combat readiness. To meet the goal of "no hollow force" expressed by Secretary Aspin, the early warning

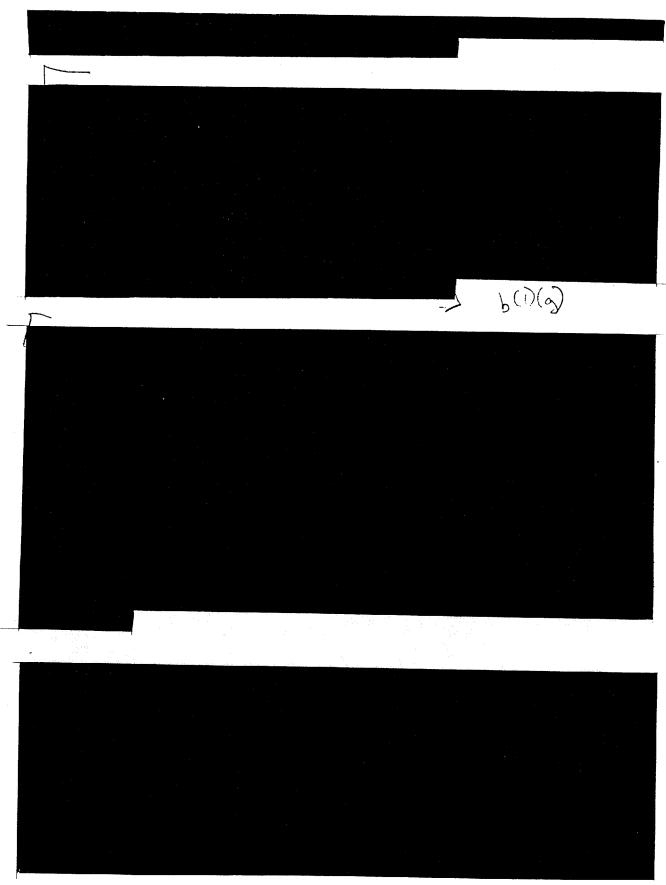
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indicators of degradation in the core of readiness had to be identified and addressed. Innovative solutions were called for to restablilize and resolidify the core.

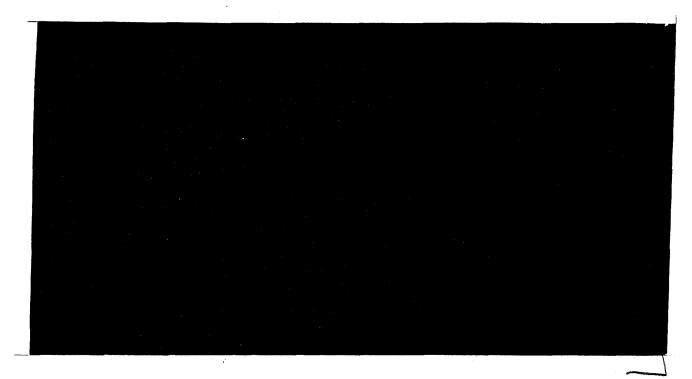
CINC's Preparedness Assessment Report

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum of Policy 53 (CJCS MOP 53), published on 28 March 1991, outlined policy for military capability reporting and established the Preparedness Evaluation System (PES). Under the PES, the CINCs were required to submit biennially their Preparedness Assessment Reports The cycle began on 1 March 1993 with Joint Staff (JS) (CSPARs). publication of the CSPAR initiation message, and concluded on 1 November 1993 with publication of the draft CJCS Preparedness Assessment Report (PAR). An interrelationship existed between the CSPAR and the Integrated Priority List (IPL), another report required by the Deputy Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). 1993 was the addition of an optional section to the CSPAR narrative report to obtain the CINCs' views on long-range strategic priorities for use in the joint strategy review process. new section, projected changes in the international security environment that could impact preparedness or otherwise alter longrange strategic priorities could be highlighted.²



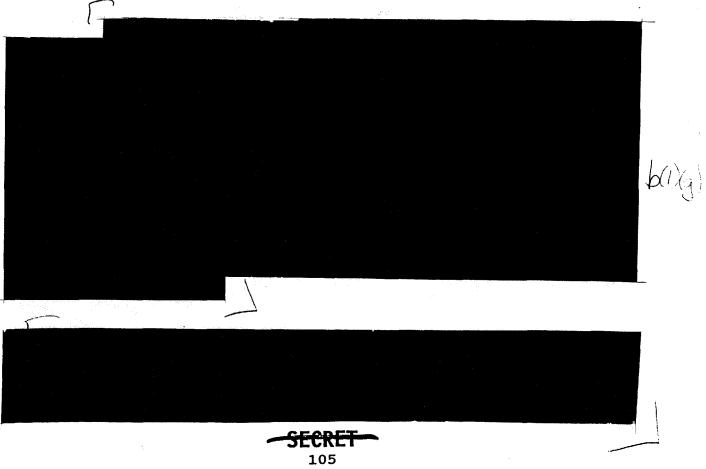


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Component Command Readiness

CINCPACFLT Readiness



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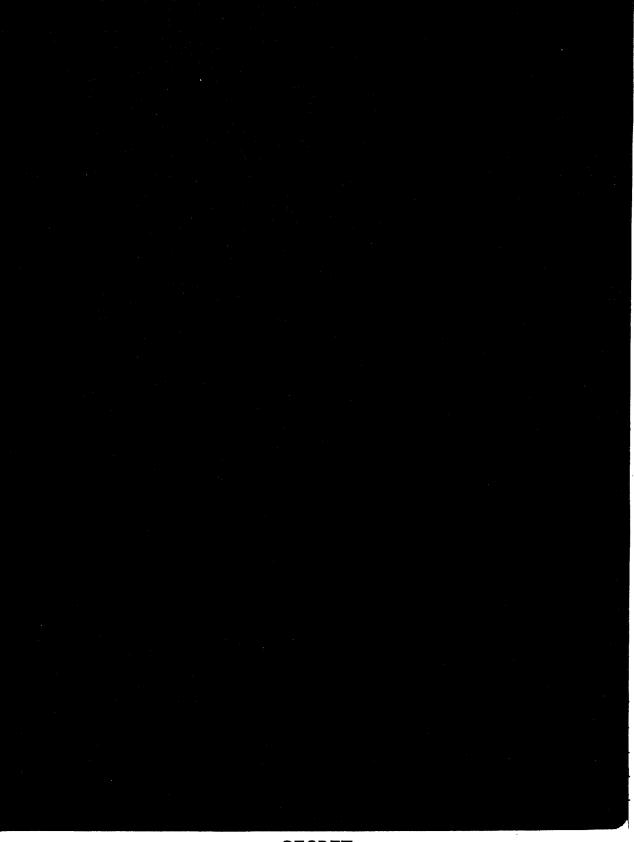
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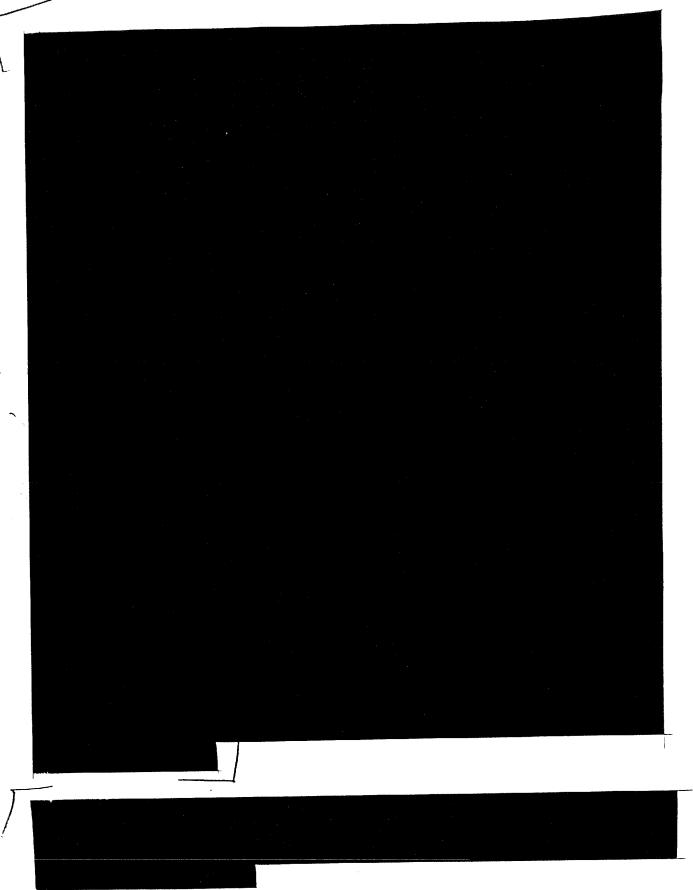
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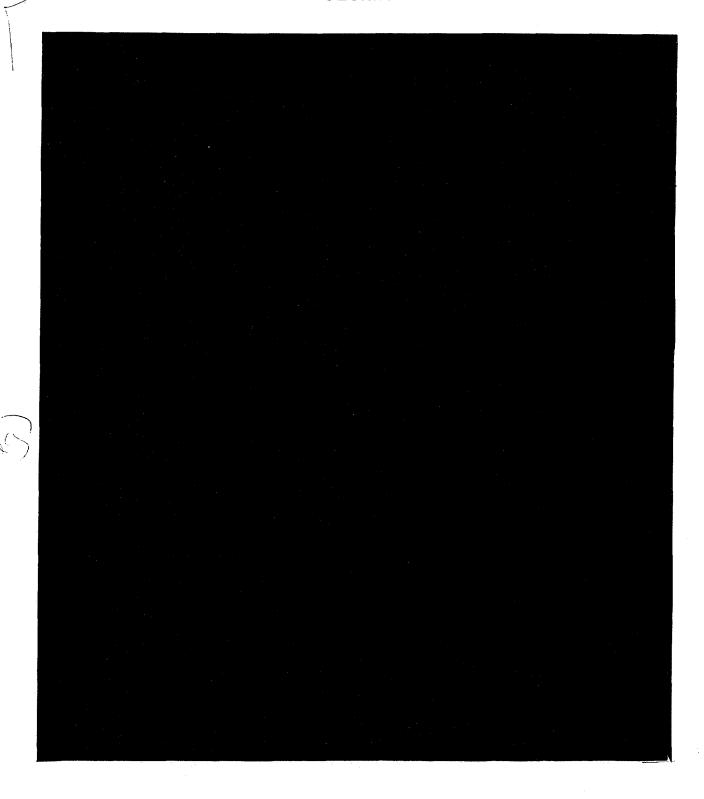


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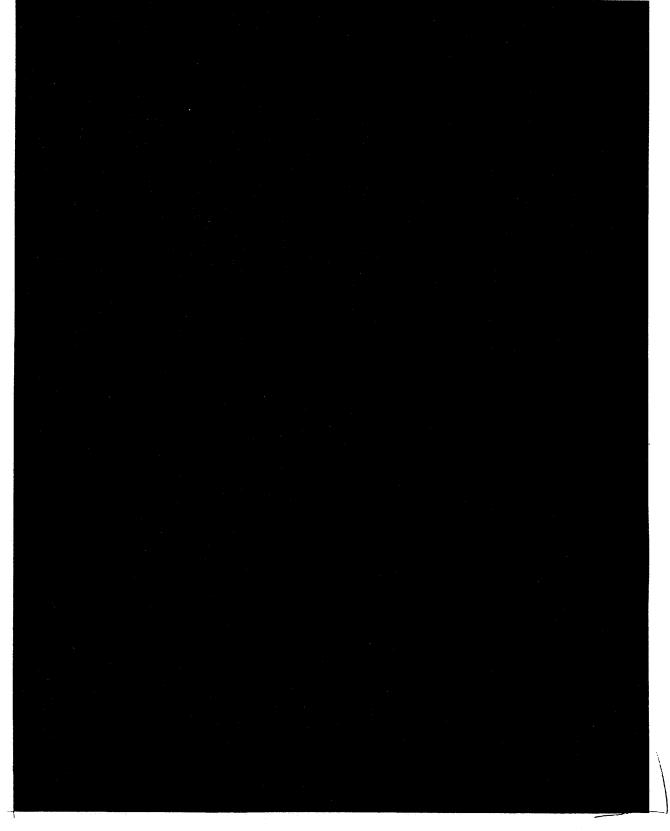
Two submarines, USS JOHN MARSHALL (SSN 611) and USS SAM HOUSTON (SSN 609), were converted in 1984-86 to transport submarines. SAM HOUSTON was assigned to PACFLT until inactivated in March 1991.

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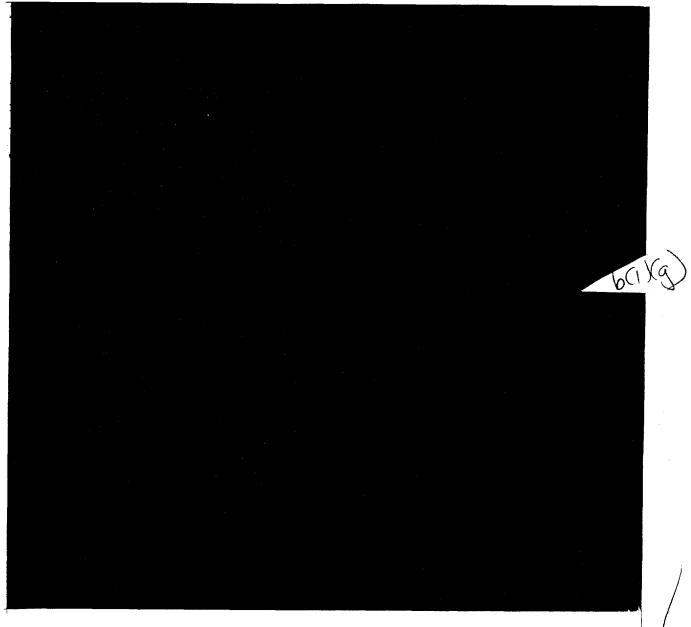
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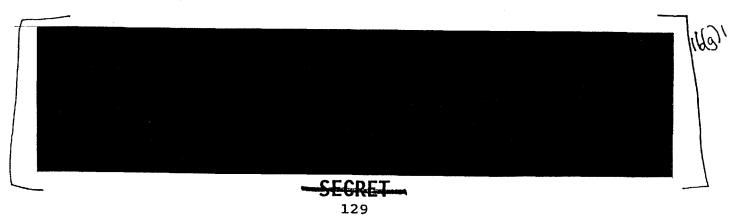


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Cruise Missile Support Activity

Mission Support



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(8/NF) During the year, two retaliatory strikes were ordered by the National Command Authority (NCA) against Iraq. They were:

- On 17 January 1993, USS COWPENS (CG 63), STUMP (DD 978), and HEWITT (DD 966) launched a total of TOMAHAWK missiles against the Zaafaraniya Nuclear Fabrication Facility. The strike was reported as a total success and the facility destroyed.
 - On 26 June 1993, USS CHANCELLORSVILLE launched TOMAHAWK missiles against the Iraqi Military Intelligence Center headquarters.

Manning Issues

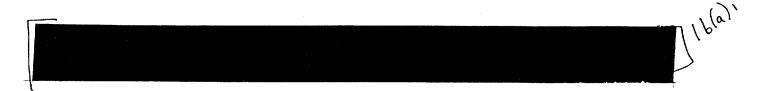
Status at Beginning of Year

(U) Beginning in October 1992, USCINCPAC attempted to obtain additional manning for CMSA. The additional billets were required for the Theater Mission Planning Center Upgrade (TMPCU). The computer upgrade was programmed in the Navy's FY 91 POM, but the manpower was not programmed despite a Navy manpower study which justified a CMSA requirement for 31 additional billets to operate with TMPCU. On 9 March 1993, the Director, Joint Staff (DJS) denied the October 1992 request to add nine billets, three enlisted and six civilian, to the CMSA Joint Table of Distribution (JTD), indicating compensation had to be provided from USCINCPAC resources. On 26 March, USCINCPAC J1 submitted a

reclama, stressing the obvious disconnect in the Navy POM where no additional billets were funded to man the new TMPCU, and it in turn was denied by DJS on 19 May 1993. On 29 May, USCINCPAC personally informed Admiral Kelso, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), that no USPACOM manpower resources could be realigned to meet the new requirements, and again pointed out the program disconnect. In his response to Admiral Larson on 14 June 1993, CNO stated Navy resources were not available and suggested seeking relief via a waiver from CJCS of a portion of the FY 93 USCINCPAC manpower reduction. It appeared that the impact denial of the additional spaces would have on the Navy's operational capabilities was not given adequate consideration. 18



(U) On 2 July 1993, USCINCPAC J1 identified three enlisted and one civilian billets within USCINCPAC that could be realigned and transferred to CMSA, comprising three unencumbered SOCPAC augmentation enlisted billets and one HQ USCINCPAC civilian space. Five billets from the PACOM Airborne Command Post (ABNCP)



deleted in FY 93 were a possible source for the five other civilian billets, but as they were unfunded, the necessary funds still had to be obtained.

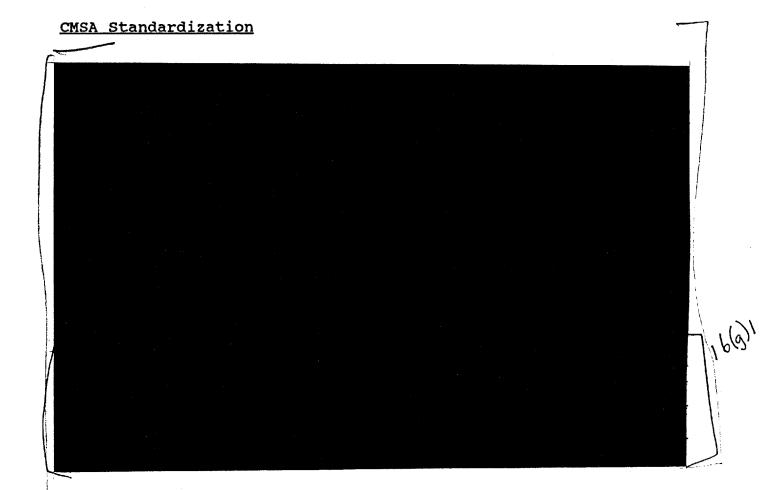
- (U) A second manning issue was an attempt to obtain one Navy enlisted and three civilian billets for the Afloat Planning System Operational Support Division (AOSD), identified on 30 June 1993 during the TOMAHAWK Operational Advisory Group (OAG) meeting. Scheduled for fielding during FY 94 were an AOSD at each CMSA, an Afloat Planning System (APS) detachment for USS NIMITZ (CVN 68), and the USCINCPAC Rapid Deployment Suite (RDS). The four AOSD billets referred to above, responsible for APS training, were not funded.
- (U) The decision to establish an AOSD at each CMSA was made because of operational, monetary, and personnel constraints. The billets were identified as FY 94 requirements in Navy documents, but the OAG recommended an increase in billets in the FY 96 POM. This recommendation was not acceptable to USCINCPAC as providing support for APS at the current manning level would further decrease CMSA mission planning capability. The Navy, as program sponsor for the TMPCU and APS systems, had primary responsibility for establishing and funding the required billets, but had ignored the obvious POM disconnects because of manpower reductions. USCINCINC's position was that TOMAHAWK was a critical power projection asset, and Navy responsibility to ensure the CMSAs were manned properly was clear.

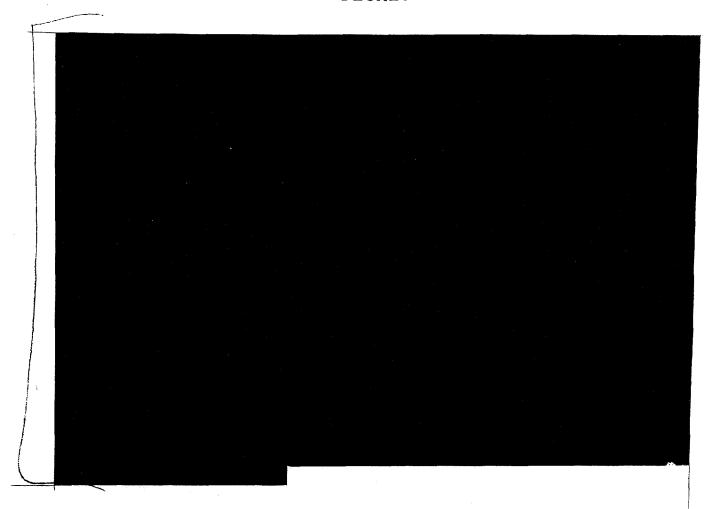
Resolution

(U) During a July trip to Washington, D.C., LTG Harold T. Fields, Deputy USCINCPAC (DCINC) discussed the TMPCU manpower shortage with DJS with favorable impact, as on 22 July the Joint Staff J1 informally indicated agreement between the Navy and the JS on the solution proposed by USCINCPAC/J1. The TMPCU manning problem was solved on 7 September 1993, when the Joint Staff J1

forwarded the FY 94 Joint Manpower Program (JMP) which approved the realignment of three military and six civilian personnel to CMSA.

(U) With this action, the three additional billets for the AOSD remained the only CMSA unresolved personnel issue as the billets were not currently funded. The AOSD was responsible for APS training, and USCINCPAC was scheduled to receive one APS Rapid Deployment Suite in FY 94. However, the Cruise Missile Program Office, Department of the Navy N1, and Joint Staff J1 recognized the need to fund the billets as soon as possible so the APS personnel could be on board prior to introduction of APS or shortly thereafter.





- (U) CNO responded quickly, and formed the TOMAHAWK System Doctrine Review Team (TSDRT) under RADM Fred Lewis, USN, commander of the newly established Naval Doctrine Command (NDC), to review the TLAM employment process end-to-end. NDC was tasked to develop TOMAHAWK doctrine and develop common SOPs for the two CMSAs, and the Navy Manpower Analysis Center (NAVMAC) to make recommendations concerning CMSA manning.
- (U) By September 1993, the first and third items listed above had been addressed. The initial draft of a new CMSA Training and Operations Standardization (CTOPS) manual was complete and ready for extensive technical review prior to release. Both CMSAs fully supported the efforts of NDC and the Cruise Missile Project (CMP) Office in writing the CTOPS manual, and provided technical guidance to NDC on TLAM capabilities and limitations as they developed employment doctrine. A draft

memorandum of agreement (MOA) was finalized covering the Mission Planning Evaluation Team (MPET) which, under the auspices of CNO, would visit both CMSAs annually to ensure standard mission planning procedures. The remaining issue, manning standardization, remained unresolved.²¹

By the end of the year, all three of the initial taskings had been addressed which represented significant enhancements to an already excellent weapons system. The specific items, which warranted a "Well Done" from the Chairman, were: 22

- The training and operations standardization manual developed was signed out for distribution to the fleet on 8 November 1993, as Naval Warfare Publication 3-03.3, CMSA Training and Operating Procedures Standardization (CTOPS), and was provided to the JS for eventual designation as a joint publication. Both CMSAs were conducting mission planning and QA operations in accordance with the manual.
- NAVMAC completed manpower evaluation visits to both CMSAs in September, and submitted their final report in November 1993. Both CMSAs were in agreement with the recommended manning levels by pay grade and military and civilian personnel mix.
- The MOA defining and approving the organization and responsibilities of the MPET between CNO, CINCUSACOM, USCINCPAC, and CJCS was in routing for approval. The team would be headed by a Navy Captain from the CNO staff, and reports of corrective action would be required following each evaluation visit in addition to a review of selected operational missions for planning accuracy.

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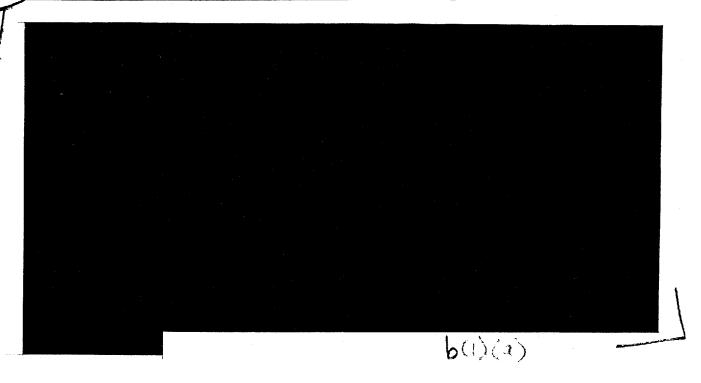
In addition, the validation of CTOPS was to be conducted in a three-step process culminating in an operational test launch (OTL) planned for January 1994.

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SECTION II-OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Post-War Naval Presence

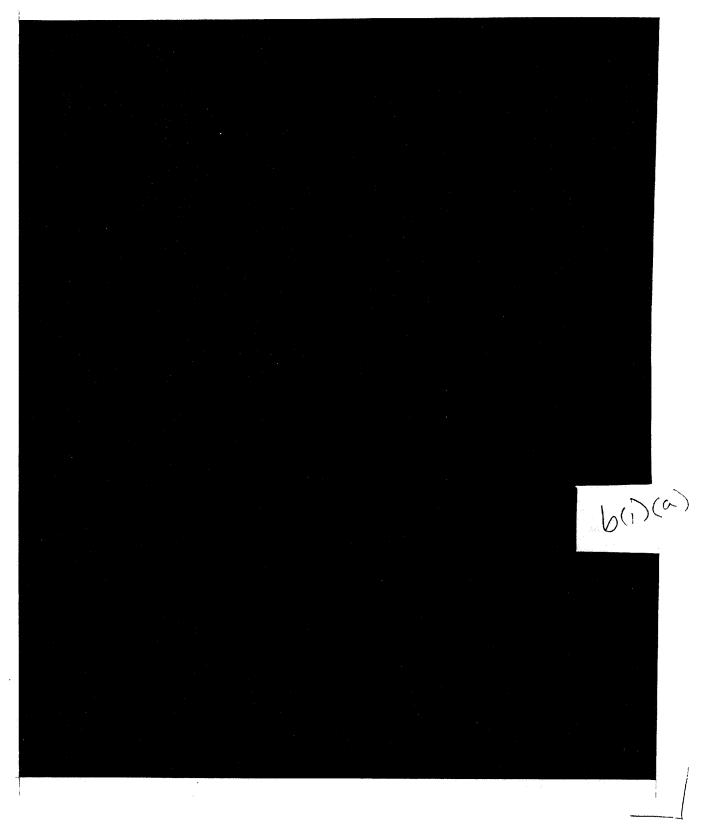
Post DESERT STORM Naval Force Presence Policy



- (U) The Chairman supported operating within CNO personnel tempo (PERSTEMPO) guidelines set by OPNAV Instruction 3000.13A, 21 December 1990. The guidelines established the minimum standards that had to be maintained to allow maintenance and training. Violations of the guidelines would ultimately lead to reduced readiness. PERSTEMPO guidelines were:
- Maximum deployment length, portal to portal, was six months.
- Minimum turn around ratio (TAR) was 2.0:1 between deployments.
- Minimum of 50 percent time in homeport for any unit over a five year cycle.
- Deployment was defined as greater than 56 consecutive days away from homeport.



^{*} Both EUCOM and CENTCOM CVBGs could not be on tether at same time.



^{*} Several choice liberty ports in WESTPAC were within the 9- and 13-day tethers.

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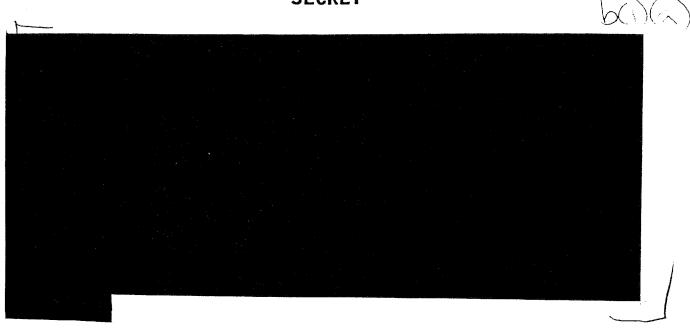
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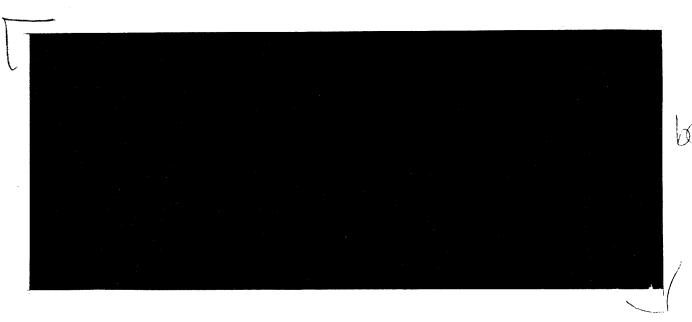
USCINCPAC Reconnaissance Operations

Airborne Reconnaissance Issue

In October 1993, the CINCs were asked to provide feedback to the JS on the need for a medium range (MR) unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) system and its relative priority within the family of UAVs. In 1990, a similar request led to establishing a short range UAV as first priority, a close range system as second, endurance as third, and the MR system as fourth priority. The original MR program called for a total of 525 systems with an Advanced Tactical Aerial Reconnaissance System (ATARS) payload for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The Navy and the Marine Corps withdrew from the program and ATARS was canceled, leaving only the 145-system Air Force requirement with a payload of ATARS-developed or off-the-shelf components. The possibility that the MR system would be terminated in light of diminished service support and staff's desire that CINC input be properly considered in the decision making process led to the request for feedback.30

- (U) CINC inputs indicated that although the medium range UAV could fulfill a valid requirement, its relative priority within the family was unchanged, or four of four. At a Program Review Group (PRG) meeting held 21 October, many of the recce issues were combined into a defense airborne reconnaissance issue with the intent of extracting reconnaissance programs with defense-wide application for warfighting and crisis support for consolidation under one management organization and funding line. The issue had three alternatives:³¹
- Alternative 1: Service and agency program objective memoranda (POM).
- Alternative 2: Transfer major airborne reconnaissance resources to a central DOD account and provide the necessary funding to fix the higher priority programs—the endurance UAV, short and close range UAVs, and one U-2 sensor program. Terminate lower priority efforts, including the MR UAV, two advanced U-2 sensor programs, and the RIVET JOINT (RC-135) reengining program. Freeze RIVET JOINT and EP-3 sensor upgrades to those previously approved. No increase in POM funding.
- Alternative 3: With additional resources, options were provided to fully fund the MR UAV (\$398 million), two U-2 advanced sensors (\$550 million), RIVET JOINT reengining (\$588 million), sensor upgrades for RIVET JOINT and EP-3 programs (\$262 million), and new imaging sensors for the F-16R follow-on to the RF-4C (\$258 million).
- (U) During formulation of the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Issue, the Air Force stated it was no longer funding the F-16R, but POM planning included 31 USMC FA-18D(RC) aircraft using ATARS components, 49 F-14 TARPS, and one Air National Guard squadron of 24 RF-4C aircraft. This led to a formal request from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) (ASD(C3I)) for JS and CINC impact from not pursuing the F-16R. In turn, that led to a JS request for CINC feedback in two areas:

- Assessment and recommended alternative for the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Issue discussed above; whether Alternative 2 was acceptable, and, if not, what were the major impact areas?
- Based on manned tactical recce capability in the POM, was there sufficient reconnaissance capability to achieve mission requirements; if not, what were the major impact areas?
- (U) USCINCPAC* viewed tactical airborne reconnaissance assets as a valid theater requirement and supported the transfer of major resources to a central DOD account as outlined in Alternative 2, but felt that insufficient information was provided in the alternatives to allow for definitive analysis of the funding increases or offsets for program prioritization. In regard to the second question, USCINCPAC felt there was adequate tactical reconnaissance capability available to meet current mission requirements, but without the U-2 advanced sensors, RIVET JOINT reengining, and RIVET JOINT and EP-3 sensor upgrades, the long-term viability of tactical reconnaissance assets was an area of concern.³²



^{*} Comments of USCINCEUR and USCINCCENT are included for comparison.

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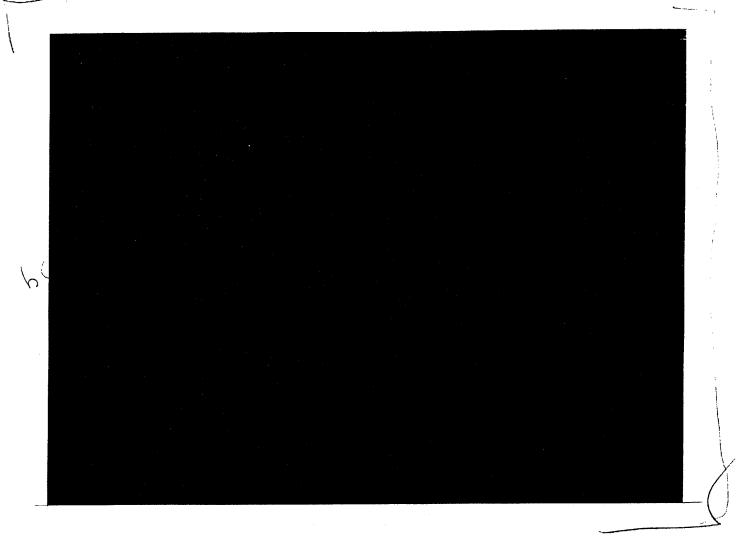
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USCINCPAC Special Operations

(U) Policy development and oversight of special operations (SO), civil-military operations (CMO), civil affairs (CA), psychological operations (PSYOP), evasion and recovery (E&R), disaster response and humanitarian assistance, counter terrorism (CT), and antiterrorism (AT) within USPACOM was provided by the Special Operations Division (J32).

Psychological Operations

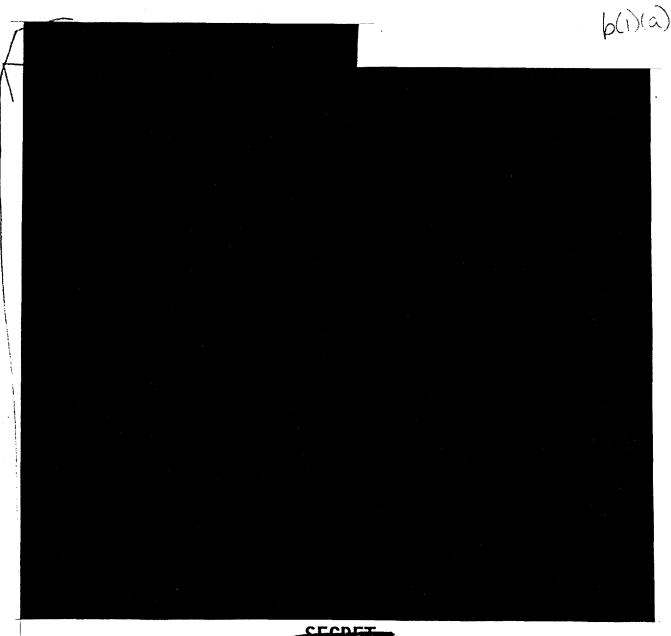
(U) USCINCPAC's SO role was expanded during the year with SECDEF designation on 3 March 1993 of all PSYOP and CA forces

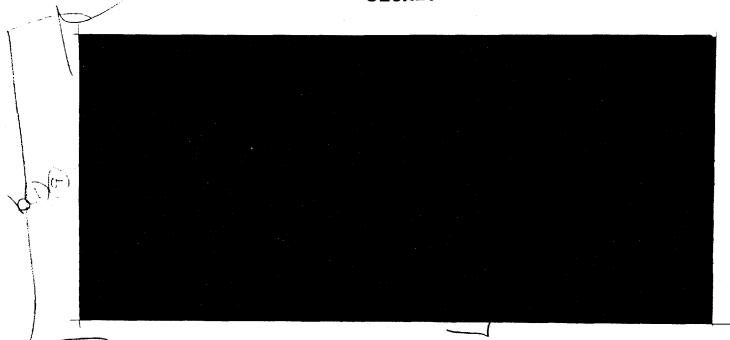
assigned to USSOCOM as Special Operations Forces (SOF). This represented formal endorsement of the efforts of the USCINCPAC and USSOCOM staffs to develop an effective concept for the employment of PSYOP and CA forces in the Pacific theater. Early and unhesitating support from USCINCSOC helped USCINCPAC successfully test the concept in several exercises and actual operations during 1992.

- (U) Management of scarce PSYOP and CA forces accomplished through the J3 SO staff and the 4th PSYOP Group's Forward Liaison Detachment (FLD), first established in March 1992 and brought to full strength in 1993.* In contingencies, under Admiral Larson's two-tiered command and control concept PSYOP and CA capabilities were assigned to the operational control (OPCON) of designated joint task force (JTF) commanders. The concept worked well in USPACOM. In addition, in May the FLD was connected to the PSYOP Automated Data Base at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, and additional funding was received by USCINCPAC for in-theater travel of the FLD. During 1993, FLD CA personnel deployed for Operations PROVIDE REFUGE and the planning effort for SAFE EXIT, and deployed with the DJTFAC for several major In addition, they coordinated with other USCINCPAC staff agencies on disaster assistance to Fiji, Mongolia, and Nepal, and with USACOM for wildfire support operations California.41
- (U) With a full strength FLD on board, USCINCPAC was able to implement a doctrinal change in theater PSYOP. Previously, contrary to joint doctrine the 4th Special Operations Support Command (4th SOSC), an administrative and logistics headquarters unit assigned to USARPAC, controlled theater PSYOP. In January,

^{*} A full description of the formation of the FLD is contained in the 1992 USCINCPAC History.

PSYOP personnel deployed with the USINCPAC Deployable Joint Task Force Augmentation Cell (DJTFAC) for Command Post Exercise (CPX) TEMPEST EXPRESS, and during the exercise a joint PSYOP task force (JPOTF) was added to the force structure. Later in the year, the 4th SOSC was formally removed from command and control (C2) of PSYOP through a change to the "Forces For" document which deleted the reference to PSYOP C2 at USARPAC. With that action, theater PSYOP was OPCON to USCINCPAC. FLD members accompanied the DJTFAC on every exercise deployment, and the JPOTF concept became the accepted approach to integrate PSYOP forces. 42





(U) The USCINCPAC concept implementing the FY 94 OP3 was forwarded to all affected embassies for review and approval in August 1993. Although not all approvals had been received, the FY 94 OP3 was submitted to the Joint Staff on 3 November 1993 for coordination and approval.

PSYOP Relationship to C2 Warfare

- (U) During Exercise TANDEM THRUST in July 1993, a C2 issue concerning PSYOP's relationship to C2 Warfare (C2W) was raised by SEVENTH Fleet. No changes were made during the exercise, but the issue was raised in the after action report, which lead the Director of Operations (J3) to clarify the issue. CJCS Memorandum of Policy (MOP) 30, "Command, Control, and Communications Countermeasures," required combatant commands to ensure C2W portions of plans and orders address both the C2W counter-C2 aspects (integration and synergistic application of operations security (OPSEC), deception, PSYOP, electronic warfare (EW), and destruction) and the C2-protection aspects.⁴⁶
- (U) SEVENTH Fleet apparently interpreted MOP 30 to mean that responsibility for PSYOP was assigned under C2W authority, and the PSYOP appendix of a campaign plan was to be subsumed by

the C2W appendix. Such an action would require assuming that PSYOP had no other role than C2W operations, when in fact C2W was only one of many areas supported by PSYOP.

(U) After examining all pertinent documents, the J3 determined that it was clear that responsibility for PSYOP lay with the CINC (or a delegated commander), that the CINC's campaign plans should continue to have a PSYOP appendix, and that PSYOP assets should continue to be formed into a JPOTF under the JTF commander during contingencies and crises.

Special Operations

- (U) The USCINCPAC Special Operations Branch (J321) was involved in two major projects during 1993:47
- Efforts were begun with PACAF to establish a theater Joint Rescue Coordination Center (JRCC) on Oahu in order to implement joint doctrine in Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) and Evasion and Escape (E&E). The JRCC was scheduled for initial operational capability (IOC) in June 1994, and will provide theater management oversight for CSAR/E&E matters in peacetime Commander, PACAF (COMPACAF) was designated as the theater executive agent for CSAR/E&E, and relocation of the Regional Coordination Center (RCC) from Kadena AB, Japan, to Oahu to form the hub of the JRCC was scheduled. The JRCC would be tasked with a mobility requirement to augment contingency JTFs and provide JTF commanders with CSAR/E&E planning expertise when friendly forces were at risk of capture by hostile forces. standup, the JRCC would require augmentation by USPACOM Service components until joint personnel billets were added and filled.
- (U) J321 assumed responsibility finalizing and developing specific improvements to an ASD/C3I initiative known as the Crisis Action Planning and Execution (CAP&E) Functional Process Improvement (FPI) Program using the Corporate Information Metho-

dology (CIM). A CAP&E working group developed a final report with specific recommendations to improve CAP&E in several areas and milestones for implementation during 1994.

Special Operations Exercises

- (U) Two field training exercises in the ELLIPSE CHARLIE series were conducted by the USCINCPAC Special Operations Division (J32) during the year. Exercise forces, planning, and execution were coordinated in special category (SPECAT) channels and details are not included in this history. Brief details of the exercises are as follows:
- (U) ELLIPSE CHARLIE 93-1 (BOLD CRUISE) was conducted from 21 January to 20 April 1993, with employment dates of 20-26 February. Special operations forces used Kadena AB, Okinawa, and a Navy LHA as forward operating bases, with COMSOCPAC designated as CJTF-510 with the mission of employing specially trained forces in support of a USCINCPAC congtingency concept plan. The two-tiered C2 concept was employed in BOLD CRUISE.
- (U) ELLIPSE CHARLIE 93-2 (FREEDOM CRUISE) was conducted from 1 July to 30 August 1993, with employment dates of 5-15 July. Andersen AFB, Guam, was used as a SOF forward operating base. In FREEDOM CRUISE, COMSOCPAC exercised contingency JTF alert and deployment procedures, and C3 connectivity between the JTF headquarters and forward-deployed SOF elements was established and maintained. FREEDOM CRUISE was a precursor exercise to the much larger Exercise TANDEM THRUST, and JTF-510 transitioned to a Joint Special Operations Task Force (JSOTF) during the latter. 48

Antiterrorism Operations

(U) The USCINCPAC Antiterrorism Branch/J324 provided the security assessment and security for the XXII Annual Pacific Area

Senior Officer Logistics Seminar in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in April 1993. Despite an active insurgency and widely divergent venues, including a three-hour train ride, all security requirements were met and the seminar conducted without incident. The branch chief also provided security training to selected members of the Sri Lankan military and police agencies on assassination techniques, protective service operations, intelligence, and security advances. In July, the branch assisted in coordinating security for President Clinton's visit to Hawaii.⁴⁹

(U) J324 also coordinated and conducted pre-mission planning conferences for USCINCPAC Regional Survey Team (RST) visits to Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; Kathmandu, Nepal; Dhaka, Bangladesh; and Jakarta, Indonesia. Coordination was begun for an RST visit to Colombo, Sri Lanka.

USCINCPAC Counterdrug Operations

The Threat

- (U) National drug threats were, in priority, cocaine, heroin, and marijuana; however, USCINCPAC's priority was focused on heroin. Other significant theater drug threats included cocaine, cannabis, and methamphetamine, each with its own production source, transit routes, and distribution methods within the United States. In most instances, those sources and transit routes crossed theater boundaries as well as national boundaries. Transit routes and distribution methods continually changed as demand changed or as the result of counterdrug (CD) operations.⁵⁰
- (U) In the Eastern Pacific (EASTPAC), large, highly centralized and generally international trafficking organizations moved cocaine. In WESTPAC, small and decentralized ethnic Chinese and Sino-Thai heroin organizations operated in a highly personalized marketing chain of separate buyer-seller trans

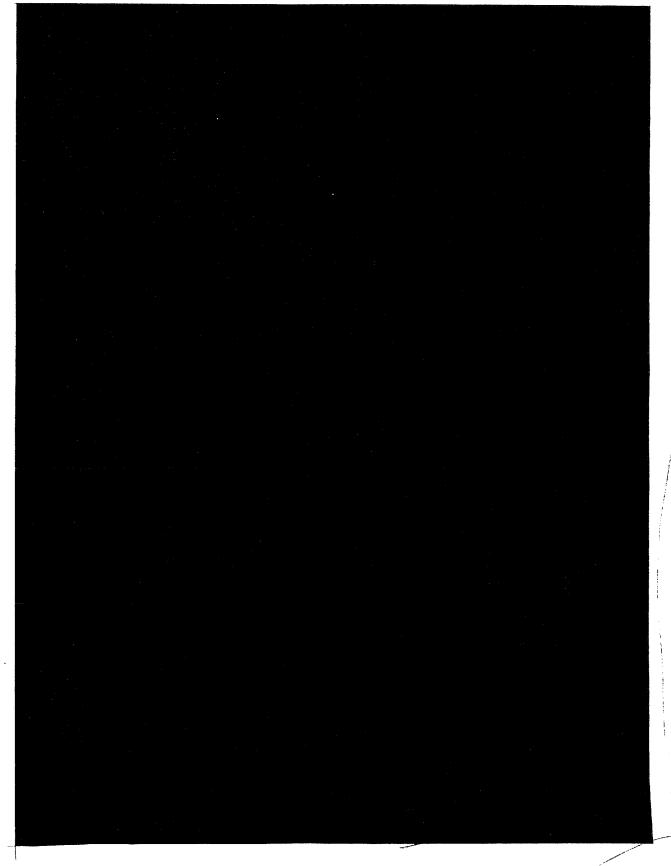
actions. Other drugs were produced and trafficked by a variety of organizations as diverse as the resident cultures.

- (U) Geography of the USPACOM AOR and relationships among nations created an environment that influenced the USCINCPAC CD strategy. The vast area, lack of transit choke points, number of ports, and transit modes available precluded extensive use of random search techniques, and the tendency to have bilateral relationships with regional nations reduced the opportunities for a multicultural structure to combat drugs. In addition, there were several key drug producing countries with which USCINCPAC had no relationship or no law enforcement representation. This situation led to the need for an integrated intelligence effort that built on existing relationships while attempting to improve cooperation where there was none.
- (C) In the PACOM AOR, on any given day approximately 5,000 ships were underway in a vast ocean area with no choke points. Of those, perhaps 20 were suspected drug smugglers. It was easy to understand why since 1989 only two cold drug finds had been accomplished in the theater.

Asian Heroin Campaign Plan

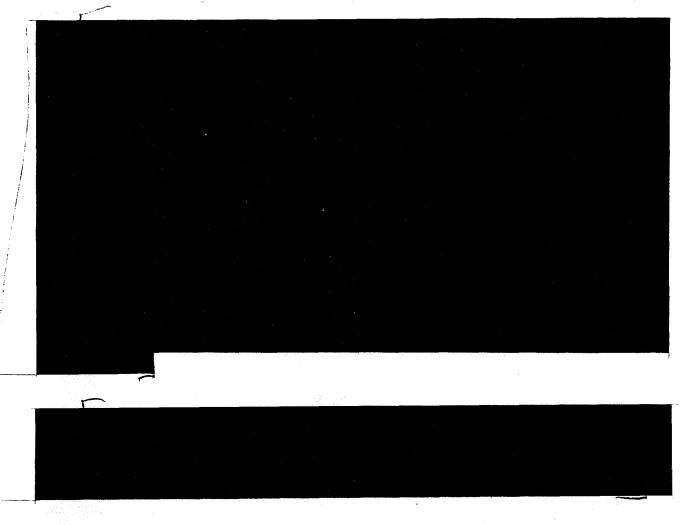
(U) On 23 April, Admiral Larson approved the Asian Heroin Campaign Plan developed by JTF-5 to implement his counterdrug plan which complemented the Cooperative Engagement Strategy. The plan actively targeted all illegal drugs, but focused first priority on Asian heroin, the principal drug produced in the theater.

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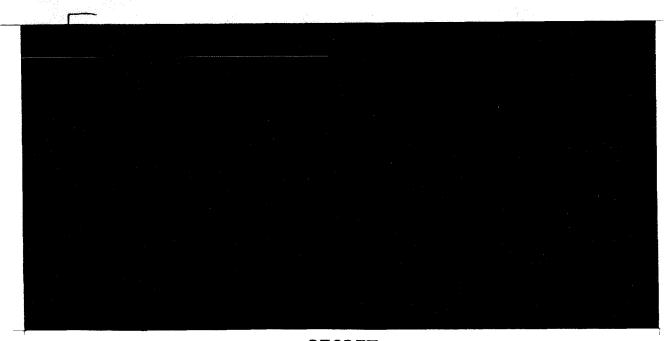


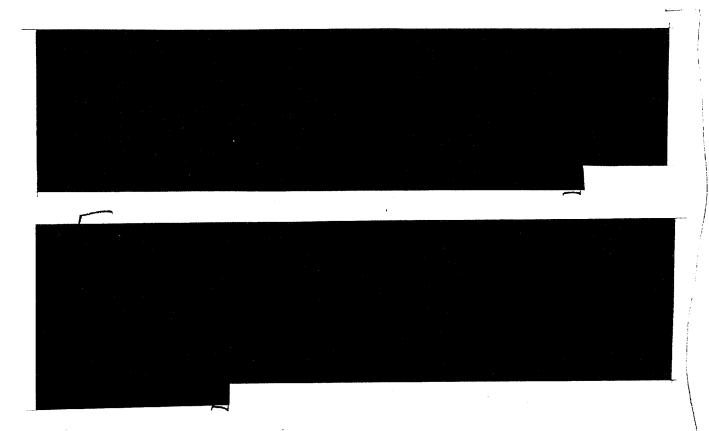
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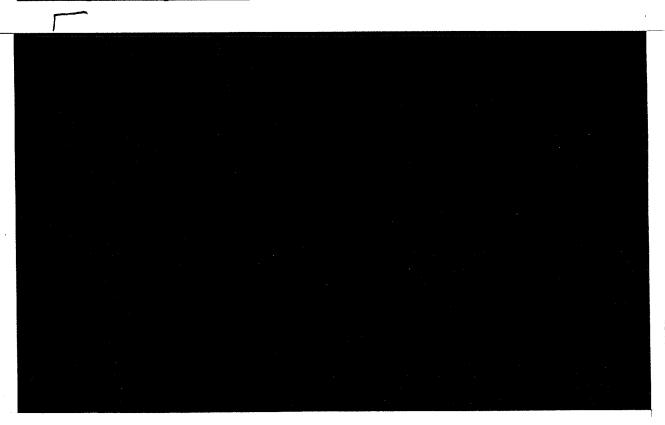


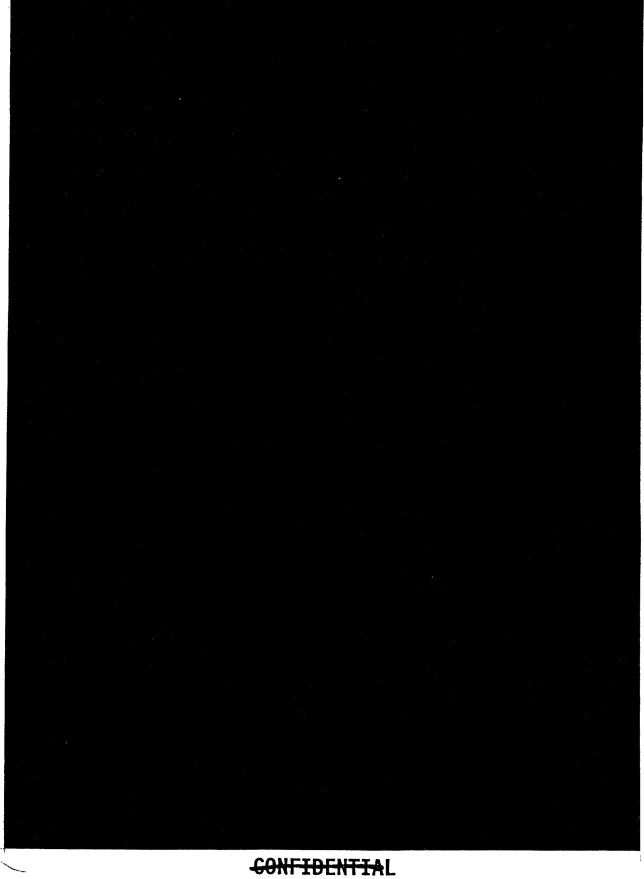
Change in CD Tactics

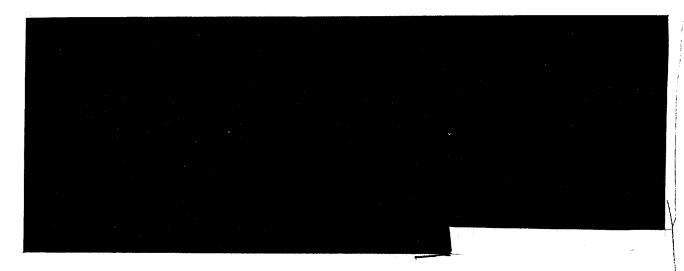




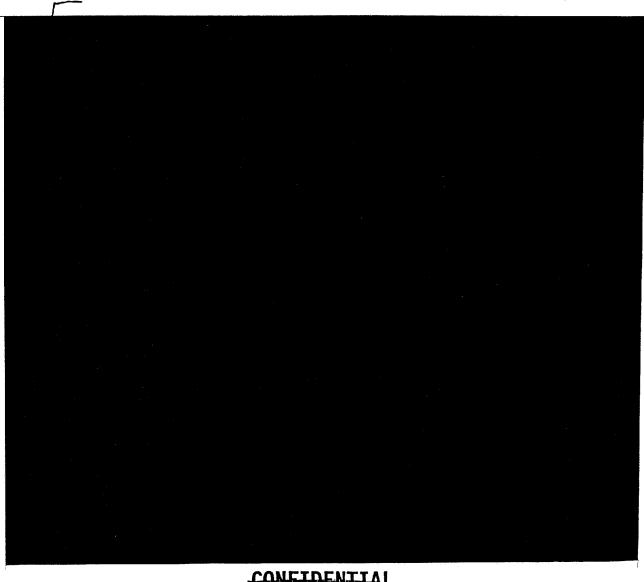
JTF-5 Special Operations



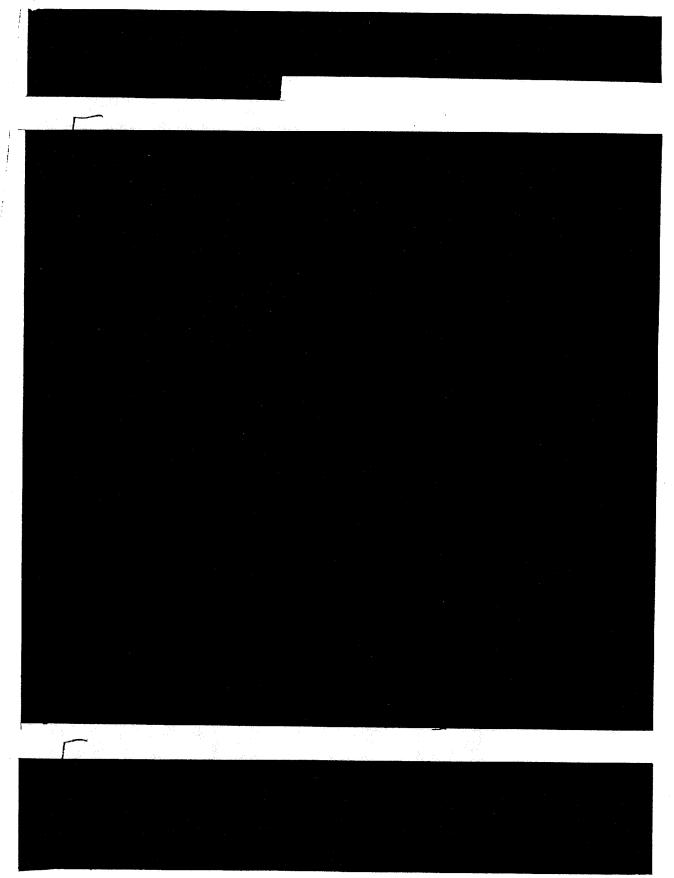




Monthly Operations Summaries

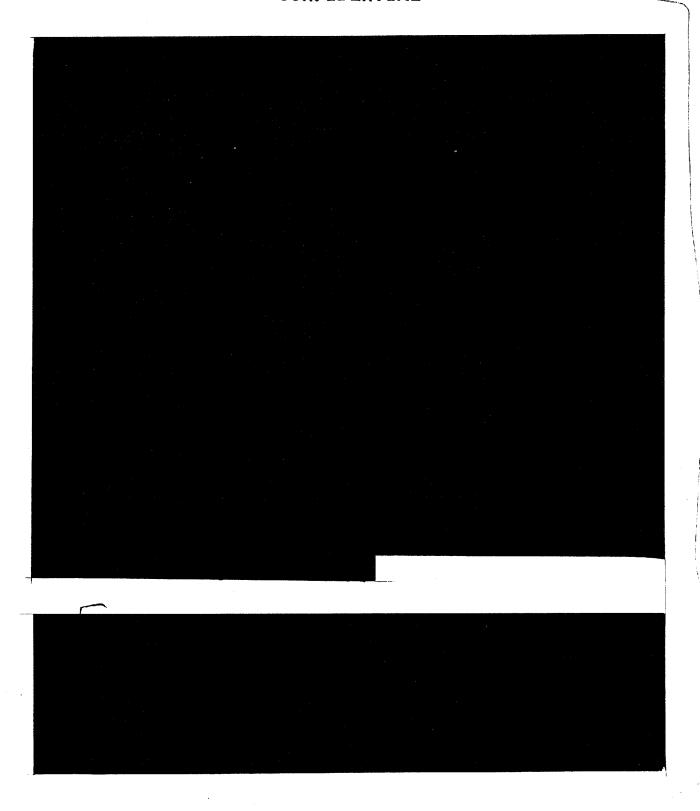


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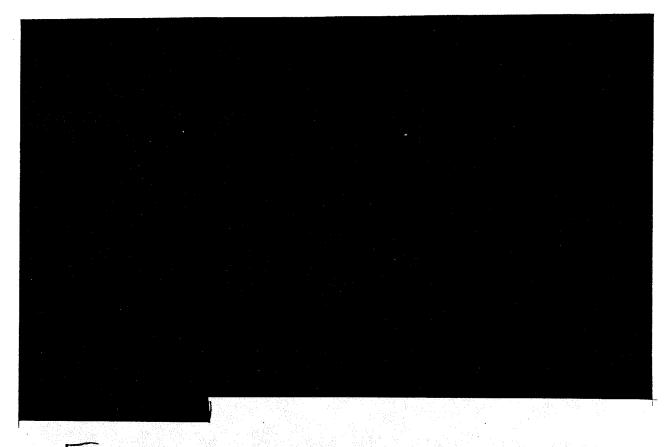


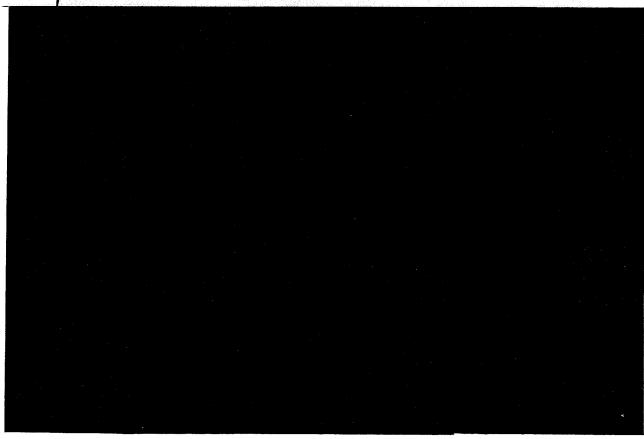
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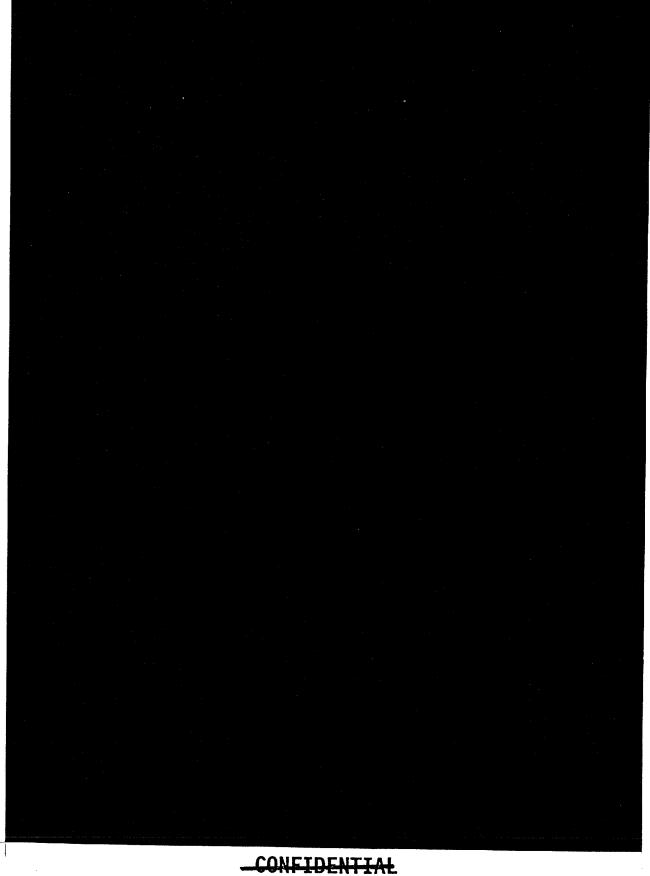


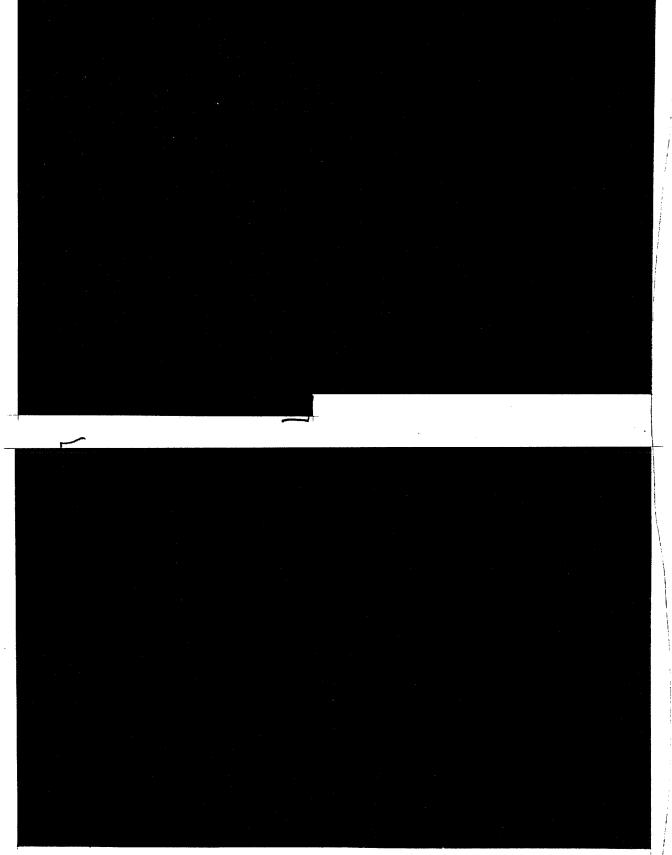
^{*} The bookkeeping skills of those responsible for producing such precise counts is worthy of note.

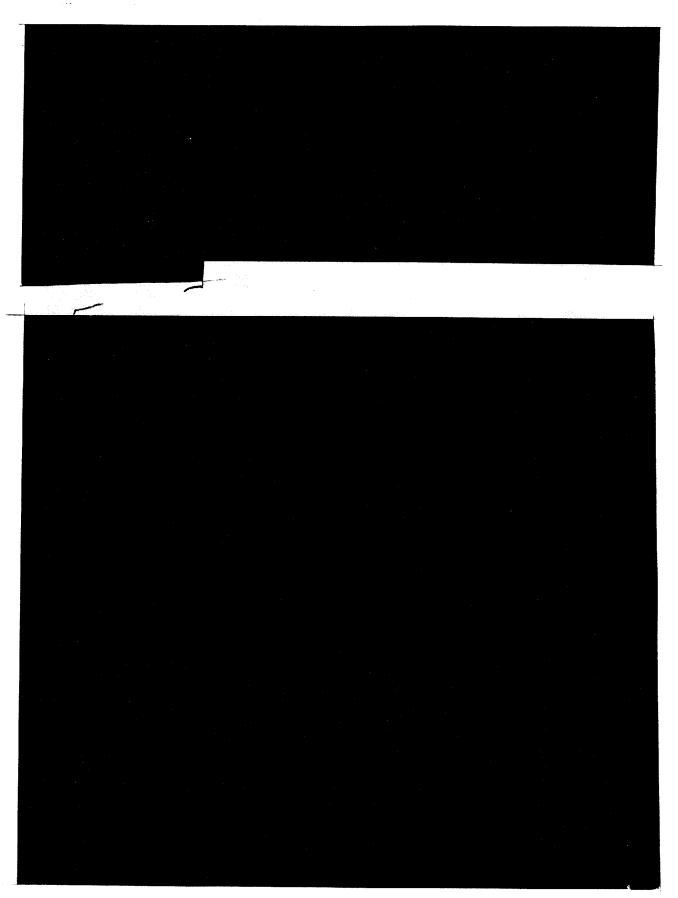




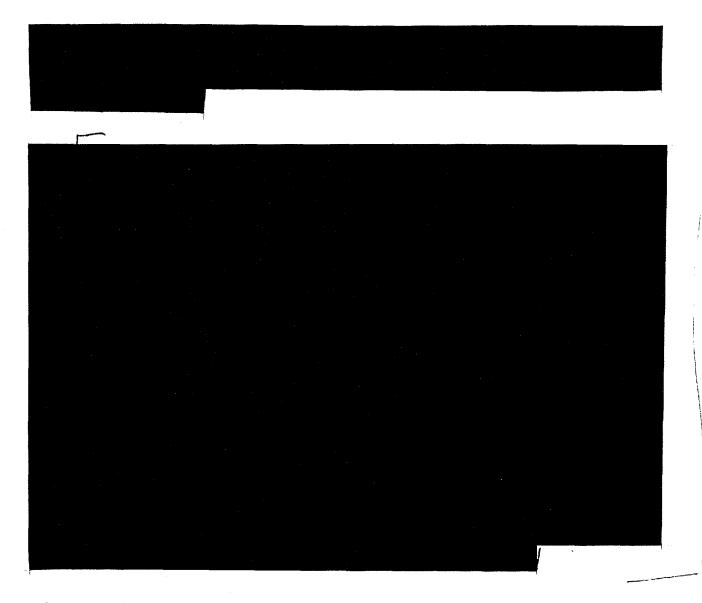
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Disestablishment of JTF-5 Threatened

(U) Shortly after Joint Task Forces FOUR and FIVE were formed in February 1989, the DOD Inspector General performed an audit of the activities of JTF-5. The report, DOD Audit Report No. 91-109, "Support to Drug Interdiction Efforts in the U.S. Pacific Command," was critical of JTF-5 as duplicative and non-supportive of LEAs. It also criticized employment of ships in random patrol stations, and recommended disestablishment of JTF-5 and incorporation of its intelligence functions in the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). A key point in the audit was that

the audit team visited JTF-5 headquarters when the command was in its initial stages and not fully manned. 69

- USCINCPAC non-concurred with the disestablishment of (U) JTF-5 and any shift in functions, and strong support was expressed for retaining it in its current form by the Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support, Office of the Secretary of The audit report continued to surface Defense (OSD). rationale for disestablishing JTF-5, as people with access to the audit did not necessarily see rebuttals to the report. situation occurred with the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), as their mark-up of the FY 93 budget recommended zeroing out of JTF-5's budget-duplication of intelligence functions cited in the audit report provided support to this committee action. USCINCPAC provided input to the Navy staff to provide a reclama on this budget action, the Senate did not concur with the mark-up, and a House-Senate conference restored JTF-5 funding for FY 93. However, Admiral Larson directed the USCINCPAC staff to prepare a strawman proposal which could replace JTF-5 with a CD element based in Hawaii capable of directing CD efforts with a focus on the Southeast Asia (SEA) heroin threat.
- (U) On 7 July 1993, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) directed a bottom-up review be conducted of the DOD CD program to provide a critical assessment of existing strategy for use as input for future CD strategy, and to provide essential information needed to formulate policy guidance to the Services for the FY 95 CD budget. The Joint Staff requested CINC FY 95 CD requirements in priority order with justification, and noted that the Administration's CD policy was being written, but completion was not expected in time to be part of the bottom-up review or the FY 95 CD budget process. The CINCs were tasked to prepare a briefing team, and USCINCPAC's representative briefed the review committee on 22 July 1993. He reported that the briefing was well received by committee and members of the OSD staff in

attendance, and all comments and discussion were complimentary of the command's programs and efforts. The committee asked only if USCINCPAC could now do its CD mission without JTF-5, and if Project Code 3204* was too large. 70

- (U) 13 September, RADM Jack Linnon, USCG, CJTF-5, informed the USCINCPAC J3 that the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support (DEP&S) briefed the JCS/J-3 on the preliminary recommendations of the CD bottomup review panel on Friday, 10 September. One recommendation was that JTF-5 be disestablished, although JTF-4 and JTF-6 would continue to operate. With the anticipated change of emphasis in the national CD strategy away from transit zone interdiction in the upcoming national CD policy update, DOD felt that the expense and manpower resources at JTF-5 were no longer justified. Following an extensive 90-day review, the bottom-up document was published later in September and recommended disestablishment of JTF-5.
- (U) In the event, the concern and planning were not warranted, as FY 94 funding for JTF-5 was restored in December 1993, pending the Presidential Review Directive (PRD) on heroin and non-Western Hemispheric drug problems. However, there were other studies in the works which could have an effect on the future of JTF-5, and the suspense continued well into 1994.71

New National Counterdrug Policy

(U) On 3 December, President Clinton signed Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 14 which provided the guidelines for a

^{*} Project 3204 funded all headquarters CD costs, short notice projects and deployments, and support to LEAs.

- U.S. Western Hemisphere Drug Policy and tasking for the development of a Presidential Review Directive (PRD) on heroin and non-hemispheric drug problems. In PDD 14, the President focused on Latin America and cocaine, and provided the following guidance to all agencies:⁷²
- Operations of international criminal narcotics syndicates would be treated as a serious national security threat requiring extraordinary and coordinated response by civilian and military agencies engaged in national security.
- International narcotics control was a major foreign policy objective of the United States.
- Directed a change in emphasis from past concentration of efforts to stop narcotic shipments to a more evenly distributed effort to assist institutions in other nations, destroy narco-trafficking organizations, and interdict at and near the U.S. border and in source countries, with a shift away from the transit zone.
- An interagency working group (IWG), to be chaired by the Department of State (DOS), was tasked to develop and coordinate implementation of the policy.
- To address non-hemispheric and heroin problems, an IWG was directed to coordinate the PRD with 120 days.

New DOD Guidance

- (U) Predating signing of PDD 14 by one day, DOD released on 2 November a new DOD policy guidance memorandum that promulgated the Department's implementation of the new national-level policy. Transit zone D&M efforts were focused toward intelligence-cued operations which directly supported the linear strategy and source country and arrival zone operations.⁷³
- (U) The memorandum also tasked CJCS to review the current CD operational structure to evaluate the designation of five supported CD CINCs, and tasked CINCUSACOM and USCINCPAC to review

CD intelligence centers and functions under their command to determine economies or consolidations which would enhance CD mission accomplishment—this was the basis for the reprieve that left JTF-5 intact for FY 94. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support (DEP&S) was tasked to develop strawman objectives, goals, and measures of effectiveness that could be used to further guide the implementation, execution, and assessment of the DOD CD progam. After development, all DOD CD organizations were to participate in a review and the finalization process

- (U) These national-level directives influenced USCINCPAC CD operations as follows:
- JCS amended the CD Execute Order and reduced USCINCPAC support from two ships to one in support of JTF-4.
- CD OPTEMPO for ship days and flying hours was reduced to reflect that the only OPTEMPO required for CD purposes was that in support of JCS execute orders. The USCINCPAC CD OPTEMPO budget for ship days in FY 94 was \$12 million, which reflected the one ship year to JTF-4.
- The CD funding OPTEMPO for ship days in FY 95 was projected to be zero, as the JCS CD Execute Order in support of JTF-4 had an end date of 30 September 1994.
- The precedent set by Operation SINGLE WING, a single USCG cutter supported by DOD SIGINT, communications, and MPA, would most likely be the model for EASTPAC operations.
- USCINCPAC CD programs in support of the Asian Heroin Campaign Plan continued to receive national level support and resourcing. USCINCPAC was viewed as the primary agency that provided DOD's attention to the heroin threat.
- Although the CD policy changes appeared to support USCINCPAC efforts in SEA, the ability to resource a full JTF to execute the mission remained in question at the end of the year.

National Command and Control Streamlining Effort

(U) In a 23 November FY 94 CD budget review conducted by the JS and SECDEF DEP&S, USCINCPAC gained the commitment to maintain the current PACOM CD structure for FY 94 pending the new PRD, expected in June 1994. Then, on 6 December 1993, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) co-authored a proposal to streamline existing CD organizations to form three joint intergency task forces (JIATFs), and it included disestablishment of JTF-5. Following a working group, JS indicated they were going forward with a proposal for a JIATF Transit Zone (JTF-4) to focus on the south-to-north flow, a Source Nation JIATF (SOUTHCOM), and a JIATF West (JTF-5) to focus on illegal drugs from SE/SW Asia and south-to-north flow west of the 92° West Longitude. This represented essentially a recommendation to maintain the status quo. Indications remained that ONCDP might require DOD to give up one center in the streamlining process.

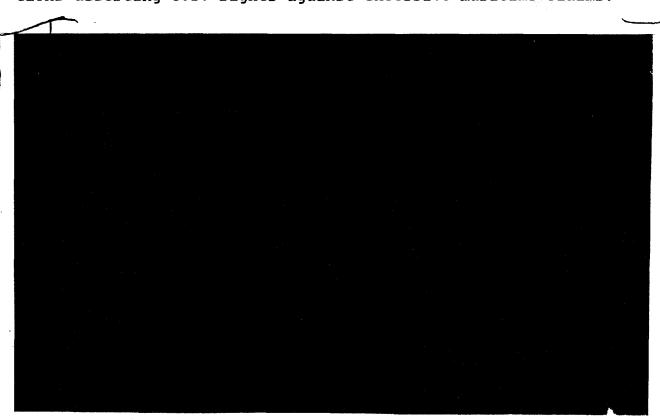
Freedom of Navigation

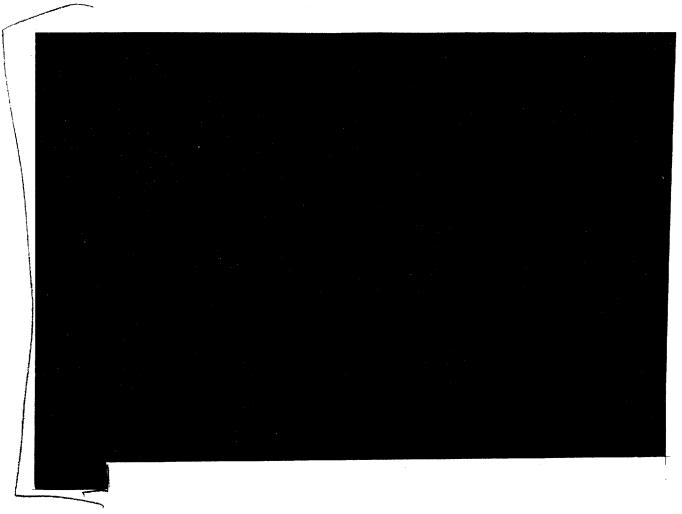
- (U) Since 1979, the United States had successfully conducted a Freedom of Navigation (FON) program to protect U.S. navigation, overflight, and related interests on, under, and over the seas. Purpose of the FON program was to preserve the global mobility of U.S. forces against excessive maritime claims of other nations. Three important principles governed U.S. policy on FON. The United States would:
- Respect maritime claims consistent with the navigation provisions of the 1982 Law of the Sea (LOS) Convention.*

^{*} The United States did not sign the 1982 LOS Convention, but its navigation and overflight provisions reflected customary law binding on all nations.

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- Exercise and assert its navigation and overflight rights, on a worldwide basis, in a manner consistent with the LOS Convention.
- Not acquiesce in unilateral acts of other nations designed to restrict the rights and freedoms of the international community in navigation, overflight, and other traditional uses of the sea.
- (U) Responsibilities for the planning and execution of FON assertions within USPACOM lay at three levels. First, DOS had the responsibility to plan and administer the diplomatic portion of the FON program. Second, DOD had responsibility to plan and administer the operational assertion portion of the program, and the Joint Staff was tasked to develop an annual selective list of FON assertions for each fiscal year. Third, USCINCPAC had the responsibility to plan and ensure execution of assertions on the JS annual list, subject to operational limitations. USCINCPAC, in turn, tasked component commanders to plan and execute operations asserting U.S. rights against excessive maritime claims. 74





Port Visits

(U) USCINCPAC established policy for the control of port visits by ships in USPACOM. Such port visits were subject to the approval of the host government, except in cases of emergency, stress of weather, or where agreements existed providing for free access upon advance notification to local authorities. As the Navy component commander, CINCPACFLT was delegated responsibility and authority for the administration of port visits, and could further delegate that responsibility at his discretion. When factors such as timing or politico-military implications indicated that specific USCINCPAC approval was required for port visits to certain areas, USCINCPAC would notify CINCPACFLT. During FY 93, a total of 452 port visits were conducted in 19 different countries in the AOR. The top five countries visited were: Singapore—108; Australia—73; Japan—67; Hong Kong—66; and

Thailand-60. Two significant port visits are discussed in the following paragraphs. 76

Port Visit to Manila

(U) During the period 24 to 27 September 1993, USS O'BRIEN (DD 975) visited Manila, marking the first U.S. warship port call since the departure of United States forces from Subic Bay in November 1992, and signalling the resumption of normal military ties with the Philippines. The visit was in many ways a test case, as new procedures covering entry and exit and legal protections for the crew worked smoothly. The port visit's successful outcome laid the foundation for expanded cooperation within the framework of the Republic of the Philippines (RP)-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT).⁷⁷

Several concerns had to be met prior to the visit. Although the Ambassador and USCINCPAC desired to make the visit as visible as possible, concern over channel depth forced a decision to anchor the ship out in the harbor rather than dock her, which lessened the impact of the visit and taxed the DAO staff's ingenuity in contracting for water taxis and logistics support. One Philippine senator raised the nuclear issue publicly, claiming information that the vessel was nuclear capable and might be carrying nuclear-armed anti-submarine rocket launchers, but backed off when the Embassy released statements quoting U.S. policy not to deploy nuclear weapons aboard surface ships. 78

Proper implementation of Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) 11, the RP-U.S. agreement on procedures for handling U.S. military personnel during exercises or ship visits to the Philippines in support of the MDT was a key issue before and during O'BRIEN's arrival. In the event, however, a roster of ship's personnel was presented immediately on arrival in Manila per the SOP, and the issue was treated as a "non-issue." Because of the

good behavior of the crew, other aspects of SOP-11 such as legal protections were not fully tested, but it appeared to be workable and appropriate to the current phase of RP-U.S. relations.

The local press mentioned the pending arrival of the ship several days prior, and major Manila papers reported on the visit in some detail on the day of arrival, but there was virtually no further news coverage and no editorializing after departure—the media seemed to consider the visit as not worthy of repeated coverage. O'BRIEN was only one of many foreign military ships to call at Manila in 1993, and the Embassy expected future U.S. ship visits to elicit the same low-key reaction as other foreign vessels—normal, professional, and noncontroversial.

Port Visit to Vladivostok

- (U) USS BUNKER HILL (CG 52) and USS MOBILE BAY (CG 53) conducted a port visit to Vladivostok 18 to 20 September 1993. The visit was considered notably successful by the Ambassador, although nothing extraordinary occurred. The two cruisers docked at the main downtown naval base, and were met by Mayor Viktor Cherepkov, Pacific Fleet Deputy Commander VADM Igor Nikolayevich Khmel'nov, and other dignitaries for the traditional bread-and-salt welcoming ceremonies.⁷⁹
- (U) MOBILE BAY hosted a reception on behalf of the U.S. Consul General on 18 September celebrating the first anniversary of its opening in Vladivostok, and there were a number of other protocol events attended by senior Russian officials, including Primorskiy Kray Governor Yevegniy Nazdratenko, Commander, Pacific Fleet ADM Gurinov, Presidential Representative Valeriy Butov, and others. These functions were supplemented by band concerts, ship tours, volleyball and soccer games, and other activities. Although little that was said or done was truly surprising, the Consul considered the level of warmth exhibited by the Russian hosts as heartening, and noted that the visit was also an

effective tool for advancing a number of less obvious U.S. interests.

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SECTION III - EXERCISES

USPACOM Exercises

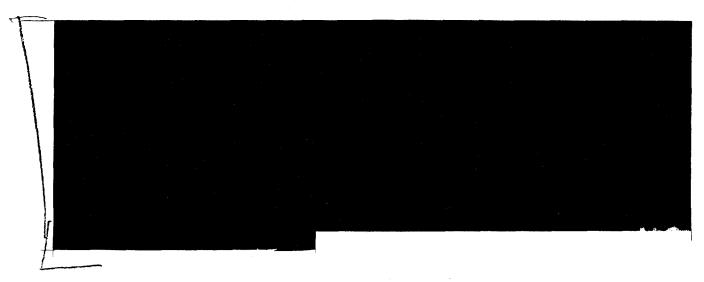
Significant Exercises

The USPACOM Excercise Schedule for 1993 listed 12 significant Part I exercises for the calendar year. Exercises were deemed significant if they met one or more of the criteria listed in the Joint Training Manual. For example, if planned for politically sensitive geographic areas as determined by the DOS, or had particular political implication as determined by the CJCS or the scheduling CINC. All Part I exercises required submission of a Significant Military Exercise Brief (SMEB) by the sponsoring CINC for possible approval by the National Security Council (NSC). Part I exercises included field training exercises (FTX) such as TEAM SPIRIT, COBRA GOLD, and BALIKATAN, and command post exercises (CPX) such as ELIGIBLE RECEIVER, TANDEM THRUST, and Details of selected significant exercises are given ANNUALEX. below.80

Exercise TEAM SPIRIT

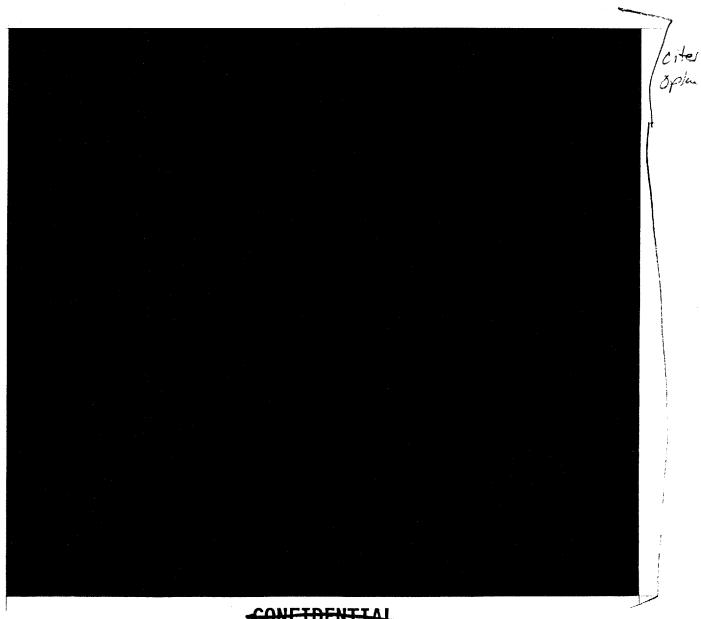
Exercise TEAM SPIRIT (TS) was a biennial joint and combined large scale air, sea, and land CPX, command field exercise (CFX), and FTX designed to demonstrate U.S. resolve to support the ROK against external aggression and improve U.S./ROK combat readiness and interoperability. TEAM SPIRIT, conducted in Korea, was scheduled by USCINCPAC and sponsored by COMUSKOREA, and 16 had been held since 1976. It supported the Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT) between the United States and the ROK, and was number one on the command priority list. A total of 17 individual supporting and enabling tasks under three Joint Mission Essential Tasks (JMETs) were listed for accomplishment in TS 93. Exercise FREEDOM BANNER 93, an FTX sponsored by CINCPACFLT, was conducted in conjunction with TS 93.

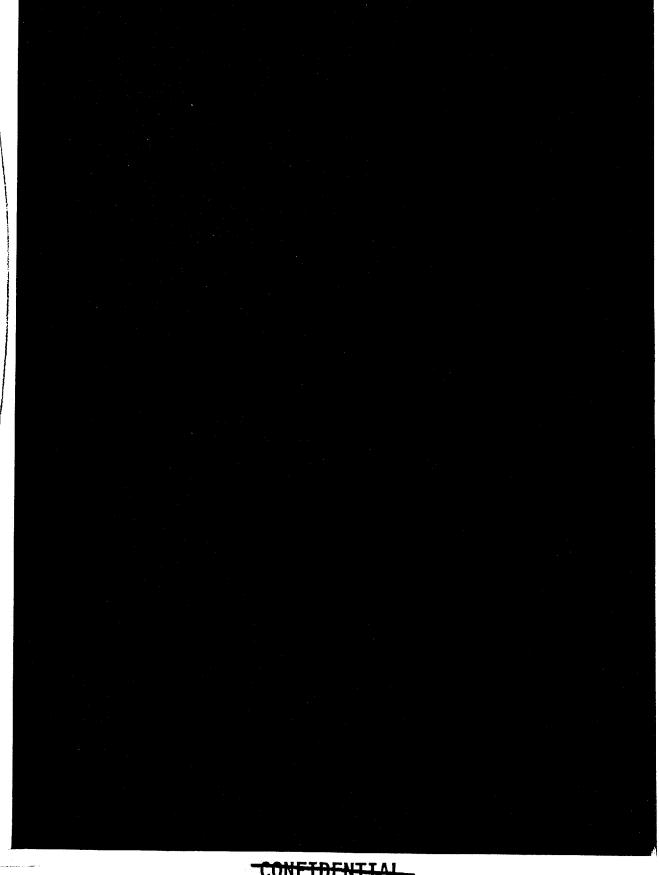
(U) TS 91 had been down-sized due to Operation DESERT STORM requirements, and TS 92 was canceled for political reasons at the request of the ROK government to promote a more peaceful environment. Suspension was an exceptional measure taken in recognition of North Korea's commitment to take the first steps toward implementation of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to resolve concerns about its nuclear program, and in hopes that further progress could be made on achieving agreement on and implementation of a credible and effective bilateral nuclear inspection regime. An 8 October 1992 communiqué, issued following the 24th U.S./ROK Security Consultative Meetings, announced that, in the absence of any meaningful improvement in relations, preparations for TEAM SPIRIT 93 would continue.⁸¹

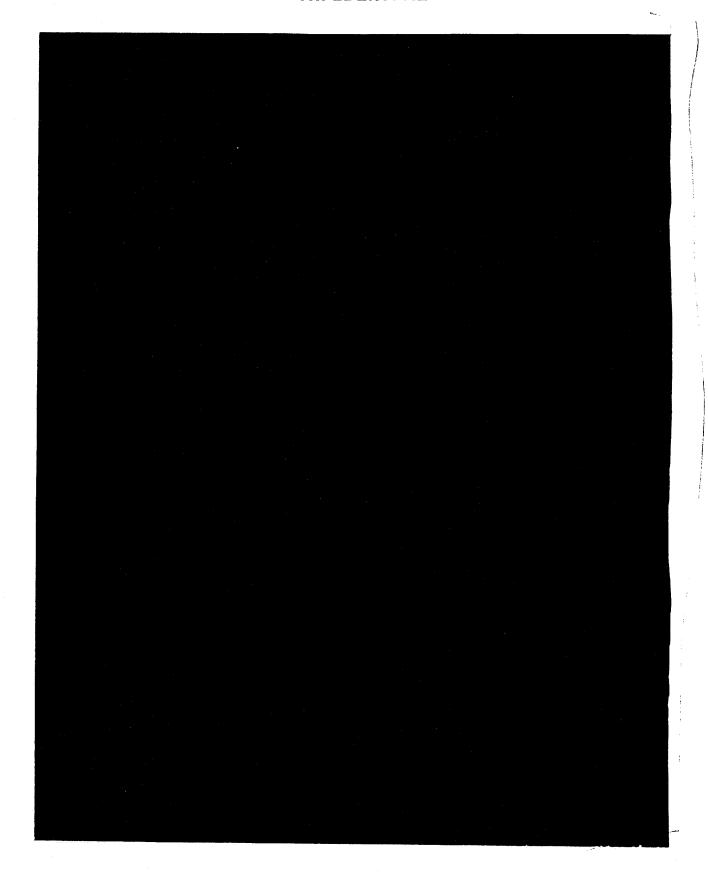


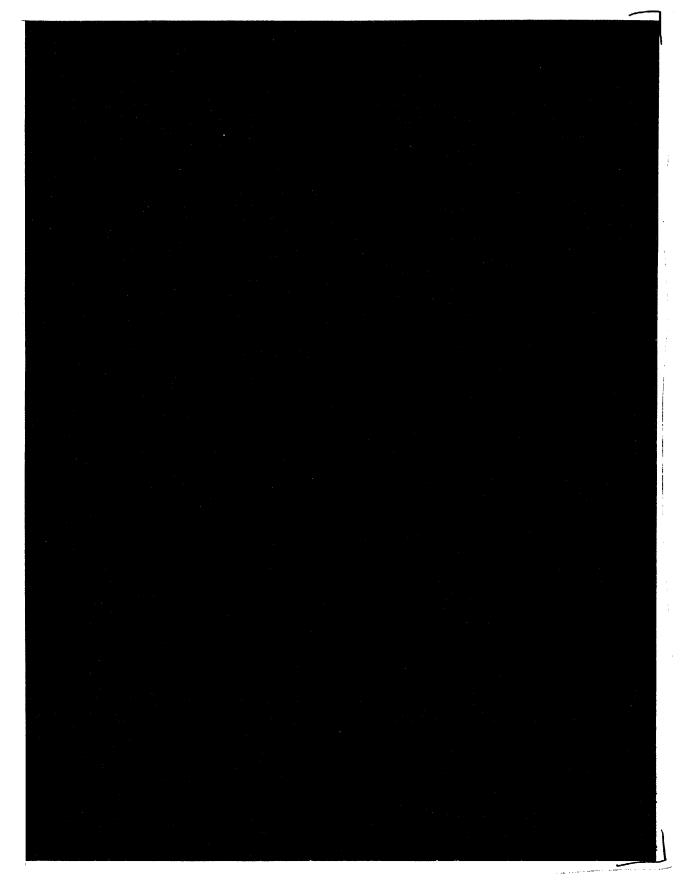
- Resumption of north/south Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) meetings.
- A pending IAEA request for access to undeclared sites in North Korea and the sixth round of inspections scheduled to begin toward the end of January.
- Inauguration of President Clinton and need for time for the new administration to get fully on board and able to deal with the decision on TS 93 in a positive manner.
- (C) After due consideration by DOS and consultations with the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the 26 January date

was agreed upon. North Korea was officially notified through the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) one hour prior to release of the announcement that the exercise would take place. Korea, China, Russia, and the Neutral Nations Security Commission (NNSC) were invited to send official observers to TS 93, and Singapore (then serving as North Korea's ASEAN dialogue partner) asked to observe the exercise. North Korea refused to attend, China decided it was too difficult to attend, and the Russians turned down the offer after tying it to the ROK agreement to attend a Russian naval exercise, which the ROK was not interested in observing.83

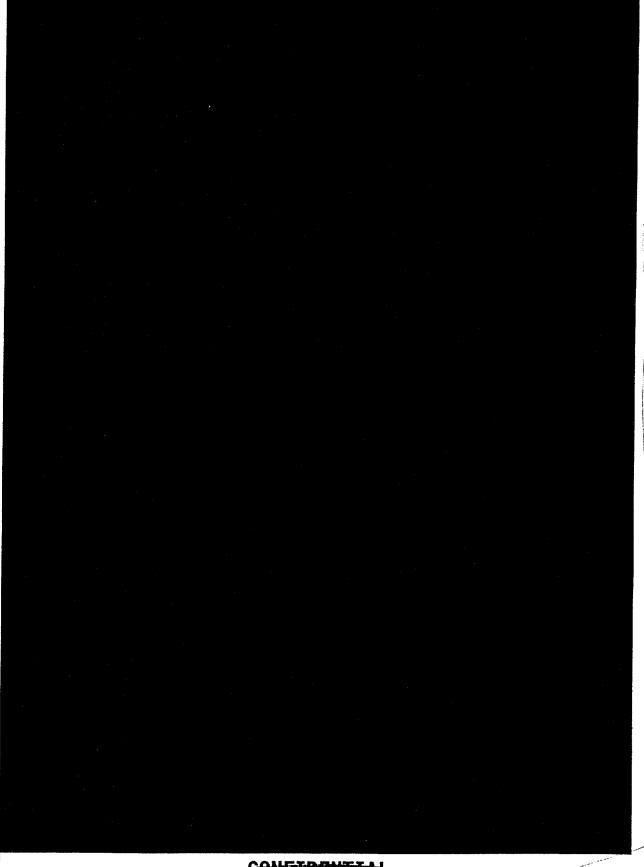


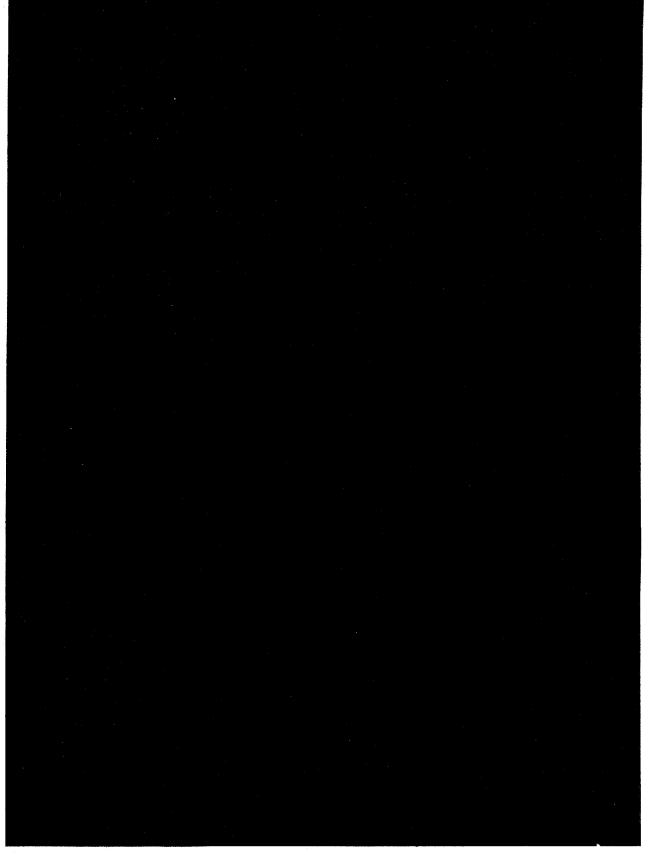


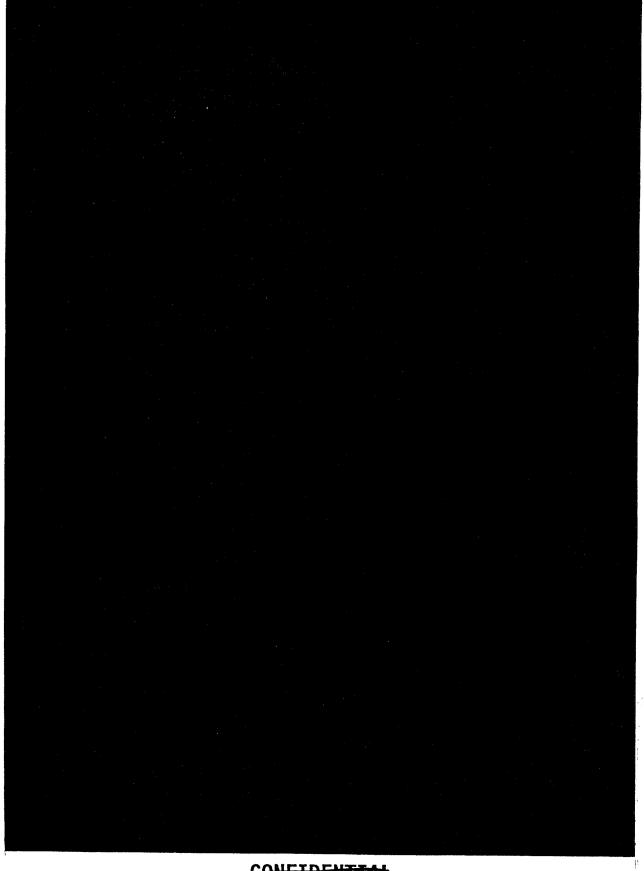


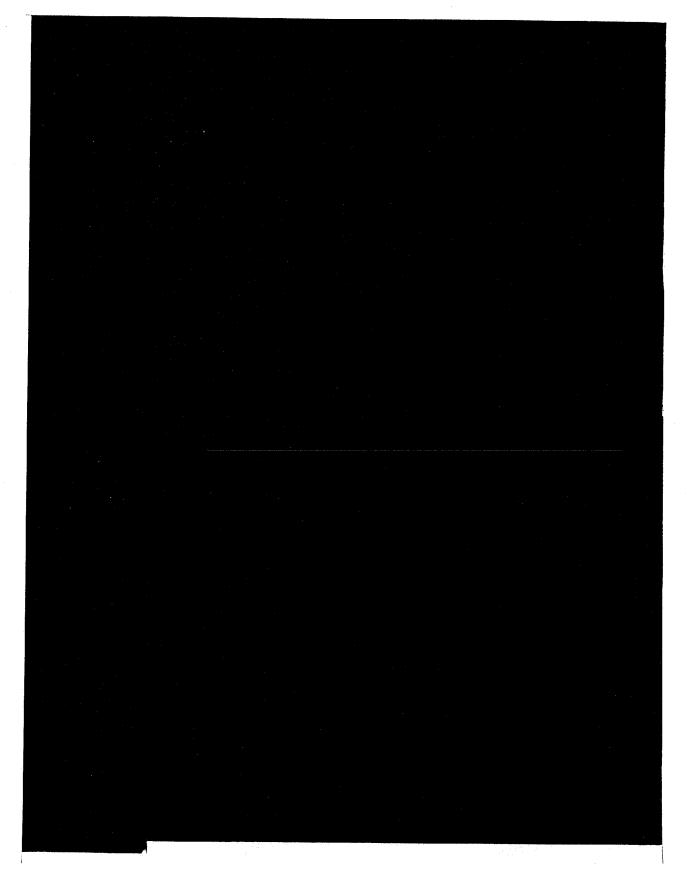


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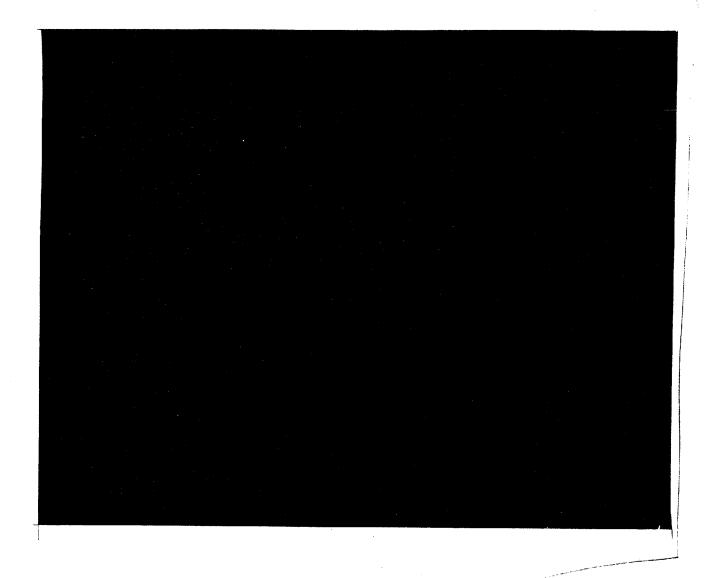
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SECTION IV - CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Operation PROVIDE REFUGE

- (U) On 29 January 1993, the Commander, FOURTEENTH Coast Guard District in Honolulu informed the Commandant of the Coast Guard that the CG station on Guam had received two radio messages indicating a possible hijacking or alien migration operation near the Marshall Islands, and requesting assistance. The situation on board the vessel, M/V EASTWOOD, was uncertain as radio transmissions claimed the cargo ship was hijacked by an armed crew member on 29 December. USCGC RUSH (WHEC 723) was directed to investigate and by 1248 hours 5 February was along side EASTWOOD, 1,000 yards distant. She immediately opened communications with the ship's master who repeatedly asked for a boarding team to board his ship.99
- (U) At the request of the vessel's flag state, Panama, RUSH commenced boarding at 1546 hours when an armed three-man boarding party was lowered onto EASTWOOD from RUSH's helicopter, followed by 17 more from ship's boats. The boarding team reported large numbers of people in the three cargo holds, no apparent immediate health hazards, but moderate sanitation problems. The team reported the people in the holds were cheering and clapping.
- (U) Coast Guardsmen were able to get a generator running, distributed water and 160 loaves of bread, and assessed the situation. They encountered no evidence of injury, compulsion, hijacking, or weapons. A head count the following morning revealed a total of 525 Chinese illegal migrants aboard EASTWOOD who were heading for the United States. Living conditions on the vessel were grim, food and water was short, and the situation was clearly beyond the capabilities of one cutter to handle. RUSH was not able to undertake a complete investigation, but it appeared some of the Indonesian crew may have participated in

acts of attempted hijacking or mutiny and assault, and two crewmen were missing. 100

Consensus Reached

- Events proceeded rapidly from that point. USCG convened a Presidential Directive 27 (PD-27) conference call on 6 February in order to develop interagency consensus regarding disposition of the EASTWOOD, her crew, and the illegal migrants. Concurrently, the Government of Panama (GOP) requested the USCG commence towing or escorting EASTWOOD towards the Marshall Islands, without specifying which of the islands, and indicated they would consult with the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regarding further coordination. Subsequently, the PD-27 process reached consensus on several courses of action, and RUSH began escorting EASTWOOD toward the Marshalls, 101
- (U) The RMI granted authority for the two ships to enter RMI waters in the vicinity of Kwajalein, but withheld authority to disembark any people from EASTWOOD. UNHCR proved reluctant to make an intervention which would involve a mission to RMI to visit the Chinese migrants, and the UNHCR representative in Hong Kong denied any and all responsibility or interest in Chinese cases. The Government of Hong Kong (GHK) professed itself unable to help as transit and screening of the migrants in Hong Kong was not possible for both legal and political reasons. Another PD-27 conference call on 11 February resulted in the decision to have the United States Government (USG) approach the RMI to inform them of the possible need for EASTWOOD and RUSH to debark the migrants as necessary to a secure facility at the Army's facility on Kwajalein for humanitarian reasons and to save lives. 102

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Joint Task Force PROVIDE REFUGE Activated

- (S) On 12 February, SECDEF ordered the immediate deployment of DOD assets to assist in providing humanitarian assistance, security, and to facilitate onward transport as required of refugees aboard M/V EASTWOOD. Via a 12 February message, CJCS tasked USCINCPAC to conduct emergency humanitarian assistance operations at Kwajalein as required, to include providing a temporary holding facility, providing security, and facilitating expeditious onward movement of migrants to predetermined final destinations. On the same day, USCINCPAC issued an activation and warning order to activate JTF PROVIDE REFUGE (JTF-PR) under the provisions of the USCINCPAC two-tiered C2 CONOPS effective 120600Z February 1993. Brigadier General (BG) Frank Akers, USA, Assistant Division Commander (ADC), 25th ID(L) was designated Commander, JTF-PR (CJTF-PR), and COL Gene Hazel, Commander, USAKA, was designated Deputy CJTF-PR (DCJTF-PR). USCINCPAC also asked CJCS to coordinate with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to transfer OPCON of RUSH to USCINCPAC, with the intent of further transfering OPCON to CJTF-PR and to have the commanding officer act as the naval component commander for CJTF-PR until released by USCINCPAC. 103
- (U) The USCINCPAC DJTFAC and an Army advanced party arrived on Kwajalein on 12 February, and found good progress had been made in modifying a temporary holding facility in the ammunition storage area (ASA) to house the Chinese national (CN) migrants by the USAKA contractor and a 14-member Army Engineer Civic Action Team (CAT) deployed from elsewhere in the RMI in support of the JTF. 104
- (U) EASTWOOD moored at Pier Echo during the morning of the 14th, and Phase I of the operation, immediate relief, commenced. Debarkation was completed quickly without major difficulties, with security escort provided by USCG personnel augmented by additional USCG Tactical Law Enforcement Teams (TACLET) and

civilian contract security crowd control teams. Personnel were into four groups for transfer, processing, subsequent operations: 54 women, 80 men (suspected smugglers and those who traveled topside on the vessel), 389 men who had been confined to the holds, and 3 ringleaders (including 1 crewman) placed in USAKA Base holding cells for security. In addition, 9 crew members were segregated in the temporary living camp (TLC), for a total of 535 persons. They were in surprisingly good medical condition, and only 3 CNs required hospital attention. Initial orientation briefings were given on board EASTWOOD, and once ashore and in the TLC, medical screenings and photographing, showers, clothing (jump suit) issue, and identification card issue was completed. Afterwards, food was provided and bedding The Chinese were cooperative and exhibited improved issued. morale once off the vessel. 105

- (U) CJTF-PR published his campaign plan on 15 February. provided for a five-phase operation that would provide adequate, safe, secure, and humane living conditions for the Chinese nationals with minimum risk to United States and RMI citizens and facilities. Phase I, immediate relief, began with movement of EASTWOOD to harbor and ended with transfer of the passengers and crew to the TLC, as discussed above. Phase II, transition to sustained care, began when the CNs were settled in the camp, and ended with CJTF assumption of full responsibility for the TLC Phase III, sustained care, ended with notification of onward movement of the CNs to predetermined intermediate or Phase IV was the transfer of CNs off final destination. Kwajalein, and Phase V, reconstitution and redeployment, would begin when the last CN departed the island. 106
- (U) Phase II operations, transition to sustained care, began and progressed well, with a team effort by USAKA, USCG, and the JTF. On 15 February, transition and hand-off meetings with all JTF elements represented were conducted, and overall responsibility for TLC security was assumed by the JTF at 1500

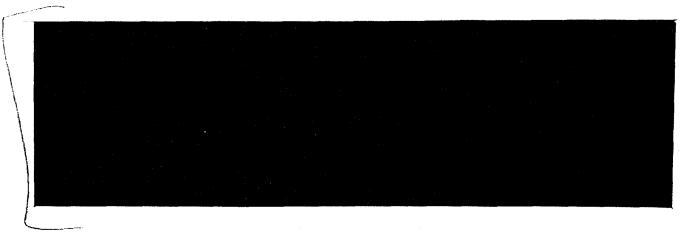
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hours local time, marking the beginning of Phase III, sustained care operations. Logistical sustainment actions were also assumed by JTF-PR that day, and arrangements were made for Class I (ration) supply to be provided by USAKA, funded through a USARPAC fund cite. Complete responsibility for the operation and security of the TLC was passed at 0700 hours on 16 February, followed by release and departure from Kwajalein of the remaining USCG security element that afternoon. Additional military police, engineers, cooks, and doctors arrived, and other supporting personnel reached Kwajalein over the next few days. The Coast Guard, meanwhile, kept a small number of personnel engaged in getting EASTWOOD ready for tow, a task they hoped to finish by the 17th. 107

(U) As Phase III continued, additional personnel arrived to augment the JTF and increase its capabilities, and improvements to the TLC were made daily. Such things as more tents, portable toilets, wash points, and rations more suited to the Chinese palate helped to improve morale, and classes in personal hygiene helped reduce the incidence of diahrrea. DJTFAC personnel were gradually redeployed to Hawaii as their duties were shifted to the Army force (ARFOR), and by 21 February only four DJTFAC members remained (a linguist, a lawyer, a Public Affairs Officer (PAO), and a J3 staff officer).

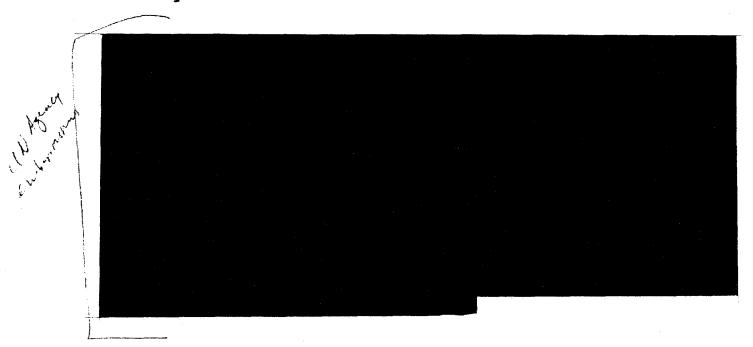


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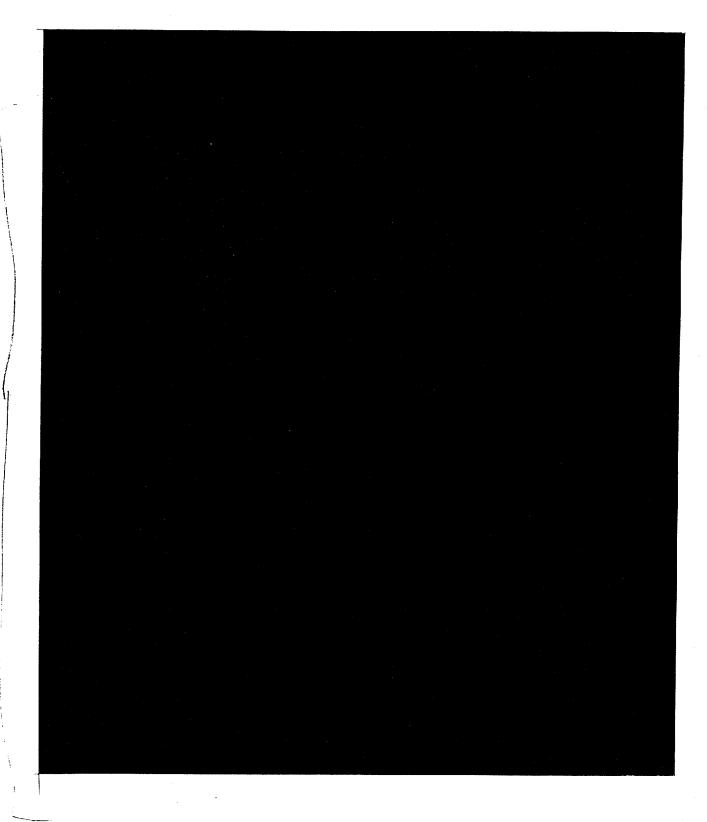
Diplomatic Maneuvering

(U) Efforts to resolve the problem presented by EASTWOOD began immediately. After first refusing to allow the two vessels to enter RMI waters, the government relented on 10 February after receiving assurances that all expenses associated with the security and transportation required in landing, care, cure, and departure from the Marshall Islands for the persons aboard would be borne by the United States, and granted permission for RUSH and EASTWOOD to enter Marshallese waters at Kwajalein. Permission to off-load the migrants at USAKA was granted 12 February. 109



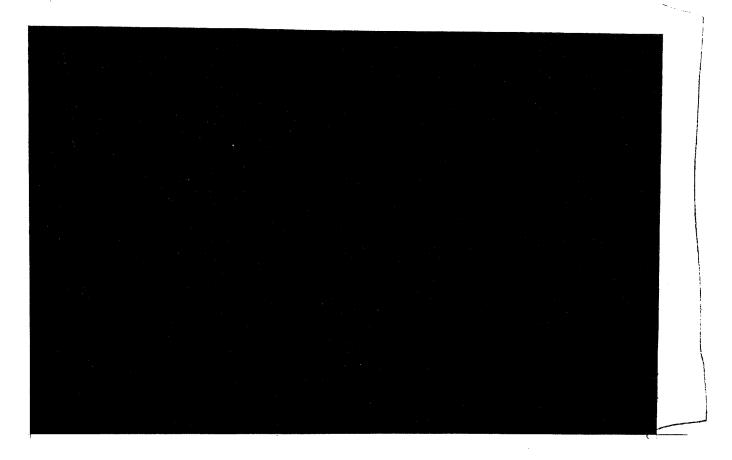
- By 13 February, however, UNHCR informed the United States that it was prepared to send their Australia representative to Kwajalein to assess the EASTWOOD's Chinese migrants for refugee status, but had to receive an official request from the That matter was taken care of in Washington RMI government. where both RMI and UNHCR had diplomatic representation, and on 18 February UNHCR's Canberra-based Acting Regional Representative for Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific arrived on Kwajalein and conducted an assessment of the migrants. report stated that the evidence gathered overwhelmingly pointed to a case in which the trafficking in human beings for profit was the dominant if not exclusive motive, as the organizers, the passengers, and to some extent the crew, were all seeking personal gain. There was also substantial evidence of connection to organized crime with the prospect of the passengers eventually becoming indentured and bound into future criminal associations. The report concluded that the Chinese migrants did not appear to be refugees or persons otherwise of concern to UNHCR. representative returned to Canberra before the repatriation began to avoid involvement. 111
- In the meantime, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was contacted. IOM informed the U.S. Mission in Geneva on 22 February that it was looking into how it could assist with transportation and return of the Chinese migrants, consistent with its mandate and constitutional requirement that IOM involvement be limited to voluntary migration. Four IOM representatives arrived on Kwajalein 21 February, assessed the situation, and began arrangements for chartered flights to repatriate the CNs. Even though their normal procedure was a two-to-three week process of interviews to identify those who would accept repatriation voluntarily or without objection, the representatives were convinced such interviews necessary for this The preferred transportation method was chartered commercial aircraft with private security included, although use

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^{*} Some messages referred to 527 Chinese nationals, while others referred to 525. The list transmitted to the Embassy contained 525 names.

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Return to China

- (U) On Saturday, 6 March 1993, 524 Chinese nationals were smoothly repatriated to China aboard four chartered aircraft. The first two, with a total of 370 migrants, arrived at Xiamen at approximately 1230 hours, the other two with the remaining 154 at 1745 and 2145 hours. One CN was too ill to travel and remained in hospital on Kwajalein, and was to be voluntarily repatriated by commercial air to Xiamen when able to travel. The Anti-Fraud Officer from the Guangzhou Consulate observed the repatriation. 116
- (U) Dressed in blue jump suits and USMC caps, the migrants calmly and orderly filed single file out of the aircraft and directly onto long distance tour buses for the seven-to-eight hour trip from Xiamen to Fuzhou City. The chartered aircraft did not require fueling or other services on the ground, and escorts

who had traveled with the migrants from Kwajalein departed with the aircraft. Chinese border officers were unarmed and there were no soldiers or armed police in attendance. The Consulate officer noted that Chinese officials were cooperative, efficient, and focused on the task of ensuring the speedy return of the migrants to their villages. He was assured by PRC officials in charge that the migrants would not be detained, fined, or otherwise punished, and quoted them as saying "These people have already been punished by the smugglers."

(U) Repatriation of the final EASTWOOD passenger, Mr. Shao Zhong, was arranged through IOM. His travel itinerary was to take him from Kwajalein to Majuro on 18 March, thence to Nadi, Fiji, aboard Air Marshall Islands on the 19th. From there, Air New Zealand to Auckland on 20 March, and continue via Cathay Pacific for the flight to Hong Kong the same day. Finally, home to Xiamen via Dragon Air on 21 March 1993. 117

Final Disposition of Crew and Vessel

- (U) The nine Indonesian crew members, including the master, departed Kwajalein for Indonesia at about the same time the CNs left for China. A tenth alledged member of the crew, a Singaporean national named Phua Hung Chye who professed to be the ship's steward, was flown to Hawaii, arrested, and held for further investigation for criminal activities. The Singapore police reported that the real Phua Hung Chye had reported his passport stolen in June 1992, and they were also interested in this second Mr. Phua. 118
- (U) Disposition of the ship proved to be more contentious and lengthly. After the crew departed Kwajalein, the ship remained detained by the USCG at the request of the GOP as security for the costs associated with the operation. The vessel's legal owners were the Lee brothers of Eastwood Ltd, of Hong Kong, who through their legal agent indicated they were

prepared to contribute to the cost of either a tow to the nearest port of safety or to Hong Kong, or the cost of a charter flight to repatriate the migrants and the cost of the vessel's repair. All options were contingent upon their receiving a cost estimate before hand, and subject to the owners receiving the vessel back.

(U) Negotiations were continued over several weeks in an attempt to reach agreement on disposition of the ship and settlement of the owner's liability to the USG for the costs of the rescue, care, and return of the Chinese migrants and crew. In May, the owners rejected DOS' final offer, which was for the USG to execute a release from liability if the owners would agree to scrap the vessel and pay the proceeds to the U.S. Government. Therefore, the offer was withdrawn and the owners were informed that they had to remove EASTWOOD from Kwajalein within 45 days or it would be considered abandoned. The owners were not released from liability, and a scrap dealer was identified who was prepared to remove the ship from Kwajalein. The governments of both Panama and the RMI agreed with this action, although the GOP first, the EASTWOOD be towed; second, imposed two conditions: that the Bureau of Consular and Maritime Affairs (SECNAVES) be informed of the port of destination, adding that the intent was to deflag the vessel as soon as it reached the intended port. The 45-day clock started ticking on 10 May 1993. 119

Final Footnote

(U) Final word on the EASTWOOD episode was a warning from the American Consul in Hong Kong that the story had only just begun. According to Hong Kong, the EASTWOOD incident focused attention on the on-going problem of shipborne alien smuggling. The EASTWOOD and its 525 passengers were only the tip of the iceberg, the invisible portion of which included a constellation of syndicates, criminal gangs, independent entrepreneurs, and brokers located in China, Macao, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Thailand. The problem of alien smuggling, estimated to total

approximately 100,000 illegal Asian immigrants in 1992, was one that would require a comprehensive plan involving U.S. policy changes, international cooperation, and commitment of significant resources. 120

- (U) According to a special report prepared by the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC), the interception of the EASTWOOD represented the latest chapter in the historic impulse of the Chinese to emigrate to economically more promising locales. A relaxed police presence encouraged many to try their fortunes elsewhere, the attractions of free market economics led Chinese criminal and secret organizations to strive to meet the demand, and reforms of the Chinese economy enabled more people to afford the high cost of illegal emigration. 121
- (U) The refugees were generally not starving and desperate, and were able to pay as much as \$30,000 for meager accommodations, as described above. They normally held no deep-seated political grievances, and most were hard-working peasants (many from Fujian province) willing to take a chance on a better life somewhere else—there were regular legal means for students who wished to study abroad to leave China, and well-established escape routes for dissidents.
- (U) The motives for the Chinese refugee movement differed from those which prompted earlier exodus of Vietnamese boat people. The Vietnamese fled originally for political reasons, and later to escape an increasingly harsh economic situation. The Chinese refugees lacked both political and economic motives as they had both the means to depart and the assets to do so in relative safety. 122

China Eastern Airlines Flight

(U) On 6 April 1993, China Eastern Airlines (CEA) Flight MU 583 from Shanghai to Los Angeles encountered severe turbulence

near the Aleutian Islands. The aircraft, a McDonnell Douglas MD-11, had 254 people on board. Turbulence was severe enough to cause injuries to passengers and crew; an emergency was declared and they made an emergency landing at Shemya AFB, Alaska, at 0211 hours. Reported injuries included one fatality, 157injured. 123

- Initial response to Shemya's request for emergency (U) medical support came quickly in the form of a P-3C from Patrol Squadron Sixty (VP-60) with 11 medical personnel, including 3 The ORION departed NAS Adak, Alaska, at 0545 doctors aboard. hours, and was followed at 0900 by the station's KC-130 with 13 additional medical personnel and medical supplies—the Adak medics provided primary and extensive medical care to the injured passengers until relieved by a USAF medical team from Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, flown in by a C-141 from McChord AFB, Washington. An RC-135 at Shemya evacuated 25 of the most seriously injured to Elmendorf, and others were evacuated by a Navy P-3 and a USCG C-130, for a total of 89 critically and seriously injured. Another 68 less seriously hurt were transported to Elmendorf via C-141, bringing the number of injured evacuated to 157, 64 litter patients and 93 ambulatory. Treatment was administered at Elmendorf and three Anchorage hospitals, and a total of 70 required admission. One passenger was listed in critical condition with a head injury. 124
- (U) The remaining 96 passengers and crew members departed Shemya AFB via a second CEA airliner bound for Anchorage and Los Angeles on 7 April. A 16-person team from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), the CEA maintenance director, and a maintenance team from the U.S. maintenance contractor for CEA (Dyna-Air) all arrived at Shemya on 8 April to conduct an airworthiness inspection. On the 12th, the MD-11 was cleared for a one-time flight to Long Beach and departed that day at 1635 hours. No information was available on the disposition of the hospitalized Chinese nationals. 125

Natural Disasters

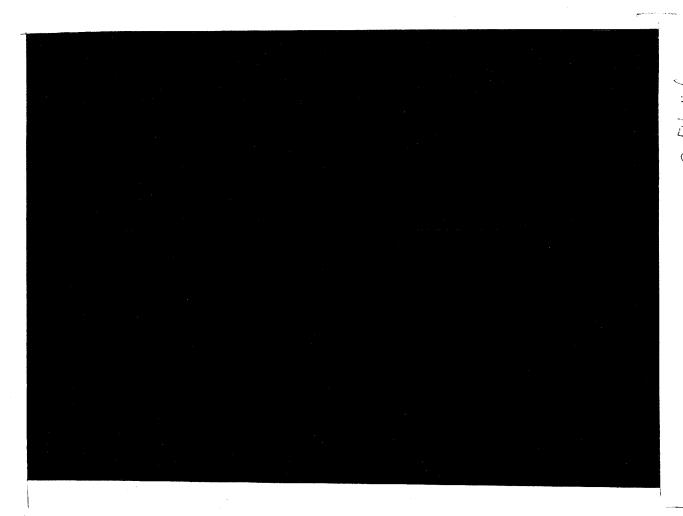
The Philippines

- (U) In the Philippines, Super Typhoon KORYN (see below) was known as Typhoon GORING, and the extent of damage inflicted prompted President Ramos to declare a state of calamity in most northern Luzon provinces. Reportedly, over 35,000 houses were destroyed, more than 17,000 severely damaged, and 45,000 families rendered homeless. Damage to infrastructure other than roads and bridges was estimated at 326 million pesos (\$13.5 million), and the value of crops lost was estimated at 226 million pesos (\$9.4 million). The costs of repairing damaged roads and bridges was assessed at 555 million pesos (\$23.1 million).
- Rainfall resulting from the storm marked the emphatic commencement of a third year of mud and ash (lahar) flows from Mount Pinatubo, with corresponding heavy human displacement and This prompted the Chief of loss of property and livelihood. Mission to declare an ongoing disaster situation warranting assistance over the duration of the emergency period. rainfall from the typhoon and the southeast monsoon percolated into still superheated deposits of ash and pyroclastic materials, secondary gas (phreatic) explosions which stimulated lahar flows occurred, and would continue to occur throughout the monsoon During GORING, moderate lahar flows measuring from 400 to 1,000 cubic meters per second, took place in the river systems draining Pinatubo's western slope, which resulted in emergency evacuations. Flooding along other rivers already choked with lahar deposited over the past two years also resulted in evacuations in Pampanga and Tarlac Provinces. U.S. assistance was primarily in the form of plastic sheeting, blankets, and cots, and was handled through embassy channels. Since the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from the Philippines in 1992, USCINCPAC was not involved in disaster relief operations in that country.

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(U) Subsequent typhoons (TASHA, FLO (KADIANG), and ED (DIDNANG)—see below) exacerbated the situation and resulted in a renewal of the original disaster declaration for FY 94. U.S. engineers reported that as many as 1,900 square kilometers of land in central Luzon could be covered by ash during the 1993 rainy season, and geologists believed that so much volcanic ash and debris remained on Mount Pinatubo that Filipinos would face the threat of lahar flows for years. 127

<u>Nepal</u>



^{*} The Bailey Bridge was developed in the United Kingdom by Sir Donald Bailey, was widely used during WW II, and continually developed over the years since. The U.S. Army developed its own version, designated the M2 Bailey Bridge. The bridges were in service with several armies all over the world.

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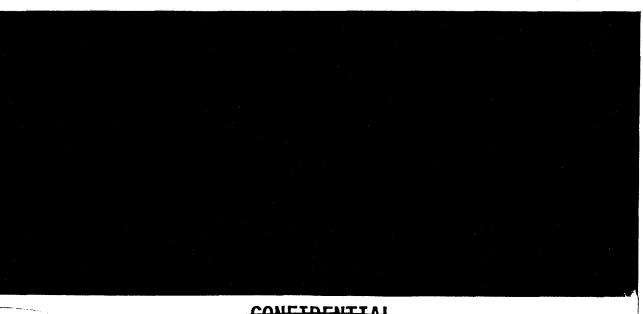
materials to the GON be investigated if a formal request was made. The request for deployment of bridges was made on 26 July, and it asked for five separate decisions: 129

• That 150 to 180 meters of U.S. military Bailey Bridge sets be deployed aboard U.S. military aircraft for use by U.S., UK, and GON engineers in reopening the major route into Kathmandu from India.

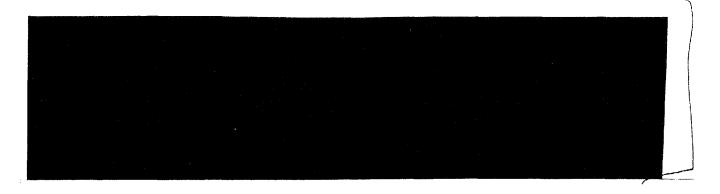
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- That U.S. military air lift be made available to transport UK military Bailey Bridge and associated equipment from UK Gurkha units in Hong Kong to Kathmandu.
- That a small force of U.S. military engineers (Army preferred) be deployed to Kathmandu to work in conjunction with a joint U.S./UK task force to assemble and install the Bailey Bridges.
- That a USCINCPAC Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) of approximately 12 Special Forces personnel deploy to Kathmandu to provide troop medical support and engineer liaison with the joint engineer task force.
- That deployment of one or two C-130/HC-130 aircraft to Kathmandu be considered. Aircraft would be used to provide in-country movement of bridging and transport international relief supplies to southern airfields.



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- (U) The British airlifted a 30-meter extra-wide Bailey Bridge from Hong Kong to Kathmandu International Airport (IAP) on 4 August via a leased Antonov An-124 CONDOR aircraft. The need to refuel the An-124 (which had a maximum fuel capacity of 92,138 U.S. gallons) put a strain on already dwindling supplies of jet fuel at Kathmandu IAP, and elicited a request from the DAO that refueling stops be planned for either India or Bangladesh. The concept of operations (CONOPS) for the bridge lift called for the bridges to be loaded aboard three C-5 GALAXY aircraft at RAF Mildenhall, UK, from where one aircraft would depart each day for Cairo West in Egypt, where crew changes would be effected. Next stop was Bombay, India, where they would fuel and remain overnight (RON), then the following day proceed to Kathmandu IAP, download and quickturn for a same day departure for Delhi, India, and a day of crew rest. 131
- (U) There were actually five C-5s involved in the airlift. The first two arrived in Kathmandu on 11 August from Calcutta with a Tanker Airlift Control Element (TACE) to assist with operations. They landed approximately 4 hours and 15 minutes apart, which gave time for the first to download and depart before the second landed. The first C-5 with 68 tons of bridging materiel arrived in Kathmandu at 1130 hours local time on 13 August, and the U.S. chargé and the UK ambassador conducted a handover ceremony at planeside. The second C-5 was unable to land at Kathmandu on 14 August because a large cell of rain clouds obscured the approach from the south, and diverted to New

Delhi for an RON. On 15 August, the final two C-5s delivered their loads, and the airlift operation was complete. The bridges were subsequently erected and Kathmandu was again linked to the outside world on 1 September 1993. 132

Guam

- (U) At 1834 hours local time on 8 August 1993, Guam was struck by an earthquake which measured 8.1 on the Richter scale. Epicenter of the temblor was approximately 10 NM north of the island. Andersen AFB and NAS Agana remained fully operational, but the Naval Station piers were severely damaged. Virtually all power and potable water service was disrupted. No serious injuries or deaths of military personnel or dependents were reported. 133
- (U) USCINCPAC assistance focused on restoration of electrical power generation recovery, provision of potable water, and furnishing basic life support for personnel and their families. Navy and Air Force facilities engineers were dispatched to evaluate the power generation and distribution systems and inspect housing, support buildings, magazines, piers, and other facilities.
- (U) Restoration of power and water supplies proceeded much quicker than anticipated and, by 11 August, a total of 176 megawatts (MW) was available in the island-wide power system (IWPS). Full restoration of the water system was virtually complete by 14 August. Also by that date the IWPS generated 195 MW (which did not meet current demand), but load shedding was still required. The island weathered the earthquake well and recovery was effected quickly with no further casualties. 134

Weather Phenomena

Western Pacific Tropical Cyclones

- (U) In 1993, 21 typhoons*, 9 tropical storms, and 8 tropical depressions formed in the western North Pacific Ocean (west of 180° east longitude) including 3 super typhoons. The total of 38 significant tropical cyclones was 8 over the average (15 percent), and the highest number since 1967 when there were 41. The 30 typhoons and tropical storms were named, but 8 tropical depressions went unnamed. Brief summaries of the more significant typhoons in the western North Pacific follow: 135
- Super Typhoon KORYN (06W): KORYN sprang from the sixth tropical depression which formed in the eastern Caroline Islands, and was the first typhoon of the year. She was upgraded to a tropical storm on 17 June, continued to track west-northwest toward Luzon and intensify, and reached typhoon strength of 65 knots (33 meters/second (m/sec)) on the 23rd. KORYN held supertyphoon status only briefly on 24 June. The typhoon passed over northern Luzon, crossed the South China Sea, passed 90 NM southeast of Hong Kong, and dissipated over the mountains of northern Vietnam. When she passed over Ulithi, the island received 5.53 inches of rain with 60 knot winds, and inflicted extensive damage to crops and vegetation and some roof damage to structures. Over Luzon, KORYN's winds diminished from 110 knots to 90, and floods and landslides caused by torrential rains left at least 28 people dead and damage to crops, infrastructure, homes, and livestock estimated at over \$14.5 million. Hong Kong experienced winds of 92 knots and torrential rains, with at least

^{*} Typhoon wind speed was 64 to 129 knots. A super typhoon had maximum sustained winds of 130 knots (66 meters/second) or greater.

- 183 people injured. Southeast of Hong Kong, a 12,522-ton freighter sank with the loss of four of the crew, and in China's Guangdong Province at least five people were killed.
- Typhoon LEWIS (08W): LEWIS was the first of five significant tropical cyclones formed in July. The storm formed in the Philippine Sea, tracked west-northwest, became a tropical storm on 8 July and reached typhoon strength on the 10th. LEWIS passed over the central Philippines on 8 July with sub-typhoon winds of 35-45 knots, brushed the southern tip of Hainan Island with winds of 80 knots, went ashore in northern Vietnam and dissipated over Thailand. Vietnam reported two deaths, two injuries, and eight missing to LEWIS, and in Thailand flash floods damaged farmlands and more than 100 roads and bridges.
- Typhoon NATHAN (10W): Formed east of the Mariana Islands on 17 July, NATHAN was declared a tropical storm on 20 July. Moving northwest through the central Marianas 20 to 21 July, the storm hindered operations on Saipan and Tinian during Exercise TANDEM THRUST. Once in the Philippine Sea, NATHAN turned more to the north and intensified to typhoon strength on the 24th with maximum winds of 70 knots, then went on to pass over southwestern Honshu with decreasing winds and dissipated in the Sea of Japan on 25 July. There were no reported damages or casualties attributed to NATHAN.
- Typhoon PERCY (12W): This tropical cyclone formed in the Philippine Sea, and was designated as a tropical storm on 28 July when winds reached 25 knots. PERCY tracked due north toward Japan, and was still rated as a tropical storm when it passed just north of Okinawa on 30 July, where maximum gusts of 49 knots were recorded. That evening, it was upgraded to a typhoon when wind speed reached 65 knots, and Amami Oshima in the northern Ryukyu Islands reported maximum wind gusts of 69 knots. PERCY was downgraded to a tropical storm again as it passed Kyushu, and then dissipated over the Sea of Japan. Although it passed close to major U.S. bases in Okinawa and Sasebo in southern Japan, no reports of damage or injuries were received.

PERCY was noted for its rapid speed of advance as it approached Japan.

- Typhoon ROBYN (13W): The sixth and final tropical cyclone of July, ROBYN formed in the eastern Caroline Islands and was noted for its large size. ROBYN was upgraded to a tropical storm on 1 August while tracking westward some 250 NM northwest of Chuuk, and provided some relief for drought-stricken Guam. reached typhoon strength on 4 August and turned to the northwest Peak winds were estimated at 120 knots as it toward Okinawa. approached the island at a 12-knot speed-of-advance, but ROBYN veered to the north, passed between Okinawa and Amami Oshima, and curved toward Sasebo. Kadena AB reported peak winds of 49 knots, while a vessel in the harbor at Sasebo reported sustained winds of 60-65 knots as she dragged anchor for half a mile across the In contrast, the Sasebo weather station, sheltered by hills, reported maximum sustained winds of 40-48 knots with gusts ROBYN continued to curve to the east as it entered the Sea of Japan and was downgraded to a tropical storm on 11 August. Passage through the Korea Strait produced waves of 20-35 feet on the southern coasts of Korea, with coastal wave damage and agricultural losses of more than \$68 million. Over 45 storm-related deaths were reported, most due to automobile accidents attributed to the torrential rains.
- Typhoon STEVE (14W): STEVE formed in ROBYN's wake, but followed a more northerly track westward toward the Philippines. As the storm passed near Saipan and Tinian, sustained winds of 45 knots and gusts to 60 were recorded, and Saipan experienced extensive flooding on 8 August due to heavy rains. Exercise TANDEM THRUST was prematurely ended when troops on Tinian were evacuated and a planned amphibious assault on the island was canceled due to STEVE's approach. On 10 August, the storm reached typhoon intensity and curved more to the northwest; it weakened quickly to tropical storm strength the following day. STEVE dissipated over the East China Sea and the remnants passed between Okinawa and Taiwan.

- Typhoon TASHA (16W): This storm formed in the Caroline Islands near Chuuk, tracked westward for several days as it slowly intensified, and reached tropical storm strength on 15 August as it neared the Philippines. TASHA then curved to the northwest and passed over northern Luzon, bringing heavy rains which caused flooding in the low-lying areas of Manila. Typhoon strength was reached on 19 August in the South China Sea. TASHA briefly threatened Hong Kong, but went ashore and dissipated over southern China. In Manila, the flooding forced some 21,000 people to evacuate their homes. No other reports of damage or casualties were received.
- Typhoon VERNON (17W): As TASHA moved inland over China, VERNON formed east of the Mariana Islands and began moving to the west. On 21 August, VERNON made an abrupt change of course to the northeast and was reclassified as a tropical depression. The next day it changed course to the northwest and reached tropical storm strength, and continued to track to the the northwest while intensifying to typhoon status on 24 August. Maximum sustained winds reached 80 knots as it approached Japan, but VERNON then recurved to the northeast and skirted the east coast of Honshu with 70 knot winds. It continued to the northnortheast, weakened, and became an extratropical low in the Sea of Okhotsk on 28 August. The Navy base at Yokosuka recorded maximum sustained winds of 45 knots with gusts to 62 knots, while Atsugi AB reported 35 knots gusting to 49. The Japanese reported two deaths and four injuries, with more than 7,800 houses and businesses flooded, numerous landslides, and washed out bridges, roads, and railways.
- Super Typhoon YANCY (19W): YANCY formed in the Philippine Sea west of the Mariana Islands and tracked westward toward Taiwan until it reached typhoon intensity on 31 August. It then curved to the northwest late on 1 September and continued to intensify as it recurved to the northeast, and briefly reached super typhoon intensity on the 2nd while west-southwest of Okinawa. YANCY remained on a northeast track and made landfall over southern Kyushu with maximum sustained winds of 115 knots

and gusts to 129 knots, one of the most powerful typhoons to hit Japan in many years. In Japan, a total of 42 deaths, 155 injuries, and 5 missing were attributed to YANCY, and more than 124 homes were destroyed, 4,620 houses and businesses damaged, and 400,000 homes left without electricity. Extensive agriculural damage was reported, with widespread disruption of rail and airline travel in southwest Honshu. At Kadena AB, maximum winds were reported at 48 knots with gusts to 77, while Iwakuni MCAS experienced 30 knots gusting to 56.

- Typhoon CECIL (23W): CECIL first formed west of Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands on 20 September and tracked due west toward the Marianas, reaching tropical storm intensity on the 22nd. The storm increased to typhoon strength on 24 September, and turned to the northwest, passing to the north of Guam with estimated maximum sustained winds of 80 knots. On the 26th, CECIL recurved to the northwest away from any populated areas and became extratropical the following day. CECIL proved to be a boon to Guam, as badly needed rainfall raised the water level in the island's Fena Reservoir by 10 feet.
- Super Typhoon ED (25W): The third super typhoon of the year, ED formed near Chuuk in the eastern Caroline Islands, moving to the northwest. Tropical storm intensity was reached on 29 September, and typhoon intensity on 1 October. While still a tropical storm, ED passed directly over the NEXRAD Doppler weather radar on Guam, the first-ever direct passage of a tropical cyclone over such a radar, with a peak gust of 53 knots. The storm continued on a northwestly course, and on 4 October reached super typhoon intensity with maximum winds of 140 knots. Late on the 4th, ED made a right turn to a northeast course and the following day weakened to typhoon status. The storm continued to the northeast, became a tropical storm on 7 October, and extratropical on 8 October. ED brought more badly needed heavy rainfall to Guam which resulted in some localized flooding The storm was notable for its interaction with on the island. Typhoon FLO.

- Typhoon FLO (26W): This storm formed in the Philippine Sea east of the Philippines, and tracked west-northwest during its formative stages. It reached tropical storm intensity on 2 October, while Typhoon ED was approaching from the east. FLO became a typhoon on 3 October, and passed directly over central Luzon the next day. Once clear of Luzon, FLO degraded to tropical storm intensity and a binary interaction with Typhoon ED FLO made a loop to the south and rapidly accelerated to the northeast, striking the west coast of Luzon and passing over the island for a second time on 6 October with winds of 45 FLO continued to the northeast in tandem with ED, and eventually weakened and became extratropical east of Japan. Luzon, torrential rains caused widespread flooding across the At least 50 people were killed, and over 300,000 were evacuated to higher ground. During the recurving and acceleration to a forward speed of 45 knots, winds of up to 65 knots were generated in the dangerous semicircle, and the INDEPENDENCE CVBG was caught in the loop on 5 October.
- Typhoon IRA (30W): IRA began forming north of the Caroline Islands on 25 October, and began moving to the west-northwest, reaching tropical storm intensity on the 28th. Typhoon intensity was reached on 30 October with peak winds of 120 knots, and IRA continued on a direct course for Luzon, passing over the island with sustained winds of up to 105 knots. Clear of land, the storm weakened to tropical storm strength and curved to the northwest, finally moving overland in southern China on 4 November. At least eight deaths were attributed to IRA on Luzon, and heavy rains caused extensive flooding in low-lying areas of the island.
- Typhoon KYLE (34W): This storm formed near Palau on 17 November, and maintained a nearly westerly course for its entire life. It reached tropical storm intensity on 19 November, and passed over the central Philippines on the 20th with sustained winds of 35-40 knots. Over the warm waters of the South China Sea, KYLE intensified to typhoon strength on 22 November, went ashore over southern Vietnam on the 23rd with winds up to 85

knots, and dissipated overland near the Cambodia—Thailand border. In Vietnam, KYLE was responsible for 106 deaths and 59 missing people, and damages to fisheries, agriculture, and infrastructure estimated at \$1.5 million.

- Typhoon LOLA (35W): After forming near the western Marshall Islands on 27 November, LOLA moved generally westward while slowly intensifying. After curving to the northwest, tropical storm strength was attained on 2 December and typhoon intensity on the 4th. At that point, LOLA began recurving to the southwest and passed directly over the heavily-populated Bicol region of Luzon on 5 December. Once clear of land, the storm degraded to a tropical storm but reintensified over the South China Sea, recurved to the northwest, and went ashore in southern Vietnam on 8 December. In the Philippines LOLA killed over 230 people and forced more than 583,000 to flee their homes near the city of Legazpi. In Vietnam, the death toll was 78 with another 78 reported missing. At least 40,000 acres of corn and 27,000 acres of rice was destroyed in Vietnam.
- Typhoon MANNY (36W): The next typhoon targeted at the Philippines, MANNY was formed in the eastern Caroline Islands on 1 December and followed the normal westerly course at 18 to 21 knots while gaining strength. Tropical storm intensity was reached on 4 December and MANNY curved slightly to the northwest. MANNY then slowed, executed a clockwise cyclonic loop, and began tracking southwestward toward the Philippines. During the loop, which took place on 7-8 December, the storm reached typhoon intensity and during the early morning hours of 10 December passed across Samar only 75 NM south of where Typhoon LOLA had passed five days earlier. Once over the South China Sea, MANNY weakened and meandered west-southwestward until it dissipated over the Malay Peninsula. On Samar, at least eight people were killed.
- Typhoon NELL (37W): This was the final tropical cyclone of the 1993 season, and began forming on 19 December south of Pohnpei. NELL developed slowly while moving through the Caroline Islands on a westerly track, and reached tropical storm

intensity on 23 December. The storm continued on course, and became a typhoon on Christmas day. NELL made landfall on the island of Mindanao on 26 December with sustained winds of 70 knots, and continued across the Philippines on a west-northwest course. Once clear of land, the storm turned to the southwest and quickly dissipated over water. Seven deaths on Mindanao were attributed to NELL, and thousands of residents in low-lying river valleys in northern Mindanao were forced to evacuate to higher ground.

North Indian Ocean Tropical Cyclones

- (U) In contrast to the busy Western Pacific, only two significant tropical cyclones occurred in the North Indian Ocean. Tropical Cyclone (TC) 01A, the only one to occur in the Arabian Sea, ran from 12 to 16 November 1993 with maximum sustained surface winds of 80 knots. It originated southwest of India, reached tropical storm intensity on 12 November, typhoon strength on the 13th, and was degraded to a tropical depression and dissipated over water near the Pakistan-India border on 16 November.
- (U) The second, TC 02B, originated in the South China Sea south of Thailand on 27 November, moved westward across the Malay Peninsula and into the Indian Ocean, and reached tropical storm intensity on 1 December. It continued tracking toward Sri Lanka and India, and reached typhoon strength on 3 December with maximum sustained surface winds of 75 knots. TC 02B passed over southern India on the following day, quickly weakened to a tropical depression on the 5th, and dissipated just off shore in the Arabian Sea.

Southern Hemisphere Tropical Cyclones

(U) The 1993 season for tropical cyclones in the Southern Hemisphere west of 180° east longitude ran from 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993, with most of the storms forming from January to

- April. There were a total of 27 significant tropical cyclones during that period in the warming ocean basins—the South Pacific Ocean east of 135° east longitude and the South Indian Ocean west of 135° east longitude. Of the total, 12 formed in the South Indian Ocean, identified by an "S" suffix, and the remainder in the South Pacific, with a "P" suffix. None of the storms had surface winds that exceeded 130 knots.
- (U) First storm of the season was AVIONA (TC 01S), which originated on 25 September 1992 and dissipated over open ocean on 1 October. AVIONA originated west of Sumatra, and tracked generally south and then southwest with maximum sustained surface winds of 65 knots. The final storm of the season was ADEL (TC 27P), 11 to 16 May, which originated just north of the Solomon Islands and intensified to a tropical storm with maximum winds of 45 knots. ADEL tracked to the west and south, passed over the southeast tip of New Guinea, and then curved to the northwest and dissipated near the Papua New Guinea-Irian Jaya border.
- (U) The twenty-third storm of the season, PREMA (23P) originated on 23 March 1993 just east of 180° longitude, and tracked westward briefly before turning to the southwest toward Vanuatu. PREMA hit the central and southern regions of Vanuatu on 29-30 March with maximum sustained surface winds of 125 knots, with higher gusts reported, then recurved to the southeast and dissipated on 1 April north of New Zealand. Four deaths were reported, and extensive damage was inflicted to homes and the electrical, water, and telecommunications systems. 136

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SECTION V - POW/MIA RESOLUTION EFFORTS

- (U) During 1993, efforts to reach the fullest possible accounting of Americans yet unaccounted for from the conflict in Southeast Asia continued. Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (JTF-FA) conducted 17 joint field activities (JFAs) in Vietnam (7), Laos (6), and Cambodia (4), and completed the first ever in the People's Republic of China. In Northeast Asia, negotiations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on the repatriation of remains of U.S. soldiers unaccounted for from the Korean War continued, conducted by the Military Armistice Commission (MAC). 137
- (U) During the JFAs, teams from JTF-FA conducted 641 investigations, and joint teams from JTF-FA and the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii (CILHI) excavated 46 sites. Since JTF-FA was formed, totals of 871 investigations and 61 excavations have been conducted. The high number of investigations conducted during 1993 was made possible by an expansion of activities allowed by a marked increase in the number of people per JFA in Vietnam. Once severely limited, JTF-FA employed more than 80 people in the field during each operation.
- (U) Remains of what were believed to be a total of 129 Americans killed during hostilities in Southeast Asia were repatriated in 1993, recovered either through joint recovery efforts or through the unilateral efforts of the host-nation governments. From Vietnam, 81 remains were returned, along with 41 from Laos and 5 from Cambodia. A total of 28 individuals have been identified since JTF-FA was formed, and 25 of those were announced during the year.
- (U) Several teams designed to focus on one particular aspect of the POW/MIA issue were sent to Vietnam to work continuously, independent of the periodically-deployed JFAs. These included the Archival Research Team, Priority Case

Investigation Team, Special Remains Team, and Oral History Project.

- (U) Archival Research Teams (ART) began operating in 1992. At the height of their activity, three separate ARTs in Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City systematically combed through thousands of documents, photographs, and artifacts, seeking any reference to Americans. By the end of 1993, work in Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City had been completed, and ART activities again centered in Hanoi, at the Joint Document Center, co-located with Vietnam's Central Armed Forces Museum.
- 1993 also marked the completion of investigations of (U) discrepancy cases by regular joint field teams. A discrepancy case was one in which the circumstances of loss suggested either that individual might have survived the original incident, or that opposing forces should have had clear knowledge of his fate, yet neither the individual nor his remains had been located. early 1993, each of the 92 discrepancy cases involving 135 individuals inherited by JTF-FA had been investigated at least once, and many had been investigated several times. In 20 cases, the investigative process had resulted in sufficient evidence to confirm fate, leaving only 70 discrepancy (or priority) cases involving 80 individuals under active investigation. 1993, the Priority Case Investigation Team (PCIT) was established to work exclusively on the remaining discrepancy cases. end of the year, they had conducted 34 follow-up investigation.
- (U) A series of cases of particular interest to U.S. investigators was that in which evidence provided by Vietnam indicated that the individuals involved were deceased, but whose remains had not yet been repatriated. Those individuals either died in captivity or perished in areas under control of the Vietnamese forces. In late 1993, at the request of the Vietnam Office for Seeking Missing Persons (VNOSMP), a joint Special Remains Team (SRT) was established to investigate those 84 cases.

During their initial series of investigations, which took place in the last quarter of 1993, the SRT recommended seven reported burial sites for excavation.

- (U) The Oral History Project was established as a means to interview persons who occupied wartime positions which would have given them knowledge of Vietnamese policies and procedures related to captured or dead Americans, but who might not have knowledge of specific incidents. Through this program interviewers obtained knowledge to help guide investigations and learned of other persons who might have case-related information. More than 120 individuals were identified for interview, and by the end of 1993 more than half of those interviews were conducted.
- (U) In December 1993, JTF-FA sent a three-man team to China to investigate a Vietnam-era case involving the loss of two individuals. The team conducted a thorough investigation in the area of the loss location and obtained information that correlated with the circumstances of the case. The team determined the remains of both individuals were not recoverable. The success of this investigation was sufficient to permit planning another operation in China for the spring of 1994.
- (U) Full descriptions of JTF-FA's joint field activities and other efforts will be included in the 1994 USCINCPAC Command History.

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- 92 Msgs (C-DECL OADR), JCTF COBRA GOLD to USCINCPAC, subj not stated, 180935Z May 93 (SD 3-95), and 250430Z May 93 (SD 3-96).
- 93 Msg (C-DECL OADR), CJTF COBRA GOLD to USCINCPAC, subj not stated, 230600Z May 93 (SD 3-97); Msgs (C-DECL OADR), USCINCPAC to CDRICORPS, "[review (U)]," 251755Z May 93 (SD 3-98), and 290345Z May 93 (SD 3-99).
- 94 Msg (C-DECL OADR), 13AF to USCINCPAC, "[observations (U)]," 290818Z May 93 (SD 3-100).
- 95 USCINCPAC/J3511 Ltr Ser S065-93 (S-DECH CADR), "USCINCPAC Military Exercise Schedule (U)," 10 Feb 93.
- 96 HistSum (U), J43, "TANDEM THRUST 93, Deployment/Redeployment," 10 Aug 93.
- 97 Msg (2 DECL OADR), 13AF to HQ PACAF, "Tandem Thrust 93 Initial JFACC Observations (U)," 260814Z Jul 93 (SD 3-101).
- 98 USCINCPAC/J3511 Ltr Ser S065-93 (S-DECL OADR), "USCINCPAC Military Exercise Schedule (U)," 10 Feb 93.

- 99 Msg (U), CINCPACFLT to USCINCPAC, "SITREP ONE MAYDAY Possible Highjacking/ Alien Migration Operation Posn 13-42N 169-10E," 291526Z Jan 93 (SD 3-102); Msg (U), USCGC RUSH to CCGDFOURTEEN, "LE SITREP THREE, Possible Hijacking M/V EAST WOOD," 050104Z Feb 93 (SD 3-103).
- 100 Msg (U), USCGC RUSH to CCGDFOURTEEN, "LE SITREP FOUR, Possible Hijacking M/V EAST WOOD," 050327Z Feb 93 (SD 3-104); Msg (U), USCGC RUSH to CCGDFOURTEEN, "LE SITREP SIX, Possible Hijacking M/V EAST WOOD," 050915Z Feb 93 (SD 3-105); Msg (U), USCGC RUSH to CCGDFOURTEEN, "LE SITREP ELEVEN, Possible Hijacking M/V EAST WOOD," 051020Z Feb 93 (SD 3-106).
- 101 Msg (U), COMDT COGARD to COMPACAREA COGARD, "M/V EASTWOOD (PN) -- COMDT SNO," 070410Z Feb 93 (SD 3-107).
- 102 Msg (U), COMDT COGARD to COMPACAREA COGARD, "M/V EAST WOOD (PN) -- SNO to Enter RMI Waters," 102015Z Feb 93 (SD 3-108); Msg (U), USMISSION Geneva to SECSTATE, "M/V EAST WOOD (PN): UNHCR Reluctant to Undertake Immediate Intervention to Assess Chinese Migrants," 101811Z Feb 93 (SD 3-109); Msg (2-DECL OADR), AMCONSUL Hong Kong to SECSTATE, "M/V EAST WOOD: Chinese Migrants (U)," 001219/081003Z Feb 93 (SD 3-110); Msg (C-DECL OADR), AMCONSUL Hong Kong to SECSTATE, "M/V EAST WOOD: Demarche to Hong Kong Government," 001312/101117Z Feb 93 (SD 3-111); Msg (U), COMDT COGARD to COMPACAREA COGARD, "M/V EAST WOOD (PN)--SNO Debark POB," 120216Z Feb 93 (SD 3-112).
- 103 Msg (S. DECH OADR), CJCS to USCINCPAC, "Execute Order PROVIDE REFUGE," 121558Z Feb 93 (SD 3-113); Msg (S. DECL OADR), "Order USCINCPAC J3," 120525Z Feb 93 (SD 3-114); Msg (U), USCINCPAC to CJCS, "OPCON Transfer of USCGC RUSH," 122200Z Feb 93 (SD 3-115).
- 104 Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE/001," 132038Z Feb 93 (SD 3-116).
- 105 Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE/002," 142108Z Feb 93 (SD 3-117).
- 106 Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to CDRUSAKA, "CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE OPORDER-CAMPAIGN PLAN," 150423Z Feb 93 (SD 3-118).
- 107 Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE/ 03," 152038Z Feb 93 (SD 3-119); Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE/004," 162000Z Feb 93 (SD 3-120); Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE/005," 172000Z Feb 93 (SD 3-121).
- 108 Msg (FOUO), USCGC RUSH to CCGDFOURTEEN, "LE SITREP Thirty, Possible Hijacking M/V EAST WOOD," 150955Z Feb 93 (SD 3-122).

- 109 Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Majuro to SECSTATE, "M/V EASTWOOD (PM): Chinese Migrants," 0714/090612Z Feb 93 (SD 3-123); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Majuro to SECSTATE, "M/V EASTWOOD (PM): Chinese Migrants," 0177/100209Z Feb 93 (SD 3-124); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Majuro to SECSTATE, "M/V EASTWOOD (PM): RMI Responds," 0183/100455Z Feb 93 (SD 3-125); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Majuro to SECSTATE, "M/V EASTWOOD," 0198/122042Z Feb 93 (SD 3-126).
- 110 Msg (U), SECSTATE to USMISSION Geneva, "M/V EAST WOOD (PM): UNHCR Reluctant to Undertake Immediate Intervention to Assess Chinese Migrants," 43807/120245Z Feb 93 (SD 3-127); Msg (C-DECL OADR), USMISSION Geneva to SECSTATE, [unhcr (U)], 01459/122058Z Feb 93 (SD 3-128).
- 111 Msg (C-DECL CADR), USMISSION Geneva to SECSTATE, [unhcr (U)], 01741/ 221800Z Feb 93 (SD 3-129); Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/PROVIDE REFUGE/007," 192000Z Feb 93 (SD 3-130)..
- 112 Ibid.; Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/PROVIDE REFUGE/010," 232000Z Feb 93 (SD 3-131).
- 113 Msg (C-DECL CADR), SECSTATE to AMEMBASSY Beijing, [demarche (U)], 45596/130228Z Feb 93 (SD 3-132); Msg (C-DECL CADR), AMEMBASSY to SECSTATE, [demarche (U)], 4705/131014Z Feb 93 (SD 3-133); Msg (G-DECL CADR), AMEMBASSY Beijing to SECSTATE, [accept (U)], 5854/231033Z Feb 93 (SD 3-134).
- 114 Msg (2-DECL OADR), SECSTATE to AMEMBASSY Beijing, [demarche (U)], 60044/270207Z Feb 93 (SD 3-135); Msg (C-DECL OADR), AMEMBASSRY Beijing to SECSTATE, [demarche (U)], 6472/270830Z Feb 93 (SD 3-136); Msg (C-DECL OADR), AMEMBASSY Beijing to SECSTATE, [respond (U)], 6545/010947Z Mar 93 (SD 3-137); Msg (C-DECL OADR), SECSTATE to AMEMBASSY Beijing, [demarche (U)], 63151/030321Z Mar 93 (SD 3-138).
- 115 Msg (C DECL CADR), USCINCPAC to CJCS, "Repatriation Plan for Chinese Nationals (CN) from Kwajalein, RMI to PRC (U)," 021800Z Mar 93 (\underline{SD} 3-139); Msg (G DECL CADR), CJCS to USCINCPAC, "Repatriation Plan for Chinese Nationals (CN) at Kwajalein (U)," 040005Z Mar 93 (\underline{SD} 3-140).
- 116 Msg (U), AMCONSUL Guangzhou to SECSTATE, "Repatriation of Chinese Nationals from Kwajalein: Completed Smoothly, With Dignity," 1409/080133Z Mar 93 (SD 3-141).
- 117 Msg (U), AMCONSUL Hong Kong to CDRUSAKA, "M/V EAST WOOD: Repatriation to PRC of Shao Zhong (Final Passenger)," 2328/100910Z Mar 93 (SD 3-142); Msg (U), AMCONSUL Hong Kong to AMCONSUL Guangzhou, "M/V EAST WOOD: Repatriation to PRC of Shao Zhong (Final Passenger)," 2331/100949Z Mar 93 (SD 3-143).

- 118 Msg (U), SECSTATE to AMEMBASSY Panama, "M/V EASTWOOD: Disposition of Ship and Reimbursement of USG Expenses,"
 78567/161612Z Mar 93 (SD 3-144); Msg (U), CJTF PROVIDE REFUGE to USCINCPAC, "SITREP/PROVIDE REFUGE/012," 272000Z Feb 93 (SD 3-145).
- 119 Msg (U), AMCONSUL Hong Kong to USCINCPAC, "M/V EASTWOOD (PM): Owners," 1290/100826Z Feb 93 (SD 3-146); Msg (U), SECSTATE to AMEMBASSY Majuro, "M/V EASTWOOD: Final Disposition of Vessel," 139411/070454Z May 93 (SD 3-147); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Majuro to SECSTATE, "M/V EASTWOOD: Final Disposition of Vessel," 0536/120438Z May 93 (SD 3-148); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Panama to SECSTATE, "M/V EASTWOOD: Final Disposition of Vessel," 4029/112059Z May 93 (SD 3-149).
- 120 Msg (U), AMCONSUL Hong Kong to AMEMBASSY Beijing, "Alien Smuggling: The Story has Only Just Begun," 1409/120912Z Feb 93 (SD 3-150).
- 121 Rpt (U), JICPAC Special Report, "China: Illegal Immigration," 22 Jun 93 (SD 3-151).
- 122 Ibid.
- 123 Msg (U), NAS ADAK to CNO, Subj not stated (OPREP-3NB), 061619Z Apr 93 (SD 3-152); .
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- 125 Pacific Ops Daily Summary (S-DECL CADA), 6-8 and 12 Apr 93 (info used was Unclassified).
- 126 Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Manila to SECSTATE, "CY 1993 Mt. Pinatubo Lahar Disaster Declaration," 14905/300930Z Jun 93 (SD 3-155); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Manila to SECSTATE, "Typhoon Goring Situation Report Two," 15182/021020Z Jul 93 (SD 3-156).
- 127 Rpt (U), JICPAC Special Report, "Philippines: Heavy Rains Hit Mount Pinatubo," 31 Aug 93 (SD 3-157); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Manila to SECSTATE, "CY 1994 Mt. Pinatubo Lahar Disaster Declaration," 22983/070440Z Oct 93 (SD 3-158).
- 128 Msg (**DECL CADR), AMEMBASSY Kathmandu to SECSTATE, "Flood Disaster Relief Assistance: Nepal," 4096/221243Z Jul 93 (SD 3-159); Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Kathmandu to SECSTATE, "USAID/OFDA Rep. Nepal Flood Disaster Terai Trip Report," 4947/301005Z Aug 93 (SD 3-160).

- 129 Msg (C-BECL OADR), USDAO Kathmandu to SECSTATE, "[request (U)]," 4176/261053Z Jul 93 (SD 3-161); Msg (C-BECL OADR), AMEMBASSY Kathmandu to SECSTATE, "[request (U)]," 4175/261005Z Jul 93 (SD 3-162).
- 130 Msg (G-DEGL OADR), USDAO Kathmandu to USCINCPAC, "[airlift (U)," 4370/031015Z Aug 93 (SD 3-163); Msg (U), SECSTATE to AMEMBASSY Kathmandu, "U.S. Humanitarian Assistance to Nepal," 235839/032322Z Aug 93 (SD 3-164); Msg (G-DEGL OADR), USCINCPAC to USDAO Kathmandu, "Airlift for Nepal (U)," 042100Z Aug 93 (SD 3-165).
- 131 Msg (U), USDAO Kathmandu to HQ AMC, "Airlift of Bridging Materiel to Nepal/Fuel Shortage," 4413/050716Z Aug 93 (SD 3-166); Msg (U), USCINCPAC to USDAO Kathmandu, "Airlift of Bridging Materiel to Nepal," 062335Z Aug 93 (SD 3-167); Msg (U), USCINCTRANS to JS, "Bailey Bridges to Kathmandu," 071339Z Aug 93; (SD 3-168); Msg (U), USCINCPAC to USDAO Kathmandu, "Airlift of Bridging Materiel to Nepal," 100120Z Aug 93 (SD 3-169).
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- 133 Msg (U), USCINCPAC to JS, "SITREP 001-Guam Earthquake Recover," 100421Z Aug 93 (SD 3-175).
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- 135 Rpt (U), Joint Typhoon Warning Center, "1993 Annual Tropical Cyclone Report," undated [ca. Mar 94).
- 136 Msg (U), AMEMBASSY Port Moresby to SECSTATE, "Vanuatu--Disaster and Relief Alert, Cyclone PREMA," 0776/310625Z Mar 93, and "Disaster Declaration and Assistance Authority: Tropical Cyclone PREMA in Vanuatu," 0966/190618Z Apr 93.
- 137 Paper (U), J30/M, "1993 JTF-FA Accomplishments," 12 Jan 94 (SD 3-177).

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CHAPTER IV

LOGISTICS AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE SECTION I--INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS

Unified Commanders' Conduct of Cooperative Programs With Friendly Nations

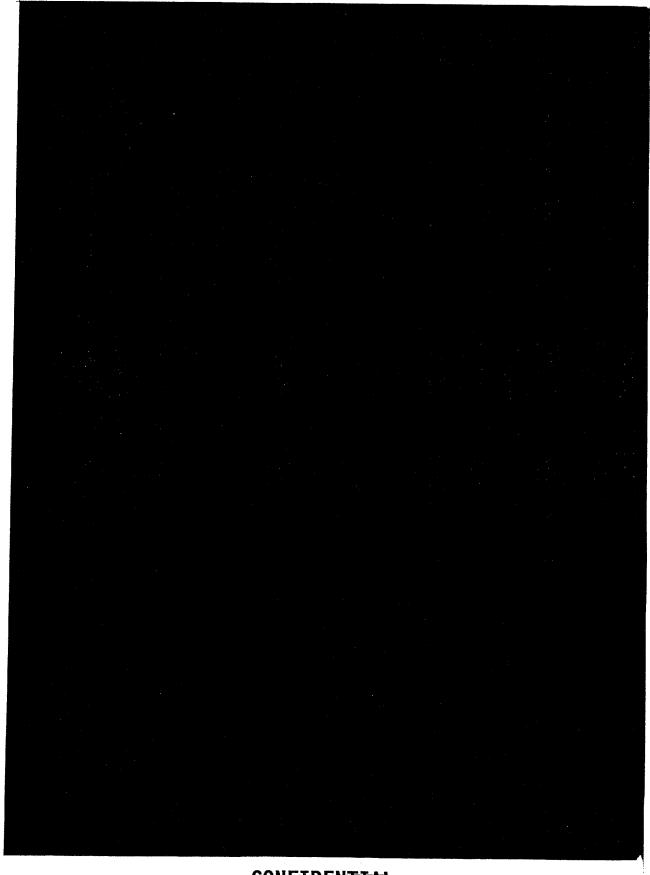
(U) Growing from an initiative developed during the Pacific Security Assistance Conference 1984 (PACSAC 84), the "Unified Commanders Conduct of Cooperative Programs with Nations," formerly known as "Title 10 Funding for CINCs," was signed into law in October 1986. The FY 93 program was composed of three sections of Title 10, United States Code (USC): 401, Humanitarian/Civic Assistance (H/CA) Provided in Conjunction with Military Operations; Section 1051, Participation of Defense Personnel of Developing Countries in Bilateral or Regional Conferences, Seminars or Similar Meetings (or Personnel Expenses Authority for Developing Countries); and Section Participation of Developing Countries in Bilateral Multilateral Military Exercises (or Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program (DCCEP)). The International Logistics Division (J41) of the Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate (J4) had primary responsibility for Sections 401 and 1051. Exercise Division (J35) of the USCINCPAC Operations Directorate (J3) had primary responsibility for Section 2010. USCINCPAC expenditure in FY 93 for Sections 401, 1051, and 2010 programs was \$3,410,684*, an increase of 13 percent over FY 92.2

Title 10 Humanitarian/Civic Assistance

(U) The Title 10, Section 401, H/CA program contributed significantly to the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) objective of Cooperative Engagement, as well as providing valuable training for military participants. Numerous engineering/construction

^{*} All dollar amounts are provided in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

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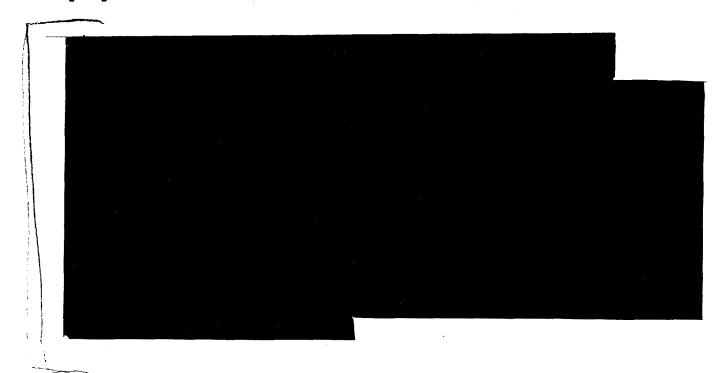
projects, as well as medical, dental and veterinary readiness exercises were completed in 17 countries throughout the USCINCPAC area of responsibility (AOR). The total FY 93 Title 10 expenditures for this program were \$1,458,975. In addition to the benefits of training for the U.S. personnel involved, it provided a large return on a relatively small dollar investment in support of USCINCPAC's Cooperative Engagement strategy.³

One setback was a mid-FY 93 Department of the Army policy decision that disallowed USARPAC from using its O&M monies to pay for Reserve or National Guard deployments. Expenses paid from Title 10 H/CA funds were those incurred as a direct result of providing H/CA, which included the costs of materials and services, if any, which had to be hired for an H/CA project. did not include costs associated with the military operation (e.g., transportation, personnel expenses, petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL), repair of equipment, etc.). This all came from O&M funds. USARPAC submitted a request for waiver, but this was turned down. As Reserve and National Guard units had been active participants, particularly in USARPAC's Medical Readiness and Training Exercises (MEDRETES), this was a temporary blow to the Although the Reserve and National Guard units were still able to participate, they now had to use their own funds to pay for travel, per diem, and other support not included in Title 10 funding. As no funds were programmed by the Reserve and National Guard for Title 10 exercises, they could not participate in any additional exercises in FY 93; they would need to program for future years if they desired to continue their participation. Active duty units were identified to support most of the remaining FY 93 projects (mostly MEDRETES), and only a couple of MEDRETEs were canceled.4

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Title 10 Personnel Expenses Authority for Developing Countries

(U) Title 10, Section 1051, Personnel Expenses Authority for Developing Countries, provided all unified command CINCs, including USCINCPAC, with authority to pay expenses of foreign defense personnel from a developing country to attend bilateral or regional conferences, seminars, or similar meetings providing SECDEF determined that the conference, seminar, or meeting was in the national security interest of the U.S. It covered expenses for travel, subsistence, and similar personal expenses.5 total of all expenditures in this Title 10 category during FY 93 was \$981,165 for 27 participating countries. The three countries receiving the largest amount of support in this program were Thailand at \$169,525 (approximately 17 percent of the total), Malaysia at \$142,205 (approximately 15 percent of the total), and Indonesia at \$118,376 (approximately 12 percent of the total). These three countries accounted for a total of \$430,106 or approximately 44 percent of all the funds expended in this program.6



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TABLE IV-2(C)

(U) TITLE 10 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES COMBINED EXERCISE PROGRAM SUMMARY OF FY 93 TITLE 10 EXPENDITURES

COUNTRY	EXERCISE SUPPORTED	AMOUNT (U.S. \$)	
(U)Bangladesh	BALANCE BUFFALO	\$5,857	
(U)India and Nepal	COMBINED MOUNTAIN EX	23,667	
(U) Malaysia	BALANCE MINT 93-1	13,392	
(U)Maldives	BALANCE METAL	8,000	
(U) Philippines	BALIKATAN	41,367	
(U)Philippines	PALAH	8,020	
(U) Thailand	COBRA GOLD	454,655	
(U) Thailand	THAI TRAINING	25,000	
(U) Thailand	TEAK TORCH	30,000	
(U) Thailand	BALANCE TORCH	175,000	
(U) Thailand	VECTOR BALANCE TORCH	35,000	
(U) Thailand	UNDERSEAL	15,000	
(U) Thailand	COPE WEST	45,000	
(U) Tonga	TAFAKULA	30,000	
(U) Tonga	BALANCE TIGER	3,586	
(U) TOTAL FY 93 DCCEP		\$970,544	

SOURCE: Supporting Document 4-1

Humanitarian Assistance Program for Excess Property

(U) The Humanitarian Assistance Program for Excess Property (HAP-EP) was a program for distributing excess, non-lethal DOD property through the State Department to developing countries in support of U.S. peacetime objectives. Authority to donate excess non-lethal DOD property was through U.S. Code, Title 10, Section 2547, which authorized SECDEF to make excess property available to SECSTATE for donation to developing countries for humanitarian or nation building purposes. Approval of a recipient nation and

subsequent donation was a joint SECDEF and SECSTATE decision. Worldwide program management was under the cognizance of the Office of Humanitarian Assistance (OHA)/International Security Affairs (ISA)/ Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and

TABLE IV-3 (U)

(U) HAP-EP DOLLAR CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY FY 90-FY 93

COUNTRY	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
Bangladesh	0	\$179,028	0	0
Bosnia*	0	0	0	\$424,187
Cambodia	0	0	\$5,000,000	833,545
Comoros	0	0	0	276,812
Cook Islands	0	0	0	82,212
Fiji	0	0	0	236,674
FSM**	0	0	0	752,362
Laos	0	471,929	0	0
Madagascar	0	76,736	0	0
Maldives	0	0	126,453	·0
Mongolia	0	151,864	1,352,826	757,164
Nepal	\$32,270	0	0	192,993
Niue	0	0	0	178,396
Pakistan	43,984	0	0	0
Philippines	1,066,940	7,461,408	30,099,101	689,348
PNG***	0	. 0	500,000	4,387
RMI****	0	0	649,950	0
Sri Lanka	0	340,501	0	0
Thailand	1,738,211	754,484	0	0
Tonga	0	104,302	0	152,127
Tuvalu	o	0	31,358	23,774
Vanuatu	0	0	0	52,748
Western Samoa	0	73,720	0	81,864
TOTAL	\$2,881,405	\$9,613,972	\$37,759,688	\$4,738,593

Source: USCINCPAC J41

^{*}Not in USCINCPAC's AOR. **Federated States of Micronesia.

^{***}Papua New Guinea.

^{****}Republic of the Marshall Islands.

included the administration of transportation and repair funding. During FY 93, the value of donated HAP-EP items totaled \$4,738,593 for 33 deliveries, significantly less than FY 91 and FY 92. The reason for this was the large amount of excess property donated to the Philippines the two previous years in conjunction with the turnover of Clark AB and Subic Naval Base following the lapse of the base lease. Donations for each country are reflected in TABLE IV-3.9

HAP-EP Memorandum of Understanding

(U) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among USARPAC, USCINCPAC, and DASD, Humanitarian and Refugee Affairs (HRA) for support of HAP-EP was finalized and signed 10 August 1993. This MOU formalized the relationship among the three commands on the operation of the HAP-EP program. The MOU established and defined the authority and responsibilities of each of the parties in supporting HAP-EP. It specifically outlined the procedures and responsibilities in the collection, servicing, and transfer of HAP-EP to SECSTATE for donation. USCINCPAC is the manager of HAP-EP in the Pacific Command AOR. 10

Cambodia HAP-EP

One of the more significant HAP-EP shipments in FY 93 was to Cambodia. After nearly one year of planning, the shipment aboard arrived the vessel GREEN WAVE at Kompong Som (Sihanoukville), Cambodia, on 29 June 1993. This was the first HAP-EP shipment into the country as well as the first U.S. flag vessel to enter a Cambodian port in nearly 20 years. The shipment consisted of 17 vehicles, 3 ambulances, 7 trailers, and medical supplies and equipment. 11

HAP-EP Computer

(U) The Office of the Director of Defense Information installed computer equipment at HQ USCINCPAC and at the HAP-EP Multi-Purpose Stockpile in Okinawa, in April 1993. The intent of the system was to automate HAP-EP into a standard worldwide system which established accountability of humanitarian property at the four storage sites and provided visibility of on-hand property in the office of the OSD Director of Global Affairs, USCINCPAC, and USEUCOM. 12

Mongolia Maintenance Technical Visit

- The Mongolian Ministry of Health (MOH) was operating (U) eight excess military ambulances donated by the U.S. Embassy, Ulaanbaatar in FY 92 (October 1991) through HAP-EP. 29 July 1992, the U.S. Ambassador reported that all vehicles were experiencing mechanical problems. Since HAP-EP provided no mechanism post-donation maintenance support, for USCINCPAC nominated an \$11,000 CINC Initiative Fund (CIF) project in the humanitarian assistance category to provide maintenance technical assistance training and parts to Mongolia. The Joint Staff advised USCINCPAC on 19 January 1993 that the CIF request was approved by SECDEF. 13
- (U) A USCINCPAC-sponsored survey team visited Mongolia 19-26 March 1993. During the team visit, the vehicles were inspected to identify what parts and maintenance training the Mongolians could use to keep the ambulances operating. None of the ambulances in the possession of the government of Mongolia were operational. This information was used to coordinate with U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) for a subsequent visit to provide ambulance maintenance assistance. 14

(U) On 20 July 1993, in conjunction with a fifth HAP-EP delivery of medical supplies and equipment to Mongolia, a U.S. Army maintenance technician (CW3 Johnny A. Boreham) from the 10th Area Support Group (ASG), Okinawa, arrived to provide maintenance and training on the repair of the eight ambulances. The technician remained in-country 20-28 July 1993 and returned to Okinawa via Beijing on 30 July. During this period, he trained a total of eight mechanics: two in Ulaanbaatar and six in the Buryat Assir District. He also ascertained the current status and repair parts requirements for the ambulances. 15

Mongolia Survey Team

(U) As a follow-up to USCINCPAC's visit in September 1992, the Logistics Directorate initiated a low-level program to encourage military-to-military contacts with personnel of the Mongolian Armed Forces (MAF). As part of this initiative, a USCINCPAC-sponsored survey team visited Mongolia during the period 19-26 March 1993. Composed of subject-matter experts from USPACOM, the team went in to determine where assistance could be provided in the areas of military education, medicine, logistics. With the data collected, it was possible to work with the U.S. country team to design a military-to-military program to The survey helped help address the needs of the Mongolians. identify additional areas that offer training opportunities in Mongolia for U.S. Forces, such as Medical Readiness Training Exercises (MEDRETEs). These exercises focus on clinical training for U.S. military surgeons, physicians and nurses, public health training for epidemiologists and preventive medicine specialists, and veterinary training. Plans for Engineer Readiness Training Exercises were also initiated as a result of the survey. this program, engineers will train in Mongolia during these exercises while repairing and upgrading secondary schools for the civilian population. Additionally, while in Mongolia, the survey team inspected the ambulances the U.S. previously provided under

the Humanitarian Assistance Program and identified parts and maintenance training needed to keep the ambulances operating. 16

Republic of the Marshall Islands Civic Action Team

(U) As of 1 January 1993, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) was in arrears on payments for the U.S. Army Civic Action Team (CAT) based at Kwajalein Atoll in the amount of \$187,500.17 By September the RMI still owed \$125,000 for support of the CAT and payments of \$62,500 each, due on 1 April and 1 July were delinquent. 18 In mid-July 1993, American Embassy (AMEMBASSY) Majuro requested that the RMI take action to remedy the situation. When no payment was forthcoming by August, the Embassy informed the RMI that unless the payment issue was resolved expeditiously, the U.S. would have to begin preparations to remove the CAT. 19 Then, on 20 September 1993, the Government of the RMI requested that the services of the Army CAT be terminated. 20 On 6 October 1993, Deputy USCINCPAC granted to USCINCPAC Representative Guam, who exercised operational control over the CAT, authority to initiate withdrawal of the Marshall Islands CAT. 21 It was determined that the CAT would first go to Tarawa to complete a school building project there and then redeploy to Guam to assist with various WW II commemoration construction projects. As of the end of December 1993, the CAT departed the RMI.²²

CAT Exercise Program

(U) In response to a CINCPACFLT complaint that the civic action program was siphoning off \$1.2 million from the Fleet budget annually, a large portion of which was non-reimbursable, USCINCPAC explained the USCINCPAC CAT program.²³ USCINCPAC considered the CATs a significant pillar in his cooperative engagement strategy, but in an attempt to reduce CAT costs and increase productivity, he tasked the staff to develop a CAT

program that was more responsive and supportive of USCINCPAC goals. The CAT Exercise (CATEX) Program was the result of these efforts. The CATEX Program had two deployment concepts: mobile CAT and semi-permanent CAT (SPCAT). The mobile CAT was of short duration (two to four months) and relied on the host nation for billeting and equipment. With the mobile CAT, reduced expenses were realized through savings in base camp maintenance, equipment repair, reduced DET CAT Guam oversight, and per diem savings. The SPCAT was designed for longer-term employment and required host nation cash contributions. Under the CATEX Program, deployments were not limited to RMI, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), or Palau.

- (U) Initial deployments of the CATEX validated its contribution to USCINCPAC's strategy. An example of this was the CAT deployment of Seabees to Fiji from August 1992 to January 1993. The intentions were to integrate other CATs into the CATEX Program as Compact (Compact of Free Association with the Trust Territories) obligations expired. This would provide greater flexibility, reduce total cost, and increase productivity of the CATs.
- (U) Unfortunately, none of this did anything to resolve CINCPACFLT's concerns over funding. CINC Initiative Funds could not be used as requested because the CAT Program was a deliberate planned effort, not a one-time unforecasted initiative. As a remedy, USCINCPAC was working on special legislation which, in the long term, would allow the Services to accept host nation contributions for humanitarian and civic assistance activities.²⁴

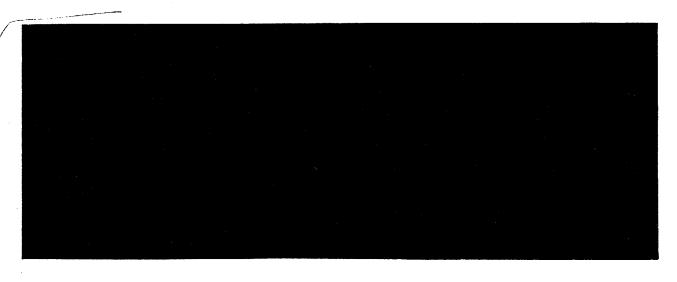
25th ROK/U.S. Security Consultative Meeting Subcommittee Meetings

(U) USCINCPAC hosted the 25th bilateral ROK/U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) Subcommittee Meetings 3-4 August 1993

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to prepare for the annual consultations between the ROK Minister of National Defense (MND) and SECDEF. The Acting ASD International Security Affairs (ISA), East Asia and Pacific (EAP), asked USCINCPAC to host these preparatory subcommittee meetings. ISA had overall U.S.-lead, with USCINCPAC Director for Strategic Planning and Policy (J5) as co-host for the Policy Review Subcommittee (PRS). The USCINCPAC Director for Logistics Security Assistance hosted three subcommittees: Logistics Cooperation Committee (LCC), the Defense Technology and Industrial Cooperation Committee (DTICC), and the Consultative Committee (SCC). These committees met to prepare reports that ASD/ISA and MND Policy Bureau would present to SECDEF and MND respectively during the 25th SCM in Seoul on 4 November 1993.

(U) The LCC was co-chaired by Mr. James M. Compton, Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for International Programs and MG Yoo Jae Yul, ROK Director of the Logistics Bureau, MND. Issues discussed during the meeting included: Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS); explosive storage safety; equipment transfer package; Single Ammunition Logistics System-Korea (SALS-K) Revision; containerized transportation; long-term petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) support; JP-8 conversion; and ROK/U.S. Logistics Study.²⁵



War Reserve Stockpile-Thailand

- (U) In 1987, the U.S. Government signed the War Reserve Stockpile-Thailand with the Kingdom of Thailand. The Thai agreed to create a Royal Thai Armed Forces Stockpile (Stock-Thai) of Thai titled munitions. The U.S. agreed to establish a War Reserve Stockpile in Thailand (WRS-T), matching Thai contributions up to \$10 million per year or up to \$50 million over five years. The Thai met their obligation and completed their agreed upon deliveries for five years.
- (U) The U.S. matched Thai contributions for three years, but the fourth and fifth year donations to WRS-T were delayed due to failure to gain U.S. Congressional authorization.²⁷ The reason for the failure to gain Congressional approval was the May 1992 coup d'état in Thailand, after which Congress deleted Thailand's fourth and fifth year (WRSA) funding ceiling in the FY 93 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1993 (Public Law 102-391, October 6, 1992, 1992: 1067 Stat. 1681).²⁸
- (U) USCINCPAC was anxious to complete the terms of the agreement for numerous reasons: it provided no-cost munitions storage sites and transportation and maintenance cost for U.S.-titled munitions; it provided Thailand with munitions to meet their requirements in contingencies by making U.S.-titled munitions available to Thailand as a pre-planned FMS case sale; it required Thailand to contribute to their own security by providing munitions, and similar defense articles, on an equal dollar basis to the program; and it strengthened and improved

overall relations with Thailand. Essentially, it provided intheater forward stocks which improved U.S. and Thai sustainability at no cost to the U.S.; the Thai provided all storage, maintenance, in-country transportation, and security free of charge.²⁹

(U) In early 1993, a tremendous effort was mounted to have authorizing legislation passed by the U.S. Congress approving the final two year's \$20 million obligation to WRS-T. Congress passed and the President signed the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1993, on 30 September 1993. This provided the necessary authorization to complete the U.S. commitment to WRS-T. Following JCS authorization to ship, the munitions were scheduled to arrive in early 1994.³⁰

Thai-U.S. Logistics Conference

A Thai delegation of eight headed by VADM Pravidaya, (U) Joint Logistics (J4), Director Thai Supreme Headquarters visited USCINCPAC 8-11 June 1993 for the first Thai-U.S. Logistics Conference (LOGCON). Several key issues were finalized and significant headway was made on others. face-to-face discussions attendees were able to break the fiveyear logjam that had delayed an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA). Language was formulated that was mutually acceptable to both governments. A formal review process was initiated which will begin in Washington, D.C. accomplishments were certification of the Logistics Exercise (LOGEX) Terms of Reference and developing a road map to broaden LOGEX into a regional multilateral logistics the scope of exercise. Thailand proposed two new initiatives concerning WRS-Thai. One to rotate stockpiled munitions in conjunction with combined exercises in Thailand and the other to forward deploy WRS-Thai munitions in the face of external threats prior to release of WRS-Thai by U.S. Presidential decree. Both were still

in the staffing process at USCINCPAC and in Washington, D.C., although initial staff assessments found merit in both proposals. These proposals demonstrated the marked improvement in Thai logistics sustainability planning and validated the success of LOGEX.³¹

Thai LOGEX 36

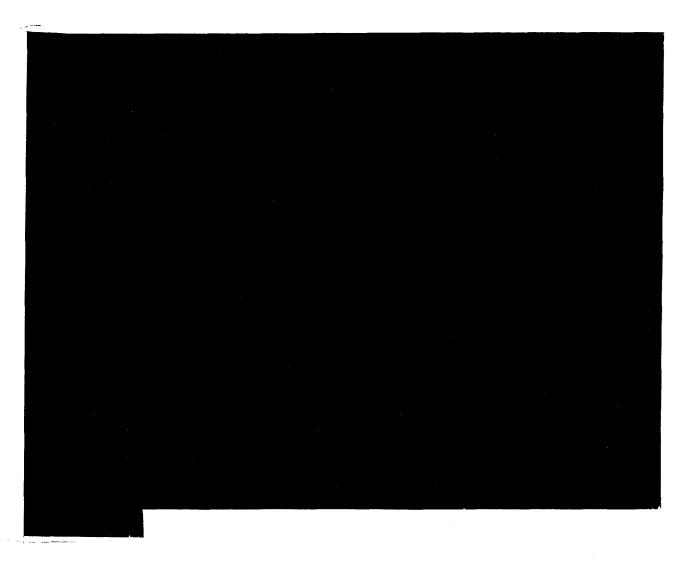
- (U) Two USCINCPAC/J4 and three component representatives participated as observers in Thai LOGEX 36 in August 1993. This was the first time U.S. logisticians were invited by the Thai to observe the exercise. LOGEX is a national level command post exercise incorporating both Thai civil and military sectors. LOGEX is conducted annually, although previous U.S. participation was limited to odd year exercises, and even years were Thai only. Even though U.S. personnel were not active participants, they were able to accomplish several things: further refined and improved emergency action standard operating procedures; gained insight into Thai logistics sustainability; and determined how the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) system could assist in supporting Thai requirements.
- (U) Observing LOGEX 36 was especially important as it was the first time since U.S. participation was canceled in FY 92 due to the coup. Participation in 1993 allowed USCINCPAC to begin planning for combined-LOGEX 37. This was especially important as in 1994 LOGEX will, for the first time, become multilateral with the addition of Australia and perhaps other countries as participants and observers.³²

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements

(U) Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements improve logistics interoperability between the U.S. and its allies by streamlining the exchange of goods and services. As of the

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beginning of 1993, the U.S. had an ACSA with only the Republic of Korea and Australia. Efforts were being made to conclude or make several other countries eligible for ACSAs. Following appropriate approvals, an ACSA was signed with the Kingdom of Thailand on 21 September 1993. On 8 September 1993, the Office of the Secretary of Defense notified Congress of USCINCPAC's intent to include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Tonga, and Fiji on the ACSA-eligible list. There was no opposition expressed and OSD and Joint Staff formally approved inclusion of these countries as eligible for reciprocal cross-servicing agreements. USCINCPAC was delegated authority to negotiate and conclude ACSAs with these nations on 19 November 1993.33



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Australia/U.S. Logistics Working Party

- (U) The Australia/U.S. Logistics Working Party (LWP) was held at Australia Defence Force Headquarters in Canberra, Australia, 2-5 November 1993. Major agenda items included the Australia/U.S. Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement, ANZUS Planning Manual, Combined Exercise Program, LWP Work Plan for 1994, and other miscellaneous items. The ACSA discussion included: 35
 - ACSA versus FMS (mainly concerning use of ranges).
- Overarching Implementation Arrangements (IAs) versus specific IAs.
 - Skeleton (fill-in-the-blank) IA.
- Reimbursable/Non-Reimbursable Transactions (cash versus equal value).
 - · Applicability of the ACSA.
 - Obligation limitations under ACSA.
- Use of ACSA during UNITAF/UNISOM operations in CENTCOM.

Bilateral Training and Consultative Group Meetings

- (U) USCINCPAC representative Maj Andy Orander, USAF, cochaired the Bilateral Training and Consultative (BITAC) Combined Logistics Working Group (CLWG) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 9-13 February 1993. The primary goal for the CLWG during the BITAC meeting was to continue working on-going initiatives and develop new initiatives for expanding logistics cooperation, promoting interoperability, and ensuring support for bilateral U.S.-Malaysia exercises. Major accomplishments were:³⁶
- Final discussion and formal signing of the Logistics
 Standard Operating Procedures for Malay support of U.S. armed
 forces deployed in Malaysia.

- Establishment of a USN Integrated Logistics Support
 (ILS) FMS case for the Malay navy.
- Establishment and scheduling of a PACAF ILS seminar for the Malay air force.
- Final report presentation and future actions discussions on the May 1992 USARPAC ILS Site Survey.
- Presentation of an ACSA brief and draft ACSA to the Malays for review.
- Presentation of Pacific Area Senior Officers Logistics Seminar brief including initiatives to prepare the Malays for the upcoming seminar.
- Final scheduling of Title 10 funded Malay officer attendance at seminars, conferences, and exercise observations during the calendar year.
- (U) USCINCPAC representatives also participated in and cochaired the Logistics Working Group (LWG) meeting during the 12-16 July 1993. The two major accomplishments were Malaysia's offer to host the Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar XXXIII in September 1994 and review and agreement on the wording for an ACSA. Both Malaysia and the U.S. agreed to complete the staffing of the ACSA with their respective headquarters targeting September as the signing date. Other accomplishments included completing the details for component Integrated Logistics Surveys 21-23 September 1993 preparation for the Development Committee Meeting of the Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar, and finalizing logistics military-to-military contacts for FY 94.37

Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar

(U) The Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar (PASOLS) XXII was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 28 March - 3 April 1993. Over 105 delegates from 25 nations attended. Thirteen of the fourteen member nations attended, with only Papua

New Guinea absent. Malaysia and Kiribati were inducted as the 15th and 16th PASOLS members. The seminar theme was "Logistics Cooperation: New Initiatives for New Times." Major topics of discussion were:

- Sri Lanka Case Studies on Sri Lankan Army vehicular transportation problems, logistics training problems, and bogus aircraft spare parts
- Coordinating and Controlling Disaster Relief Operations, which explored the possibility of developing regional disaster relief coordinating bodies. All nations agreed to support USCINCPAC efforts to establish a Coalition Humanitarian Assistance Plan. An initiative was established to collect and distribute disaster relief planing procedures, concepts, and lessons learned from actual disaster relief operations.
- Cooperative Acquisition and Logistics Support Arrangements. This initiative sought to develop a means to improve cooperation between Pacific nations to reduce logistics support costs. An initiative was established to develop a standard operating procedure (SOP) for a logistics cooperation concept with USCINCPAC International Logistic Division (J41) acting as a broker, to collect logistics cooperative initiatives and to facilitate getting interested nations together to pursue those initiatives.
- Supporting United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. In this forum United Nations organizational logistics capabilities and weaknesses were discussed and ways were sought to improve support.
- (U) PASOLS XXII was considered highly successful. These seminars were creating increasing logistics cooperation among nations in the USCINCPAC area of responsibility.³⁸

Coalition Humanitarian Assistance

- (U) USCINCPAC J41 was working with the newly formed, J5-led USCINCPAC Coalition Humanitarian Assistance Work Group to develop Regional Disaster Relief Coordinating Bodies. This concept was originally a PASOLS XXII initiative, but since it would involve communicating via political channels, USCINCPAC will work with OSD and Department of State (DOS) to pursue multilateral Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief Coordinating Bodies. The objective was to develop Multilateral organizations to:
- Coordinate the military resources of coalition nations in preparation for, and in response to, natural disasters.
- Develop a more effective and timely response to natural disasters.
 - Avoid duplication of effort.
- Assist a stricken country in obtaining required equipment and supplies.
- (U) A letter was prepared for Deputy USCINCPAC to request the Joint Staff organize a meeting in Washington, D.C., of OSD, DOS, USCINCPAC, and Joint Staff personnel to approve the concept and determine how best to pursue regional organizations.³⁹

Pacific Area Cooperative Acquisition and Logistics System

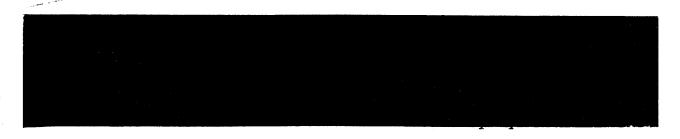
(U) Special Project Development Committee (PDC) meeting was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, 21-23 September 1993 to develop the structure for the Pacific Area Cooperative Acquisition and Logistics System (PACALS) as a result of the initiative developed at PASOLS XXII. At the PDC meeting, the PACALS standard operating procedures were approved. This SOP defined the PACALS mission and objectives and provided participants with a common,

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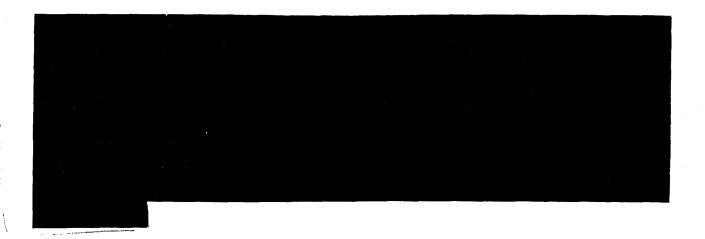
easy to use format for the exchange of information concerning areas of cooperative acquisition and logistics support.⁴⁰

Afloat Prepositioning Ships

A key part of the U.S. mobility strategy was keeping ships, known as Afloat Prepositioning Ships (APS), continuously loaded with combat equipment and combat support materiel. ships were positioned around the world and were intended to respond more quickly to disaster relief or military threats than if they were deployed from the continental United States. to Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, 25 ships were used to preposition equipment. Of those 25 ships, USMC was the largest user with 13 ships, of which nine were in the USCINCPAC area of responsibility. The Army, Air Force, and Navy used the 12 remaining ships to preposition ammunition, fuel, and medical Based on lessons learned during Operation DESERT STORM, and recommendations contained in the Mobility Requirements Study (MRS), DOD planned to increase the size of the APS program by adding 11 vessels (nine large, medium-speed roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) ships (LMSRS) and two leased container ships) for Army combat and combat support equipment. Essentially, the new ships would hold the equivalent of "an Army heavy brigade and basic elements of a theater Army logistics infrastructure . . . capable of sustaining forces during prolonged operations."41 Joint Staff tasked USTRANSCOM to determine suitable anchorage locations for these 11 additional Army Afloat Prepositioning Ships. was subsequently tasked by USCINCTRANS to conduct site surveys and make a recommendation on siting of these new ships. 42



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- (U) The Deputy USCINCPAC (J01) forwarded the prepositioning ship site survey final report to USTRANSCOM and Joint Staff on The report recommended siting the Army APS on the 2 July 1993. east coast of Thailand (Chuk Sa Met/Thung Proung) with the option to move to the west coast of Thailand in the event of inclement weather, increased world tension in the Middle East or Europe, or Thai training exercises. local needs, such as USTRANSCOM approved the report and forwarded it to Joint Staff. Joint Staff requested that all CINCs concur or provide "substantive reasons for rejection" of the sites. All affected CINCs concurred with the USCINCPAC recommendation. The Joint Staff subsequently requested that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Regional Security Affairs delegate authority to the Chairman JCS to negotiate and conclude an agreement with the Government of Thailand.44
- (U) A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was prepared by the Washington Interagency Working Group (IWG) which incorporated USCINCPAC concerns. AMEMBASSY Bangkok, with USCINCPAC participation, was designated to negotiate and conclude the MOU. In November 1993, preparation for negotiations began with preliminary contacts with key players in the Thai Government.⁴⁵

Visit of Major General Ahn Kwang Nam

- (U) Major General Ahn Kwang Nam, Assistant Chief of Staff, C4, ROK/U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), visited USCINCPAC and the Logistics and Security Assistance Directorate 29-30 November 1993. Following office calls with the USCINCPAC Director for Logistics and Security Assistance and the USCINCPAC Deputy Director for Strategic Planning and Policy (J50), the J4 hosted a briefing on USCINCPAC OPlan 5027. Subsequent roundtable discussion centered on USCINCPAC's role as Supported CINC during deployment and Supporting CINC during employment of U.S. forces under OPlan 5027.
- (U) The remainder of the visit permitted office calls and briefings hosted by the Commanding General, Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), the Director for Logistics, Pacific Air Forces (PACAF/LG), the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC), and the Director for Logistics, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT). During these calls, Major General Ahn expressed interest in U.S. plans to employ Korean flagged ships (KFS) in war under the ROK/U.S. MOU on use of KFS. He was also interested in U.S. capabilities to airlift items, required by ROK forces from the Critical Requirements Deficiency List (CRDL) under the follow-on MOU (FOMOU), to Korea during a contingency. The visit also provided an opportunity to advise Major General Ahn of USCINCPAC concerns over the effects of ROK defense acquisition from non-U.S. sources on interoperability of the Combined force.
- (U) Major General Ahn departed Hawaii for subsequent visit to Guam and Japan where he would tour the Maritime Preposition Squadron 3, 13 Air Force, USMC installations on Iwakuni, and the Akizuki Ammunition Depot.⁴⁶

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SECTION II--LOGISTICS RESOURCES

Munitions Storage Review

- (U) The Deputy USCINCPAC (J01) tasked the Director for Logistics and Security Assistance (J4) to conduct a theater-wide munitions storage survey. The purpose of the survey was to develop a road map for the future. The survey was to look at requirements, capacity, and other factors necessary to determine where USCINCPAC needed to be 10-15 years in the future and how to get there. Thirteen elements of data were identified as necessary to complete the survey:⁴⁷
- The current capacity of storage facilities in Korea,
 Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Alaska, and Hawaii measured in short tons,
 approved net explosive weight, and square feet.
- The status of current storage facilities, in short tons stored, net explosive weight and square feet, facilities waived, inadequate, filled to capacity and/or mislocated.
- Quantity of munitions (short tons) currently stored by all Services in the aforementioned regions.
- Quantity of munitions (short tons) needed to be retrograded.
- Future storage requirements projected to the year 2000 by Components.
- A list of locations requiring disestablishment due to safety concerns, such as encroachment or condition.
- Storage capability programmed in the Military Construction (MILCON) budget (U.S. and host nation).
 - Storage capability not programmed but needed.
- Plan for reducing stores of obsolete and/or excess munitions.
 - Demilitarization facilities currently in operation.
 - · Current capacity of the demilitarization facilities.

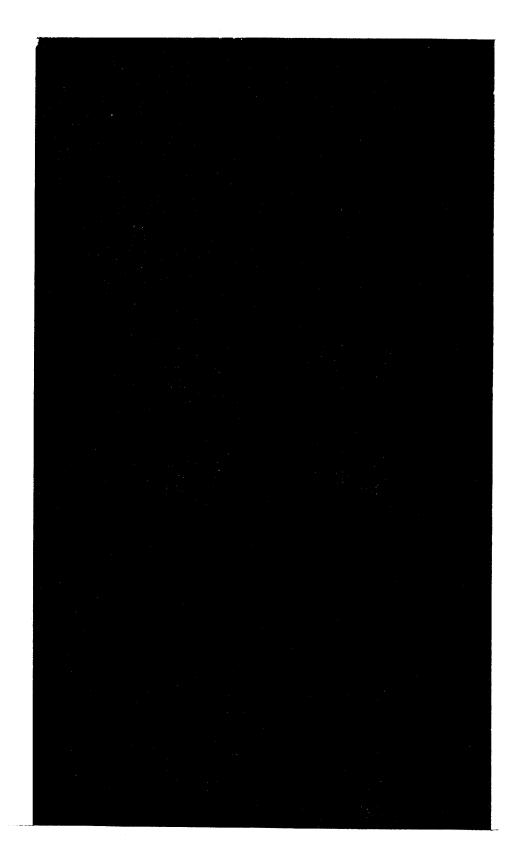
- Amount of munitions (short tons) that need to be demilitarized.
- Time it would take to demilitarize the current backlog.
- (U) Results of the survey, titled "Munitions Storage Review," were published on 15 December 1993. The survey concluded that the "USPACOM storage capability meets or exceeds current and foreseeable requirements." Other pressing concerns mentioned were the need to alleviate storage facilities of excess munitions and environmental limits on destruction of unserviceable munitions. Plans were in progress to meet the recommendations of the review.⁴⁸

CROSSDECK 93: Prepositioned Ship Reconfiguration in Thailand

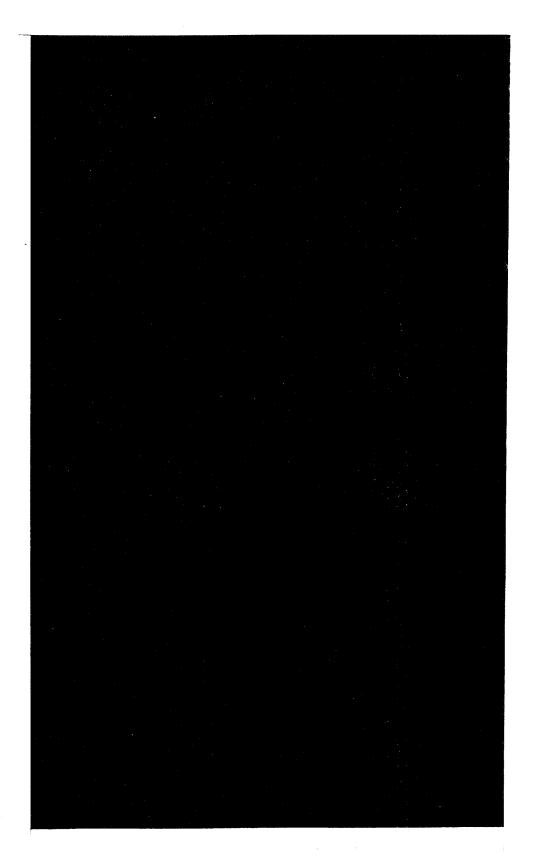
- (U) During U.S. Air Force operations at Sunny Point, North Carolina, in January 1993, it was discovered that a pallet of BBU-36 Impulse Cartridges had ignited in a refrigerated container. In February 1993, USAF requested that Naval Weapons Station (WPNSTA) Concord develop a plan to download all containers loaded with munitions on the deck of the SS AUSTRAL RAINBOW and SS AMERICAN KESTREL, USAF contracted prepositioned ships normally stationed off Diego Garcia.
- (U) Notification that HQ USAF approved the funding for the operation in the amount of \$2.2 million was received on 23 June 1993. Working with the Air Force, USCINCPAC and JUSMAG Thailand (JUSMAGTHAI) used the Memorandum of Understanding on Logistic Support between the Thai Government and the United States to negotiate a concept of operations.
- (U) It was determined that only one container needed to be reconfigured off the AMERICAN KESTREL and it was transferred to

the AUSTRAL RAINBOW prior to that vessel sailing from Diego Garcia for the Gulf of Thailand.

AUSTRAL RAINBOW arrived at the predesignated explosive anchorage near the Thung Proung Naval Pier at Chuk Sa Met on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Thailand on 9 October 1993 and disconnecting humidification equipment. Actual explosive operations began 22 October. A total of 25 containers in by barge and pusher boat from brought AUSTRAL RAINBOW's anchorage and the containers were worked on the pier out of the barges. The munitions were inspected and the contents were reconfigured back into barges and stowed inside the ship rather than on the deck for better environmental control. The operations were completed 1 November, 19 days ahead of The operations schedule. No serious problems were encountered. officially terminated with the sailing of the SS AUSTRAL RAINBOW on 22 November. 49

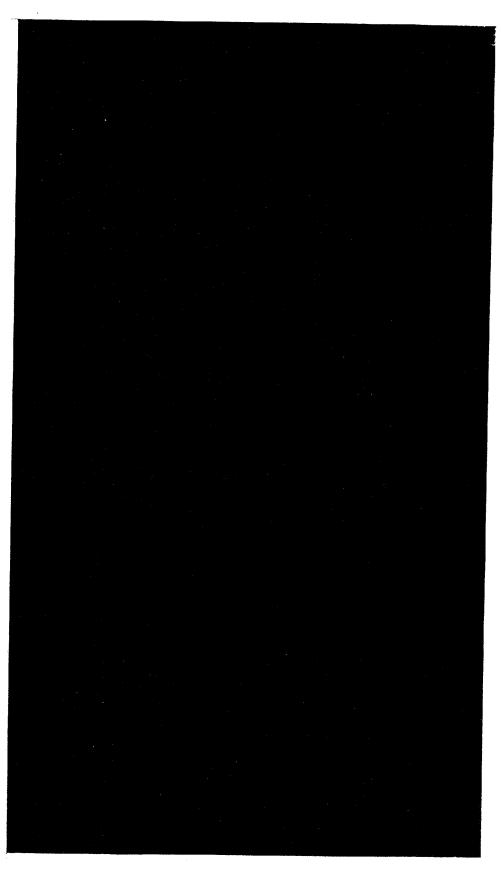


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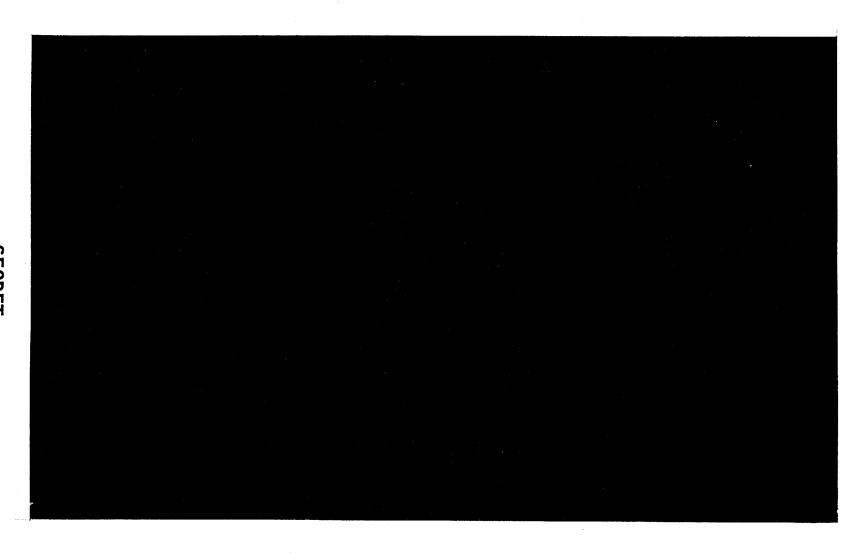


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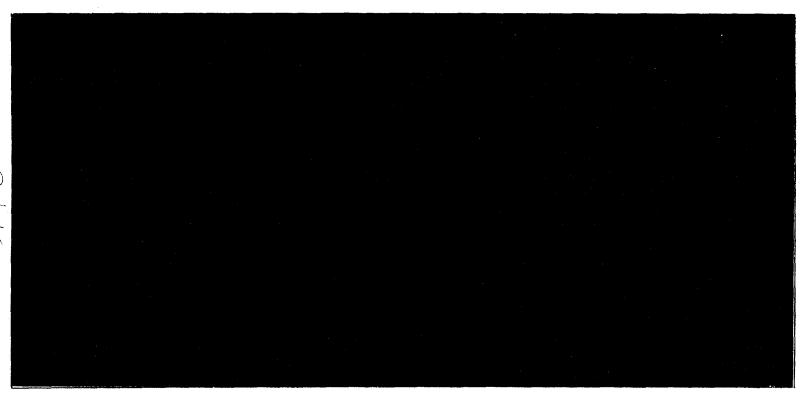


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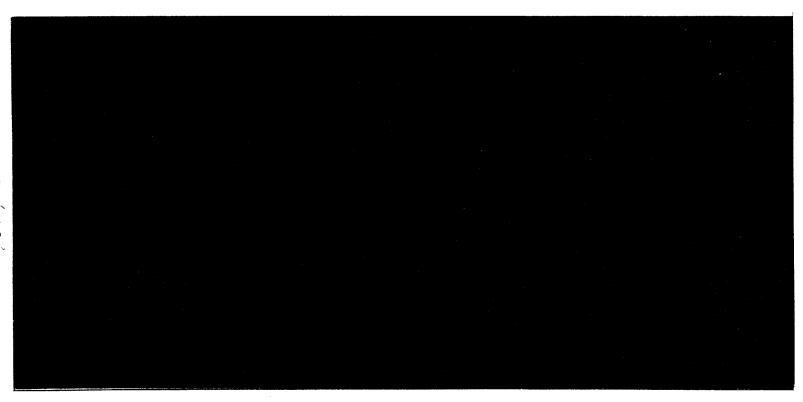
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BULK PETROLEUM DATA-USPACOM 1993 ISSUES AND RECEIPTS



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

BULK PETROLEUM DATA-USPACOM 1993 INVENTORY AND STORAGE CAPACITY



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/NF), DECL OADR

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SECTION III--MOBILITY OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS PLANS

DOD Inspector General Visit on Mobility Requirements Study

- The DOD Inspector General (IG) conducted an out-brief (U) on 25 June 1993 following a week-long visit to USCINCPAC, USARPAC, and MARFORPAC. The team, consisting of two people for the visit to USCINCPAC, were looking at Mobility Requirements Study (MRS) implementation. They expressed interest in a number aspects, to include PREPO siting, the West containerized ammunition requirement, and the USMC proposed alternative to Army PREPO ships. The IG briefed that they received full support and were able to fill gaps in their information during their visit. They were not ready to discuss specific recommendations until the audit was complete. expected a report sometime in February 1994. The team felt they had gained understanding of the importance of the West Coast containerized ammunition requirement, but still could validate the 750 container per day requirement.
- Just prior to the IG visit, JCS Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate (JCS/J8) requested a USCINCPAC position on their proposal not to support a Navy request to further study the USMC option as an alternative to MRS Volume I conclusions. DOD took the position that further studies of MRS conclusions were not warranted. MRS presented a "mediummedium-risk" solution which included number a of compromises from the ideal. USCINCPAC J4 proposed support for the JCS position and J5 concurred. **J**3 non-concurred, recommending further study before the Army PREPO solution became irrevocable. USCINCPAC supported the J4/J5 position. 50

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Joint Logistics-Over-the-Shore

- Joint Logistics-Over-the-Shores (JLOTS) provided unique capability for offloading vessels in areas with limited or nonexistent port facilities or for augmenting capacity in damaged Historically, JLOTS played a key role in combat ports. operations from the Normandy invasion in June 1944 to South Vietnam in 1966 to Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM in South West Asia in 1990-1991 and, most recently, Operation RESTORE HOPE in Somalia. With the possibility of military operations in third world locations increasing and the fact that many third world locations lacked the fixed-port infrastructure to significant deployment or resupply shipping, the need for an effective JLOTS capability seemed pressing. 51
- (U) Difficulty encountered by USTRANSCOM in attempts to incorporate JLOTS into selected CINC exercises, however, coupled with a reluctance to use JLOTS capabilities during contingency operations, called into question the need to maintain a JLOTS capability in the DOD and its validity as an operational concept. for strategic lift and Service Dwindling resources structure made it increasingly difficult to justify expending funds if CINCs did not need a JLOTS capability. opportunities to preserve the perishable skills of individual forces were few and expensive, due to Service LOTS activation/deactivation costs. There was a need to determine if this capability was needed and would be used. If not, USTRANSCOM would recommend the cancellation of JLOTS. Without the support of the CINCs, it was unwise to continue investing scarce budget dollars to maintain JLOTS as a joint transportation capability. USTRANSCOM solicited the views of the CINCs so as to provide a recommendation to the Joint Staff. 52

(3) USCINCPAC worked closely with the components and subunified commands to define his theater's true JLOTS requirements.

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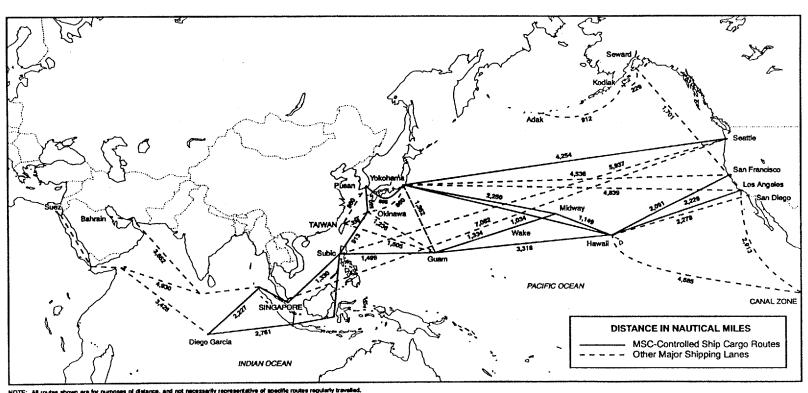
Plans were to use JLOTS in support of warplans and, potentially, disaster relief operations which might include in-stream discharge, augmentation of existing fixed-port infrastructure, beaches or locations where no fixed-port facilities were available. It was determined that the major need for JLOTS was in support of the Pacific theater's major regional contingency, Korea. Plans were in progress to include JLOTS as part of training exercises to assure this capability would be available when needed.⁵³

Brown Tree Snake Operational Control Program

- (U) The Brown Tree Snake (BTS) Operational Control Program began in April 1993. This program, which was to control Brown Tree Snakes at Guam's civilian ports (Apra Harbor and Won Pat International Airport), was initiated and administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plan Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Animal Damage Control Program (ADC) (located in Olympia, Washington) for the Government of Guam to prevent the spread of BTS to other islands in the Pacific. Direct Management of the Guam program was by the District Supervisor, Mr. Thomas Hall, at the Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Office in Mangilao, Guam. The \$1,000,000, DOD-funded, BTS Operational Control Program had the full backing of DOD, Armed Forces Pest Management Board (the DOD project office for the BTS program), and HQ USCINCPAC.⁵⁴
- (U) The first quarter of the project, April-June 1993, was devoted to administrative matters necessary in establishing an ADC office in Guam, personnel and property procurement, and establishing contacts with interested parties from the various agencies involved in resolving the BTS problem. Media coverage was significant. Throughout the remainder of 1993, a total of 193 snakes from the controlled areas around the civilian and military ports and airfields were captured. These were captured

mostly in traps near the wharves and cargo staging areas. The ADC personnel on Guam had to start their own breeding colony of mice to use as bait in the traps. Two Jack Russell terriers were procured and trained to detect snakes in cargo stowage areas. The DOD budget for FY 94 contained line-item funding to continue this program well into calendar year 1995.55

PACIFIC MILITARY SEALIFT ROUTES



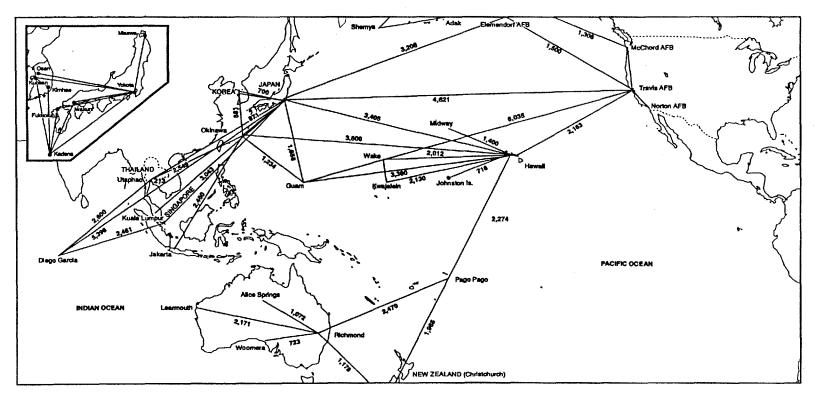
NOTE: All routes shown are for purposes of distance, and not necessarily representative of specific routes regularly travelled.

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

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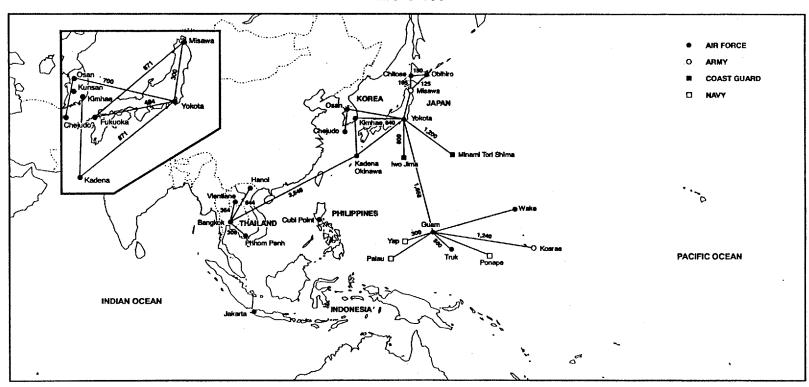
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PACIFIC AIRLIFT CHANNELS AMC C-141/C-5



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/NF), DECL OADR

PACIFIC AIRLIFT CHANNELS AMC C-130



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (3/NF), DECL OADR

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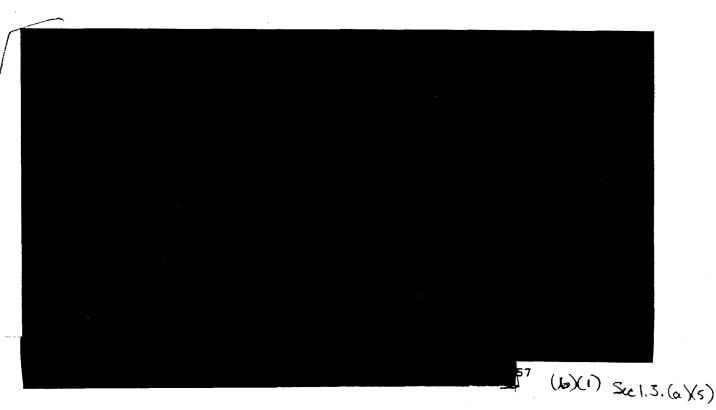
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SECTION IV--FACILITIES ENGINEERING

Republic of Korea Burdensharing

(U) With some exceptions, the ROK contribution to the maintenance of U.S. combat forces in South Korea was indirect in the form of rent free land and facilities, etc. Beginning in 1988, the ROK began direct cost sharing. This came about as a result of several factors: the ROK economy grew significantly, the U.S. transition from a leading to a supporting role, and tighter U.S. Defense budgets. The ROK contribution grew to cover several categories, such as Combined Defense Improvement Projects (CDIP), war reserves, combined capabilities, maintenance, ROK-funded military construction (RFC), and labor cost sharing. From 1988, cost sharing negotiations occurred annually, and each year there was a slight increase in ROK funding. 56



Japan Facilities Improvement Program

- (U) Like most allied nations where the U.S. stationed forces, the Japanese provided indirect cost offsets in the form of cost free real estate and exemptions from customs, taxes, and duties. Additionally, Japan offset direct U.S. stationing costs by constructing facilities under the Japanese Facilities Improvement Program (JFIP). They also paid for foreign labor and utility costs as part of the U.S.-Japan burdensharing agreement under the January 1991 New Special Measures Agreement (NSMA) which prescribed the amount of host nation support Japan would provide. 58
- (U) The Japan Fiscal Year 1993 (JFY 93)(1 April 1993 31 March 1994) JFIP and Relocation Program (RP) were approved by the Japanese Diet on 1 April 1993. Summaries of the two programs are provided below in TABLE IV-4 and TABLE IV-5. Dollar amounts were computed at \u220 per U.S. dollar.59

TABLE IV-4 (U)

(U) JFY 93 JFIP

CATEGORY	MILLION YEN	MILLION U.S. DOLLAR
USCINCPAC Initiatives	¥6,477	\$29.44
Family Housing	38,521	175.10
GOJ Initiatives	3,371	15.32
Service Initiatives	56,647	257.49
GOJ Administrative costs	324	1.47
TOTAL	¥105,340	\$478.82

SOURCE: Supporting Document 4-126

TABLE IV-5(U)

(U) JFY 93 Relocation Program

	14 Facilities at 8	¥737,170,000	\$3,350,000
Ī	locations	#737,170,000	\$3,350,000

SOURCE: Supporting Document 4-126

(U) Approval of the proposed JFY 94 JFIP by OSD was received on 29 March 1993. The value of the JFY 94 program was \(\frac{1}{2}\)116.29 billion. At the exchange rate of \(\frac{1}{2}\)130 per U.S. dollar, that translated into construction worth over \(\frac{5}{2}\)94 million. Included in the JFY 94 program was a USAF project that called for the whole house renovation of 37 family housing units. This project was significant in that it would be a test case for the Japanese to accept a major maintenance and repair project. This was something they had been unwilling to do in the past and there was no guarantee that it would be approved this time. The JFY 94 JFIP was at the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (DFAA) who was performing a year-long review of the program. Final approval will be by the Japanese Diet in April 1994.60

Joint Hawaii Land Use Affairs Board

- Land use in Hawaii was an increasingly contentious issue between the military and the local community. CINCs did not address the issue, as management of military lands was the responsibility of the individual Service Secretaries (as established in DOD Directive 4165.6 of 1 September 1987). Of the 4,112,000 acres available on all islands, the military controlled 206,225 acres (excluding Kaho'olawe's 28,776.6 acres), approximately 5 percent of the total land: 26,455 acres were owned in fee; 112,828 acres were ceded; and 66,942 acres of non-DOD land were controlled through licenses and permits, leases, or easements. On Oahu, the most populous island in the State, the Services controlled 86,116 acres of a total 385,000 acres which accounted for 22.8 percent of the island (see Table IV-6).
- (U) In order to maintain a military presence in the State of Hawaii, the military had to have three conditions: adequate training lands available for combat proficiency; adequate quality of life for military personnel stationed there; and some community support. Demands by Hawaiian sovereignty groups, based

TABLE IV-6 (U)

(U) Summary of Military Land Holdings in the State of Hawaii (not including Kaho'olawe)

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~ " ~ '		
ISLAND	SERVICE	FEE	CEDED	OTHERS*	TOTAL	8
Oahu	Army	3,346	18,829	34,748	56,923	
	Navy	17,786	4,956	295	23,037	1
	Air Force	2,439	1,490	690	4,619	
	Marine Corps	2,867	669	1	3,537	
	Oahu Only Total	26,438	25,944	35,734	88,116+	(43%)
					<u> </u>	1 (/
Kauai	Army	0	0	4	4	1
	Navy	0	1,925	449	2,374	
	Air Force	0	0	10	10	
	Kauai Only Total	0	1,925	463	2,388	(1%)
					<u> </u>	
Maui	Army	6	0	5	11	
	Air Force	0	0	4	4	
	Maui Only Total	6	0	9	15	(+0%)
						
Hawaii	Army	5	84,839	24,049	108,839	
	Air Force	6	0	6	12	
	Hawaii Only Total	11	84,839	24,055	108,905	(53%)
Molokai	Army	0	0	10	10	
	Air Force	0	0	364	364	
	Marine Corps	0	12	6,307	6,319	
	Molokai Total Only	0	12	6,681	6,693	(3%)
Kaula	Kaula Total Only	0	108	0	108	(+0%)
	(Navy)			·		
State	Army	3,357	103,668	58,816	165,841	(80%)
	Navy	17,786	6,989	744	25,519	(12%)
	Air Force	2,445	1,490	1,074	5,009	(2%)
	Marine Corps	2,867	681	6,308	9,856	(5%)
	Grand Total, State	26,455	112,828	66,942	206,225++	
	(not including				_	
	Kaho'olawe)	(13%)	(55%)	(32%)		
SOURCE:	HO USCINCPAC Facilit	ies Engines	ring Divisi	on (J44) 2	9 .Tuly 1993	(8)

SOURCE: HQ USCINCPAC Facilities Engineering Division (J44), 29 July 1993 (SD 4-196).

^{*}Others: includes licenses/permits, leases, and easements.

^{*}Total land acreage on Oahu only is 386,000 acres. (Source: State Data Book, 1992.) DOD controls 22.8 percent of Oahu acreage.

⁺⁺Total land acreage in the State of Hawaii is 4,112,000 acres. (Source: State Data Book, 1992.) DOD controls 5 percent of total acreage in the State of Hawaii (not including Kaho'olawe's 28,776.6 acres).

on the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy on 17 January 1893, to return certain lands increased. Of particular concern to the Hawaiians were two parcels of Hawaiian Homes land which they claimed were taken improperly for DOD use. (These two parcels were 132 acres at Naval Magazine Lualualei and 1,224 acres at Naval Radio Transmitting Station, Lualualei, for a total Pressures from native Hawaiian groups coupled of 1,356 acres.) with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1990 created concern with regard to the military's training capabilities and thus its continued presence in Hawaii where suitable land is All of these pressures working together created the limited. need to address land use issues in Hawaii from a broader, longrange, joint perspective than that provided by the individual Services. One Service's decisions affected all the others.

- (U) In early 1992, Admiral Charles R. Larson, USCINCPAC, directed the Facilities Engineering Division (J44) to collect information as a beginning point for a Hawaii military land use review. A roundtable meeting was held 12 May 1992 to discuss and identify specific problems and make recommendations to ADM Larson. In a briefing to the CINC, J44 identified four major areas that needed consideration. In order of most contentious to least contentious, they were:⁶¹
 - DOD ownership of Hawaiian Home Lands.
- Nominal cost leases of Hawaiian Home Lands (i.e., virtually free, at one dollar for a sixty-five year lease).
- Nominal cost leases of ceded land other than Hawaiian Home Lands.
- Difficulties being experienced primarily by the Marine Corps and the Army in renewing market value leases for training land on Molokai and Oahu. Renewal of those involving state leased Hawaiian Home Lands was linked to resolution of other Hawaiian Home Lands issues. Renewal of those involving private owners was simply becoming too expensive.

- (U) To address these concerns, recommendations were made: 62
- ADM Larson use his influence to gain the highest level of Service component support and participation, as any real estate transfer would require their action.
- At an appropriate time, ADM Larson notify SECDEF,
 CJCS, and Service secretaries and chiefs of this initiative.
- Establish a Joint military task force, Executive Steering Group (in the rank of 0-6 and above) for DOD military land use in Hawaii, chaired by the Deputy USCINCPAC (J01), to review and refer land use matters which cut across Service lines to make recommendations to USCINCPAC.
- Establish a Joint Service military task force, Joint Hawaii Land Use Affairs Board chaired by the USCINCPAC J4 to study and make recommendations to the Executive Steering Group
- (U) ADM Larson accepted the recommendations, gave direction and recommendations, and on 16 May informed SECDEF and the Service secretaries and chiefs of his intentions to establish a Joint Service Executive Steering Committee chaired by the Deputy USCINCPAC and a Joint Service military task force known as the Joint Hawaii Land Use Affairs Board (JHI-LUAB) chaired by USCINCPAC J4.63
- (U) In the meantime, on 7 May 1992, Congressman Neil Abercrombie unilaterally introduced legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives as an amendment to HR 5006 to require the military to justify the use of Bellows Air Force Station (AFS). The intent of this was to have Bellows AFS taken out of military control and turn it over to the State of Hawaii. He did this without consulting USCINCPAC, the Governor of Hawaii, or the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu. On 21 May, Senator Daniel Inouye announced his intention to establish a Joint Task Force on Military Land Use in Hawaii and to introduce legislation which would appropriate money to develop a Hawaii Military Land

Use Master Plan (HMLUMP). (Funds in the amount of \$750,000, to conduct an inventory of all lands in Hawaii owned or controlled by DOD, were included previously in the 1992 Defense Appropriations Act. The inventory/survey of military lands in Hawaii was accomplished under contract for the Army Corps of Engineers, who received the \$750,000 through the Department of the Army, by Charles Blackard and Associates. The survey was published on 1 February 1993.⁶⁴) Senator Inouye went on to say that he believed that DOD should "increase its coordination and cooperation." An environmental impact statement (EIS) was also proposed for Bellows AFS.⁶⁵

- (U) ADM Larson met with the Service chiefs and Senator Inouye and it was decided to use USCINCPAC's plan. They agreed that ADM Larson's two boards would be the vehicle to accomplish joint military land use planning in Hawaii. 66
- (U) USCINCPAC worked with the local community to gain involvement and, on 30 October 1992, the Joint Hawaii Military-Civilian Land Use Affairs Board (JHI-LUAB) met for the first time in a "get acquainted and organizational meeting." The Board was chaired by the USCINCPAC J4 and hosted by ADM Larson and, in addition to the J4, the Board consisted of representatives from CINCPACFLT, MARFORPAC, USARPAC, and CINCPACAF (now COMPACAF), as well as key players in land use issues from local business and government agencies. The non-military agencies represented were: Senator Inouye; Governor's office; Office of Hawaiian Affairs; City and County of Honolulu Mayor's Office; Honolulu City Council; Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, Military Affairs Council; Mayor's Office, Hawaii; Mayor's Office, Kauai; and Mayor's Office, Maui. This Board was chartered for five years, subject to renewal, to provide a forum for identification and discussion of land use matters of mutual interest in Hawaii: collect information and facilitate consensus. The Board met quarterly throughout 1993 to consider all the major military land use

issues, including the Bellows EIS and the HMLUMP. Senator Inouye was able to have \$1,000,000 appropriated for USCINCPAC for the EIS and \$900,000 for the HMLUMP. USCINCPAC retained the services of Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (PACNAVFACENGCOM) as a consultant for the HMLUMP and the Bellows EIS. 67

SECTION V--SECURITY ASSISTANCE

(U) Security assistance (SA) was a key element in the USCINCPAC strategy of Cooperative Engagement. The total budgeted U.S. administrative costs for the SA program in FY 93 was \$7,942,600. Three areas of security assistance utilized in the USCINCPAC area of responsibility were International Military Education and Training (IMET), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and Foreign Military Sales (FMS).

International Military Education and Training

(U) During FY 93, IMET funding for 19 nations within the PACOM area of responsibility was \$7,611,000, with which 869 students received training. IMET for Malaysia, Burma, and Fiji remained suspended throughout FY 93, although Malaysia was reinstated for FY 94. One additional country, Indonesia, had its FY 93 IMET funding suspended due to the 12 November 1991 massacre of civilian protesters in Dili, East Timor, when Indonesian troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators protesting Indonesian occupation of the island, and disagreements with the manner in which the Indonesian Government handled the investigation of the incident. Western Samoa began receiving IMET assistance for the first time in FY 93, and Cambodia, was slated to begin in FY 94. The Southwest Indian Ocean island nations (Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, and Seychelles) and Maldives were also eliminated from the FY 94 IMET program due to funding cuts and the rearrangement of priorities.68

Reduction of FY 94 IMET Funding

(U) IMET was a Department of State administered program with annual country allocations appropriated by Congress. IMET students attend training in the U.S., conducted by all four Services and the U.S. Coast Guard. The Expanded IMET (E-IMET)

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program allowed appropriate civilian leadership to participate and focused on educating foreign leaders in human rights, broad resource management principles, principles of civilian control of the military, and the principles of law. More recent guidance focused IMET on promoting professional military development, effective defense resource management, awareness of effective military justice systems and internationally recognized human rights, and towards promoting an understanding of civilian The USPACOM IMET program was the control of the military. cornerstone of USCINCPAC's Security Assistance effort. low cost, high yield investment in the future which directly supported the Cooperative Engagement Strategy. IMET directly supported President Clinton's security priorities identified for a "new Pacific community," which were:69

- Continued American military presence.
- Stronger efforts to combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
 - · New regional security dialogues.
 - Support for democracy and more open societies.

ADM Larson fought the battle to stop politicization of in order to protect long-term interests in Asia IMET was a critical, cost-effective promoting American values and establishing trust and cooperation with key friends and allies. Denial of IMET caused considerable damage to years of effort by country teams and USCINCPAC and was being used by detractors as proof of American unreliability. The purpose of the program was to teach democratic values to leaders, yet programs were suspended at the times when the education and training in democratic values was needed most. Cancellations and suspensions seemed shortsighted as only through consistent exposure and education was there any hope for long-term change. An additional serious blow struck when Congress approved a massive cut in the FY 94 IMET program. 70

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- (U) The Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) advised all CINCs of 50 percent IMET funding cuts for FY 94 from the FY 93 levels. In response to the expected reduction, the USCINCPAC staff reviewed all IMET programs in USPACOM and determined that no program should be eliminated entirely, but all would have to be scaled back to absorb the expected reduction. The final staff analysis concluded a total funding level of \$3.8 million was required in order to maintain a viable IMET program in the targeted countries. USCINCPAC provided the supporting rationale for each country's program and strongly urged the adoption of the USPACOM proposal for the FY 94 program. 71
- Despite the CINC's input, the Department of State (U) recommended a funding level for the USPACOM IMET program at \$2.84 million (13.8 percent of the worldwide IMET funding) and that the IMET programs for the Southwest Indian Ocean island nations (mentioned previously) and Maldives be eliminated. Republic of Korea would also experience a deeper than 50 percent reduction in its IMET program under the State Department proposal, dropping from an IMET program of \$273,000 in FY 93 to \$10,000 in FY 94, although this did qualify Korea to purchase training at FMS incremental prices. The Kingdom of Cambodia would receive \$90,000 in FY 94 IMET funding, the first time that nation received any U.S. military foreign training funds since the collapse of the Lon Nol government in the mid-1970s.
- (U) While there was some good news in the FY 94 security assistance program funding, the overall funding levels were a serious setback to the USPACOM program. In addition to the corresponding cuts in security assistance organization personnel, the primary anticipated impact of the reduction in funding was twofold: first, countries were likely to perceive any reduction as a sign of diminished U.S. interest or commitment; second, numbers of persons able to participate in training necessary to further their professional education would be sharply curtailed,

resulting in fewer potential contacts in the foreign militaries the U.S. wished to influence. The continuing cuts in security assistance, and IMET in particular, was cause for concern due to its importance in the USCINCPAC Cooperative Engagement Strategy. 72

Foreign Military Financing

(U) FMF provided financing through grants and loans for the purchase of U.S. defense articles and services. Generally, FMF provided financing for FMS sales, although certain countries were eligible to use FMF credits to procure articles and services through direct commercial contracts with U.S. firms outside FMS channels. Three countries in USCINCPAC's AOR received FMF grants in FY 93: Madagascar, \$1,500,000; Seychelles, \$110,000; and the Philippines, \$15,000,000.⁷³

Foreign Military Sales

(U) FMS was the system through which government-to-government sales of military equipment occurred. Through FMS, the U.S. offered to sell defense articles and services (including training) to friends and allies. (Also included in FMS was construction and design, but there was none in USCINCPAC in FY 93.) Table IV-7 shows the total dollar value by country in the USCINCPAC area of responsibility of FMS letters of offer and acceptance (LOAs) signed in FY 93, regardless of when the articles and services were delivered.⁷⁴

1993 USPACOM Security Assistance Conference

(U) The 25th U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) Security Assistance Conference (PACSAC) was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, 6-9 December 1993. The HQ USCINCPAC Director for Logistics and Security Assistance (J4) hosted the conference which was attended

by the chiefs of security assistance organizations in the Pacific theater as well as representatives from DOD, Department of State,

TABLE IV-7 (U) 75

(U) USCINCPAC FY 93 Foreign Military Sales

	AC FY 93 Foreign Military Sales
COUNTRY	DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES
Australia	\$299,159,000
Fiji	0
Indonesia	30,613,000
Japan	1,407,223,000
Korea	244,097,000
Malaysia	822,000
New Zealand	9,339,000
Philippines	87,924,000
Singapore	405,405,000
Taiwan	6,275,524,000
Thailand	388,627,000
Bangladesh	. 0
India	1,000
Comoros	85,000
Madagascar	295,000
Mauritius	0
Seychelles	275,000
TOTAL	\$9,149,389,000

Department of Commerce, military departments (MILDEPs), members of the HQ USCINCPAC and component staffs. LTG Harold T. Fields, Jr., USA, Deputy USCINCPAC/Chief of Staff, presented welcoming remarks, and LTG Thomas Rhame, USA, Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, spoke to the gathering on the future of security assistance. LTG Rhame noted the program would likely be smaller during the 1990s and said that everyone must closely scrutinize how their operations were run and make prudent plans take into account probable funding cuts and drawdowns. Highlights of the conference included panel and seminar discussions on issues such as Dual Use Technology, 76 Technology Transfer, Defense Cooperation in Armaments, Excess Defense Articles, and numerous other presentations by conference attendees. 77

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Performance Evaluation Group Reports

(FOUO) The USCINCPAC Performance Evaluation Group (PEG) was composed of personnel from the Security Assistance Division (J45) with augmentation from other directorates and agencies. assisted the USCINCPAC Inspector General with his responsibilities to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of each Security Assistance organization in PACOM, and provides information and recommendations to assist the During FY 93, seven PEG reports were completed: Sri Lanka DAO, 12-13 November 1992; Indonesia OMADP, 10-16 January 1993; SAO Malaysia, 19-20 April 1993; USDAO Bangladesh, 21-22 April 1993; Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) Australia, 14-15 June 1993; JUSMAG Korea (JUSMAGKOREA), 20-24 September 1993; JUSMAG Philippines (JUSMAGPHIL) 1-5 November 1993.78

SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (U) (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTRY	INTERNATIONAL	MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAIN	FMF		
COMINI	PROGRAM STATUS	FY93 FINAL STATUS	FYM LEVEL	FY93 FINAL STATUS	FY94 LEVEL
BANGLADESH	Active	\$460	\$175		
BURMA	Susp 1988				
CAMBODIA	FY94 Start		\$90		
COMOROS	Active	\$137			
FIJI	Susp 1987				
INDIA	Active	\$362	\$150		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
INDONESIA	Susp 1993				
KOREA	Active	\$273	\$10		
LAOS	New 1993				
MADAGASCAR	Active	\$258		·	
MALAYSIA	FY94 Restart		\$300	· ·	
MALDIVES	Active	\$104			
MAURITIUS	Active	\$65			
MONGOLIA	Active	\$108	\$50		
NEPAL	Active	\$154	\$100		
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Active	\$100	\$50	1	
PHILIPPINES	Active	\$2,548	\$875	\$15,000	
SEYCHELLES	Active	\$125			
SINGAPORE	Active	\$20	\$10		
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Active	\$20	\$10		
SRI LANKA	Active	\$387	\$100		
THAILAND	Active	\$2,349	\$875		
TONGA	Active	\$62	\$15		
VANUATU	Active	\$31	\$15		
WESTERN SAMOA	New 1993	\$48	\$15		
TOTAL		\$7,811	\$2,840	\$15,000	

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (8/NF), DECL OADR

USPACOM SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FY 1994 BUDGET – ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (IN THOUSANDS) AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1993

ORGANIZATION	USCINCPAC SECURITY	FOREIGN AFFAIRS		HOST COUNTRY COSTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	ASSISTANCE FUNDED	ADMIN SUPPORT		ASSISTANCE IN IGHD	CONTRIBUTED CURRENCY	GRAND TOTAL	
HQ USCINCPAC	\$ 840.6	\$	\$ 840.6	\$	\$	\$ 840,6	
CH FMS AUSTRALIA	146.7	31.5	178.2			178.2	
DAO BANGLADESH	24.4	1.5	25.9			25.9	
DAO BURMA	9.8		9.8			9.8	
DAO CHINA	42.9		42.9			42.9	
USCINCPACSWP FIJI	9.8		9.8			9.8	
DSA INDIA	180.3	44.6	224.9			224.9	
OMADP INDONESIA	728.2	128.0	854.2	336.8		1,191.0	
MDO JAPAN	677.8	58.3	736.1	231.5	1,129.6	2,097.2	
JUSMAGKOREA	3,121.5		3,121.5	1,055.4		4,176.9	
DAO MADAGASCAR	90.4		90.4			90.4	
DAO MALAYSIA	156.1	21.6	177.7			177.7	
DAO NEPAL	27.8		27.8			27.0	
DAO NEW ZEALAND	19.0		19.0			19.	
DAO PAPUA NEW GUINEA	10.5		10.5			10.9	
JUSMAGPHIL	1,694.2	110.0	1,804.2	588.6		2,392.0	
DAO SINGAPORE	103.3	14.1	117.4			117.4	
DAO SRI LANKA	35.8		35.8			35.	
JUSMAGTHAI	1,030.9	87.3	1,118.2	489.1	A POST OF THE POST	1,607.	
TOTAL	\$ 8,948,0	2 496.9	\$ 9,444.9	\$ 2,701.4	\$ 1,129.6	\$ 13,275.	

Contributed currency is paid directly to the U.S. Government to offset U.S. costs and, therefore, is a non-add litera

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

AUSTRALIA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION	
LAND AREA	
Commonwealth recognizing Queen Elizabeth II as Sovereign or Head of State GOVERNOR GENERAL William HAYDEN PRIME MINISTER PARL GARRIS AND TRADE GARRIS CHAING MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE GARRIS CHAING MINISTER FOR DEFENCE ADM AIAN L BEAUMONT CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE FORCE LTG John GREY CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF VADM IND D. G. MECDOUGALL CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF ARMY AM IND TEATY' GRATION	
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL AMBASSADOR	

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

BANGLADESH (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION	Assessment Commence			
TOTAL AREA 143,998 5g Km	6	TO THE STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET		
LAND AREA				
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS				
ECONOMIC ZONE 200 Nautical Miles				
FISHING ZONE 200 Nautical Miles		15		
SECURITY ZONE				
TERRITORIAL SEA 12 Naudosi Miles				
Straight baselines daimed	BOY BARRIES S	Probability of the form		
POPULATION 118,411,711				
ANNUAL GROWTH		A CONTRACTOR		
LITERACY RATE				
LIFE EXPECTANCY 53 Years	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (1992 est)				
PER CAPITA\$ 210		(1.1) A (1.1)		
DEFENSE BUDGET \$ 339 Million				
OF TOTAL GROSS DOMESTIC SUDGET				
TYPE GOVERNMENT				
(British Commonwealth)				
PRIME MINISTER AND	"			
MINISTER OF DEFENSE				
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS A. S. M. MUSTAFIZUR Rehman CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Committee of the Commit		
CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF RADM Muhammad Muhammut ISLAM				
CHIEF OF AIR STAFF				
* The United States recognizes relither the claimed requirement to obtain prior permis-				
sion for worship transit through the claimed territorial see, nor the claimed assertion of jurisdiction relating to accurity within the continuous zone.				
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
AMBASSADOR Hon, William B. MR.AM	•			
DATT LTC Steven R. ROBINSON, USA				
The state of the s				
•				

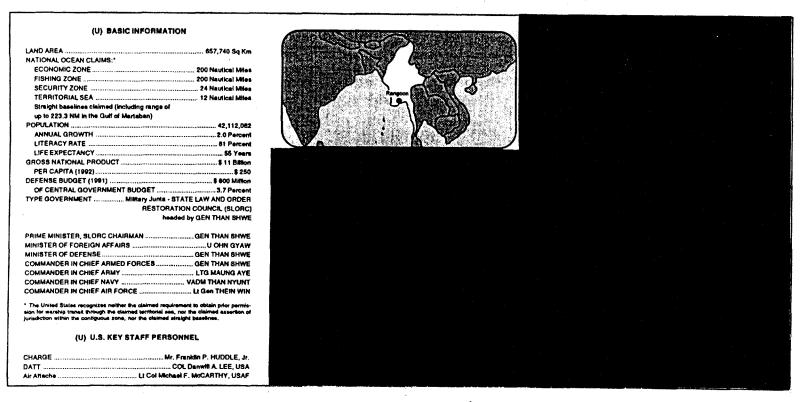
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (8/NF), DECL OADR

BRUNEI (U)

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(U) BASIC INFORMATION			
LAND AREA			
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:			
ECONOMIC ZONE*	the state of the s		
FISHING ZONE* 200 Nautical Miles			
SECURITY ZONE Hone Claimed			
TERRITORIAL SEA* 12 Neutroel Miles	AA.		
POPULATION 317,777			
ANNUAL GROWTH			
LITERACY RATE			
LIFE EXPECTANCY 71 Years			
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT			
PER CAPITA \$ 0,800			
DEFENSE BUDGET\$ 255 Million			
OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT			
TYPE GOVERNMENT			
and governed by a Paramount Ruler			
(British Commonwealth)			
SULTAN, PRIME MINISTER, AND DEFENCE MINISTER			
H.H. Paduka Seri Beginda Hassenel BOLIGAH Multzzaddin Waddeuleh			
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFFAIRS Mohamed BOLICIAH			
COMMANDER, ROYAL BRUNEI ARMED FORCES			
Petrin Detu Inders Sette MG Deto Paduka Hell SULAMAN bin Hell Dernit			
COMMANDER, ROYAL BRUNEI LAND FORCES			
Petin Date Hertman Padeng Date Seri Lafe Jess COL Hell HUSIN bin Ahmed \			
COMMANDER, ROYAL BRUNEI NAVY			
Penin COL Haji KEPLi			
COMMANDER, ROYAL BRUNEI AIR FORCES			
Pengiran Dato Seri Laila Jase COL ABIDIN bin Pengiran Ahmad			
* Maritime boundary agreed with Malayela.			
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL			
Management Management & William	,		
AMBASSADOR			
DATT			
A B			
* Residee in Singapora, where he serves so APAAA Singapore.			
			

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

BURMA (MYANMAR) (U)



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SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

CAMBODIA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION			
LAND AREA 178,520 Sq Km		· ·	
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:			
ECONOMIC ZONE			
TERRITORIAL WATERS12 Neuticel Miles			
DISPUTES			
and Burms not defined			
POPULATION 8.6 MISSon			
ANNUAL GROWTH			
RELIGION			
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT			
PER CAPITA			
TYPE DOVERNMENT Royal National Government of Cambodia,	Photos Prob		
Constitutional Monarchy,			
Constitutional Appointed King			
KING OF CAMBODIA			
FIRST PRIME MINISTERPrince Norodom AANARIODH			
SECOND PRIME MINISTER			
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER	Commence of Walter Commence of		
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER Box KENG			
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN Chen SIM			
FIRST VICE CHAIRMANLoy SIMCHHEANG			
SECOND VICE CHAIRMAN	•		
ROYAL CAMBODIAN ARMED FORCES			
CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF			
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL			
AMBASSADOR			
AMDIOSONO			

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994—(5/NF), DECL OADR

CHINA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION		
LAND AREA		
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:*		
ECONOMIC ZONE Portions of the East China Sea		
and the Yellow See		
FISHING ZONE None Claimed		
SECURITY ZONE		
TERRITORIAL SEA		
Straight baselines claimed		
POPULATION	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
LITERACY RATE	2 2 2 2 2 3	
	7	
LIFE EXPECTANCY		
PER CAPITA \$370		
DEFENSE BUDGET \$ 12 Billion Estimated		
OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET		
DAGTY OF WERL OF ORTANY		
PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY JIANG Zemin		
PRESIDENT JIANG Zemin CHAIRMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS QIAO Shi		
PREMIER LI Peng MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS QIAN Okhen		
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE		
CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION** JIANG Zemin CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF		
COMMANDER, PLA NAVY		
COMMANDER, PLA AIR FORCE CAO Shuangming		
The United States does not recognize the caleined requirement to obtain prior permission for warship transit through the claimed terminatel sea. DENO Xisoping, although officially refired, remains the most powerful individual in both the government and Communist Party.		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL		
AMBASSADOR Hon. J. Stapleton ROY		
DATT Brig Gen John H. GARRISON, USAF		
DATE ong den John n. GARMISON, USAF		

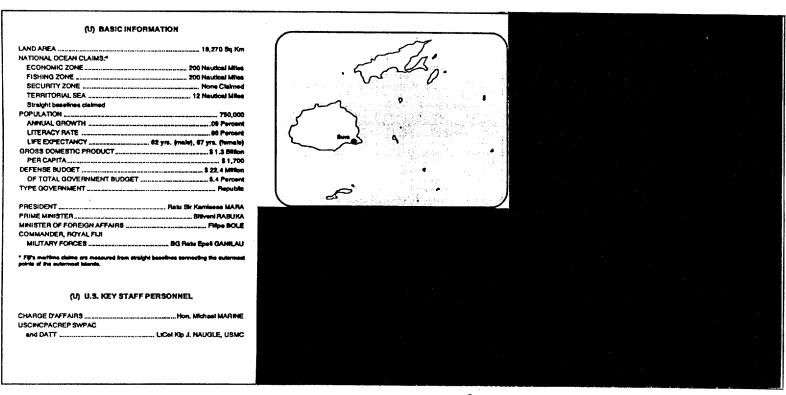
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/NF), DECL OADR

COMOROS (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION		
LAND AREA		
FISHING ZONE		
ANNUAL GROWTH		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		
OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET		
PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT Said Mohammed DJOHAN PRIME MINISTER		
MINISTER OF FORBON AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION		
CABINET IN CHARGE OF DEFENSE Commandant At MLANAJU		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL		
AMBASSADOR"Hon, Leelie M. ALEXANDER USCINCPACREP SWIO and DATT"LCDR John W. LOGAN, USN		
* Revidue in Aritanenerius, Medagescer,		
	<u> </u>	The second secon

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (8/NF), DECL OADR

FIJI (U)



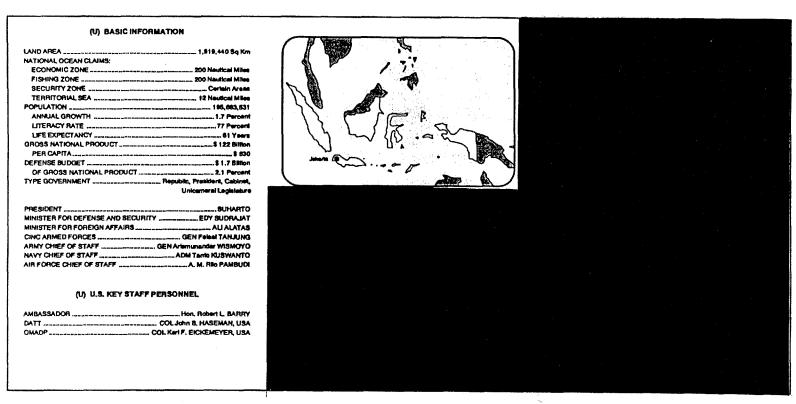
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (3/NF), DECL OADR

INDIA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION LAND AREA	Here Date of	
AMBASSADOR		

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

INDONESIA (U)



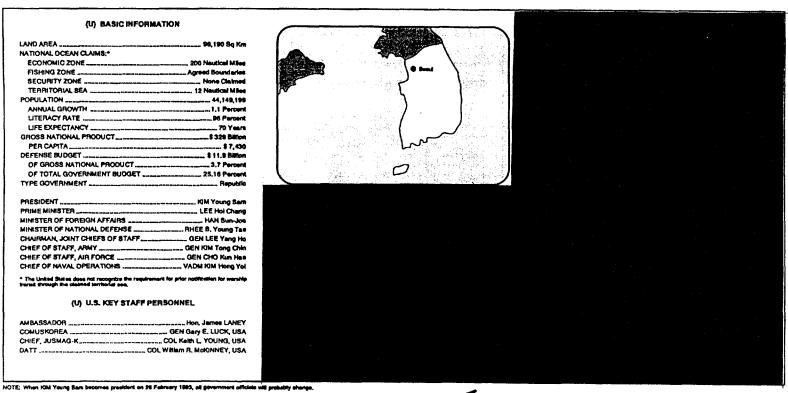
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

JAPAN (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION		
LAND AREA		
EMPEROR		
* Japan only distinct a 3 neutron mile territorial see in the Beys, Taugare, Osumi, and Taushime Strate. (U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL AMBASSADOR		
CHMOO		

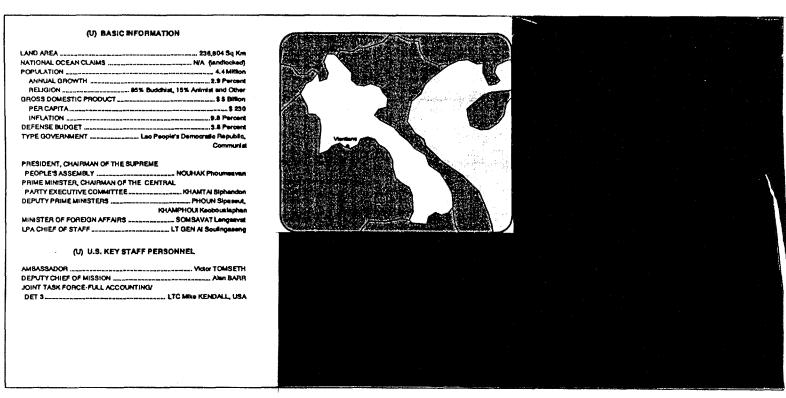
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (U)



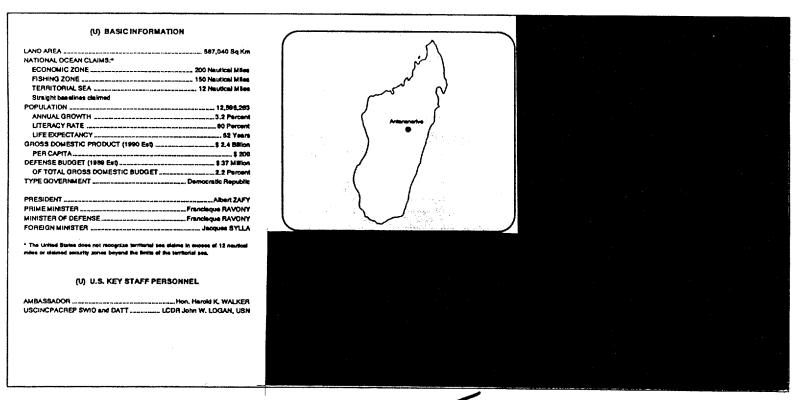
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

LAOS (U)



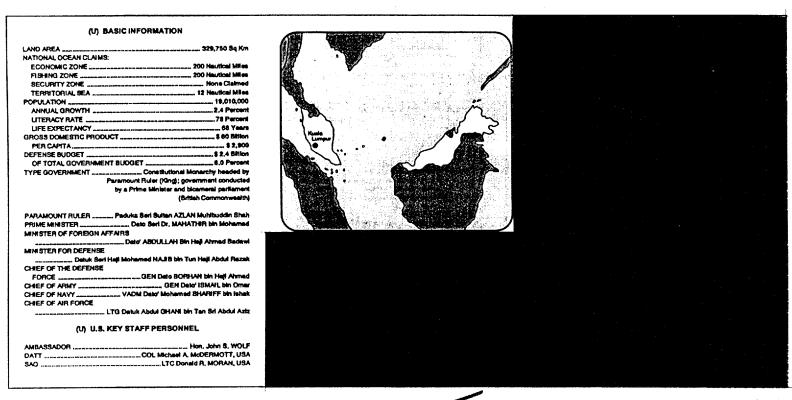
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

MADAGASCAR (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

MALAYSIA (U)



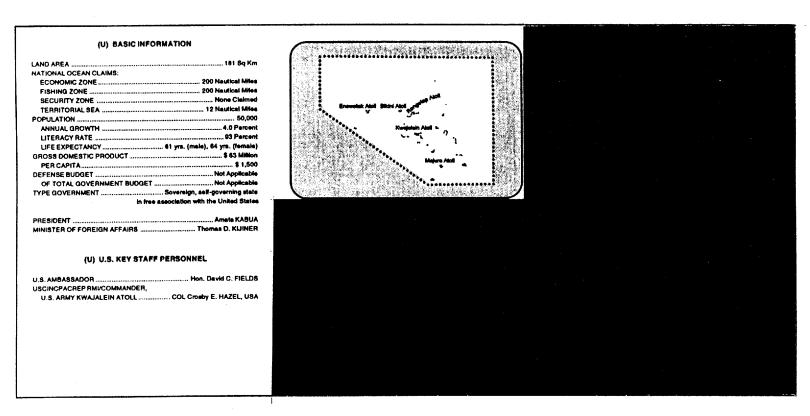
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/MF), DECL OADR

MALDIVES (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION		
LAND AREA300 Sq Km	Was A	
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:*		
ECONOMIC ZONE		
encompassing 780,000 Sq Km		
FISHING ZONE Unique rectangular zone encompassing 780,000 Sq Km		
SECURITY ZONE None Claimed	A 111	
TERRITORIAL SEA		
POPULATION 234,371		
ANNUAL GROWTH3.7 Percent		
LITERACY RATE		
UFE EXPECTANCY 43 Years		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1966)		
PER CAPITA		
DEFENSE BUDGET	- 【[J.M.]]: 1] - (***) - (***	
OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET		
TYPE GOVERNMENT Republic		
(British Commonwealth)		
PRESIDENT		
MINISTER OF DEFENSE Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM		
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRSFAINAL AMEEL		
MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES		
* The United States does not recognize the claimed requirement to obtain prior permission for warphip transit through the claimed territorial sea.		
more for examining a most a monthly and throughout their		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL		
AMBASSADOR*		
USCINCPACREP SRILANKA/MALDIVES		
and DATT'LTC Carl COCKRUM, USA		
* Residee in Colombo, 54 Lanks.		
Programme on Southernishing and Southernish		

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF). DECL OADR

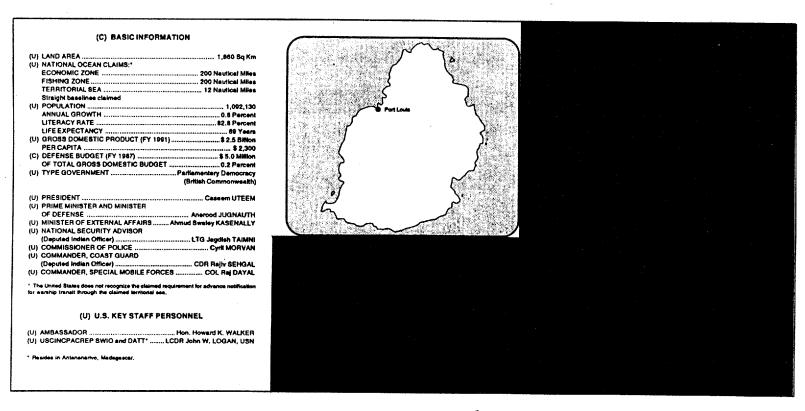
MARSHALL ISLANDS (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

SECRET

MAURITIUS (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION LAND AREA	CHUIK POPER KOSPAR	(U) MAJOR COUNTRY FORCES AND COMBAT CAPABILITY Defence provided by the United States under the Compact of Free Association.
PRESIDENT		
-		

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (3/NF), DECL OADR

MONGOLIA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION		
LAND AREA 1,565,000 Sq Km		
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:Lend-locked Country POPULATION		
ANNUAL GROWTH		
LITERACY RATE		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT \$2,1 Billion	Unarribactor •	
PER CAPITA (Est) \$900,00 DEFENSE BUDGET \$22,8 Million		
OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETNA		
TYPE GOVERNMENT Transition from Communist State to Republic		
PRESIDENTPunesimesglyn OCHIRBAT		
PRIME MINISTER		
CHIEF OF DEFENSE FORCES		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL	Samuel and the second of the s	
AMBASSADOR		
* Resides in Belling, Chine, where he is APMA to Chine,		

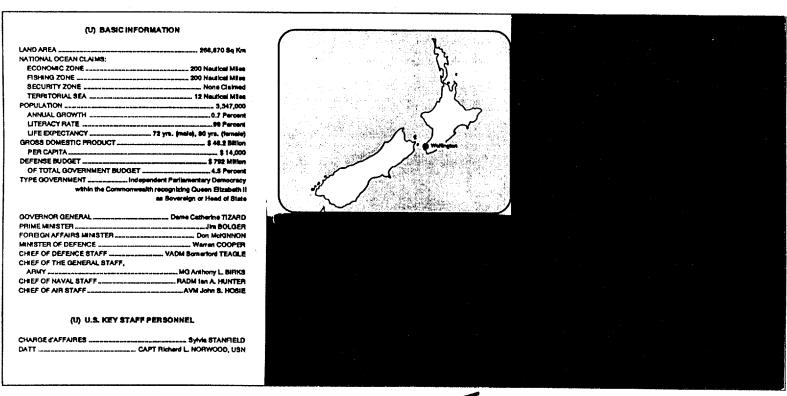
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

NEPAL (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION LAND AREA	
DATTLTC James A. DUNN, Jr., USA	

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NT), DECL OADR

NEW ZEALAND (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

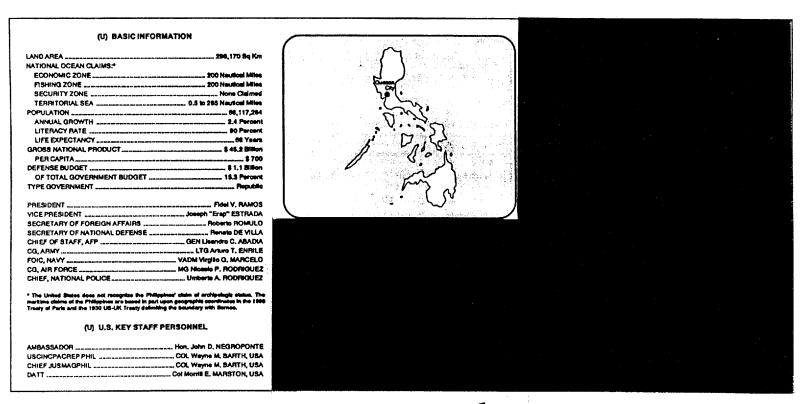
PAPUA NEW GUINEA (U)

		·		
(U) BASIC INFORMATION		SORTE STATE OF THE		
14ND 1051	Town .	tion is a few and the second		
LAND AREA		Particle of the Alberta		
ECONOMIC ZONE		7		
FISHING ZONE	1.: "	· ~ ~		
SECURITY ZONE None Claimed	- / - /	7 14 Hb		
TERRITORIAL SEA	7.3	$\sim \sim$		
POPULATION 4,008,800		~ C ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		
ANNUAL GROWTH 2.3 Percent	1 5			
LITERACY RATE	⊷: استا	Moreoby		
LIFE EXPECTANCY	(22) A	2023		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	(4 min)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
PER CAPITA		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
DEFENSE BUDGET \$ 42 Million				
OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET				
TYPE GOVERNMENT Parliamentary State within the Commonwealth,				
recognizing Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State				
GOVERNOR GENERAL				
PRIME MINISTER				
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS				
DEFENSE MINISTER Paul TOHIAN				
COMMANDER PNG DEFENSE FORCE BG Robert DADEMO				
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL				
(0) 0.3. 121 31211 1213011122				
AMBASSADOR Hon. Richard W. TEARE				
DATT LTC Merk A. SWARINGEN, USA				

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/HF), DECL OADR

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PHILIPPINES (U)



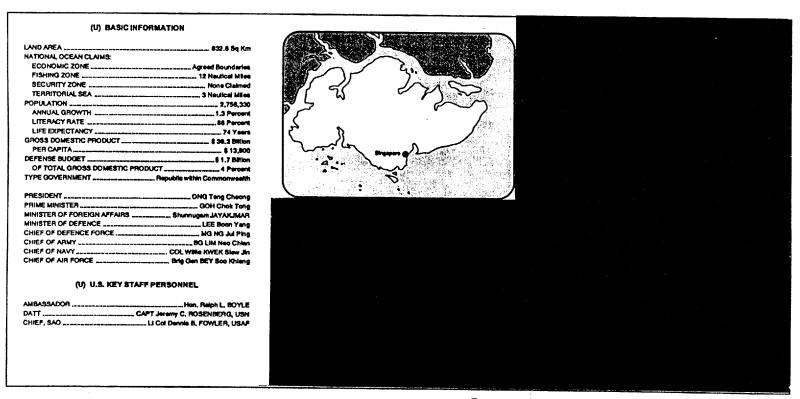
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

SEYCHELLES (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION		
LAND AREA		
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:		
ECONOMIC ZONE		
SECURITY ZONE		
TERRITORIAL SEA		
POPULATION		
ANNUAL GROWTH		
LITERACY PATE 85 Percent	그 내가 가장 그리고 있는 사람이 하게 살았다면 되었다. 그렇	
UFE EXPECTANCY70 Years	Marks /) Page 1	
OROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1989) \$ 360 Million		
PER CAPITA		
DEFENSE BUDGET (1980 Est.)		
OF TOTAL GROSS DOMESTIC BUDGET 6.0 Percent		
TYPE GOVERNMENTRepublic		
(British Commonwealth)		
PRESIDENT France Abert RENE		
MINISTER OF DEFENSE		
COMMANDER, NAVAL FORCES		
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Daniel DE ST, JORRE		
* The United States does not recognize the claimed requirement for advance		
notification for warship banet through the elelmed territorial eco.		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL		
AMBASSADOR		
USCINCPACREP 8WIO and DATT"LCDR John W. LOGAN, USN		
* Pleados in Arterioristics, Medagascor.		
Chambre to the selection of temporaries.		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (5/NF), DECL OADR

SINGAPORE (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

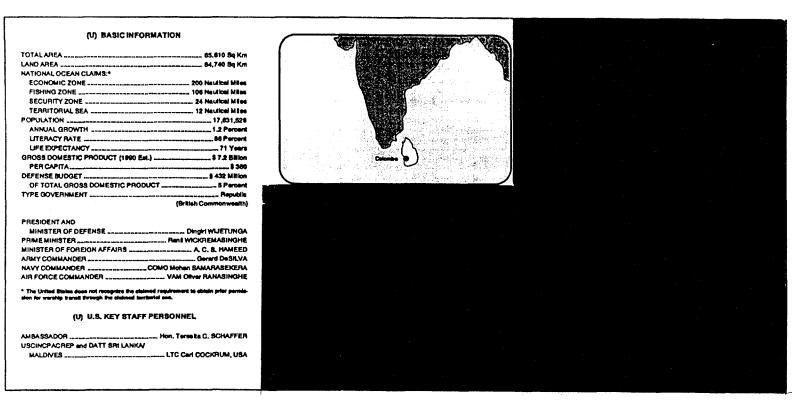
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SOLOMON ISLANDS (U)

(U) BASICINFORMATION		
LAND AREA		
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:	- [1] - [1] - [1] - [2	
ECONOMIC ZONE		
FISHING ZONE		
SECURITY ZONE None Claimed		
TERRITORIAL SEA		
POPULATION		
ANNUAL GROWTH	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
LITERACY RATE		
LIFE EXPECTANCY	120 20 10	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT \$ 200 million		
PER CAPITA		
TYPE GOVERNMENTPerlamentary Demogracy	Therton XX	
within the Commonwealth		
GOVERNOR GENERAL		
PRIME MINISTER Francia Billy HILLY		
FOREIGN MINISTERFrancis SAEMALA		
* The United States has not recognized Solomon lelends' claim to architecture.		
The Science tolands has established five archibolacis baseline avetere around five		
separate groups of latends. The maritime claims of the Science latends are measured from geographic scondingles.		
Note the Control of t		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL		
(0) 0.0.10.10.17.17.2100.111.22		
AMBASSADOR*		
DATTLTC Mark A. BWARINGEN, USA		
priii maanaanaanaanaanaanaanaa ti o maa i i a ti o ti o ti o ti o ti o ti o t		
* Floriduc in Part Moreoby, Papus Merr Guinna.		
·		
	<u>A </u>	

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/MF), DECL OADR

SRI LANKA (U)



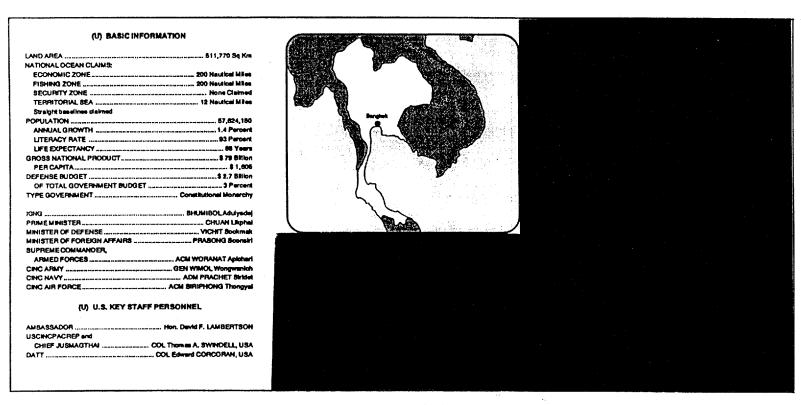
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

TAIWAN (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION	- 345 (15 H) + Williams		
LAND AREA		1	
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS:		Tulpel /	
ECONOMIC ZONE 200 Neuticel Miles			
FISHING ZONE 200 Neuticel Miles			
SECURITY ZONE None Claimed	1		
TERRITORIAL SEA			
POPULATION 20,879,000		()	
ANNUAL GROWTH		ſ	
LITERACY PATE		Aug to a subsection of	
LIFE EXPECTANCY72 Years	1 (
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT \$ 150.8 SHion	1 ()		
PER CAPITA \$ 7,380	1	Ann and the second	
DEFENSE BUDGET\$ 9.1 Billion	Tel verebelship		
OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	from a more way in the	
TYPE OOVERNMENT Multi-Party Presidential Regime	1		
PRESIDENTLEE Tang-hul			
PREMIERUEN Chan			
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS		·	
CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF ADM UU Ho-chien			
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ARMY GEN CHEN Ting-thung			
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, NAVY ADM CHUANG Ming-yee			
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, AIR FORCE			
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, COMDINED			
SERVICE FORCE GEN-2d Grade LO Pen-8			
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS LIGOR CHENG Kub-non			
Director, American Institute in Talwan (AIT),			
(Taipel Office)			
Chief, Technical Section			
Ctabl' : act and control : ***********************************			
· ·			

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (8/NF), DECL OADR

THAILAND (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

TONGA (U)

(U) BASIC INFORMATION LAND AREA				
NATIONAL OCEAN CAINS: ECONOMIC ZONE RISHING ZONE SECURITY ZONE SECURITY ZONE None Claftmed TERRITORIAL SEA 12 Natical Miles POPULATION 103,000 ANNAL GROWTH 0.4 Percent LIFE EXPECTANCY MOROS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA SEA SHOT FOR CAPITA Constitutional Monarchy (British Commonwestit) KING TYPE GOVERNMENT Constitutional Monarchy (British Commonwestit) KING TOWN Reminister AND DEFENSE Crown Prince TurpOut/OA AND DEFENSE Crown Prince TurpOut/OA AND DEFENSE Crown Prince Starty as a based upon propraghts a condinate a celebrative by Portal Proclamentor. Internal means as solded as the area between 172 to 172 No 1	(U) BASIC INFORMATION			
NATIONAL OCEAN CAIMS: ECONOMIC ZONE RISHING ZONE SECURITY ZONE SECURITY ZONE None Cashred TERRICIPALL SEA 12 Naulcal Miles POPULATION 103,000 ANINAL GROWTH 0.4 Percent LIFERACY RATE SP5-100 Percent LIFERACY R	LAND AREA 718 So Km		1	
ECOHOMIC ZONE 200 Next load Misse RISHING ZONE 200 Next load Misse SECURITY ZONE None Celemed TERRITORIAL SEA 12 Next load Misse POPULATION 103,000 ANNUAL GROWTH 0.8 Percent LITERACY RATE 95 100 Percent LITERACY RATE 95 100 Percent LITERACY RATE SEA SONE (malely, 70 str. (female) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT \$ 25 Mission PER CAPITA \$ 500 TYPE GOVERNMENT Constitutional Monarchy (British Commonwesht) NING Tank's sheat TUPOU IV PRIME MINISTER BRON FOR CORRESS AND DEFENSE AND DEFENSE COMMINISTER BRON VAEA MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE COMMINISTER BRON VAEA MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE TOPOUT A 15 TOPOUT A 15 TOPOUT A 15 TOPOUT MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE STAFF PERSONNEL COMARGE CAPFAIRS Minister of the based soon prographed boordinates established by Flory of Proclamation, Internal waters are softward as the area between 1779 to 177W and DATT LICEN KIP A 1 MAIGLE USMC				
RISHING ZONE 200 Newtotal Miles BECURITY ZONE Mone Claimed TERRITORIAL SEA 12 Newtotal Miles POPULATION 0.03,000 ANNIAL GROWTH 0.3 Percent LITERACY RATE S5-100 P				
SECURITY ZONE Non-Calvined TERRITORIAL SEA 12 Nautical Miles POPULATION 103,000 ANNUAL GROWTH 20.1 Percent LITERACY RATE 55-100 Percent LIFE EXPECTANCY 65 yrs. (male), 70 yrs. (lemale) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 5 & Million PER CAPITA 5 9 000 TYPE GOVERNMENT (British Commonwesith) (British Commonwesith) (British Commonwesith) (British Commonwesith) AND DEFENSE Crown Prince TUPOUTO'A 1 Tongs's marking claims are bested upon peoprophical societishes by Poyle Procisionation, Instantal stations are befored as the area between 1779 to 1777W and 1919 to 250'53. (U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE & AFFAIRS Michael MARINE USCINCPACREE PSYPAC and DATT LICOL KIP J. NAUGLE, USMC			y a transfer de la companya de la c	
TERRITORIAL SEA 12 Nautical Miles POPULATION 103,000 ANNUAL GROWTH 0.8 Persont LITERACY RATE 55-100 Persont LITE EXPECTANCY 85 yrs. (male), 70 yrs. (female) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 5 SEX Million PER CAPITA 6 SEX Million PER CAPITA 7 SEX Million PRINE MINISTER BARON VAEA MINISTER FOR POREIGN AFFAIRS 8 BARON VAEA MINISTER FOR POREIGN AFFAIRS 1779W and 179 to 279073. (U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE FAFFAIRS Milchael MARINE USCINCPACREP SWPAC and DATT MICHOL KIDAL LICEI KID J. NAUGLE, USMC		The state of the s		
POPULATION		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	and the second second	
ANNUAL GROWTH				
LIFE EXPECTANCY		9,8 C	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
LIFE EXPECTANCY	UTERACY RATE		A STATE OF THE STA	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT \$ \$ 82 Million PER CAPITA. \$ 500 TYPE GOVERNMENT Constitutional Monerchy (British Commonwealth) KING Tsuth'sheut TUPOU IV PRIME MINISTER Beron VAEA MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE Crown Prince TUPOUTC/A **Tongst mentions claims are based upon geographical soordinates established by floyel Paclamation, internal status are bareaun 172 to 1777W and 11° to 2790'S. (U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE #AFFAIRS* Michael MARINE USCINCPACREP SWPAC and DATT* LLICel Kip J. NAUGLE, USMC				
PER CAPITA				
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE GAFFAIRS* (U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE GAFFAIRS* LICOL KOP J. NAUGLE, USMC			2.00	
KING	TYPE GOVERNMENT			
PRIME MINISTER POR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE	(British Commonwealth)			
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE	KING Taute aheu TUPOU IV	Plant about		
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE	PRIME MINISTER Baron VAEA			
* Tongs's maritime claims are based upon geographical scendinates established by Royal Proclamation, Internal waters are defined as the area between 172 to 177-W and 10- to 22-978. (U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE #AFFAIRS** Michael MARINE USCINCPACREP 8WPAC and DATT* LICOL Kip J. NAUGLE, USMC	MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL CHARGE #AFFAIRS*	AND DEFENSE		<i></i>	
CHARGE &AFFAIRS*	* Tonge's markime claims are based upon peographical poordinates established by Royal Proclamation, internal waters are defined as the area between 172* to 177*W and 19- to 22*90*8.		186 - A. M. Commander of the Commander o	
CHARGE CAFFAIRS*	75 11 6 1274 27 127 020 0011121			
USCINCPACREP 8WPAC and DATT*LICOL Kip J. NAUGLE, USMC	(U) U.S. KET STAFF PERSONNEL			
USCINCPACREP 8WPAC and DATT*LICOI Kip J. NAUGLE, USMC				
DATTYLICON KIP J. NAUGLE, USINC				
* Paektise in Serva, Fig.	DATT* LICA KIP J. NAUGLE, USMC			
	* Pasitios in Suve, Fig.			

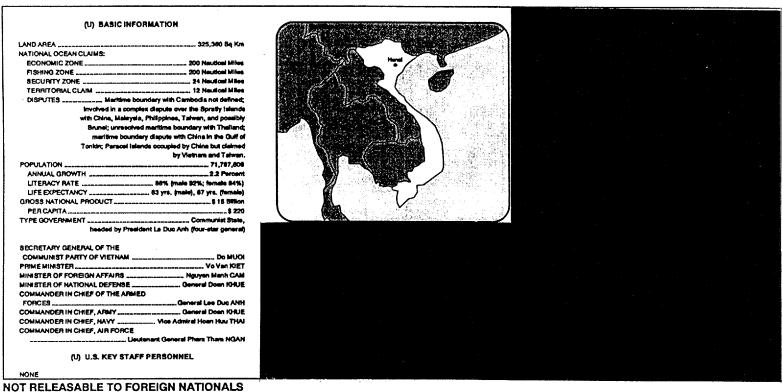
SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF), DECL OADR

VANUATU (U)

(U) BASICINFORMATION	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
LAND AREA14,790 8q Km			
NATIONAL OCEAN CLAIMS: 200 Neuticel Miles			
FISHING ZONE200 Naudcal Miles			
SECURITY ZONE None Claimed			
TERRITORIAL SEA		·	
ANNUAL GROWTH3.0 Percent	1 8 2		
LITERACY RATE	$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$		
LIFE EXPECTANCY			
PER CAPITA \$ 900			
DEFENSE BUDGET	•		
TYPE GOVERNMENT			
(British Commonwealth)			
PRESIDENTFred TIMAKATA			
PRIME MINISTER		*	
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	The same of the sa		
(U) U.S. KEY STAFF PERSONNEL			
AMBASSADOR************************************			
* Realdes in Port Morenby, Papus New Outres.			

SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (S/NF). DECL OADR

VIETNAM (U)



SOURCE: U. S. Pacific Command Digest, 15 Feb 1994 (8/NF), DECL OADR

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FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER IV

- ¹ USCINCPACINST 4000.7B (U), "Unified Commanders' Conduct of Cooperative Programs with Friendly Nations (Formerly Known as "Title 10 Funding for CINCs")," 26 Aug 92. (Hereinafter referred to as USCINCPACINST 4000.7B (U).)
- ² Msg (C-DECL CADR), USCINCPAC/J3 to Joint Staff/J7-JETD, "FY93 Developing Countries Combined Exercise Program (DCCEP) End of Fiscal Year Report (U)," 281845Z Dec 93 (SD 4-1); Msg (U), USCINCPAC/J4 to SECDEF/USDP: HRA, "FY93 Title 10 (Sect 401) Humanitarian/Civic Assistance (H/CA) After Action Report," 041435Z Jan 94 (SD 4-2); Msg (U), USCINCPAC/J4 to SECDEF/USDP: HRA, "FY93 Title 10 (Sect 1051) Personnel Expenses Authority for Developing Countries After Action Report," 041530Z Jan 94 (SD 4-3); Hist (S/NF/WHINTEL/NGCONTRACT/FDD), USCINCPAC, 1992, Vol. I, p. 239, information used is Unclassified.
- ³ Msg (U), USCINCPAC/J4 to SECDEF/USDP: HRA, "FY93 Title 10 (Sect 401) Humanitarian/Civic Assistance (H/CA)," 041435Z Jan 94 (SD 4-2).
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COMMANDER IN CHIEF U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND HISTORY





VOLUME II (U)

1993

Prepared by the Command History Division Office of the Joint Secretary Headquarters USCINCPAC

> CAMP H.M. SMITH, HAWAII 96861-5028 1995

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¹ Individual entries are unclassified. See Letter of Promulgation.

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CHAPTER V

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY SECTION I—STRATEGY AND REQUIREMENTS

Pacific Command Strategy

Objectives

- (U) The Pacific Command Strategy (PCS) promulgated on 3 August 1992 by Admiral Larson remained the USCINCPAC strategy during 1993. It supported the National Military Strategy (NMS), the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), the National Security Strategy, and the President's policy of Peacetime Engagement. Formally called Cooperative Engagement, the PCS sought to employ limited forces throughout the theater as a means of achieving our strategic objectives. 1
- (U) As strategy was the art of employing the elements of national power to achieve national interests and objectives, so the Pacific Command Strategy was the art of employing USPACOM military resources and other national instruments of power to achieve U.S. security objectives in the Pacific Region. It spanned the continuum of relations among nations in the region from conditions of forward presence operations to conflicts of a local, regional, or even global nature. Objectives for those conditions were:
- In peacetime, to gain access and influence with nations of the region in order to further U.S. interests and maintain stability.
- In conflict, to react swiftly and decisively to protect American interests, to bolster deterrence and reduce the risk of conflict. Should that fail, to achieve rapid and decisive victory.
- (U) To meet those broad objectives, the PCS had two basic and interrelated components—one that specified how forces and

resources were to be used in peacetime, the other how forces would be used in wartime. The core strategic concept remained deterrence, created through a combination of means that ranged from forward presence and deployments to exercises.

- Forward deployed forces were the most important means (U) provide presence, and indicated a clear commitment to U.S. commitment became more evident and deterrence deterrence. enhanced when forward deployed forces conducted exercises or other combined operations with friendly and allied nations, and, given the significant time and distance factors in the Pacific, forward deployed forces often provided the fastest and only practical military response option. Reinforcements to add fighting capability and logistical support to sustain forward deployed forces were needed, and adequate sea and airlift were key to crisis response, reinforcement, and sustainment.
- (U) Pacific security and stability was enhanced by alliances and friendships with nations with shared interests, and led to shared responsibilities for deterring mutually perceived threats. The tremendous diversity among Pacific nations and the resultant need to tailor the approach to meet the often unique needs and concerns of each were recognized by the PCS, which focused on improving the network of bilateral security relationships with friends and allies

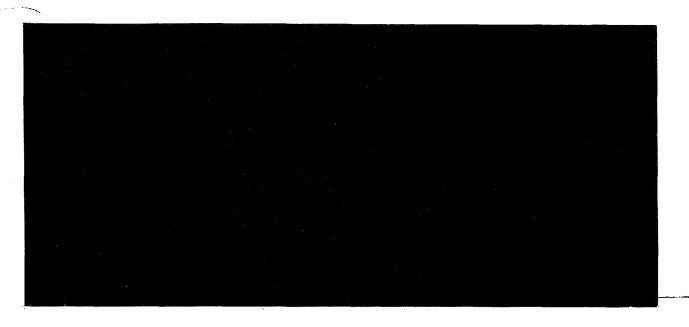
Components

Peacetime Component

(U) The overall objective of the Peacetime Component of the PCS was to gain and maintain access and influence with the nations of the region and to encourage them to adopt complementary roles and missions. Actions during peacetime were aimed at ensuring that if deterrence failed, USPACOM would have the resources required to respond and the access to facilities,

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infrastructure, and airspace needed to facilitate deterrence operations and execute conflict contingencies.

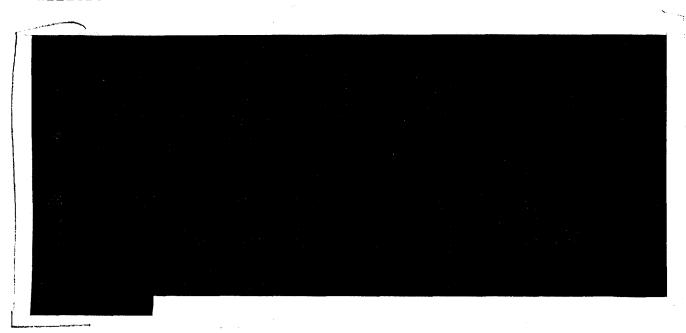


Implementation of the Peacetime Component was often complex because of the wide scope of activities and the requirement for coordinating and integrating them with other Federal agencies and the respective country teams. In each case, military and security activities were tailored to the needs of individual nations and complemented the efforts of the Ambassadors' country team to achieve the broad objectives of the Military activities included exercises, peacetime search and rescue, civil military operations, Foreign Internal (FID), humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, counterdrug operations, and peacetime surveillance. Security activities included security assistance, international military information, USPACOM supported U.S. Information Agency (USIA) Cooperative Programs, logistics improvements, ship visits, the U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) Expanded Relations Program, and Title 10 expenditures.

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Conflict Component

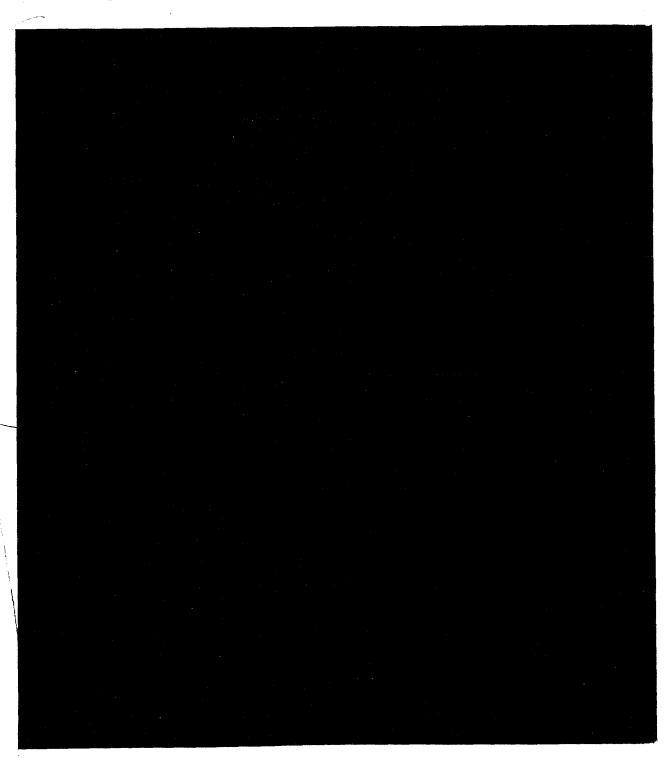
(U) The Conflict Component of the PCS covered conflicts ranging from localized contingencies such as semi- or non-permissive non-combatant evacuation or insurgency/counterinsurgency, to regional conflict and global war. Objectives of this component were to respond swiftly and decisively with appropriate force to deter conflict and protect American lives and interests. If deterrence failed, to employ overwhelming military force to achieve swift victory on terms favorable to the U.S. and its allies.



(U) Uncertainty and instability were the watchwords for difficult to predict lesser regional contingencies, and specific objectives had to be developed for each conflict that arose. The overarching political objective in such a contingency was to resolve the situation short of actual conflict, and if that failed to deter escalation of the conflict to higher levels of intensity. Military objectives would be formulated from the political objectives for each situation, and would specify the desired end-state. If deterrence failed, the objective would be to apply sufficient force to achieve decisive results quickly. Flexibility was the overriding concept, as it was easier to

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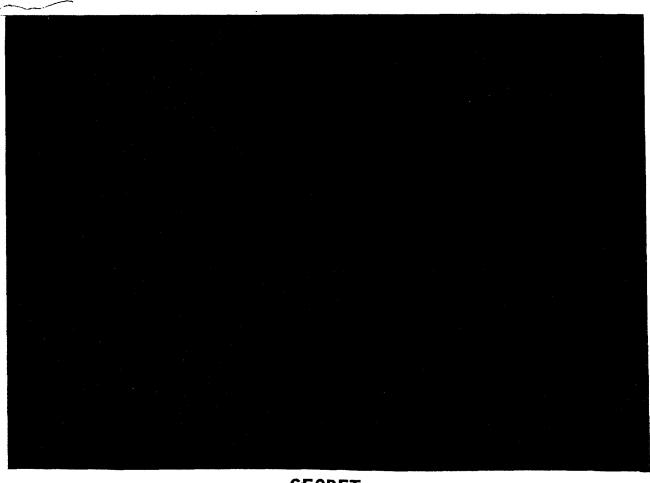
predict what types of operations might be required than to specify where. The strategy was based primarily on type except where there were existing geographic responsibilities, as in Korea, Japan, Alaska, and Guam.

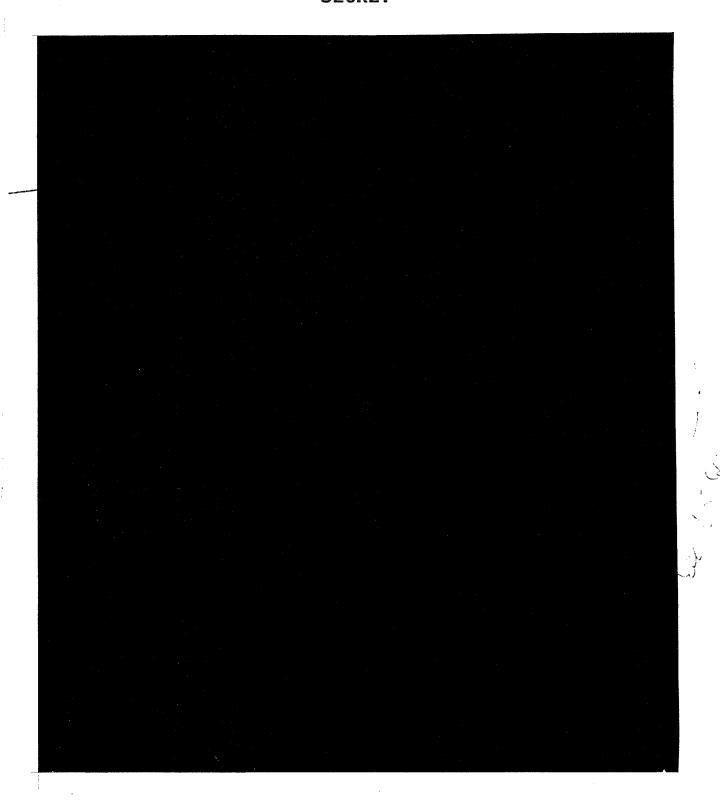




Commander's Intent

(U) The future challenge foreseen by Admiral Larson was to maintain a credible force posture that was flexible, responsive to the National Command Authority (NCA), and supportive of U.S. strategic goals and objectives in the region. USCINCPAC was not immune to budget and policy deliberations and the expected reductions, but would continue to protect and further U.S. national interests with available assets and resources.





Southeast Asia

(U) A region experiencing considerable change and political uncertainty, Southeast Asia was the gateway between the Pacific

and Indian Oceans. U.S. interests in SEA continued to focus on individual bilateral relationships with the six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The collective strength of the relationships provided the basis for U.S. involvement and presence in the region, which contributed to regional stability, enhanced deterrence, reduced response time by U.S. forces in crises, promoted regional prosperity, and fostered the ability of ASEAN nations not only to operate not only with us but with each other. For the Philippines, the U.S. goal was to maintain historic friendly relations with the government and the strong bonds between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the U.S. military. The preservation and development of forward training capabilities was a primary USCINCPAC concern.

South Pacific

(U) USCINCPAC's South Pacific policy was to continue to develop and maintain goodwill with the island nations to foster support for U.S. regional and international policies. Upcoming 50th anniversary of World War II events would provide excellent opportunities to renew abundant goodwill engendered during the war. Australia continued to lead in providing aid and technical assistance to South Pacific island nations. U.S. policy was to support Australian initiatives, where possible, and U.S. interests would be best served by an even closer and stronger relationship with the Australians in the future.

Indian Ocean

(U) Dominated in economic, political, and military terms by India, the changing balance of power in the Indian Ocean impacted on U.S. security interests. Rapid population growth coupled with problems from lagging economies, political instability, ethnic violence, and competition for strategic natural resources fostered regional views that emphasized self determination and nationalism. The region had significant mineral and other

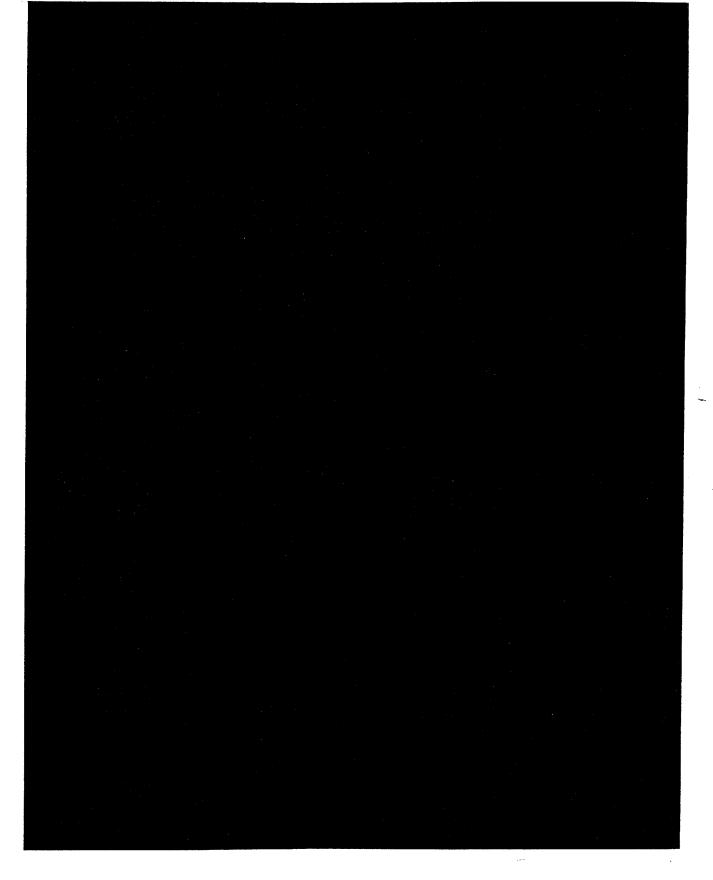
natural resources, important sea lines of communications (SLOCs), and economic markets of long-term strategic importance to the United States. U.S. budget constraints would require greater creativity and flexibility in foreign policy and military strategy to maintain regional stability and security, and to guarantee U.S. access and influence. U.S. Indian Ocean policy required closer coordination with allies and improved bilateral relations with key countries. There was mutual benefit in more extensive and improved military-to-military relations between the United States and India, but an improved relationship could not be at the expense of other friends in the region.

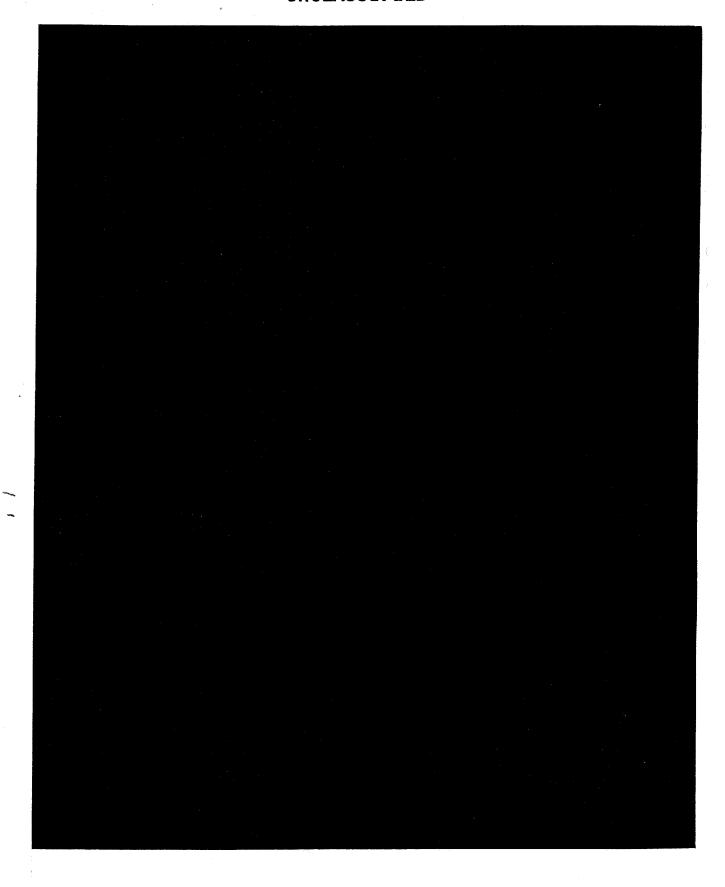
Bilateral Relationships

(U) USPACOM Foreign Military Relations and World War II Commemorative Activities for 1993 will be covered in Sections III and IV, respectively, in the 1994 USCINCPAC Command History.

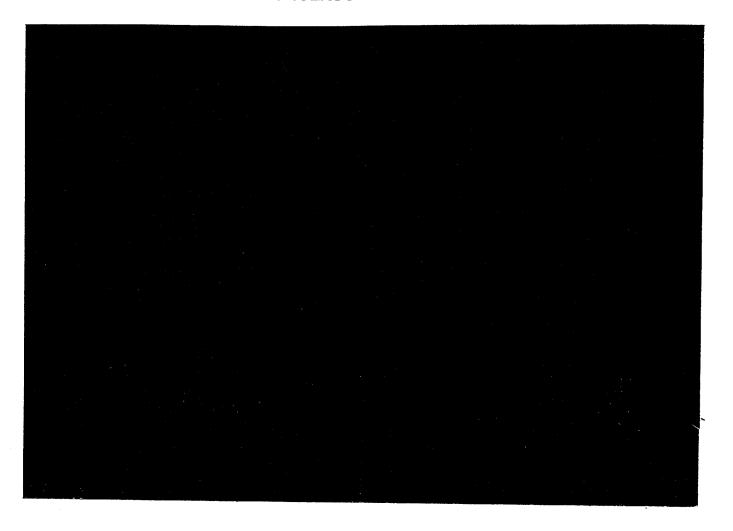
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FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER V

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CHAPTER VI

COMMAND AND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS
SECTION I--SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence System Master Plan

(U) USCINCPAC's Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence System Master Plan (C4ISMP) was completed with the assistance of the Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization (JIEO). The first draft was delivered on 25 May 1993 and subsequently reviewed for comment by the USCINCPAC staff, components, and subunified commands. Comments were consolidated by USCINCPAC Systems Integration Division (J61) and forwarded to JIEO for inclusion in the final C4ISMP. delivered the finalized document to USCINCPAC in September and Admiral Larson signed it on 16 November 1993. The signed document was distributed throughout the theater in December. Historically, the C4ISMP was considered not too useful, but a concerted effort was made in 1993 to make the plan useful: focused on feasible, near-term, interoperability solutions; provided convergence guidance; emphasized USCINCPAC's two-tiered command structure; incorporated intelligence communications and reviewed by action officers systems; was from headquarters staff, components, and subunified commands. 1

Corporate Information Management "Proof of Principle"

(U) In September 1992, the ASD C3I Director for Defense Information (DDI) offered USCINCPAC the opportunity to apply Corporate Information Management (CIM) Functional Process Improvement (FPI) methodology in the USPACOM. The DDI wanted to determine if the CIM FPI could be applied to tactical or warfighting activities, i.e., he wanted a "proof of principle" demonstration of the applicability of CIM process improvement

methodology to a unified CINC. This was part of the larger effort to develop Functional Requirements and Capabilities Assessments and the C4ISMP HQ USCINCPAC agreed to be the testbed and selected Crisis Action Planning and Execution in a Lesser Regional Contingency using USCINCPAC's two-tiered Joint Task Force (JTF) structure. Facilitators and trainers were provided by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) JIEO.

The first phase modeling effort was completed 12 March (U) 1993, briefed to the 06-level Review Board on 18 March and the Configuration Management Board (CMB) on 26 March. modeling was conducted 17 May through 11 June 1993. The entire process was completed in November 1993. The entire process took approximately 13 weeks over a nine month period. While the project did not yield traditional results (i.e., cost savings), there were many improvement opportunities identified. J3 had the lead in implementing the improvement initiatives from the study. The improvement initiatives were in several areas: procedures, training, organizational changes, and streamlining C4I systems.2

Theater Integration and Coordination Committee

(U) The first Theater Integration and Coordination Committee (TICC) meeting was held 15 April 1993 at HQ USCINCPAC. This body was convened under the auspices of the Convergence Process (TCP), established to implement the "Command Information Plan - the Road Map." The TCP's primary focus was on the achievement of goals of current and future systems from the functional areas of the Road Map (command centers, intelligence, communications, information management, and wargaming/simulations) they to standards as related and interoperability. The TICC was comprised of the USCINCPAC Chief, Systems Integration Division (J61), who was the chairperson; the Deputy for Command and Control (J30-C); the Chief, Architecture

and Systems Division (J21); the Chief, Simulations and Training Division (J38); the Chief, Command and Control Division (J37); the Chief, Research and Analysis Division (J53); and the Scientific and Technical Advisor (STA). The agenda for the TICC meeting was to review the TCP and discuss the systems identified as requiring in-depth scrutiny by the TCP: PACOM Crisis Management System (PAC-CMS) and video teleconferencing (VTC).³

FY 95-99 Integrated Priority List

(U) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program Analysis and Evaluation (ASD PA&E) asked the CINCs to submit an out-ofcycle FY 95-99 Integrated Priority List (IPL) by 1 July 1993. The intent was to provide guidance to the Services and Defense Agencies as they revised their respective POMs to meet reduced The "normal" PPBS cycle would have called for a fiscal qoals. FY 96-01 IPL in October 1993. The FY 95-99 IPL was briefed to and approved by Admiral Larson on 28 June 1993. The top C3 items were Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM), Missile Defense (TMD), and Theater Command and Control Systems (TCCS) (i.e., Operational Support System (OSS)), Contingency TACS [Tactical Air Control System] Automated Planning System (CTAPS),4 Standard Theater Army Command and Control System (STACCS), Navy Tactical Command System-Afloat (NTCS-A), Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System (TACCIMS), etc.).5

PACOM Command and Control and Communications Architecture Integration Committee

(U) The PACOM Command and Control and Communications Architecture Integration Committee (PC3AIC) held its annual meeting on 15 November 1993. A wide variety of topics relative to C3 in the Pacific were briefed. The integration of intelligence systems into command and control architectures came

up several times. While there was much to be done in this area, it seemed that there was wide recognition that the intelligence and command and control communities needed to pool their resources in order to support the mission of the future.⁶

Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association Conference

BG Gerard P. "Jerry" Brohm, USCINCPAC Director (U) Command and Control and Communications Systems (J6), was the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association (AFCEA) Regional Vice President, and as such hosted the Eighth Annual AFCEA Asia-Pacific International Conference and Exposition at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel in Honolulu, 16-18 November 1993. The conference provided an opportunity for military leaders and industrial counterparts from the U.S. and Pacific regions to exchange ideas and discuss current issues in the area of command, control, communications, intelligence, and information systems, as well as exhibit state-of-the-art technologies. The conference exhibition included equipment and examples of services that were available from over 100 major companies. LTG Fields, Deputy USCINCPAC/Chief of Staff, gave the opening address. The luncheon speakers were Dr. Michael Oksenburg from the East-West Center, Mr. Phillip Odeen, CEO of BDM Federal, and the Honorable Emmett Paige, Assistant Secretary of Defense for C3I. The technical panel moderators were Mr. Joseph Yeh, Executive Vice President, Integrated Microcomputer Systems, Inc., BG Brohm, and Mr. Wayne President and CEO, Hughes Information Shelton, The three-day conference was attended by several hundred people.7

SECTION II--TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

Secure Tactical Data Network-4

- (U) On 1-5 September 1993, USCINCPAC led the fourth in a continuing series of Secure Tactical Data Network (STDN) STDN-4 was a USCINCPAC-hosted Joint Staff C4I demonstrations. For the Warrior (C4IFTW) demonstration conducted in coordination Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)/JIEO, Services, and other agencies. Historically, STDNs were led by the Army Signal Center at Fort Gordon, Georgia, and concentrated on technical solutions to service interoperability problems. the executive agents, Joint Staff and DISA were particularly interested in STDNs because they provided a showcase for "C4I For the Warrior" (C4IFTW) fixes to significant joint interoperability Industry was also a key player, with more than ten industry telecommunications leaders participating major voluntarily because STDNs were demonstrations, not test and evaluation evolutions or training exercises.
- (U) The Theater Command and Control System (TCCS), previously known as the Pacific Command and Control System (PACCMS) was accredited in time to support the demonstration. The effort included establishing MOUs with CINCPACFLT, JICPAC, SOCPAC, U.S. Army Signal Center Battle Command Laboratory, HQ Air Combat Command (ACC)/SCTC, Naval Research and Development (NRAD), USS CORONADO, DOD Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), and Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity (MCTSSA). Interim authority to operate for Defense Integrated Secure Network-1 (DISNET-1) and MILNET was granted. Also, a waiver was received from DIA to use databases containing SECRET NOFORN WNINTEL FRD PROPIN (DON ONLY) CONTRACT information for the demonstration.8

(U) The focus of STDN-4 was to exercise the USCINCPAC twotiered strategy with a Naval CJTF operating afloat transitioning ashore. The objective was to evaluate the ability of task force C4I systems to share a common view of the objective area between components and with the C4I systems of the CJTF, warfighting CINC and rear echelon supporting commands. was significant because it was the first to be led by a CINC, addressed connectivity for afloat CJTFs, and had operational as well as technical demonstration objectives. The four principal objectives were: communications and network interoperability, consistent perception of the crisis, warrior pull of data, and collaborative planning. To accomplish the demonstration, Ground Mobile Forces (GMF) modifications to the Wahiawa gateway was approved by the Joint Staff which initially gave Wahiawa the capability to hub 4 GMF terminals (and then 10 total terminals equipment modifications were follow-on made). \$3,000,000 demonstration was highly successful and helped chart the course for future STDNs with a continuing operational flavor through the CINC's involvement. Use of an ARPA-provided collaborative planning tool called TARGET, the 5D system for intelligence product pulls, and a prototype joint display application running on the Navy's Operational Support System (OSS) were especially noteworthy. A great deal was learned about the requirements for the network that will support Joint Staff's Global Command and Control System (GCCS).9 Admiral Larson reported to CJCS that "These demonstrations have the potential to significantly improve our joint warfighting capability. provided insight into complex interoperability issues and also pointed the way toward promising solutions "10

<u>UHF Tactical Satellite Multi-Hop</u>

(U) USCINCPAC established three UHF Tactical Satellite Multi-Hop (UHF TACSAT M-Hop) stations in the Pacific Command area of responsibility in 1993. The primary installation was at Naval

Computer Telecommunications Area Master Station, Western Pacific (NCTAMS WESTPAC), Guam, with an alternate site at the 58th Signal Battalion at Fort Buckner, Japan, and a third site at COMLOG WESTPAC, Singapore. Installation of the last terminal Singapore was completed in September 1993 by a Joint Crisis Management Capability-1 (JCMC-1) electronics technician. PACOM units single qoH provided а channel UHF TACSAT retransmission capability between the Indian Ocean (IO) and the Pacific satellite constellations. These three stations provided support for USCINCPAC when he traveled, CJTFs, and other validated users. 11

USCINCPAC UHF TACSAT Interoperability Test

(U) On 1 September 1993, the Joint Interoperability Test Center (JITC) began a UHF TACSAT test at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The goal of the test was to determine if the requirements of the 1994 Joint Staff secure voice policy could be met using all of the various type of SATCOM radios and cryptologic equipment being used by the DOD. The test was initiated by USCINCPAC J62, but its results were used DOD-wide. Since JITC did not possess sufficient equipment nor sufficient funding to conduct the entire test, J62 coordinated a loan of over 40 additional radios and accessories, and for a total of \$400,000 in funding from various DOD agencies. The test paid dividends in the form of equipment suite interfacing solutions and interoperability matrices. The test examined the performance of many dissimilar SATCOM systems in networks. The results were to be distributed in 1994. 12

Draft Audit Report of the Management of STU-III Telephones

(U) The Naval Audit Service conducted an audit of the management of Secure Terminal Unit IIIs (STU-IIIs). The audit began on 2 March 1992 and the draft report was distributed on 19 February 1993. The purpose of the audit was to save money by

eliminating excess STU-III requirements, redistributing underutilized STU-III currently on hand, and repair broken STU-IIIs within DOD. The auditors looked at 41 field activities, including USCINCPAC. Of all the activities audited, USCINCPAC was the only field unit to rate a perfect score. The auditors indicated that USCINCPAC was the best managed program they had At least one year prior to the audit, USCINCPAC advised CINCPACFLT to decrease USCINCPAC's future requirements by 365 The auditors included this number in their report for the total number of future requirements that should be deleted. During the auditors sampling of STU-IIIs in use at USCINCPAC, they found all of the 759 STU-IIIs in use were required. 13

UFO-2 Satellite

(U) A booster failure during the launch of the first UHF Follow-on (UFO) satellite in early 1993 left it permanently in an unusable orbit. Since this was the third failure, all launches with that booster were delayed pending investigation. September 1993, the UFO-2 satellite was finally launched successfully. This communications satellite was the first of two planned to replace the aging Indian Ocean satellite constellation and correct deficiencies in the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific Testing of the new satellite was completed on 3 December areas. On 6 December, the 25 Kilohertz (kHz) channels of the satellite were activated, and the final assignment of channels was published by the Joint Staff on 24 December. By year's end, the 5 kHz channels of the satellite had not been activated because of frequency interference problems with the LEASAT 5 and Indian Ocean Gapfiller satellites. 14

Ground Mobile Forces Satellite Communications Meeting

(U) The Joint Frequency Management Office, Pacific (JFMO-PAC) hosted a two-day meeting 7-8 December 1993 at the Ilikai

Hotel in Honolulu. The purpose was to provide a forum to discuss spectrum management policies and procedures related to peacetime frequency coordination and assignments in support of Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) satellite communications for mobile stations. The attendees included representatives from all USPACOM component commands, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)-Washington (Frequency Management Office), DISA-Pacific, and the Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center The resultant actions of the (ECAC), Baltimore, Maryland. identification of Ground Mobile Forces Satellite meeting were: Communications (GMFSC) planned operational locations within USPACOM (United States and possessions) for GMFSC frequency band assignments; frequency plans for frequency assignment proposals within USPACOM for host nation coordination; Rapid Coordination Systems (RACS) software data bases being updated and possibly released to the Republic of Korea to support permanent assignment of some GMFSC frequencies. 15

Visit of the Deputy Director for Unified and Specified Command C4 Support

Rear Admiral (lower half) Charles R. Saffell, Jr., Deputy Director for Unified and Specified Command C4 Support, Staff (Joint Staff/J62), visited HO USCINCPAC 30 September 1993. He discussed various communications topics with the USCINCPAC J6 and staff. Additionally, he presented a briefing on the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) to the Deputy USCINCPAC and Directorates. As part of his visit, he toured the CINCPACFLT Command Center and the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station, Eastern Pacific (NCTAMS EASTPAC) facilities. 16

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SECTION III--C3 PROGRAMMING

LST-8000 Deployable Satellite Terminals

- (U) The USCINCPAC C3 Programming Division (J64) arranged for USCINCPAC to receive two LST-8000 Super High Frequency (SHF) Deployable Satellite Terminals (DSTs) which were declared excess by the White House Communications Agency (WHCA). Funds in the amount of \$50,000 were obtained from the mid-year review for contractor refurbishing and a maintenance contract for the remainder of FY 93.
- (U) USCINCPAC took possession of the two LST-8000s on 2 August 1993. One of the terminals was assigned to Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC) for their use in contingency operations. The other was assigned to Company B, 7th Communications Battalion, 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade, at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, who agreed to support USCINCPAC contingency missions.
- (U) Contractor representatives from the LST-8000 manufacturer, Titan Linkabit Corporation, conducted training at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, 2-6 August 1993. Attending the course were six members of Company B, 7th Communications Battalion and two members of the SOCPAC staff. Two satellite terminal operators from the 15th Communications Squadron also attended the course for equipment familiarization in anticipation of their receipt of similar equipment in 1994.
- (U) On 30 August, a project was initiated to procure and install up to 26 multi-rate voice cards (MRVC) and mounting racks to provide an interface for DSN and data traffic between the Wahiawa DSCS terminal and deployed LST-8000 SHF satellite terminals. Half of the MRVCs were installed at NCTAMS EASTPAC at Wahiawa, Hawaii, and the other half were installed in deployable

cases with the LST-8000s. Each pair of MRVCs, one at Wahiawa and one with a deployed LST-8000, allowed a Defense Switched Network (DSN) telephone line to be extended from Hawaii to a deployed JTF, making the most efficient use of the available satellite bandwidth. This project was funded using approximately \$140,000 of FY 93 end-of-year fall out money from both USCINCPAC and SOCPAC.

(U) The two LST-8000 systems achieved initial operational capability (IOC) in late 1993, allowing sufficient time to gain in-garrison experience. Full operational capability (FOC) was to be achieved in 1994 after the delivery of the MRVCs. 17

Japan Reconfiguration and Digitization Submarine Fiber Optic Cable

- (U) The Japan Reconfiguration and Digitization (JRD) submarine fiber optic cable from Gesashi, Okinawa, to Sasebo, Japan, was cut on 1 February 1993. There were 48 circuits on the cable which had to be rerouted. (The troposhperic scatter system between Okinawa and mainland Japan was deactivated when the fiber optic cable was activated in November 1992.) Two T-1 DSCS links (one via an AN/TSC-86 deployable SATCOM terminal and one via an AN/GSC-39 fixed SATCOM terminal from Fort Buckner, Okinawa, to Camp Zama, Japan) restored 44 circuits. The cost to repair the cable was approximately \$1,600,000. DISA Washington provided funding for the cable repair from the Defense Business Operating Fund (DBOF).
- (U) Negotiations with the Sasebo Fishing Association to allow access for the cable repair ship were conducted successfully. The Sasebo Fishing Association requested that the U.S. Navy release the Higashihama water area for civilian use before it would allow the cable repair ship access to the area. The Association had been requesting permission to construct

jetties and mooring facilities at Higashihama since April 1989 without success. As part of the new agreement, the U.S. Navy released the Higashihama water area for Japanese civilian use to construct the jetties and mooring facilities and, in return, the Fishing Association approved the plan for construction of a warehouse for U.S. Navy use. The Yokota AB Contracting Office negotiated for cable ship to repair the cable. 18

Single Channel Transponder Injector Subsystem

The Single Channel Transponder Injector Subsystem (SCTIS) is a survivable transmitter utilizing spread spectrum, frequency hopping and super high frequency to inject Emergency Action Messages (EAMs) and Force Direction Messages. The system was designed to bridge the gap between the Air Force Satellite Communications (AFSATCOM) and the Military Strategic Tactical and Relay Satellite Communications (MILSTAR). A team from Stanford Telecommunications and Air Force Space Command installed SCTIS terminal equipment at the DSCS facility at Wahiawa, as well as SCTIS Command Post equipment at Naval Telecommunications Center (NTCC) Camp Smith. The link from NTCC Camp Smith to the Emergency Actions booth in the Command Center was done by Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center in Service Engineering (NCCOSE ISE) West Activity, Pearl Harbor. 19

Video Information Exchange System

(U) The Video Information Exchange System (VIXS) is a Secret-High video teleconferencing (VTC) system designed to support Navy administrative and tactical commanders. VIXS provided VTC capabilities between Navy CINCs using a 384 kilobits per second (KBPS) backbone, and allowed conferencing with major Fleet units using 128 KBPS bandwidth with slightly degraded video. Computer graphics and document images could also be transmitted over the system. USCINCPAC was included in the

system and VIXS was installed in USCINCPAC's Command Center in August 1993. 20

SECTION IV--JOINT COMBINED INTEROPERABILITY

U.S./Singapore Command and Control Interoperability Board Working Group

- (U) A U.S./Singapore Command and Control Interoperability Board (CCIB) Working Group was held on 5-4 August 1993 at the Singapore Ministry of Defense. The U.S. delegation consisted of representatives from USCINCPAC Joint Combined Interoperability Division (J65) and JIEO. Col. Richard J. Joyce, USCINCPAC J65, chaired the meeting and was also the senior U.S. representative present. The following key combined interoperability issues were discussed or resolved:²¹
- Singapore expressed an interest in conducting a multi-lateral Tactical Digital Information Link-A (TADIL-A) link with the U.S. and Australia. USCINCPAC J65 strongly supported the initiative, and the issue would be discussed in greater detail at the next CCIB.
- Opportunities to conduct TADIL-A link exercises with CINCPACFLT assets were discussed. J65 encouraged Singapore to pursue link opportunities with both their Ground Entry Station and their E2-C. J65 was to develop a concept briefing to present at the next CCIB on this issue.
- Singapore's requests for HAVE QUICK IIA and Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS)/TADIL-J classified documentation were denied based on National Disclosure Policy-1.

U.S./Republic of Korea Command and Control Interoperability Board

(U) The fifth U.S./ROK CCIB (the first of 1993) was held 23-27 May 1993 in Seoul, Korea. The U.S. delegation included USCINCPAC representatives, JIEO, and the NRAD organization.

Significant CCIB activities included NRAD presentation on the Korean Naval Tactical Data System (KNTDS) testing and an extensive discussion on ROK U.S. Message Text Format (USMTF) selection. The ROK Ministry of National Defense (MND) was also reviewing an updated Configuration Management MOU which was soon to be finalized.²²

- (U) A second U.S./ROK CCIB (93-2) (and the sixth CCIB since the inception of the meetings) was held at the Naval Command and Control and Ocean Surveillance Center in San Diego, California, 13-15 September 1993. Major items discussed during the CCIB included delivery status of KNTDS; acceptance of a limited allied subset of USMTFs for combined U.S./ROK operations; and ROK acceptance of NATO's TADIL Standard Operating Procedures, Allied Data Publication-11 (ADATP-11). A number of firsts were accomplished at this CCIB:²³
- This was the first U.S./ROK CCIB with a ROK general officer attending.
- It was the first CCIB with an expanded scope and focus as combined exercises and communications security were discussed as agreed agenda items.
- This was the first CCIB using video teleconferencing as a means of having a message text format (MTF) subject expert present a briefing to the CCIB from Washington, D.C.

U.S./Republic of Korea Message Text Format Working Group

(U) The U.S./ROK CCIB USMTF Working Group meeting was conducted in Seoul, Korea, 6-8 December 1993. This meeting significantly increased the Korean military attendees' knowledge and understanding of the USMTF program. U.S. briefings concentrated on the configuration management process, Combined Interoperability Operating Procedures (CIOP), and a demonstration of the MTF Editor software. Korean briefings described current

efforts to identify additional MTF message formats for inclusion in the CCIB MOU and the Automatic Document Distribution (ADD) work to develop a C3 automated message handling system for the Korean Ministry of Defense.²⁴

U.S./Australia Command and Control Interoperability Board

- (U) The U.S/Australia CCIB, scheduled for 19-23 April 1993 in Sydney, Australia, was postponed, at Australia's request, as they were not prepared to present a national position on key CCIB issues. Subsequent telephone conversations implied officials in Australia may not have been satisfied with the scope of work defined for the CCIB over the past two or three years and that support for the program was not as strong as it had been. In lieu of the formal CCIB, USCINCPAC J65 traveled to HQ Australia Defence Force in Canberra, Australia, to ascertain the true status of the program. While he was assured that support for the program remained constant, it was also learned that the CCIB in Australia is viewed as a support function and therefore receives a lesser priority than operational functions. This condition was cited as the cause for the lack of prepared national positions on the key CCIB issues. Following discussions on the purpose, scope, and future of the CCIB, a CCIB working level meeting was held to review the status of CCIB action items. A mid-year review of the U.S/Australia Communications Forum action items was also conducted.²⁵
- (U) The twelfth meeting of the U.S./Australia CCIB (93-1) was held 18-21 October 1993 at Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii. This was a highly productive meeting. The CCIB recorded progress on numerous interoperability issues and initiatives to include: 26

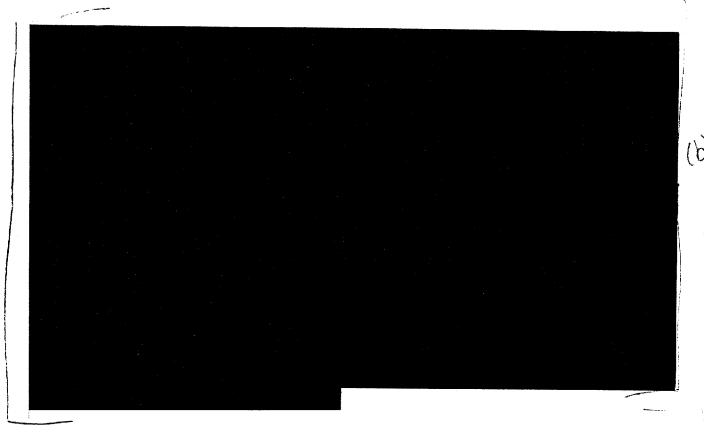
- Australian acceptance of NATO's Allied Data Publication-11 (ADATP-11) as their TADIL-A standard operating procedure.
 - · An agreement to pursue combined TADIL-A testing.
- Agreement to explore message text format analysis during combined exercises.
- Agreement in principle to expand the scope and focus of the CCIBs to include more of an "operational flavor."

U.S./Thailand Command and Control Interoperability Board

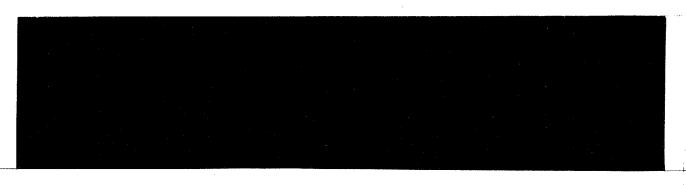
- (U) The U.S./Thailand CCIB 93-1 was hosted by USCINCPAC J65 on 2-4 March 1993. The Thai delegation was led by Special Group Captain (0-7) Sommai Dabpetch and included six additional Thai Special Group Captains and two Group Captains. The U.S. delegation included the JIEO and JUSMAGTHAI. CCIB actions included Thai acceptance of NATO's ADATP-11 as their TADIL-A standard operating procedure and 11 USMTFs to enhance U.S./Thai combined interoperability.²⁷
- USCINCPAC representatives participated in U.S./Thailand CCIB 93-2 on 10-12 August 1993 in Chiang Mai, Thailand. delegation consisted of seven flag officers, two 0-6 equivalents, and three 0-5 equivalents. Col. Richard J. Joyce, USCINCPAC J65 co-chaired the meeting and was the senior U.S. representative present. Various configuration management issues were discussed, to include updates on the Configuration Management MOU, Terms of Reference (TOR), the Communications Security and MOU. Additionally, the CCIB discussed COBRA GOLD 93 lessons learned and future TADIL-A link opportunities between the USN and the Royal Thai Air Defense System (RTADS). The following combined interoperability issues were resolved:28

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- Thailand agreed to a new U.S./Thailand MTF Allied Subset composed of four MTFs and seven voice reports. Use of these MTFs would improve Thailand's interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Thailand expressed interest in expanding the CCIB to include the Royal Thai Navy (RTN). RTN participation in the meetings was considered beneficial to Thailand's joint interoperability needs as well as expanding USCINCPAC's combined interoperability initiatives with Thailand.

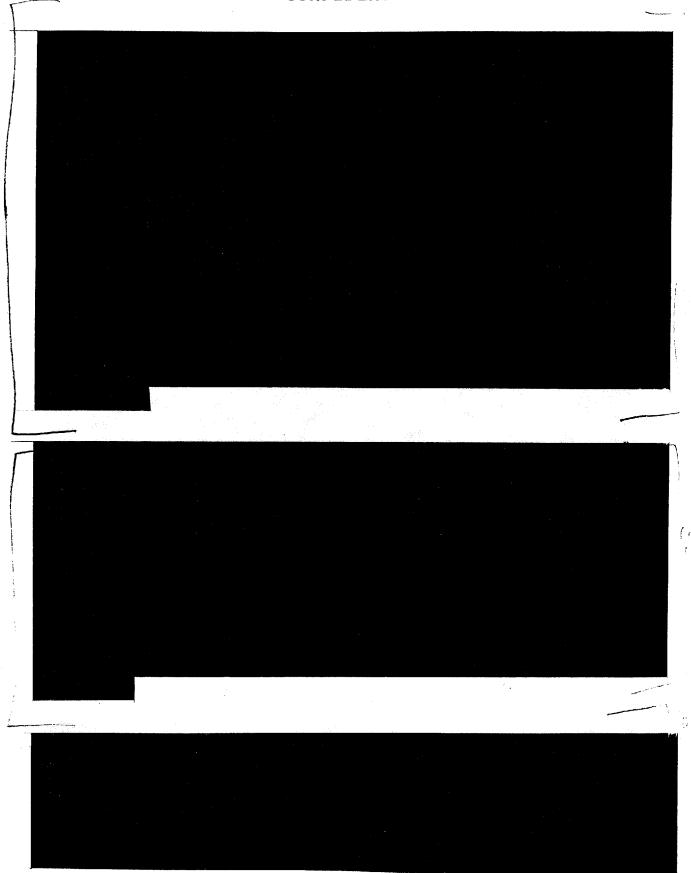


COMSEC Memoranda of Understanding



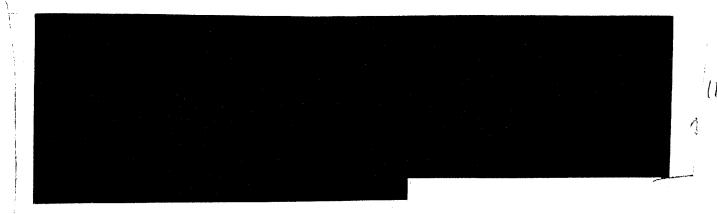
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USPACOM Multilevel Security Working Group

USPACOM formed a Pacific Theater Multilevel Security (MLS) Working Group in November 1992. Additional meetings were held in April and November 1993. The purpose of the group was to identify and prioritize MLS requirements for theater C4I systems. The working group, composed of representatives from all USCINCPAC staff elements, sub-unified commands, and Service components, provided prioritized MLS requirements to Joint Staff, DISA, and Through this working group process, NSA provided funding NSA. and DISA oversight support for WWMCCS MLS Guard, allowing for the flow of secret information residing on the top secret WWMCCS systems to authorized secret users. NSA provided \$750,000 to DISA for this installation. Additionally, requirements for Operations/Intelligence Interfaces (OII) were identified commands throughout the Pacific Theater. USCINCPAC began work through DISA and NSA to fund high priority OII installations.33

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SECTION V--AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS

Worldwide Military Command and Control System Local Area Network

- (U) Installation of the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) local area network (LAN) began in 1992. When completed, the LAN would connect WWMCCS terminals among the USCINCPAC and CINCPACFLT to the WWMCCS host at Pacific Operations Support Facility (PACOPSUPPFAC). Conduit installation at USCINCPAC was completed in March 1993 to extend the existing WWMCCS Information System (WIS) Protected Distribution System (PDS) so that cable could be installed to all WWMCCS areas except J1 and J6. (It was decided to proceed with the completion of all areas at Camp Smith except buildings 30 (J1) and 20 (J6). These would be handled as new requirements under subsequent phases.)
- Eight Cabletron hubs were installed, seven at Camp (U) Smith, Hawaii, (including COMSOCPAC and MARFORPAC) and one at The main hub was installed in the basement of Makalapa, Hawaii. Building 80 at Camp Smith along with two Gateway personal computers (PCs) for the primary and backup Network Control Servers (NCSs) to provide security and network management. third Gateway PC was located in Building 80 for use as a maintenance PC, but it was not installed for security reasons. Fiber optic cable was installed between the main hub and the other six hubs at Camp Smith in a central star configuration. Connectivity between Camp Smith and the Makalapa WWMCCS host was established via a new 56 kilobits per second (KBPS) circuit, cryptographic equipment, and routers. Two CS/1 Host Attachment Units (HAU) were installed at the PACOPSUPPFAC at Makalapa to connect the LAN to the WWMCCS host via the Makalapa hub. ETHERNET cards were installed in 43 WWMCCS Information System (WIS) Workstations (WWS). 10BaseT cable was installed to connect 26 of the WWS to their respective hubs. The installation and

acceptance testing for the LAN was completed on 16 June 1993 which officially ended Phase I of the WWMCCS LAN. A class C INTERNET Protocol (IP) address was applied for and received by the Defense Data Network (DDN) Network Information Center.

- After the WWMCCS consolidation is complete, (U) USCINCPAC WWMCCS LAN will be bridged to the USARPAC WWMCCS LAN at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, via a LAN segment at the USARPAC WWMCCS A T-1 circuit will be established between Camp Smith and Fort Shafter to provide connectivity. NISE WEST provided Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (COMSPARWARSYSCOM) with a cost estimate of \$57,700 to complete the HQ USCINCPAC LAN. estimate included the Camp Smith end of the T-1 circuit to Fort Shafter, connecting J6 in Building 20 and J1 in Building 30, and connecting three workstations in the Naval Data Center (NDC) at CINCPACELT. 34
- (U) During the period 26 August-3 September 1993, Defense Systems Support Organization (DSSO) programmers successfully installed Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) version 6.0 software on the WWMCCS LAN. Originally, scheduled worldwide turn-on was 4 October 1993, but due to degraded response times for users not on the WWMCCS LAN, an extension was requested and SORTS version 5.2 continued to granted until 15 November. satisfy user requirements. Due to continuing software problems with SORTS 6.0, cutover was rescheduled again for 1 December and then again to 12 January 1994. In early 1994, total cutover was moved to mid-to-late 1994. Until version 6.0 could be cutover, SORTS Status of Forces (SOF) capability under the Command Center Information System (CCIS) would be available on the USARPAC It was anticipated, however, that due to the WWMCCS mainframe. continuing problems the transition to SORTS 6.0 would not occur and the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) SORTS (GSORTS) would be used instead.35

Worldwide Military Command and Control System ADP Consolidation

- (U) Capping a nearly three year effort, the \$6,000,000 USPACOM WWMCCS ADP Consolidation was completed in October 1993. This program reduced the number of WWMCCS host sites in the Pacific theater from four to two, upgraded remote sites, and improved theater communications. Following conversion, there were only two DPS 8000/84 computer system (quad processor) hosts, one at USARPAC at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, and the other at COMPACAF at Hickam AFB, Hawaii. WWMCCS terminal connectivity was also converted from Level 6 remote network processors to DATANET-8 remote terminal concentrators. 36 These efforts provided users with streamlined theater-wide WWMCCS operations, facilities, and communications with state-of-the-art technology. The PACOPSUPPFAC host at CINCPACFLT at Makalapa, Hawaii, ceased operations on schedule, 1 October 1993, and the contractor, HFSI, began dismantling the system on 5 October. On 1 October 1993, the Fort Shafter DPS 8000 became the USCINCPAC WWMCCS host. USFK host at Camp Walker, Korea, continued operations so that Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) changes required by the Joint Staff could be carried out. The USFK host shut down on 6 October. Following this, all Pacific users were operating off the hosts at Fort Shafter and Hickam AFB.
- (U) Challenges were experienced during the consolidation process. Changes to the personnel authorization were the most difficult issue to resolve in the entire consolidation effort. Disagreement among OSD, Joint Staff, and the Services on how to effect the changes slowed the process of getting manpower to the operators. USCINCPAC was repeatedly told that the manpower changes would be made in the Spring 1993 Program Budget Decision (PBD) cycle, but it didn't happen. Following a tremendous amount of effort and with the help of Joint Staff and Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness)

(OASD/P&R), a compromise position was reached on the PBD inputs required for consolidation and the changes were finally included in PBD/DMRD 080, 10 December 1993. The Army and Air force got less than they said was needed, but more than the Navy was originally willing to give. The compromise was agreed to by the Services, USCINCPAC, USARPAC, and PACAF. At each location the net gain or loss was as follows: USCINCPAC, loss of 5; USARPAC gain of 49; COMPACAF, gain of 15; USFK, loss of 38; USFJ, gain of 4; ALCOM, gain of 3; and PACOPSUPPFAC (CINCPACFLT), loss of 73. There was a net lost of 45 personnel Pacific-wide.

Another problem was the repair and maintenance of the (U) AT&T receive only printers (ROPs) in Korea. Of the 28 AT&T printers delivered to USFK, one was inoperative and six more failed following installation. There was no ready source of parts for the TEMPEST printers in Korea, and no authorized repair personnel. The TEMPEST vendor had gone out of business in Korea. AT&T was first notified of these problems on or about 1 June 1993, but had not repaired or replaced any units by mid-September. The terms of the SMSCRC contract under which the ROPs were purchased was reviewed. AT&T was obligated to maintain the printers even after warranties expired, but it would still have to be contracted and paid for. Even though USCINCPAC received a letter from AT&T before ordering the printers stating that maintenance in Korea and Japan would be no problem, they offered only a very expensive form of time and materials maintenance after the warranty ended. Since the printers were ordered through COMSPARWARSYSCOM, and since there were orders for more AT&T ROPs pending for USFJ through them, COMSPARWARSYSCOM was actively working this issue at the end of 1993. trying to rectify the problem by adding additional technicians, including another TEMPEST-certified technician, in Korea.

(U) An additional concern were the results of a DOD IG inspection that stated that only three processors were needed at each of the hosts rather than the four planned. A copy of the report was passed to DISA/JIEO. DISA/JIEO again recommended four central processing units (CPUs) at each host site and USCINCPAC non-concurred with the DOD IG finding based upon the DISA/JIEO information. Four processors were installed at each host (i.e., The IG report also found that the O&M annual DPS 8000/84). savings as a result of the consolidation were overstated, and thus the stated amount of annual savings was reduced by \$209,400. The overstatement of savings came about at a result of the communications links costs. The pre-inspection estimated annual savings was \$2,300,000, and that was reduced to approximately \$2,100,000 by the IG report. Of the final estimated savings, \$1,300,000 was in manpower and \$800,000 in maintenance and equipment costs.37

National Military Command System Automated Control Executive Software

(U) Standard National Military Command System Automated Control Executive (NACE) software was installed on the and USARPAC WWMCCS hosts as part of NACE processed incoming and outgoing Automatic consolidation. Digital Network (AUTODIN) messages on the WWMCCS and replaced Navy-unique message processing in use for years. NACE software was modified especially for the PACOM WWMCCS consolidation to allow for processing with hookups to multiple communications centers. Additional hardware was also required to support the There was a problem with outgoing messages on the change. USARPAC host losing text which persisted for three months following consolidation on 1 October 1993; a special team of Message Distribution Terminal (MDT) experts from Tinker AFB and the Joint Interoperability Test Center Navy Support Division was formed to locate and resolve it. The problem was traced to

software in the MDT. The fix required minor changes to NACE-related software feeding the MDT.³⁸

Global Command and Control System Status of Resources and Training System

Defense Systems Support Organization (DSSO) installed a pre-release version of the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) on WWMCCS in September 1993. GSORTS installation came complete with a SUN SPARC 10 workstation installed in the USCINCPAC Command Center. GSORTS was a prototype and was updated daily by DSSO remotely from Washington, D.C., so that it contained the latest SORTS GSORTS provided excellent ad hoc query, report generator, data. and mapping capabilities. In October 1993, the workstation was successfully configured as the SORTS server node of the Theater Command and Control System (TCCS) LAN. client terminals on the network were able to access GSORTS mapping and query systems. 39

WWMCCS Deployable ADP Remote Terminal

One communications board for the AN/UYK-85 WWMCCS Deployable ADP Remote Terminal (DART) was installed on 14 April 1993, after which in-house tests of the DART were conducted successfully. The DART terminal was taken to Helemano near Wahiawa on the island of Oahu for additional tests which also proved successful. On 19 April, an engineer from NISE WEST configured the Fixed Plant Adapter that came with the DART so that the KG-84 cryptographic equipment would operate in a direct digital mode, and DART was then considered ready for deployment, in a single-terminal mode until the remaining communications boards arrived and the second AN/UYK-85 was configured.

- (U) The first deployment of the DART was to COBRA GOLD 93 with the DJTFAC. Initially it was not connected to WWMCCS due to problems with the communications circuits. It was finally connected and operational, although the circuit was not the best. This was the final operational test of the DART system and it validated its capabilities in the field. Those on the DJTFAC reported that the system worked well and that this was their preferred deployable set.
- (U) A communications board was installed in the second AN/UYK-85 in June 1993, and successfully tested with the DATANET 8. The full DART system could then be deployed, as there were then two WWMCCS-capable AN/UYK-85s. Six additional STU-IIIs were received. These were newer models that allowed a higher data rate (9.6 KBPS vice 2.4 KBPS) providing that there were "clean" phone lines.
- (U) The DART was deployed for the second to time to Camp Courtney, Okinawa, in support of Exercise TEMPO BRAVE. Operationally, the DJTFAC was more heavily tasked than usual, particularly for the first few days of the exercise. They were heavily engaged in JOPES and teleconferencing, with some WINMAIL as well. The deployment went smoothly and revalidated the benefits of the DART system.⁴⁰

JTF-FA Information Management System

(U) JTF-FA was given approval to proceed with development of the JTF-FA Information Management System (IMS) in mid-1993. The cost of the proposed system was estimated at \$755,000, which was well within the \$1,650,000 allocated for the project by OSD. This project, when completed, would provide document imaging capability for HQ JTF-FA with electronic connectivity to JTF-FA deployed elements in Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The plan was to gather equipment on a loan basis and replace it with

purchased equipment as it arrived in order to reach an earlier operational capability. Initial operational capability (IOC) was difficult to establish due to the lack of software device drivers, software provided on incompatible media, and problems with the read/write laser disk drive which had to be sent back. USCINCPAC ADP Systems Division (J66) provided a workstation, scanners, and software for the system, and the disk drive was repaired and returned. IOC was achieved in October 1993, and system began. IOC consisted of training on the workstation, color and black and white scanners, a laser disk maker, and database software. Full operational capability (FOC) at Camp Smith, consisting of a LAN with network server, a 100 disk CD Jukebox, four user workstations, and a network printer, was established in December 1993. Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity to the four deployed detachments was expected to be accomplished by the end of FY 94.41

WWMCCS ADP Plans and Requirements Conference

The WWMCCS ADP Plans and Requirements Conference was Hawaii, 19-23 Hickam AFB, July 1993. WWMCCS consolidation was a major topic of discussion at the conference. Local area networks, the Technology Insertion Project Automated Configuration Management System training, GCCS, WWMCCS Guard, and deployable WWMCCS support were also discussed. Additionally, HFSI (formerly Honeywell) gave presentations on WWMCCS Information System (WIS) Workstations and AFCAC 305 Database Management program. Overall, the conference seemed successful and the participants indicated that it was worthwhile. 42

ADP Security

(U) On 26 February 1993, the license for USPACOM use of anti-viral software with McAfee Associates was renewed. The

contract was good for another two years and it included WSCAN (for workstations using WINDOWS). Prorata cost was \$11 for 1000 copies. PACOPSUPPFAC transferred \$1440 to USCINCPAC via Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) for their 130 copies. The USCINCPAC Comptroller (J05) charged U.S. Forces Korea and U.S. Forces Japan with their prorata share of 55 and 229 copies respectively. HQ USCINCPAC J66 funded for the remaining 586 copies. The latest versions of Vshield, Scan, and Clean were distributed to the staff Automated Information Systems Security Officers (AISSOS).⁴³

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CHAPTER VII

OTHER SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

SECTION I-OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Trips and Associated Activities

- (U) The trips and associated activities of USCINCPAC in 1993 are summarized chronologically below. All times are local. The CINC was usually accompanied by appropriate staff members on trips throughout the USPACOM area. Limitations of time and space restrict coverage to only the official aspects of each trip: Identification of staff members who accompanied him and a complete description of official representational and social functions connected with his travels are omitted. Unless otherwise indicated, USCINCPAC traveled aboard a USAF VC-135 aircraft operated by Detachment 1, 89th Military Airlift Wing, stationed at Hickam AFB, Hawaii. In addition, this section includes a list of distinguished visitors to Hawaii greeted by USCINCPAC or who called at his Camp H. M. Smith Headquarters, and also describes the CINC's activities in Hawaii such as speeches presented, meetings with local officials and media representatives, and participation in local ceremonies and media events. In general, the calls with foreign officials referred to throughout this chapter included an overview of current U.S. defense policies, discussion of current issues of mutual interest, and the discussion of specific U.S. concerns and desires. Calls with U.S. officials included reports on the status of USPACOM forces and an update on country-specific political-military issues within the USPACOM AOR. 1
- (U) NAS North Island, San Diego, CA, 5-7 January: Admiral Charles Larson departed Hickam Air Force Base (AFB) at 0825 hours on Tuesday, 5 January en route to San Diego, CA. Upon arrival at Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, he was met by VADM Edwin R.

Kohn, USN, Commander, Naval Air Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMNAVAIRPAC). The next morning, Admiral Larson delivered the address at the Armed Forces Communications Electronics Association (AFCEA)/U.S. Naval Institute Western Exposition Conference and at the San Diego Center. Later, he received an escorted tour of the Exhibit Hall, attended a Sea Power luncheon at which ADM David E. Jeremiah, USN, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS), was the speaker, and attended a dinner/awards ceremony for distinguished The following morning, Admiral Larson departed young AFCEANs. Island 0830 and arrived North at at Hickam AFB four-and-a-half hours later.

- Washington, D.C., 11-16 January: Admiral (U) undertook this trip to participate in various Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)-sponsored-ceremonies. He departed Hickam AFB at 2100 hours on 11 January and arrived at Andrews AFB at 1050 hours on January. At Tuesday, 12 1500, he participated farewell/award ceremony at Fort Myer honoring Secretary Defense (SECDEF), Richard B. Cheney, and Deputy Secretary of Defense (DEPSECDEF), Donald J. Atwood, Jr. Thursday morning, he called on the DEPSECDEF and in the afternoon, attended a SECDEF-and-JCS-sponsored Farewell Review for the outbound President, George Bush, and Mrs. Bush at Fort Myer.
- (U) On Friday morning, Admiral Larson was called upon by ADM Paul D. Miller, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command (USCINCLANT) and in the afternoon participated in a Commanders in Chief's (CINC's) conference with GEN Colin L. Powell, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). That evening, Admiral Larson attended a JCS-hosted farewell dinner in honor of SECDEF and Mrs. Cheney and DEPSECDEF and Mrs. Atwood. He began his return trip to Hawaii the next morning, departing Andrews AFB at 0730 AFB, and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1350 hours.

- (U) Washington, D.C. and Maxwell AFB, AL, 3-12 February: Admiral Larson traveled during this period to make presentations to various organizations in Washington, D.C. and to participate in the Joint Flag Officers War fighting Course in Alabama. He departed Hickam AFB at 2200 hours on Wednesday, 3 February and arrived at Andrews AFB at 1150 hours the next day. At 1415 hours he began a round of calls at the Capitol, calling on Representatives Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA), John P. Murtha (D-PA), and Joseph M. McDade (R-PA), and on Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA).
- (U) At 0825 Friday morning, Admiral Larson departed the Pentagon via helicopter for Quantico, VA to address the 1993 Class of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College. At 1015 hours, he returned to the Pentagon via helicopter. In the afternoon, he visited the State Department and called on the Honorable Peter Tarnoff, Under Secretary for Political Affairs (Designate), Ambassador Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (Designate), and Mrs. Lynn E. Davis, Under Secretary for International Affairs Security (Designate).
- (U) On Monday morning, 8 February, Admiral Larson called on Ambassador William Clark, Jr., Assistant Secretary of East Asian Affairs, and Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Deputy Secretary of State. He spent the afternoon at Fort McNair where he was met by Ambassador Howard K. Walker, Vice President, National Defense University, and addressed the National War College-Industrial College of the Armed Forces. The next morning, he interviewed Ambassador Theresa A. Tull, Director for Regional Affairs, and called on Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC). In the afternoon, he called on Mr. Bob Stone, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD) (Installations) and Maj Gen Mike E. Ryan, USAF, Vice Director, Joint Staff J5. Wednesday morning, 10 February, Admiral Larson called on the Honorable Les Aspin, SECDEF, and on

Gen Merrill A. McPeak, USAF, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. He also provided an interview to Ms. Angela Callahan, reporter from the Capital, an Annapolis newspaper. That afternoon, he called on ADM Jeremiah, and Mr. Frank G. Wisner, Under SECDEF for Policy (Designate), and participated in a brief on U.S. Navy Investment Balance Review.

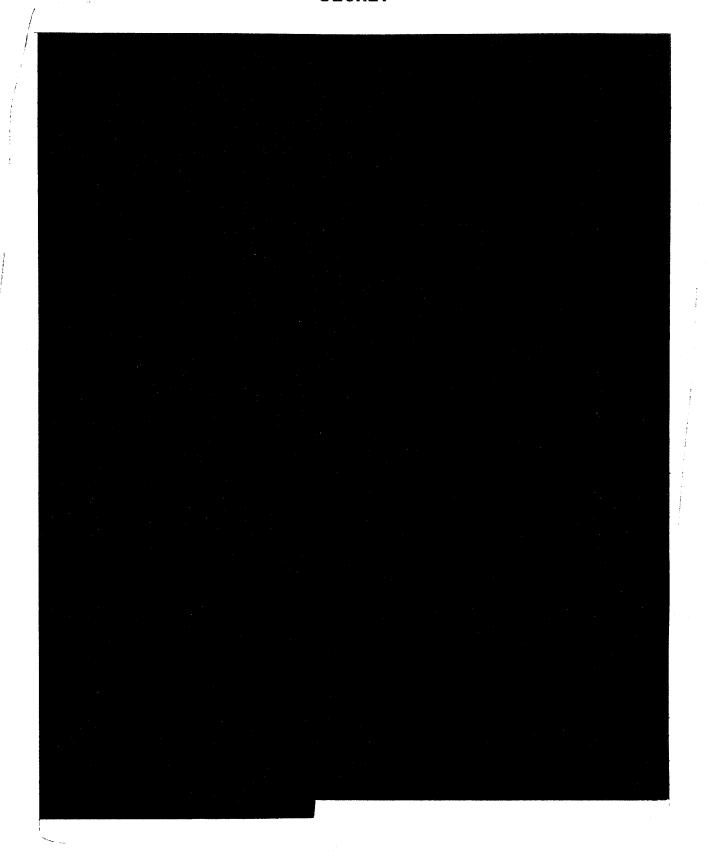
- (U) The following morning, he called on GEN Powell, GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, USA, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and on GEN Carl E. Mundy, Jr., USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps. He departed Andrews AFB at 1400 hours and arrived at Dannelly Field, Maxwell AFB at 1510 hours. At 0730 on 12 February, Admiral Larson addressed the Joint Flag Officer War Fighting Course attendees. Shortly thereafter, he departed Dannelly Field, Maxwell AFB en route to Hickam AFB and arrived at 1605 hours.
- Washington, D.C., Germany, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India, Japan, Malaysia, 22 March-9 April: The first four days of Admiral Larson's round-the-world trip were spent in Washington, D.C. He departed Hickam AFB at 2200 hours and arrived at Andrews AFB at 1200 hours on 23 March. He proceeded to the CINC's Suite, the Pentagon, to interview LTC David M. Cowan, USA, LTC Frank R. Hancock, USA, and LTC James D. Shulse, USA, candidates for the position. Upon USCINCPAC Speech Writer completing the interviews, he then called on GEN John W. Vessey, USA (Retired). On Wednesday morning, at the Cannon House Office Building, Admiral Larson called on Representatives Robert A. Underwood (D-GU) and Gary L. Ackerman (D-NY). He proceeded to the Russell Senate Building where he had lunch with Senator John McCain (R-AZ) and then called on Senator Nunn (D-GA). He returned to the Pentagon and called on ADM Jeremiah and Dr. William J. Perry, DEPSECDEF.
- (U) Admiral Larson called on VADM William A. Owens, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO), SECDEF Les Aspin, and

Senator Frank H. Murkowski (R-AK), the morning of 25 March. That afternoon, he called on Dr. Edward L. Warner III, ASD (Strategy, Requirements, and Resources), Mr. Walter B. Slocombe, Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, and GEN Powell. Admiral Larson departed Andrews AFB that evening at 2100 hours en route Rhein-Main AB, Frankfurt, Germany.

- (U) His stay in Rhein-Main was brief. Shortly after arrival, he received a briefing from Gen Charles G. Boyd, USAF, Deputy Commander, Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command (USCINCEUR) on operations in the former Yugoslavia. At 1515 hours, Admiral Larson met with ADM Jeremy M. Boorda, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR). After resting overnight, Admiral Larson departed Rhein-Main AB at 0730 on 27 March en route his first visit to Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Upon arrival in Colombo at 2210, Admiral Larson was met by Ambassador Teresita C. and Mr. Howard B. Schaffer and rested overnight at the Ambassador's residence, the Jefferson House. The next morning, he had brunch with Ambassador Schaffer followed by a tour of the city and a visit to a Buddhist temple. At 1500 he received a country team briefing and later in the evening hosted the opening reception for the Twenty-second Annual Pacific Area Senior Officers Logistics Seminar (PASOLS) at the Colombo Hilton. The seminar began on Monday, 29 March, with welcoming addresses provided by Major General C. J. Abayaratna, Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe, and RADM John R. Ryan, USN, USCINCPAC J4, and with Admiral Larson delivering the keynote address. Afterwards, Admiral Larson called on General Hamilton Wanasinghe, General Officer Commanding, Joint Operations Center, and lunched with the Honorable Dingiri Banda Wijetunga, President of Sri Lanka, and GEN Ratatango, Sri Lanka SECDEF. In the afternoon, Admiral Larson called on LT GEN L. D. Cecil E. Waidyaratne, Sri Lanka Army Commander, COMO Mohan Samarasekera,

Sri Lanka Navy Commander, and AVM M.J.T. De S. Gunawardene. That evening, he attended a dinner hosted by the Ambassador at the Jefferson House.

- He departed Colombo at 0900 en route to New Delhi, India. Upon arrival at the Indian Air Force Facility, New Delhi International Airport (IAP), he was met by Mr. Ken Brill, Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), COL Richard J. Crites, USA, Defense (DATT), and CAPT Paul J. Derocher, Attaché USN. Attaché. After lunch at the American Embassy, he received a country team briefing, then departed the Embassy for There he called on Mr. Jyotindra Nath Dixit, Foreign Secretary, Mr. N. N. Vohra, Defense Secretary, and the Honorable P. V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister. He returned to the Taj Palace Hotel shortly after 1600 hours and later that evening attended a dinner hosted by Mr. Ken Brill.
- During the morning of 31 March, Admiral Larson called on Mr. Sharad Pawar, Minister of Defense, Mr. Dinesh Singh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, GEN Sumith F. Rodrigues, Chairman, Joint Staff Committee and Chief of Army Staff, ACM Nimral C. Suri, Indian Chief of Air Staff, in their respective offices at South Block. Additionally, General Rodrigues briefed him Security Operations in Punjab. He spent the early afternoon at National Defence College, India's equivalent Department of Defense (DOD) National Defense University, addressed the students and faculty on the Pacific Command (PACOM) Strategy of Cooperative Engagement. Upon his return to South Block, he called on ADM Laxminaryan Ramdas, Indian Chief of Naval and visited the Defense Research Staff and Development Organization.



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(S) On Sunday, 4 April, Admiral Larson departed Pakistani Air Force (PAF) Base Chaklala via a PAF C-130 at 0900 for Skardu Airfield. Upon arrival at 1005, he was met by MG Ghafoor Fazal, Commander, Frontier Command Northern Area. They boarded a PUMA helicopter for the short flight to Siachen base camp, where upon arrival, he received a situation briefing from MG Fazal. Admiral Larson and ADM Saeed, Chief of Naval Staff, then flew via LLAMA helicopters to view the highest Pakistani outpost on the Siachen Glacier, elevation 17,500 feet.

After spending most of the day at Skardu and Siachen, Admiral Larson departed for Islamabad at 1430. He was dinner guest of the Chairman of the Senate, Wassim Sajjad.

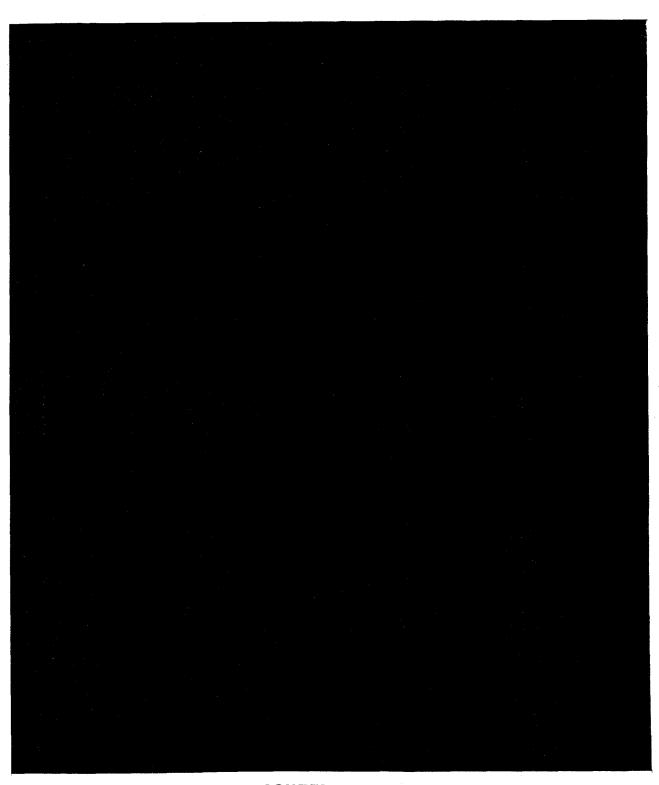
- (U) On Monday, 5 April, he called on Chief Air Marshall Farooq Ferooz Khan, Chief of Air Staff, at the PAF Base Chaklala. He flew from Chaklala in a PAF Fokker to Lahore, where he visited the Lahore museum, Badshahi mosque, Shalimar Gardens, and border fence. He also called on the Governor of Punjab, the Honorable Mian Mohannand Azar. After he returned to PAF Chaklala, he called on The Honorable Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan, and was a dinner guest of the Chief of Army Staff, GEN Waheed.
- (U) Admiral Larson called on the President of Pakistan, the Honorable Ghulam Ishaq Khan, at 0930 hours on 6 April. Shortly thereafter, he departed Islamabad, Pakistan for Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Five hours and 40 minutes later, he arrived at the Subang International Airport, Kuala Lumpur. He was met by the U.S. Ambassador to Malaysia, the Honorable Mr. John S. Wolf, and COL Michael A. McDermott, USA, Defense Attaché to Malaysia. He proceeded to the Shangri La Hotel and arrived at 2100.
- (U) After a Country Team brief at the American Embassy Wednesday morning, he provided the introductory remarks and

participated in the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) forum at the institute. That evening, he attended a dinner at Ambassador Wolf's residence. On Thursday, 8 April, he had breakfast with the Board of Directors, American-Malaysian Chamber of Commerce. Later in the day, he called on various government and military officials and attended a Malaysian-hosted dinner. Admiral Larson began his return trip to Hawaii at 0800 on Friday, 9 April departing Kuala Lumpur for an overnight stopover at Andersen AFB, Guam. He departed Guam at 0900, 10 April and arrived at Hickam at 2025 hours on 9 April.

- (U) Washington, D.C., 17-23 April: The purpose of this trip was to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC), call on military and civilian officials, and participate in various official functions. Admiral Larson departed Hickam AFB on Saturday, 17 April at 2100 and arrived at Andrews AFB at 1130 on 18 April. Monday, 19 April, he called on the Honorable Les Aspin, SECDEF, GEN Robert W. RisCassi, USA, Commander U.S. Forces Korea (COMUSKOREA), and ADM Jeremiah.
- (U) The next day, he had a working breakfast with VADM Ronald J. Zlatoper, USN, Chief of Naval Personnel, called on GEN Powell, attended the retirement ceremony of LtGen Martin L. Brandtner, USMC, Director for Operations, Joint Staff, then had a working lunch with the Joint Chiefs and CINCs. On 21 April, Admiral Larson testified before the SASC.
- (U) The following day, he called on Dr. Morton Halperin, Assistant SECDEF (Democracy and Peacekeeping), Mr. Frank G. Wisner, Under SECDEF for Policy (USDP), Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI), the Honorable Larry K. Smith, Counselor to the Secretary and DEPSECDEF, and GEN Mundy, Jr.. On 23 April, despite a scheduled departure time of 1130, Admiral Larson squeezed in calls on Ambassador Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (Designate) and Ambassador William

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Clark, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the State Department. Admiral Larson departed on schedule and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1600.



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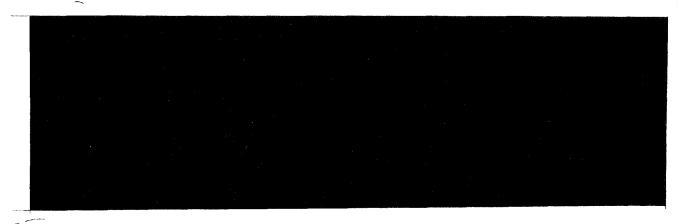
- (U) On Monday, 31 May, Admiral Larson departed Okinawa for Manila, Republic of the Philippines, to make official calls and to co-chair the 35th anniversary meeting of the Mutual Defense Board (MDB). At 1530, he, Philippine Secretary of National Defense Renato De Villa, and other officials participated in a Memorial Day ceremony at the American Cemetery, Manila. following day, Admiral Larson received a country team brief, called on Mr. De Villa, Gen Lisandro C. Abadia, Defense Forces Chief Staff, and Chargé D'Affairs Donald Westmore. Wednesday, Admiral Larson called on President Fidel Ramos at Malacanang Palace, and on Secretary of Foreign Affairs Roberto Romulo Foreign Ministry. Admiral at the co-chaired the formal MDB meetings on Thursday, 3 June, at the Manila Diamond Hotel, attended a dinner hosted Westmore, and departed Manila at 2300 en route Hickam. arrived at 1525 hours on 3 June.
- (U) Washington, D.C., 11-18 June: Admiral Larson undertook this trip to participate in several meetings and to make official calls. He departed Hickam AFB at 2130 on 11 June and arrived at Andrews AFB at 1245 on 12 June. Monday, 14 June, he called on GEN Powell, ADM Frank B. Kelso II, the Honorable Mr. John H. Dalton, Secretary of the Navy (Designate), Mr. Charles W. Freeman, Jr., ASD (Regional Security Affairs) (Designate), and was briefed by RADM Richard C. Allen, USN, on Investment Balance

Review. The next day, he called on the Honorable Les Aspin, SECDEF, the Honorable Larry K. Smith, Counselor to the SECDEF and Deputy SECDEF, and Mr. Frank G. Wisner, UDSP, at the Pentagon. He later traveled to the White House and met with the Honorable Anthony Lake, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

- (U) Wednesday, 16 June, he called on Ambassador Winston Lord, Assistant Secretary of East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the State Department Building, and on Senator John McCain (R-AZ) at the Russell Senate Building. After lunch, he returned to the Pentagon where he called on Mr. Edward W. Ross, Acting Deputy Assistant SECDEF for POW/MIA Affairs. He then traveled to the White House for another meeting with the Honorable Anthony Lake.
- (U) The next day, he was briefed by RADM Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN, Director for Operations, USCINCLANT, on the USCINCLANT Unified Command Plan and was called on by LTG Barry R. McCaffrey, USA, Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff, and the Honorable Denis B. G. McLean, New Zealand Ambassador to the U.S. After he delivered a luncheon address to White House Fellows at 712 Jackson Place, he called on the Honorable Mr. Leon S. Furth, National Security Advisor to the Vice President, at the Old Executive Office Building.
- (U) On 18 June, he met with former Vice President Walter Mondale, U.S. Ambassador to Japan (Designate) for an hour then departed Andrews AFB at noon for Hickam AFB.
- (U) San Diego, CA, 24-26 June: Admiral Larson departed Hickam at 0800 on Thursday, 24 June for NAS North Island, California. Upon arrival at 1315, he was met by VADM Jerry O. Unruh, USN, Commander, Third Fleet. The next morning, he was the principal speaker at the USS KITTY HAWK change of command and in

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the afternoon, received joint warfare training at Tactical Air Training Group Pacific (TACTRAGRUPAC). He departed NAS North Island at 0800 on 26 June and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1145.



- (U) On 26 July, Admiral Larson was guest of Commanding General Greg Bujac at a breakfast with Australian and New South Wales key political figures and later received a Australia Defence Force Joint Command briefing from RADM Walls, AVM Gary Beck, Air Commander, and MG Murray Blake, Land Commander. He departed Sidney for Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Fairbairn, Canberra at 1400. Upon arrival, he was met by ADM Alan Beaumont, RAN, Australian Chief of Defence Forces. The next morning, he received a country team brief at the American Embassy and proceeded to Parliament, where he called on Senator Robert Hill, Shadow Minister for Defence. At 1030, he participated in round table discussions at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and in the afternoon co-chaired the MILREPS meeting.
- (U) On 28 July, Admiral Larson called on Senator Robert Ray, Minister of Defence, met with the Senate and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Trade, delivered a luncheon address at the Joint Services Staff College, and called on The Right Honorable Paul Keating, Prime Minister of Australia. Admiral Larson departed Canberra in mid-afternoon on the three-hour flight to Cairns. On 29 July, Admiral Larson participated in the AUSMIN.

- (U) Early the next morning, Admiral Larson departed Cairns for RAAF Tindal, where he was met by Group Captain Bruce Mouatt, RAAF, Officer in Charge RAAF Tindal. After a briefing on the Northern Command (NORCOM), he toured the Delamere Range then returned to Cairns in the afternoon. Admiral Larson departed Cairns for Hickam AFB at 0840 on 31 July and arrived at 2140 on 30 July.
- (U) Washington, D.C, 6-13 August: Admiral Larson departed Hickam AFB for Washington, D.C. on Friday, 6 August at 2100 and arrived at Andrews AFB shortly after noon on Saturday. He spent Sunday preparing for the upcoming CINC's Conference. Monday, 9 August, he went to the Pentagon to conduct several visits: he called on ADM Jeremiah, ADM Kelso, and Dr. Perry and was called on by GEN Gary E. Luck, USA, Commander U.S. Forces, Korea (COMUSKOREA). Later, he traveled to the Office of the Secretary of State and participated in Ambassador Michael Armacost's retirement ceremony.
- (U) The CINC's Conference began on 10 August with the CJCS Overview and Bottom-Up Review (BUR), and delved into numerous other topics, such as: Update on Roles and Missions, The Road Ahead, New National Military Strategy, Peacekeeping, USLANTCOM Implementation, Readiness and Carrier Forward Presence, Joint Warfighting Center, and C4I for the Warrior. The day culminated with President and Mrs. Clinton hosting a dinner for the CINCs.
- (U) On 11 August, the second and final day of the Conference, Admiral Larson proceeded to the Center for Naval Analysis, where the CINCs covered the Bottom-Up Review/Defense Planning Guidance/Program Objective Memoranda (POM) 95 budget, POM Overview and Issues, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), and the Naval Tactical Air force structure.

- (U) Admiral Larson remained in Washington until 0900, 13 August. On 12 August, he called on GEN Mundy and GEN Sullivan, at the Pentagon, met with ADM William O. Studeman, USN, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), at the CIA building, and called on Ambassador Winston Lord at the State Department. The next morning, shortly before his 0900 departure from Andrews, Admiral Larson breakfasted with the Honorable Mr. Dalton, Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV). Admiral Larson arrived at Hickam AFB at 1310.
- (U) <u>Dallas, TX, 23-25 August</u>: Admiral Larson was invited to Dallas to receive the 1993 Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Armed Forces Award, to address the VFW, and to participate in an editorial board with a local newspaper. He arrived at Love Field, Dallas, TX, at 0920 on 24 August and at noon, attended a luncheon hosted by the Dallas Committee on Foreign Relations, an organization which has extensive interests and ties in Asia and the Pacific. Late in the afternoon, Admiral Larson met with the Dallas Morning News editorial board.
- (U) The next day, at the Dallas Convention Center, he addressed the VFW membership and was presented with the VFW Armed Forces Award. Admiral Larson departed Dallas upon conclusion of the ceremony and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1615 on 25 August.
- (U) Seoul, Korea, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Thailand, and Guam, 11-22 September: At 1015 on Saturday, 11 September, Admiral Larson departed for Seoul, Korea. He arrived at Osan AB at 1455 on Sunday. Admiral Larson rested overnight before proceeding via helicopter to Seoul. Upon arrival, he called on GEN Luck, who discussed the factors contributing to the success of Exercise ULCHI FOCUS LENS (UFL)93. He subsequently engaged in a round table discussion with GEN Luck, LTG William W. Crouch, USA, U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) Chief of Staff, USFK directorate heads, and

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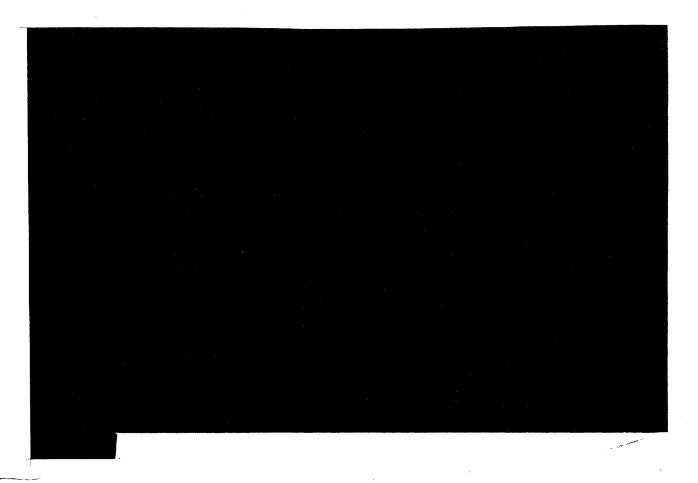
others. During lunch at the Hartell House, he discussed quality of life issues with senior enlisted personnel. He later met with LtGen Lim Jon Rin, Commandant, Republic of Korea (ROK) Marine Corps, at the ROK Marine Corps headquarters; received a country team brief at the Embassy; and met with General Kim Jae Chang, Deputy CINC United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command (UNC/CFC).7

(U) On 14 September, Admiral Larson departed via H-60 for Taejon and was greeted with an honor ceremony upon arrival at the Headquarters, Chief of Naval Operations, ROK Navy. He met with the new ROK CNO, VADM Kim Hong Yeol, the acting ROK Air Force Chief of Staff, Lt Gen Choe Dong Hwan, ROK Army Chief of Staff, GEN Kim Dong Jin, and discussed Exercise UFL 93.



On Wednesday, 15 September, Admiral Larson spent two hours with the Honorable Kwon Young Hae, Minister of National Defense at the Ministry of National Defense. Topics included possible sanctions against North Korea and flexible deterrent options. In Admiral Larson's meeting with the Honorable Chung Wook Chong, Senior Secretary to the President for National Security, discussion followed a similar course. Dr. Chung asked about developments in the North Korean nuclear program since March. He was told that although facilities were recognizable, to determine the amount difficult of Admiral Larson also met with the Honorable Han Sung Joo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who asked numerous guestions about North Korean military and missile status, and potential sanctions against North Korea.

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- (U) On Sunday, 19 September, Admiral Larson departed Hong Kong. Upon arrival in Bangkok, he was met by COL Joshua L. Kiser, USA, Chief Joint U. S. Military Advisory Group Thailand (CHJUSMAGTHAI). Early the next morning, he received a country team brief at a breakfast hosted by the Honorable David F. Lambertson, Ambassador to Thailand, then called on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at the Government House, on General Vichit Sookmak, Minister of Defense at the Ministry of Defense. He also called upon Squadron leader Prasoon Sunsiri, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on GEN Wimol Wongwanich, Commander in Chief, Royal Thai Army.
- (U) On Tuesday, Admiral Larson met individually with ACM Voranat Apichari, Supreme Commander, Royal Thai Armed Forces, ACM Gun Dimantin, Commander Royal Thai Air Force, ADM Wichet Karunyawanit, Commander in Chief (CINC), Royal Thai Navy (RTN),

and ADM Prachet Siridej, prospective CINC, RTN. During his visit an Aquisition and Cross-Servicing Supreme Command, (ACSA) was signed and ACM Voranat, Agreement the Commander, acting for the King of Thailand, conferred upon Admiral Larson the "Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand, First Class Knight Grand Cross". The government of Thailand had proposed to confer the award upon Admiral Larson in 1992; with approval travel and timetables precluded presentation.

- (U) Admiral Larson began his return flight to Hickam via Andersen AFB, Guam, on 0800 on Wednesday, 22 September. After resting overnight at the VIP quarters at Andersen AFB, he continued on to Hickam AFB and arrived at 2040 on 22 September.
- (U) Washington, D.C., Alameda, CA, and NAS North Island, 28 September-3 October: After a noon arrival in Washington, D.C. on 29 September, Admiral Larson attended a pre-retirement farewell dinner for GEN Powell. The following day, Admiral Larson met with ADM Kelso, and the Honorable Mr. Dalton, SECNAV, and presented the Defense Superior Service Medal (DSSM) to LTC David H. McIntyre, USA, former USCINCPAC speech writer, prior to attending GEN Powell's retirement ceremony.
- (U) Admiral Larson departed Andrews AFB at 0900 on Friday, 1 October, en route Alameda for a two-and-a-half hour visit at Joint Task Force Five (JTF-5). He received an update briefing on the command and had a working lunch with RADM Jack L. Linnon, USCG, Commander, JTF-5. He departed Alameda at 1400 en route Naval Air (NAS) Station North Island and arrived at 1520. On 2 October, he was the principal military honoree at the Navy League of the U.S. Annual Citation Dinner at the Sea Work Pavilion. Admiral Larson departed NAS North Island at 0900, 3 October, and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1155.

- (U) Washington, D.C., Annapolis, MD, and Newport, RI, 14-27 October: Admiral Larson departed Hickam AFB at 2000 on 14 October and arrived at Andrews AFB at noon the next day. Shortly thereafter he received a gift from the senior class of the U. S. Naval Academy, buried a time capsule, then viewed the Naval Academy Dress Parade. On Monday, 18 October, he departed for the Naval Training Center at Newport, RI. He called upon RADM Joseph C. Strasser, USN, President of the Naval War College, gave a presentation to U. S. officers at the Spruance Auditorium, then met with foreign officers. After a luncheon with a group of select students, Admiral Larson returned to his quarters in Washington, D.C.
- (U) On 19 October, he called on ADM Jeremiah and Dr. Perry and had a working lunch with VADM Zlatoper. On 20 October, he addressed the National Defense University (NDU) class at NDU's Eisenhower Hall and in the afternoon, traveled to the State Department and called on the Honorable Robin L. Raphel, Assistant Secretary for South Asian Affairs and the Honorable Robert L. Gallucci, Assistant Secretary for Political Military Affairs. Upon return to the Pentagon, he received a Theater Missile Defense (TMD) brief from MG Malcom R. O'Neill, USA.
- (U) Thursday morning, he attended the Defense Writer's Group Breakfast at the Westin Hotel, then proceeded to the Pentagon. He called on Ambassador Charles W. Freeman, ASD (Regional Security Affairs), and ADM Kelso. Friday, he called on Mr. John M. Deutch, Under SECDEF for Acquisition, the Honorable Mr. Dalton, SECNAV, Mr. Wisner, and LtGen John J. Sheehan, USMC, Director for Operations, JCS. Admiral Larson also attended the retirement ceremony of ADM William D. Smith, U.S. Representative to the NATO Military Committee, at Washington Navy yard.
- (U) Monday, 25 October, Admiral Larson had three meetings at the Pentagon: with GEN Shalikashvili, CJCS, the Honorable Les

Aspin, SECDEF, and VADM William A. Owens, USN, Deputy CNO for Resources, Warfare Requirements, and Assessments. He also met with Ambassador Winston Lord at the State Department.

- On Tuesday and Wednesday, Admiral Larson participated in the CNO Executive Steering Committee at the Center for Naval Analysis. On Tuesday, the committee members were briefed on and discussed numerous topics: Forward Presence, Theater Presentations, the DOD Budget Situation Report, Improving the Assessment Process, Modeling and Simulation, Electro/Optic Sensor and DON International Collaborative Initiative. Wednesday, the agenda items were: Shore Installation Management Division Concept and Performance Standards, BRAC-95, Naval Zero-based Training Findings Doctrine Command, and and Recommendations. After the meeting adjourned, Admiral Larson departed for Andrews AFB and his return flight to Hickam AFB. He arrived in Honolulu at 2145.
- Korea, 1-4 November: Admiral (U) Larson began the ten-and-a-half hour flight to Korea at 0600 on 1 November. Immediately after arrival on 2 November, he boarded a helicopter for a CINC CFC hosted luncheon at the Hill Top House in Yongsan. From there, he traveled to the United Nations Command UNC/CFC/USFK Headquarters for an afternoon-long country team roundtable discussion. Attendees included: GEN John M. Shalikashvili, USA, CJCS, GEN Luck, Ambassador Charles B. Salmon, Jr., USCINCPAC Foreign Policy Advisor, Lt Gen Howell M. Estes, III, USAF, Deputy CINC UNC-Deputy Commander USFK, RADM Michael A. McDevitt, USN, USCINCPAC J5, and LTG William W. Crouch, USA, USFK That evening, Admiral Staff. Larson attended a ROK/JCS-hosted dinner at the ROK/CJCS residence.
- (U) Unlike most of Admiral Larson's other trips, group rather than individual official visits were the norm. Both American and ROK officials participated in the calls. On

- 3 November, calls were made on General Y. H. Lee, ROK CJCS, the Honorable Y. H. Kwon, ROK Minister of National Defense, and the Honorable Sung Chu Han, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Admiral Larson and fourteen others, including three observers, also participated in a plenary session. A smaller group engaged in Military Committee Meeting. In the evening, Admiral Larson attended a reception hosted by Mr. Kwon.
- (U) On 4 November, following a breakfast at the Hill Top House, Admiral Larson, GEN Shalikashvili, Ambassador Freeman, GEN Luck, ROK Minister Kwon, Ambassador Han, and GEN Lee accompanied SECDEF Aspin to a half-hour call on President Kim. This was followed by a luncheon at the Ministry of National Defense (MND) Club, hosted by the MND. At 1345, Admiral Larson participated in a half-hour Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), and then was a delegate at Mr. Aspin's press conference. Following a SECDEF-hosted dinner at the Hartell House, Admiral Larson departed Korea and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1105 on 4 November.
- (U) Washington, D.C., and Seattle, WA, 15-20 November:
 Admiral Larson departed Hickam AFB for the nation's Capitol on
 15 November. Shortly after arrival, he proceeded to the Pentagon
 and was called upon by RADM Conrad C. Lautenbacher, Jr., USN,
 Director for Force, Structure, Resource, and Assessment, and RADM
 William A. Earner, Jr., USN, Director of Budget and
 Reports. Admiral Larson also participated in a CJCS working
 session in the Tank with other CINCs and service chiefs.
- (U) The following morning, he engaged in a four-and-a-half hour Defense Resources Board meeting with DEPSECDEF, Dr. Perry, followed by a luncheon hosted by Dr. Perry. At 1430, Admiral Larson began a round of calls, starting with Senator Nunn (D-GA), Representative Dellums (D-CA), and ending with Representative Ackerman (D-NY).

- (U) The next day, he called upon the Honorable Mr. Dalton, SECNAV, Mr. Wisner, Under SECDEF for Policy, and on Senator Charles S. Robb, (D-VA). On 19 November, he departed Andrews AFB at 0900 en route McChord AFB, Washington. During his brief visit to Headquarters I Corps and Fort Lewis, Admiral Larson was luncheon guest of LTG Carmen J. Cavezza, USA, Commanding General I Corps, followed by an office call and an I Corps briefing. In a follow-up letter, Admiral Larson expressed confidence in I Corps' capabilities of projecting power into the Pacific. Admiral Larson departed McChord AFB at 1410 hours and arrived at Hickam AFB at 1800.
- (U) Japan, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia, 29 November-9 December: Admiral Larson departed Hickam AFB on Sunday, 28 November and arrived at Yokota AB at 1300 on 29 November. met briefly with Lt Gen Richard B. Myers, USAF, COMUSJAPAN, then received a USFJ update. At 1530, he departed Yokota via UH-1 and arrived in Tokyo within a half-hour. The next day, he called on Ambassador Walter F. Mondale, Prime Minister (PM) Morihiro Hosokawa, Mr. Kunihiko Saito, Administrative Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Mr. Tsutomo Hata, Deputy PM/Minister of Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency, Keisuke Nakanishi, Minister of State for Defense. He also called on GEN Tetsuya Nishimoto, Chairman, Joint Staff Council subsequently joined by GEN Hiraku Tomizawa, Chief of Ground (Army) Staff, ADM Chiaki Hayashizaki, Chief of Maritime (Navy) Staff, and Gen Isao Ishizuka, Chief of Air (Force) Staff.
- (U) On 1 December, Admiral Larson took part in a press conference, had lunch with His Excellency, Keisuke Nakanishi, then departed for Yokota AB. He rested overnight and began the eight-hour flight to Bangkok at 0900, 2 December.
- (U) That evening, he was the dinner guest of ACM Voranat at the Grand Ballroom of the Grand Hyatt Erawan Hotel and the next

day, observed the ceremonial parade honoring the King's birthday and the Oath of Allegiance ceremony. He briefly met with Chief of Staff, Armed Force Philippines, GEN Lisandro C. Abadia and Singapore Defence Forces Chief, GEN Ng Jui Ping, who were also present to honor the King of Thailand.

- (U) On Saturday, 4 December, Admiral Larson departed Bangkok for Singapore and arrived shortly after noon. At Commander in Chief Pacific Representative (CINCPACREP) Headquarters he received a country team briefing, then departed for a tour of facilities at Paya Lebar and a visit to the Headquarters, Commander Western Pacific Logistics Command (COMLOG WESTPAC) at Sembawang. COMLOG WESTPAC had been located in the Philippines until the U.S. withdrew from the country. That evening, he was dinner guest of RADM Ronald D. Tucker, USN, CINCPACREP.
- (U) Monday, 6 December, Admiral Larson called on the Acting Chief of Defense Forces, BG Lim Neo Chan, and on the Honorable Yeo Ning Hong, Minister of Defense, at the Ministry of Defense (MINDEF). He also met with Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and with Senior Minister Lee Kwan Yew. He departed Singapore at 1700 en route Jakarta, Indonesia.
- (U) On Tuesday, after a morning meeting with Ambassador Robert L. Barry and a country team briefing, he met with Chief of Armed Forces, GEN Feisal Tanjung, Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs, Soesilo Sudarman, and Minister of State for Science and Technology, Dr. Habibie. Admiral Larson flew to the port city of Surabaya the next day and visited the headquarters of both the Military Region (KODAM) 5 and Eastern Fleet, and the Shipbuilding and Repair Yard, P. T. Pal. At each headquarters, he met with the respective commanders: Major General Haris Sudarno, Commander, KODAM 5, and RADM Mochtar Shochid, Commander Eastern Fleet. In what he describes as "the

highlight of the day", he spoke to and fielded questions from the cadets of the Indonesian Navy Academy on his Cooperative Engagement Strategy. 9

(U) Admiral Larson began the return trip to Honolulu on Thursday, 9 December. However, due to mechanical problems with his plane, he arrived in Hawaii at 1600 on 10 December, about 18 hours past his scheduled arrival time.

<u>Distinguished Visitors and Local Events</u>

(U) A selected list of distinguished visitors to Hawaii received or greeted by USCINCPAC or Deputy USCINCPAC, attendance at local events, meetings with local news media personnel in Hawaii, and local speeches presented in 1993 is shown below. 10

<u>Visitor/Event</u>	Title/Location	<u>Date</u>
Mr. Pat Lang	Deputy Director, Attaché and Operations Directorate, Defense Intelligence Agency	4 Jan
MG Arthur Fittock, AA	Head, Australian Defence Staff, Washington (Incoming)	8 Jan
Mr. Murray Cobban	Consul General, Australian Consulate, Honolulu	14 Jan
Mr. Yukio Sato	Director General, North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan	15 Jan
LTG Mongkon Ampornpisit, RTA, and LTG Suvit, RTA	Exercise Director, Royal Thai Supreme Command; Commander, 3d Royal Thai Army Area/Commander, Joint Task Force COBRA GOLD-93.	19 Jan
RADM Edward D. Sheafer, Jr., USN	Director, Naval Intelligence, N2	19 Jan
VADM Ronald J. Zlatoper, USN	Chief, Naval Personnel/Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Manpower and Personnel, N1	19 Jan
Maj Gen Hiram H. Burr, Jr., USAF	Commander, Thirteenth Air Force	21 Jan
GEN Robert W. RisCassi, USA	Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea	20-21 Jan
Gen Robert Rutherford, USAF	Pinning ceremony, Kenney Conference Room, Hickam AFB	22 Jan
PACAF Change of Command	Remarks, Hickam AFB	22 Jan

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Mr. Murray Cobban	Consul General, Australian Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming)	22 Jan
Interview	In Office, Far East Network Television	25 Jan
VADM Bernard A. Kauderer, USN(Ret)	Office call	25 Jan
MG William F. Garrison, USA	Commanding General, Special Operations Command	28 Jan
LTG Claude Kicklighter, USA (Ret)	Executive Director, World War II Commemorative Committee	29 Jan
ADM Robert L. Long, USN (Ret)	Lunch in CDR	29 Jan
Gen Ishizuka, JASDF	Chief of Air Staff, Japan Air Self- Defense Force	1 Feb
MG Arthur Fittock, AA	Head, Australian Defence Staff, Washington	8 Feb
Mr. Le Mai and Mr. Mguyen Zuan Phong	Deputy Foreign Minister and Deputy Director, Americas Department, Foreign Ministry, Vietnam	12 Feb
BG Patricia Hickerson, USA	Army Adjutant General	12 Feb
Opening Remarks	J3 Conference, Kenney Conference Room, Hickam AFB	16 Feb
LtGen Martin L. Brandtner, USMC	Director of Operations, J-3, Joint Staff	16 Feb
GEN Carl W. Stiner, USA	Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command	18 Feb
Mr. Robert L. Gallucci	Asst Scty of State, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs	19 Feb
ADM Robert J. Kelly, USN	Commander in Chief, U.S.Pacific Fleet	22 Feb
LtGen Henry C. Stackpole, III, USMC	Commander, Marine Forces Pacific/ Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force Pacific	23 Feb
RADM Richard A. Wilson, USN	Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations, Pacific Fleet	24 Feb

RADM Tetsuo Matsumoto, JMSDF	Japan Self-Defense Force Joint Staff Office, J3 Staff Officer	25 Feb
MG William F. Garrison, USA	Commanding General,	25 Feb
Mr. Rhee Byoung Tae	Consul General, Korean Consulate, Honolulu (Outgoing)	1 Mar
Amb. Richard Solomon	U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines	2 Mar
LTG Paul G. Cerjan, USA, and Dr. Al Bernstein	President, National Defense University; Director for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University	2 Mar
Keynote Speaker	National Defense University Symposium, Hilton Hawaiian Village	3 Mar
Visit, Inter- national Officers, Air War College	Abbreviated Vision Brief and Roundtable Discussions, CCBR	5 Mar
RADM John L. Linnon, USCG	Commander, Joint Task Force FIVE	5 Mar
LTG Wayne A. Downing, USA	Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command	5 Mar
	Operations Command Consul General, French Consulate,	5 Mar 8 Mar
Downing, USA	Operations Command	
Downing, USA Mr. Antoine Frasseto	Operations Command Consul General, French Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming) U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of	8 Mar
Downing, USA Mr. Antoine Frasseto Amb Evelyn Teegen ADM Vichet	Operations Command Consul General, French Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming) U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Fiji (Outgoing)	8 Mar 8 Mar 10 Mar
Downing, USA Mr. Antoine Frasseto Amb Evelyn Teegen ADM Vichet Karunyavanij, RTN Col Walter DeForest,	Operations Command Consul General, French Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming) U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Fiji (Outgoing) Commander in Chief, Royal Thai Navy Commander/Publisher, Pacific Stars and	8 Mar 8 Mar 10 Mar
Downing, USA Mr. Antoine Frasseto Amb Evelyn Teegen ADM Vichet Karunyavanij, RTN Col Walter DeForest, USMC	Operations Command Consul General, French Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming) U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Fiji (Outgoing) Commander in Chief, Royal Thai Navy Commander/Publisher, Pacific Stars and Stripes (Outgoing) Ombudsman for Pacific Stars and Stripes, Armed Forces Information	8 Mar 8 Mar 10 Mar 11 Mar
Downing, USA Mr. Antoine Frasseto Amb Evelyn Teegen ADM Vichet Karunyavanij, RTN Col Walter DeForest, USMC Mr. William Monroe	Operations Command Consul General, French Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming) U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Fiji (Outgoing) Commander in Chief, Royal Thai Navy Commander/Publisher, Pacific Stars and Stripes (Outgoing) Ombudsman for Pacific Stars and Stripes, Armed Forces Information Service International Director General,	8 Mar 8 Mar 10 Mar 11 Mar

GEN Charles A. Horner, USAF	Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command/Commander, Air Force Space Command	20 Mar
MG Merle Freitag, USA	Comptroller of the Army	24 Mar
AM Ian Gration, RAAF	Commander, Royal Australian Air Force	29 Mar
Mr. Donald Keyser	Director of Central Intelligence, Japan Panel Chairperson	2 Apr
LTG Surayud Chulanont, RTA	Commanding General, Royal Thai Special Warfare Command	7 Apr
MG Richard G. Larson, USA	Commanding General, Military Traffic Management Command	8 Apr
Mr. Edgar B. Vandiver, III	Director, U.S. Army Concept Analysis Agency	12 Apr
RADM Francis W. Lacroix, USN	Director, Operations Division, Navy Comptroller	12 Apr
Interview	In Office, Honolulu Navy League	13 Apr
BG John Dubia, USA	Chief, Officer Personnel Management	16 Apr
AVM Leslie Fisher, RAAF	Asst Chief of Staff for Operations	19 Apr
RADM Frederick L. Lewis, USN	Commander, Naval Doctrine Command	20 Apr
Amb. Robert W. Farrand	U.S. Ambassador to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and the Republic of Vanuata	22 Apr
Mr. Andrew Marshall	Director of Net Assessment, Office of Under Scty of Defense for Policy	22 Apr
Editorial Board	Honolulu ADVERTISER Building	27 Apr
Rep. T. Hamada	Japanese Representative, Diet	29 Apr
LTC Edward A. Spohn, USA	Commander, JTF-FA Det 3, Vientiane, Laos (Outgoing)	30 Apr
Remarks	Armed Services YMCA Volunteer Recognition Lunch, Lockwood Hall	30 Apr

LTG Nipat Punyaratabandhu, RTA	Commanding General, Armed Forces Security Center, Thailand	30 Apr
ADM David E. Jeremiah, USN	Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	3 May
LTG Carmen J. Cavezza, USA	Commanding General, I Corps	3 May
Brig Gen Wilma Vaught, USAF (Ret)	President, Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation	4 May
LTC(P) Mary Rupert, USA	Commander/Publisher, Pacific Stars and Stripes (Incoming)	4 May
LTC John Cray, USA	Prospective Commander, JTF-FA Det 2, Hanoi, Vietnam	4 May
Maj Gen David J. Pederson, USAF	Director for Operations, National Military Command Center	5 May
Hon. Toshio Nakayama	Minister of State for Defense, Japan	6 May
14th Coast Guard District Change of Command	USCG Base/Group Honolulu, Sand Island	6 May
Mr. Shigeto Nagano	Member, House of Councillors, Japan	7 May
East-West Center	Lunch in honor of the Rt Hon Baroness Thatcher, Former Prime Minister, UK	10 May
RADM Archie R. Clemins, USN	Director, Commander in Chief Liaison Division, N83	10 May
VADM Timothy W. Wright, USN	Commander, SEVENTH FLEET	11 May
Chamber of Commerce	Quarterly Luncheon, Hilton Hawaiian Village	13 May
MG Samuel A. Leffler, USA	Commander, U.S. Army Information Systems Command	14 May
Students and Faculty, Waimalu Elem School	Office Call	14 May
Dr. William J. Perry	Deputy Scty of Defense	15 May
Mr. James J. Kenney	National Commander, AMVETS	17 May

LTG Arthur E. Williams, USA	Chief of Engineers	18 May
COL Richard H. Taylor, USA	Chief, JUSMAG Philippines (Outgoing)	18 May
Mr. Kensaku Hogen	Consul General, Japanese Consulate, Honolulu	20 May
RADM Howard B. Gehring	Commander, 14th Coast Guard District	20 May
Mr. Sei Hoon Yang	Consul General, Korean Consulate, Honolulu (Incoming)	21 May
Armed Services YMCA	Board Meeting, Hawaii Maritime Center	24 May
MajGen Marvin T. Hopgood, Jr., USMC	Prospective USCINCPAC J3	24 May
RADM Arturo Oxley and CAPT Felipe Howard, Chilean Navy	Chilean Naval Attaché; Captain, ESMERALDA	28 May
VADM Arun Sermsamran, RTN	Thai National Defense College	1 Jun
LTG Mongkon Ampornpisit, RTA	Director of Joint Operations, Thailand	1 Jun
Lt Gen James R. Clapper, Jr., USAF	Director, Defense Intelligence Agency	2 Jun
LTC John V. Donovan, USA	Commander, JTF-FA Det 2, Hanoi, Vietnam (Outgoing)	2 Jun
Amb. Fiddhartha Sharkar Ray	Indian Ambassador to the United States	3 Jun
MG Harley C. Davis, USA	Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Forces Command (Abn)	3 Jun
Sen. Ted Stevens	U.S. Senator (R-AK)	4 Jun
Sen Daniel Inouye	U.S. Senator (D-HI)	6 Jun
SOCPAC Change of Command	Portico, Camp H. M. Smith	7 Jun
VADM Guy Reynolds, USN (Ret)	Office Call	7 Jun

BG Ronald F. Rokosz, USA	Commander, SOCPAC	8 Jun
Barge Luncheon	In honor of Hawaii Military Week Sponsors, CINCPACFLT Barge	9 Jun
RADM Joseph Vasey, USN (Ret)	Office Call	10 Jun
Lt Gen John S. Fairfield, USAF	Vice Commander, PACAF (Incoming)	10 Jun
Mr. Jerry Bowen	Director (Designate), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs	14 Jun
GEN Abadia, AFP	Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines	21 Jun
Defense Committee of the Korean National Assembly	Office Call	21 Jun
Mr. Hal Hessler	Director of Affiliate Relations, USO World Headquarters	21 Jun
VADM T. J. Kilcline, USN (Ret)	President, Retired Officers Association	22 Jun
COL John R. Casper, USAF	USCINCPAC Representative, Singapore (Outgoing)	23 Jun
15th Air Base Wing Change of Command	Hickam AFB	25 Jun
GEN Gary E. Luck, USA	Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces Korea (Incoming)	28 Jun
Mr. Richard W. Mueller	Consul General (Designate), Hong Kong	28 Jun
HE Kwon, Young Hae	Minister of National Defense, Republic of Korea	1 Jul
Mr. Brian McPartlin	Presidential Staff Lead	7 Jul
Amb. Aurelia E. Brazeal	U.S. Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia	7 Jul
Rep Solomon Ortiz	U.S. Representative (D-TX)	

Pres. William J. Clinton	Breakfast at Naval Galley, Pearl Harbor, and visit to USCINCPAC	11 Jul
Hon. Winston Lord	Asst Scty of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	12-13 Jul
Brig Gen F. Keith Tedrow, USAF	Prospective USCINCPAC J4	16 Jul
MG Rashmaagin Gavaa, Mongolian Army	Chief of the General Staff, Mongolian Armed Forces	19 - 23 Jul
Mr. John Carney	Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars	19 Jul
BG Ghani, Malaysian Army	Asst Chief of Staff, Defence Planning, Armed Forces Headquarters	21 Jul
BG Gerard P. Brohm, USA	USCINCPAC J6	22 Jul
Hon. Frank G. Wisner	Under Scty of Defense for Policy	22-23 Jul
Hon. Warren Christopher	Scty of State; Greet at Hickam AFB	22 Jul
Mr. Evan Baker	National President, Navy League	23 Jul
Amb. H. Allen Holmes	U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Burdensharing	3 Aug
VADM Timothy W. Wright, USN	Commander, SEVENTH FLEET	5 Aug
Patrol Wings, Pacific, Change of Command	NAS Barbers Point	6 Aug
Mr. Edward Ross and Mr. Kent Wiedemann	Acting Deputy Asst Scty of Defense; Special Asst to the President/Senior Director for Asian Affairs, National Security Council	10 Aug
Rep Lane Evans	U.S. Representative (D-IL)	19 Aug
VADM John M. McConnell, USN	Director, National Security Agency/ Central Security Service	20 Aug
LTG Alonzo E. Short, Jr., USA	Director, Defense Information Systems Agency	23 Aug

COMO Kwek, Siew Jin, RSN	Chief of Navy, Republic of Singapore	24 Aug
GEN Wimol Songwanich, RTA	Commander in Chief, Royal Thai Army	26 Aug
Sen Daniel Inouye	U.S. Senator (D-HI)	27 Aug
Mr. Roy Wu	Director General, North American	27 Aug
MG George A. Fisher, Jr., USA	Affairs Commanding General, 25th ID(L)	27 Aug
Amb. Donald C. Johnson	U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia (Designate)	30 Aug
RADM John L. Linnon, USCG	Commander, Joint Task Force FIVE	30 Aug
MG Paul E. Menoher, Jr., USA	Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command	30 Aug
Lt Gen Gordon E. Fornell, USAF	Commander, Electronic Systems Center	30 Aug
National POW/MIA Recognition Day	Remarks, Bordelon Field, Camp H. M. Smith	10 Sep
GA Pavel S. Grachev, Russian Army	Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation	10 Sep
Gen Cho, Kun Hae, ROKAF	Chief of Staff, Republic of Korea Air Force	14 Sep
Mr. Takaharu Ando	Director, First Intelligence Division, Japan Defense Agency	17 Sep
Hon. Winston Lord	Asst Scty of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs	23 Sep
HE Keisuke Nakanishi	Minister of State for Defense, Japan	24 Sep
Armed Services YMCA	Board Meeting, Hawaii Maritime Center	27 Sep
RADM Charles R. Saffell, Jr.	Deputy Director, Unified and Specified Command C4 Support, J-62, Joint Staff	29-30 Sep
Royal College of Defence Studies, UK	Briefings and Discussions, ECR	30 Sep
HE Somsavath, Lengsavat	Foreign Minister, Laos	4 Oct

MG Robert L. Ord, USA	Prospective Commanding General, USARPAC	4 Oct
LTG Johnnie Corns, USA	Commanding General, USARPAC, Outgoing	5 Oct
Guest Speaker	Friends of the East-West Center, Royal Hawaiian Hotel	6 Oct
Amb. William Clark	Japan Chair and Senior Advisor on Asia, Center for Strategic and International Studies	8 Oct
COL William H. Jordan, USA	Commander, Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii	8 Oct
Remarks	Defense Orientation Conference Association, Hickam AFB	13 Oct
LTG Choi, Kwon Young, ROKA	Director, Defense Security Agency	15 Oct
Keynote Speaker	Defense Orientation Conference Association Banquet, Royal Hawaiian Hotel	15 Oct
Keynote Speaker	Pacific Area Special Operations Conference, Alana Park Hotel	18 Oct
Lt Gen Richard E. Hawley, USAF	Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan/Fifth Air Force (Outgoing)	18 Oct
Brig Abdul Muneem Mansur, BA	Military Attaché, Bangladesh Embassy	21 Oct
LTG Carmen J. Cavezza, USA	Commanding General, I Corps	25 Oct
Visit, CAPSTONE 94-4 Fellows	Briefings and Discussions, J5 Conference Room	28 Oct
Amb. Edward J. Perkins	U.S. Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Australia (Incoming)	29 Oct
Maj Tony A. Lowe, USAF	Commander, JTF-FA Det 4, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Incoming)	1 Nov
Mr. William Crowell	Deputy Director for Operations, National Security Agency	2 Nov
GEN Frederick M. Franks, Jr., USA	Commander, Training and Doctrine Command	3 Nov

Amb. Frances Cook	Deputy Asst Scty of State for Pol/Mil Affairs	4 Nov
GEN John M. Shalikashvili, USA	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	4-5 Nov
Lt Gen Richard B. Myers, USAF	Prospective Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan, and Commander, Fifth Air Force	5 Nov
Australian Defence Force Joint Commanders	Office Call	8 Nov
Mrs. Juanita Crowe	President, VFW Ladies Auxiliary	8 Nov
GEN George L. Butler, USAF	Commander in Chief, STRATCOM	9 Nov
RADM John L. Linnon, USCG	Commander, Joint Task Force FIVE	9 Nov
VADM MacDougall, RAN	Commander, Australian Maritime Forces	15 Nov
Amb. James T. Laney	U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of	15 Nov
Amb. Richard W. Teare	Korea U.S. Ambassador to Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and the Republic of Vanuatu	15 Nov
LTG Vinai Tansri, RTA	J6, Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group, Thailand	15 Nov
Hon. Emmett Paige, Jr.	Asst Scty of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence	16 Nov
Opening Remarks	Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Assn Conference, Sheraton Waikiki Hotel	16 Nov
Brig Gen E. C. Sharpe, USAF	USCINCPAC J30, Incoming	22 Nov
Armed Services YMCA	Board Meeting, Honolulu Club	22 Nov
Amb. Richard M. Miles	Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Moscow, Russia	23 Nov
GEN Kim, Jae Chang, ROKA	Deputy Commander in Chief, Combined Forces Command	29-30 Nov
Lt Col Clayton, USAF	Commander, JTF-FA Det 4, Phnom Penh, Cambodia (Outgoing)	3 Dec

Remarks	Pacific Security Assistance Conference, Sheraton Waikiki Hotel	6 Dec
Mr. Fred Wilson	Director, Navy Science Assistance Program	7 Dec
COL Mary Rupert, USA	Commander/Publisher, Pacific Stars and Stripes	9 Dec
Dr. Edward Martin	Accting Asst Scty of Defense for Health Affairs	10 Dec
VADM Guy Reynolds, USN (Ret), and Dr. D. L. Stanford	Situation Influence Assessment, Module (SIAM) Project Manager	13 Dec
LTG James T. Scott, USA	Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Command	13 Dec
Amb. Theresa Tull	U.S. Ambassador to Brunei Darussalam	13 Dec
Mr. Larry Fuller	Publisher, Honolulu ADVERTISER	14 Dec
ADM Chiaki Hayashigashi, JMSDF	Chief of Staff, JMSDF	15 Dec
Amb. Victor Tomseth	U.S. Ambassador to Laos	16 Dec
BG Vernon Conner, USA	Director of Plans (J5), U.S. Space Command	16 Dec
ADM William A. Owens, USN	Deputy Commander in Chief, Resources, Warfare Requirements, and Assessments, N8	17 Dec
Mr. Kensaku Hogen	Consul General, Japanese Consulate, Honolulu	17 Dec
Mr. Bruce Thiesen and Mrs. Helen Holcomb	National Commander, American Legion; President, American Legion Ladies Auxiliary	20 Dec
Interview	Telephone Interview, Mr. Pat Pexton, NAVY TIMES Newspaper	22 Dec
Interview	In Office, Mr. Jim Hessman, SEA POWER Magazine	23 Dec

SECTION II--COMPTROLLER ACTIVITIES

USCINCPAC FY 93 Operating Budget

(U) Funds for USCINCPAC activities were provided through U.S. Navy channels. FY 93 obligations for each category of funds are noted below in thousands of dollars: 11

PROGRAMS*							
Organization	2	3	9	10	11		
HQ USCINCPAC	\$22,616	\$ 9,305	\$ 59	9 \$3,412			
JICPAC	·	29,539					
COMUSJAPAN	\$ 3,304	812					
COMUSKOREA		1,500					
COMALCOM	1,173	760					
COMSOCPAC					\$1,950		
MDO Japan	326						
JUSMAGTHAI	216						
JUSMAGKOREA	58						
JCRC/JTF-FA	11,723						
JTF-5		3,165		·			
TOTAL	\$39,416	\$45,081	\$ 59	\$3,412	\$1,950		

*Program 2= General Purpose Forces

Program 3=Intelligence and Communications

Program 9=External Public Affairs

Program 10=Support of Other Nations

Program 11=Special Operations

Military Assistance Executive/Foreign Military Sales Trust Funds

T10 Administrative Expenses					
Organization	FY 93 Obligations				
HQ USCINCPAC	\$560,900				

T20 Security Assistance Organization Expenses (in dollars):							
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	Flying	For. Affairs	Direct	FY 93			
ORGANIZATION	Hours	Admin Support	Obligations	Total			
JUSMAG Korea		\$148,100	\$2,765,500	\$2,913,600			
JUSMAG Phil	\$185,600	91,700	2,499,200	2,776,500			
JUSMAG Thai	167,300	85,300	1,089,700	1,342,300			
OMADP							
Indonesia		121 900	616,300	738,200			
MDO Japan		54,300	638,500	692,800			
Malaysia		21,000	157,700	178,700			
India		44,000	161,000	205,000			
Australia	·	30,800	59,000	89,800			
Singapore		13,200	104,600	117,800			
Madagascar			87,900	87,900			
Burma			6,500	6,500			
Bangladesh		1,500	24,600	26,100			
China			27,100	27,100			
Sri Lanka			29,600	29,600			
Nepal			13,200	13,200			
Papua NG			15,200	15,200			
New Zealand			10,900	10,900			
Fiji			10,200	10,200			
Total	\$352,900	\$611,800	\$8,316,700	\$9,281,400			

Official Representation Funds	
Organization	FY 93 Obligations
HQ USCINCPAC	\$33,500
JTF-FA	2,800
COMUSJAPAN	32,800
USCINCPACREP Australia	100
USCINCPACREP Guam	800
USCINCPACREP Philippines	2,200
USCINCPACREP RMI	200
JUSMAG Thailand	3,000
COMSOCPAC	1,300
COMALCOM	2,300
TOTAL	79,000

MAP Representation Allowance	
Organization	FY 93 Obligations
JUSMAG Korea	\$6,900
JUSMAG Philippines	4,300
MDO Japan	3,900
JUSMAG Thailand	4,600
OMADP Indonesia	3,200
India	800
Australia	700
Malaysia	300
Singapore	600
Sri Lanka	200
Madagascar	300
Bangladesh	200
China	0
Nepal	200
TOTAL	\$26,200

Emergency and Extraordinary Expenses Funds	
Organization	FY 93 Obligations
HQ USCINCPAC	\$ 7,400
JICPAC	500
COMUSJAPAN	12,600
TOTAL	\$20,500

FY 93 Funding Adjustment

(U) The Navy provided USCINCPAC'S FY 93 O&M,N operating budget with an additional \$5,613,000 in support of the POW/MIA mission tasked to JTF-FA. FY 93 was also the first year USCINCPAC received Program 11 funds in support of the Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC). Security Assistance T-20 funding increases for FY 93 are attributable to the increase in student education bond and the disestablishment of the Korean Won account which required a \$1,500,000 funding increase.

Impact of Budget Reductions

(U) Admiral Larson asked the commanders of the subordinate commands to assess the impact of budget reductions on their commands. Admiral Robert J. Kelly, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, forthrightly stated¹²:

Our experience in FY93 leaves me less sanguine about our national commitment to avoid a hollow force. I have been forced to use the operations and maintenance account as a resource reservoir to sustain simultaneously, our presence and exercise requirements in the PACOM AOR, satisfy combat and deterrence tasking the Persian Gulf, respond to crisis (sic) in Somalia, fulfill counter narcotics tasking in the Pacific and Caribbean and properly work up forces scheduled for deployments. To fund these operations, I have deferred \$300M in ship and aircraft maintenance, eliminating all but breakdown maintenance, and postponed environmental clean up and mitigation projects on our bases. I will soon implement large reductions in fleet training courses and some civilian personnel positions without reducing the workload. Similarly, I anticipate military personnel reductions in FY-94 will outpace the reduction in workload.

Despite all these actions, I still have had to cancel or scale back some bilateral and multilateral training exercises. Without midyear budgetary relief, I will have to take additional drastic steps to cut back on steaming days and flying hours, to include tying up ships and standing down squadrons. I have done this to show the pain, but in essence, it is mortgaging the future to meet the needs of today.

Commanders of other subordinate commands reported similar situations and Admiral Larson in turn communicated the somber facts during Congressional testimony.

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SECTION III--LEGAL AFFAIRS

Guam Land Use

Governance of Guam

- (U) The Spanish ruled Guam from 1700 until 1898 when the island was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris. The islanders became U.S. Nationals and the Department of the Navy was assigned as Guam's administrative authority. The Navy maintained authority over the territory of Guam from 1898 through 1950, except during the Japanese occupation, 1941-1944. 13
- (U) In July 1950, the U.S. Congress passed the Organic Act of Guam. This act replaced the naval governor with an appointed civilian governor, granted U.S. citizenship for its indigenous people (Chamorros), and set up a civilian court system. In 1971, Guam inaugurated its first elected governor and the following year, achieved representation, albeit nonvoting, in the U.S. House of Representatives. Throughout this 95 year period of U.S. governance, the U.S. government has maintained a strong and influential military presence in Guam.

Chamorro Activism and Other Land Controversies

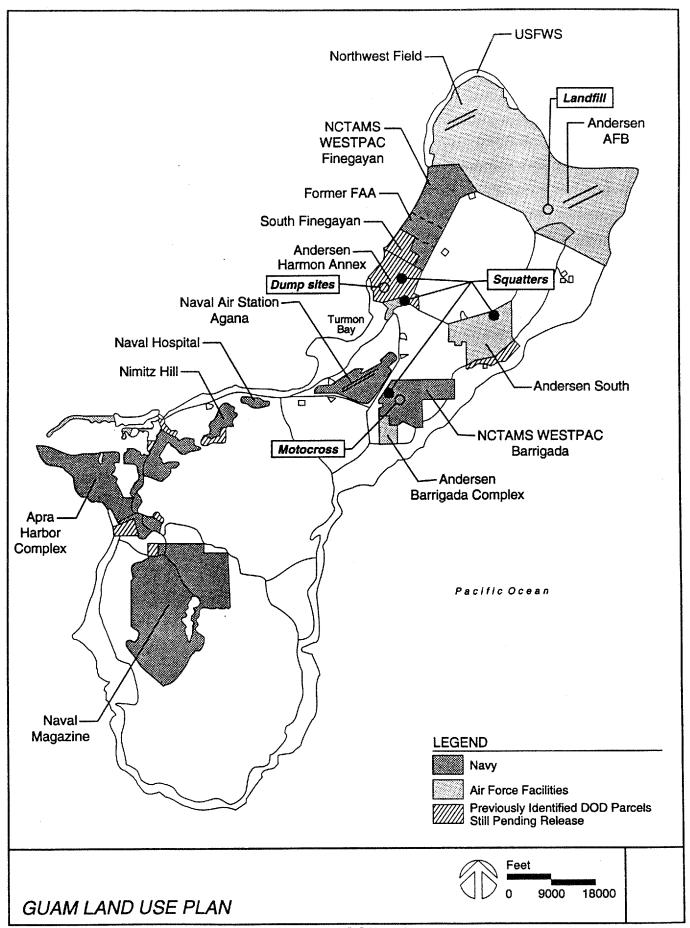
(U) 1993 figures indicated that the DOD controlled about 45,832 acres, slightly less than 1/3 of the island's total acreage. In the early 1990's Chamorros had begun displaying great interest in recovering what they perceived to be their land. Their aggressive activism focused on property held and used by DOD. Since July 1992, "native rights activist" Guamanians, led by self-proclaimed leader Angel Santos, had trespassed on DOD property numerous times. The activists denied they had trespassed. They claimed the land was theirs and were therefore entitled to be on the property. For example: 14

- In 1992, Santos built and occupied a structure on U.S. Air Force property in the Andersen South (Andy South) area. This structure was called "Angel's Cultural Center." In 1993, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a civil action involving trespass, harassment, and conversion against Santos with the intent of evicting him and his followers.
- At about 0230 hours on 28 February 1993, Angel Santos and 30 others formed a line across the Potts Junction Gate at Andersen Air Force Base (AFB). They attached a Guam flag to the installation entry sign and began a "ribbon-cutting ceremony" to indicate that Route 3A was not federal property. The demonstration lasted about 20 minutes and the presence of the Guam Police may have contributed to its brevity. Afterwards, Angel Santos and several others traveled on Route 3A, entered Navy (former Naval Facilities) property at Ritidian Point, and proceeded to land owned by another activist, Tony Artero Sablan. 15
- By mid-May, squatters had established two more camps ("Yigo I" and "Yigo II") at Andy South. Squatters at Yigo I built a volleyball court in addition to tents and campsites. At Yigo II, they erected a tent and a 10' X 20' wooden shack with a tin roof. This group of squatters, which included two Guam Police officers, flew two U.S. flags upside down. (By 4 June the attention focused on this abuse prompted the squatters to stop.) 16
- On 11 May, several U.S. Air Force security personnel attempted to serve a barment letter on the San Nicolas family squatters at Yigo II. The event began cordially but quickly took a turn for the worse when the activists, principally Angel Santos, began verbally abusing the USAF personnel. Angel Santos filled the air with expletives as he crumpled the barment letter and ordered the USAF personnel off "private property". The USAF personnel departed to prevent the situation from growing out of control. A videotape of the event was sent to Public Affairs Officers in Hawaii. 17

- Additionally, numerous other squatter sites dotted Guam, including several at Lujan and Barrigada.
- Other controversies involved unauthorized use (U) military land and environmental predicaments. One involved an unauthorized crossing over a Navy easement which contained a Public Works Center (PWC) pressurized fuel line. The crossing had been built years ago by the Government of Guam, Department of Public Works. In January 1993, the Navy PWC Guam notified the family owning the land adjacent to the easement that they had to remove it since the structure of the unauthorized crossing was unsafe. The weight of traffic on the crossing could cause the fuel line to rupture. A member of the family called Angel Santos' attention to the situation and the Santos' faction portrayed the issue as another example of the "colonial power depriving still another family use of their land." However, by April, a crossing design had been drawn and accepted by the U.S. Navy and the family agreed to pay for and arrange construction of the new crossing. 18
- (U) In late 1991, Mayor Laguana had additional playing fields built at the licensed Barrigada Recreation Facility. He allowed the contractor to haul away topsoil from the Navy property as payment. The soil was sold for over \$100,000 and used in the construction of a private golf course. The U.S. government filed suit against the government of Guam (GOVGUAM), Mayor Laguan, C's Construction (the subcontractor of Tokyu Construction who removed the topsoil), Mangilao Golf Course (who received the topsoil but denied knowledge of the theft), and Tokyu Construction for environmental and natural resource damages; a settlement was reached in April 1993. 19
- (U) At the Barrigada Antenna Field, Guamanians were using the site to conduct motocross activities without meeting the environmental and legal requirements necessary for license. RADM

Edward K. Kristensen, USN, Commander Naval Forces Marianas (COMNAVMARIANAS) and USCINCPAC Representative (USCINCPAC REP) Guam spoke with Guam Governor Joseph F. Ada on 22 February to remind him of the requirements, adding that unless the governor accepted the responsibility for the requirements or stopped the usage, the Navy would restore the site to its previous contour.

- (U) In another case, Mr. Sablan, who owned land-locked property adjacent to the former U.S. Naval Facility at Ritidian Point, had taken it upon himself to improve access to his property and in the process, caused extensive environmental damage. The U.S. government filed a suit against Mr. Sablan and he counterclaimed for "reverse condemnation" stating that denial of full access to his property by the U.S. government constituted a "taking" under the Fifth Amendment. The case was not settled in 1993.²⁰
- (U) Additionally, in December during a routine inspection, Navy discovered what appeared to be an unauthorized landfill. A GOVGUAM Public Works Center truck and front loader were moving dirt on U.S. Navy property. The workers explained they had been asked to fill in and level an area for a field on land out-granted to the municipality of Barrigada for athletic events. The fill material consisted of construction debris (broken concrete, stumps, wood scraps, sheet metal, garbage, etc.) and initially, the Navy was concerned that toxic wastes intermingled and/or hazardous material were with debris. Further investigation proved site the neither. However, investigation based on prior dumping at Radio resulted in identification of dumping by commercial Barrigada activities on or near the same site. The United States filed suit against the commercial entities. The case was settled and a \$75,000 penalty was imposed against the entities for dumping The decision was precedent setting as it was the solid waste. first Guam case concerning solid waste. 21



Impact on Land Use Coordination

Guam, the most forward base on U.S. territory in the Pacific considerable Command (PACOM), was of evidenced importance. However, as by the aforementioned incidents, land related problems were myriad and posed a potential threat to the continuation of military presence on the In addition, the pro-Chamorro stance of certain local politicians encouraged Chamorro agitation and complicated the handling of other land use issues such as base closure. establishment of either a wildlife refuge or critical habitat, disposal of excess DOD lands, and future use of military land on Guam, 22

Base Closure

- (U) On 16 March 1993, Governor Ada and Delegate Underwood requested the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) place Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana on the list of prospective base closures and to realign the naval operations to Andersen AFB.*
- (U) Admiral Robert J. Kelly, USN, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT), argued that the Navy could not leave Guam and that the very least the Navy could live with was "HC-5 and VQ-1 at Agana/Andersen." He was also adamant that splitting the assets between NAS and Andersen AFB was impractical. The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) agreed that moving only operational assets to Andersen AFB while keeping support facilities at Agana was not a viable alternative. However, on

^{*}Previously, in July 1989, Governor Ada and then Congressman Blaz had requested the Navy relocate their operations from NAS Agana to Andersen AFB since the Navy presence was restricting Guam's expanding civilian air transportation industry.

1 July the BRAC report added NAS Agana to the closure list and on 9 July CINCPACFLT expressed disappointment in the BRAC's failure to acknowledge the Navy's concerns about the closure. The Navy viewed the relocation of bachelor enlisted quarters as essential; without relocation, the Navy would have to create and maintain duplicate support facilities at Agana and Andersen AFB for single personnel.²³

(U) CINCPACFLT pointed out that the BRAC had not visited Guam. A visit would have given the BRAC a more accurate understanding of the consequences of failure to relocate the bachelor enlisted quarters. Without relocation of the quarters, financial and quality of life (QOL) costs would be high: CINCPACFLT would have to absorb the cost of a 24 hour shuttle service and service members' QOL would suffer as a result of the traffic-filled 15-mile commute between Agana Andersen. Planning for realignment sans quarters relocation forged ahead and construction of new hangars and facilities began in 1993.

Critical Habitat vs. Wildlfide Refuge

In July the National Audubon Society and Marianas (U) Audubon Society sued the Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (DOI USFWS) for failure to designate a critical habitat on Guam. The societies, represented by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, filed suit to compel the USFWS to properly Section 4 administer of the Endangered Species Act. societies contended that DOI USFWS had dragged its feet in designating a critical habitat after declaring six Guam species of birds and bats endangered. Most of the land for this proposed critical habitat was federally owned and DOD. COMNAVMARIANAS N4 assisted the DOI USFWS by helping compile the habitat designation chronology. USCINCPAC staff from J06, J44, and J51 also provided support for this land use issue. 24

- scheduled court date for the suit (U) The was 15 December. During the intervening months, RADM Kristensen was the principal point of contact. The Navv supported establishment of a wildlife refuge vice a critical nabitat because it would allow the Navy to maintain operational flexibility while supporting the recovery of the endangered species. A critical habitat differs from a wildlife refuge in that it is defined by the range of the identified endangered species. A wildlife refuge is established primarily for recovery and conservation of endangered and threatened species and its perimeter contingent on the range of the endangered species. Wildlife refuge lands are managed in a manner consistent with the needs of wildlife conservation. However, by year's end the litigation had not been brought to trial.
- (U) Stimulated to action by this lawsuit, USAF, USN, USFWS, and GOVGUAM, developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the "Establishment and Management of a National Wildlife Refuge, Guam." By 14 December all parties except GOVGUAM had signed the MOU. GOVGUAM disagreed with portions of the MOU and therefore refrained from signing.
- listed the (U) MOU development of Cooperative Agreements (CA) between GOVGUAM and USFWS; USN and USFWS; and USAF and USFWS as the first of its goals. The MOU stipulated that the National Wildlife Refuge program would be superimposed the GOVGUAM, USAF, and USN lands identified respective approved Cooperative Agreements. The "overlay Refuge" National Wildlife status did not affect primary jurisdiction over the land. It was simply superimposed as a secondary interest in the property.
- (U) The Cooperative Agreements identified the tenure, purposes, and goals of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge relative

to the respective parties. The Navy CA documented that the Navy had provided \$500,000 to the USFWS for a partnership initiative to protect, enhance, and restore endangered and threatened species and their habitats. Likewise, the Air Force CA indicated that the Air Force had provided \$105,000 for a Natural Resource Management Plan and \$120,000 for botanical surveys of endangered plants for Andersen AFB to USFWS. However, as of 31 December, neither of the CAs had been signed by any of the parties involved. Neither did it appear likely that GOVGUAM would agree to either of the CAs.

(U) The MOU and CAs did not halt the lawsuit and an early 1994 trial date was anticipated. The outcome of the case could impact 28,000 acres.

Disposal of Excess Lands and Military Land Use Plans

- (U) The Guam Land Use Plan (GLUP) was developed in 1977 and military identified 3,200 acres of land as property. Since then no land had been transferred GOVGUAM. On 18 May 1993, Delegate Underwood introduced H.R. 2144 to Congress, a bill which would have allowed the Federal government to transfer to GOVGUAM ownership of essentially the same lands identified by GLUP-77. H.R. 2144 included land on which Navy and Air Force bases and an Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) facility (Telofofo "HH" Facility). The bill included the requirement that GOVGUAM enact legislation to establish a detailed plan for the public benefit lands. This plan also required GOVGUAM to outline the intended uses of the returned land, environmental clean-up plans, and address transfer costs.²⁵
- (U) During the 16 years since GLUP-77, the relocation of Navy, Air Force and diplomatic telecommunication service assets from the Philippines, removal of strategic bomber forces and

various weapons from Guam, closure of the Naval Facility, and increasingly constraining environmental laws altered the DOD's land requirements. Nevertheless, Guam's strategic importance had increased significantly since the closure of military bases in the Philippines.

- (U) In June ADM Kristensen called attention to the land use issue, stating it was the "most visible, persistent, and controversial element in the military and civilian relationship on Guam." He proposed conducting a comprehensive DOD review of military land requirements and the development of a revised GLUP. His suggestion was well received up the chain of command and work began quickly.
- (U) On 15 July, Delegate Underwood sent a letter to Admiral Larson stating he would hold a "land conference" on Guam, no date specified. Delegate Underwood wanted to assemble representatives from DOD, DOI, GOVGUAM, local residents, "and, I hope, Guam's military installations." On 19 July, Delegate Underwood issued a press release entitled "Policy Statement on Land Issues" which addressed H.R. 2144 (Guam Excess Lands Act), his proposed federal/territorial land conference, and the search for ways to obtain access to additional federal lands.
- (U) The next day, RADM Kristensen informed CINCPACFLT that certain local populist politicians appeared to be fanning the indigenous rights flames which have been glowing with increasing intensity over the past few months. He believed Delegate Underwood felt the return of land declared excess by GLUP-77 was a "done deal," that the proposed land conference would result in reasonable compromises which would give Guam what it wanted, and that he sought to enable GOVGUAM to decide what land was essential to DOD needs, "almost without reference" to DOD requirements.

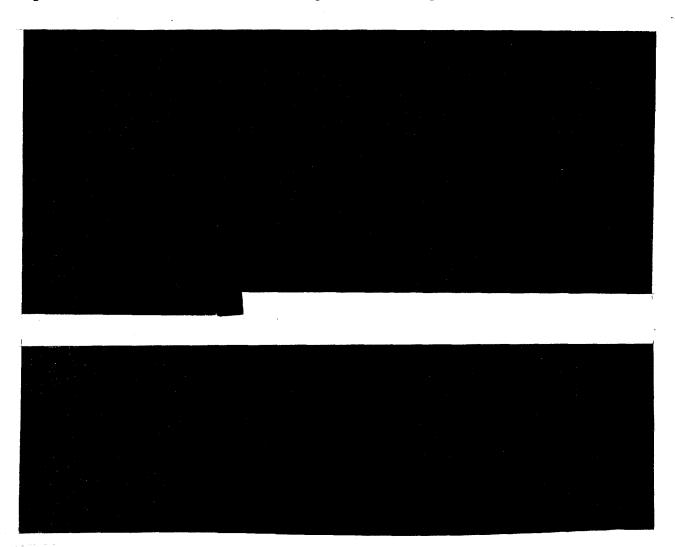
- (U) Throughout the tumult, Admiral Larson had been very concerned about the lack of a coordinated strategy to handle Guam's very complicated land use issues. He stated "These if left unresolved, could eventually threaten our continued military presence on Guam." Therefore, using input from CINCPACFLT and Commander, Pacific Air Forces (COMPACAF), he established a framework for the coordination of land use issues on Guam. His plan, sketched in a 7 August message to SECDEF, called for DOI to be the lead agency and to serve as the focal point for federal land issues on Guam. Admiral Larson had already tasked the service component commanders with forming a Joint Land Use Task Force composed of USCINCPAC Rep Guam, Navy, Air Force, and other federal land holders. This task force developed plans and policies to address present and future land issues on Guam. Admiral Larson also envisioned formation of a Guam military-civilian Joint Land Use Affairs Board, similar to the existing Hawaii Joint Land Use Affairs Board. 26
- (U) Despite the imminence of the Underwood conference, Admiral Larson did not feel that Delegate Underwood's proposed conference should rush the completion of the GLUP. He felt a "careful and thorough analysis of future military land needs must be based on Guam's strategic role in the Pacific." He also agreed with SECDEF that the land use conference proposed by Delegate Underwood should be postponed until the critical habitat/wildlife refuge suit was settled. Nevertheless, he proceeded with preparations for the Guam land use conference.²⁷
- (U) In line with his belief in a thorough analysis, USCINCPAC called for an architectural and engineering (A&E) study to identify needed lands, prepare parcel maps, and assemble said documents. At first, he requested CINC initiatives funds but was denied. On 8 November, USCINCPAC requested CINCPACFLT and PACAF split the cost of the A&E contract. On 19 November, USCINCPAC received a message of concurrence from PACAF; the Air Force and

Navy agreed as components to pay a total of \$450,000 for the A&E study.

- (U) On 18 November, USCINCPAC hosted a strategy session to prepare for the Federal-GOVGUAM meeting on 22 November on Capitol Hill. The latter meeting was called the Federal Interagency Working Group (FIWG) and was the federal agencies' preparatory meeting for the land use conference on Guam. Admiral Larson felt that the conference should serve as a means to demonstrate federal-GOVGUAM cooperation.
- (U) Coincidentally, on 22 November Delegate Underwood withdrew H.R. 2144 from a special House vote (a vote which would have been conducted under a suspension of the rules) after learning that the Republican caucus planned to oppose the bill. Additionally, U.S. Representative James V. Hansen (R-UT) had issued a letter calling the bill a "giveaway of 3,200 acres worth \$900 million" and planned to distribute it to all House members. Apparently Representative Hansen had not clearly understood that the bill permitted only public use of the land and that it was in DOD's best interests to transfer the land. The vote on H.B. 2144 was postponed until the 104th Congress.
- (U) In the meanwhile, Delegate Underwood set the date for the land use conference on Guam as 18-19 January 1994. The intent was to have representatives of federal agencies, GOVGUAM, and the public participate in a "town meeting" format to discuss Guam land use issues. In late December the Guam Military Land Use Planning Team reported that although it had made great progress on developing recommendations for an updated GLUP, it would not be ready to make specific statements with regard to particular parcels or quantities of releasable land at the January conference. Some of its key recommendations were: blanket environmental studies for major grounds training areas

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(Northwest Field and Naval Magazine); firming up user commitments for these areas from CINCPACFLT, PACAF, SOCPAC, and COMMARFORPAC; and a radiation hazard study around the Barrigada high frequency (HF) transmitter site. The team expected to be able to provide specific recommendations during March or April 1994.



USPACOM Legal Conference

(U) The 1993 PACOM Legal Conference was held at Andersen AFB, Guam from 22-25 March 1993. The participants, senior Judge Advocates from PACOM, were divided into three working groups and discussed the following issues:²⁹

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- Counter-drug initiatives.
- · New Office of Government Ethics rules.
- · Philippine transition actions.
- Environmental law impact.
- UN Peacekeeping.
- (U) MG Thomas H. Needham, USA, Commander, Joint Task Force-Full Accounting, Maj Gen H. Hale Burr, Jr., USAF, Commander Thirteenth Air Force, and RADM Kristensen also participated in the conference.

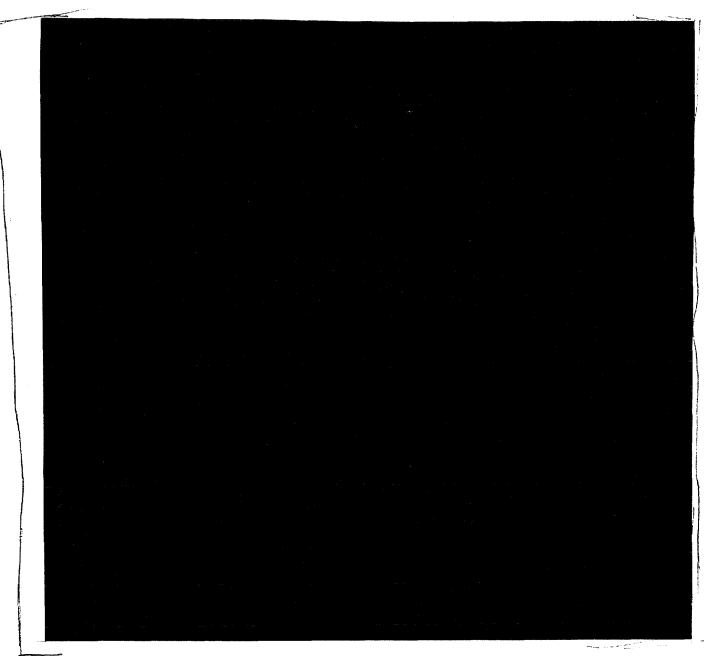
Rules of Engagement Review

USCINCPAC J06 and J3 coordinated headquarters' and component commands' comments. Input was sent to JCS J-3 and the CJCS' legal counsel. In August JCS J-3 issued a draft of the revised ROE and invited all Unified commands to send senior J3 and legal representatives to a conference at the Naval War College in January 1994, where they would complete the revision. 30

USCINCPAC Combined Exercise Rules of Engagement

(U) In October 1993, J06 issued unclassified ROE which could be shared with allies during combined exercises. The ROE, based on the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, were consistent with classified U.S. Peacetime ROE, including the basic concepts of self-defense, hostile acts, hostile intent, declaring forces hostile, and supplemental measures. The ROE were distributed to the USCINCPAC staff, Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC), as well as to component staff judges advocate, and operations and exercise divisions.³¹

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Ethics Training

(U) The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) established an "Ethics Training" requirement in 1993. The training was mandatory for all military and civilian personnel and judge advocates from J06 trained all personnel at USCINCPAC, its subordinate commands, and the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific (JICPAC). J06 provided thirty one-hour sessions, two of which

were for flag and general officers, and met the OGE training requirements. 33

(U) In September, the DOD Standards of Conduct Office (SOCO) designated J06 as the USCINCPAC Designated Agency Ethics Official (DAEO). J06 became responsible for supervising the ethics program throughout the Pacific Command. In turn, J06 designated the Judge Advocates of USFK and USFJ as DAEOs for their respective commands.

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement Between the U.S.A. and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand

- (U) The Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) between the U.S.A. and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand was signed on 21 September 1993. Admiral Larson and Air Chief Marshal (ACM) Voranat Aphichari each signed on behalf of their respective governments. This agreement, which took five years to negotiate, was established to facilitate reciprocal logistics support between the U.S. and Thailand primarily during combined exercises, training, deployments, operations, and other cooperative efforts.³⁴
- (U) Henceforth, the ACSA would cover support for food, billeting, transportation, petroleum, oils, lubricants, clothing, communication services, medical services, ammunition, base operations support (and construction incident thereto), storage services, use of facilities, training services, spare parts and components, repair and maintenance services, and airport and seaport services. Additionally, it described terms and conditions, reimbursement procedures, and waived and excluded costs.
- (U) The original document was transmitted to the DOD General Counsel's Office in compliance with the Case Act.

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Funding for Private Prosecutor Program in the Philippines

(U) In November 1992 CINCPACFLT authorized funding to retain a private attorney to pursue seven criminal cases against Filipino defendants charged with crimes against U.S. personnel or their dependents. The locally-hired prosecutor made very slow progress; by March 1993, only one case had been brought to trial. In this case, the defendant was found guilty of the 1990 murder of a U.S. serviceman, and sentenced to 34 years imprisonment.³⁵

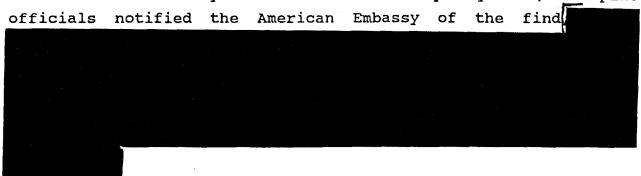
(COMNAVFORJAPAN) determined that the program was not cost effective and should be terminated.

Ownership of the Wreck of USS CHARLESTON (C 2)

In spring 1993, the wreck of USS CHARLESTON (C 2) was found at a depth of 40-50 feet in the Babuyan Channel, Luzon,

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Philippines, where she had run aground an uncharted reef in the channel almost 100 years before. In early May 1993, Filipino



- (U) CHARLESTON was a protected cruiser launched 19 July 1888. When the King of Hawaii, Kalakaua, died on 20 January 1891 in San Francisco, she carried his remains back to Hawaii. CHARLESTON had an eventful tour, including a role in the Spanish-American War. On 20 June 1898, she fired a challenge at Fort Santa Cruz, Guam. The Spanish authorities, who were unaware a state of war existed, responded by sending a boat load of men to apologize for having no gunpowder with which to return their salute. The governor surrendered the next day. CHARLESTON was also instrumental in the surrender of the city of Manila in August 1898 and the capture of Subic Bay in September 1899.
- (U) She was wrecked beyond salvage when she ran aground on 2 November 1899. Her crew of about 300 abandoned ship. The crew camped on a nearby island, later moving on to Camiguin Island itself. They dispatched CHARLESTON's sailing launch and they were rescued on 18 November 1899.

The U.S. Navy never abandoned CHARLESTON, therefore under both international and U.S. law, the wreck artifacts remained the property of U.S. Government. However, the acknowledged that access to and responsibility protection of shipwrecks located in foreign territorial seas primarily the territorial belonged to sovereign. This acknowledgment

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resulted

in the U.S. Navy cooperating with the Philippine National Museum on identifying and documenting artifacts from CHARLESTON and establishing a long-term loan of the items to the museum.

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SECTION IV--PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(U) Because of space limitations, only selected activities of the Public Affairs Division are included in this section. The full range of reported affairs activities for this year and previous years is maintained in the USCINCPAC historical archives.

Media Operations

- (U) Selected media operations during 1993 are described below in chronological order. Announcements concerning POW/MIA matters are covered in Operations, Chapter III. USCINCPAC visits and prominent visitors to the headquarters are listed in "Official Activities of the Commander in Chief", Section I of this Chapter.³⁸
- On 1 March 1993, Media Operations released to local news that Admiral Larson would be a featured speaker at the National Defense University Pacific Symposium, 3-4 March. The topic was "Cooperative Engagement and Economic Security in the Asia-Pacific Region".
- On 11 March, Cryptological Technician (Administrative) Third Class (CTA3) Craig Jenneke was awarded the Navy-Marine Corps Medal, the highest military medal awarded for heroism during peacetime, for his valor in responding to a fire in his thirty-three story apartment building.
- On 8 July, USCINCPAC Public Affairs announced that the Air Forces of the United States, Australia, and the Republic of Singapore would participate in PITCH BLACK, an aerial exercise, from 26 July-13 August, near Darwin, Australia.

- On 9 September, USCINCPAC Public Affairs announced that command post exercise TEMPO BRAVE 93 would be conducted from 13-26 September in Okinawa, Japan, Hawaii, and other locations in the U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility (AOR).
- On 21 October, ADM Larson was interviewed by the Defense Writers' Group in Washington, D.C. The Group is a consortium of printed-media reporters who cover the defense industry.
- On 14 November, ADM Larson was presented the Commandeur de L'Ordre National du Mérite medal, the third highest medal awarded by the French Government, by His Excellency Jacques Andreani, French ambassador to the U.S. On 19 November, ADM Larson was interviewed by Neil Munro, Defense News, on joint training and the Korean situation.
- ADM Larson conducted a press conference on 1 December in Japan and on 8 December, another in Singapore. Both conferences were arranged by U.S. Information Service (USIS).

Community Relations

- (U) Selected community relations activities during 1993 are mentioned below chronologically.
- On 18 January, the Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (DCINC), attended the Martin Luther King, Jr., bell ringing and wreath laying ceremony at the State Capitol. On 19 January, the sixth Annual USCINCPAC/Hawaii State Legislators' golf outing was held at the Navy-Marine Golf Course. On 27 January, ADM Larson attended Governor John Waihee's State of the State address at Mabel Smythe Memorial Hall.

- On 23 February, members of the Alaska State Committee of Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve received a Pacific Area Update briefing to emphasize the importance of training for reservists. On 25 February, ADM Larson received a courtesy call from Dr. Al Miyasato, J3 language translator, upon whom the Japanese government had bestowed an award for his work at USCINCPAC.
- On 2 March, ADM Larson attended an Oahu Council semi-annual dinner meeting at Washington Place (the Governor's residence) during which military, state, and local officials and businessmen discussed Base Closure and Realignment, land use, forecasts for the defense presence in the Pacific, and military public relations. On 23 March, ground was broken for the Fisher House at Tripler Army Medical Center; a Joint Service Color Guard (JSCG) supported the ceremony. On 27 March, GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, USA, Army Chief of Staff, was the keynote speaker at the celebration of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team Veteran's Club's 50th anniversary. LTG Harold T. Fields, USA, Deputy USCINCPAC, represented USCINCPAC.
- On 16 April, ADM Larson and LtGen Henry C. Stackpole, USMC, Commander Marine Forces, Pacific (COMMARFORPAC), represented USCINCPAC at the 14th Coast Guard District's "Dining Out." On 24 April, the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and COMMARFORPAC provided musical support at two sites (Restaurant Row and Koko Marina) for the Hawaii Food Bank's Annual Food Drive.
- On 10 May, the Military Affairs Council, Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, opened the week-long celebration of Hawaii Military Week. The kick-off was supported by a JSCG, the Hawaii National Guard, the Royal Guard, and the Royal Hawaiian Band. On 13 May, LtGen Stackpole, COMMARFORPAC, was the keynote speaker at the Chamber of Commerce Spring Quarterly luncheon meeting at the

Hilton Hawaiian Village. On 15 May, component commands provided static displays and conducted many events at the Armed Forces Day festivities at Ala Moana Beach Park. Between 13-17 May, a group of WWII Italian Prisoners of War (POW) returned to visit some of the projects they had built in Hawaii as POWs.

- On 30 May, a JSCG, a 21-gun salute, and a bugler from CINCPACFLT commemorated the Friends of the Natatorium Memorial Day celebration at the Natatorium. On 30 May, members from component commands participated in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Memorial Candlelight Service at the National Memorial Cemeters of the Pacific. On 31 May, Memorial Day was observed at the USS ARIZONA Memorial with an FA-18 four-aircraft formation flyover, 21-gun salute, music by the CINCPACFLT band, and a JSCG with battle streamers. The wreath-laying ceremony at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, was conducted by MG Robert L. Ord III, USCINCPAC representative, and the Mayor of Honolulu.
- On 10 June, Commander Naval Base Pearl Harbor provided volunteers, 40 tables, and 80 chairs to Aloha Stadium in preparation for the 11 June opening day of the Aloha State Games, Hawaii's largest multi-sport event for amateur athletes. On 12 June, a JSCG, the 25th Infantry Division band, and marching units from all component commands participated in the 77th Annual King Kamehameha Floral Parade in Honolulu. On 23 June, the Seventh Fleet band performed in Thailand at the birthday celebration of Her Royal Highness, Princess Chulabhorn.
- On 3 July, a JSCG, marching units from all services, and the CINCPACFLT band marched in a 4th of July parade in Kailua. On 10 July, the Hawaii Chapter of the Military Intelligence Service Veterans conducted a memorial service at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific. On 27 July, ground was broken for the Korean and Vietnam War Memorial on the west lawn of the State Capitol.

- On 3 August, ADM Larson hosted the Oahu Council semi-annual dinner meeting at his residence. They discussed mutual concerns of the Council members and prepared the Military Affairs Council for their annual lobbying trip to the Pentagon and Capitol Hill.
- Between 6-10 September, about 37 New Zealand Army Cadet Corps members visited Hawaii and were provided billeting, transportation, and tours by component services. 10 September, a JSCG and the COMMARFORPAC brass quintet supported the POW/MIA recognition day ceremony at the State Capitol steered by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military order of the purple heart. During 19-23 September, the Military Affairs Council members met with military and government officials in Washington, D.C. to discuss items essential to keeping military presence in Hawaii ongoing. USCINCPAC provided an escort and other assistance during the trip. From 29 September-3 October, USCINCPAC and component services provided similar support to the United Kingdom's Royal College of Defence Studies while the group visited to Hawaii.
- On 6 October at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, ADM Larson addressed the Friends of the East-West Center, Japan-American Society, Pacific and Asian Affairs Council, and the Pacific Rim Association. Approximately 150 people attended. On 9 October, USCINCPAC and service components provided support to the Honolulu Police Department's "No Hope for Dope" parade and concert in Waimanalo Beach Park. Between 13-15 October, the Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA) conducted its annual meeting in Hawaii and received extensive support from USCINCPAC and subordinate commands.
- On 6 November, LtGen Stackpole, COMMARFORPAC, hosted the Marine Corps Birthday Ball at the Hilton Hawaiian

Village. CAPT Jerry Coffee, USN (Ret), former Vietnam War POW, gave the keynote address. USCINCPAC provided JSCG and other support to several events on 11 November, Veterans' Day: the Disabled American Veterans' annual Massing of the Colors ceremony at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at which LtGen Stackpole was the keynote speaker; the State Office of Veterans' Affairs' ceremony at the Veterans' Cemetery in Kaneohe; and the Wahiawa Lions Club Veterans' Day parade. On 25 November, 20 military volunteers from USCINCPAC served as security for the Salvation Army's Thanksgiving Day dinner at the Neal Blaisdell Center.

• On 7 December, USCINCPAC provided support for several ceremonies commemorating the 7 December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor: the 0755 ceremony aboard the USS ARIZONA Memorial; the National Park Service commemoration service at 0740 Memorial Visitor's Center: Pearl Harbor the Association's Sunset Memorial service at the shoreside facilities of the Memorial; and the internment ceremony for a recently deceased veteran of the 7 December attack on the USS ARIZONA. 16 December, ADM Larson gave a luncheon briefing at the Camp Smith NCO Club to the Navy League "Bridge", a group comprised of notable private-industry personnel. 50 members and their quests attended.

SECTION V-INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Intelligence Oversight Program Inspection

U.S. Forces Korea

(U) A team of inspectors from USCINCPAC and USFK reviewed the USKF Intelligence Oversight (IO) program on 26 March. They inspected IO training records, policy statements, current references, and quarterly reports. While there were no adverse findings, there were several observations. Of these, two were clerical, regarding filing of inspection reports and distribution of quarterly IO reports. The third observation concerned their lack of up-to-date training materials. For the latter, the team recommended that the joint community and/or DOD develop new IO training aid support material. Overall, the HQ USFK IO program met the requirements of existing laws and regulations.³⁹

U.S. Forces Japan

(U) On 29 March, a team comprised of USCINCPAC and USFJ personnel inspected USFJ's IO program. Their review of IO training records, policy statements, current references, and quarterly reports uncovered no adverse findings. The team made two observations, first, that although USFJ had a "very solid IO training program", their training materials were old, and the second, USFJ receives meager information about IO trends within the intelligence community. For the former, the team made the same recommendation as they did for USFK, and for the latter, they recommended a top-down IO newsletter or periodic summary for the field.⁴⁰

Joint Task Force-Five

(U) The USCINCPAC IG team inspected the IO program at JTF-5 on 6 August, reviewing automated files, IO information screening, interpretation of the term "U.S. persons," and retention of photographic and video records. There were no deficiencies and JTF-5 received an outstanding rating.⁴¹

Alaskan Command

(U) On 9 August, the IG team inspected the Alaskan Command (ALCOM) IO program and found it in compliance with established laws and regulations. They also spot checked intelligence files in J21 (Analysis) and J22 (Plans and Exercises) and found these satisfactory.⁴²

Joint Intelligence Center Pacific

- (U) The IG team inspected JICPAC's Pearl Harbor (Makalapa) and Hangar 3 (Hickam AFB) sites on 10 September. While JICPAC's IO program was rated satisfactory overall, its IO training program and IO management were deficient. 43
- (U) Specifically, there were no training records prior to spring 1993, the command was behind schedule in meeting its annual training requirements, and the training material content was cited as superficial. The IG team recommended the command enhance IO training within the command, provide initial orientation and familiarization training on current policies and procedures of intelligence oversight, and ensure records were maintained.

Command and Control Inspection

Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet

- (U) An eight-member IG team inspected CINCPACFLT between 13-17 September. The command's training, operations, communications, administration, watchstander proficiency, security, two-person material control, and Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) functions were reviewed. Although there were six findings and 17 observations, the CINCPACFLT Command Center met the requirements of governing directives. The watch teams were commended for their response to emergency action taskings.⁴⁴
- (U) Coincidentally, training was a problem area, as it was in most of the aforementioned IO inspections. CINCPACFLT's N66 was tasked with improving regularity of training meetings, setting procedures for recertifying personnel who failed to maintain Emergency Action (EA) proficiency, and establishing a command-unique EA program to train subordinate commands.
- (U) In another finding, the Command Center master clock and the Remote Information Exchange Terminal (RITX) clock did not display correct Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The latter clock was five minutes off actual GMT and could have resulted in inaccurate message handling. The IG team recommended the clocks be synchronized once per shift.
- (U) The IG team rated the performance of the three EA teams they observed during a two-day, high density exercise as excellent.

U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC)

Between 18-22 October, a five-person IG team inspected the USARPAC command center's training, operations, communications, administration, watchstander proficiency, security programs. There were six findings and 12 observations. Training was again a problem area and the team recommended including console exercises and conducting frequent emergency action team training as a remedy. 45

Commander, Pacific Air Forces (COMPACAF)

- (U) The IG team inspected the COMPACAF command center and the Communications Security (COMSEC) account of the 15th Communications Squadron between 15 and 19 November. The members reviewed COMPACAF's training, operations, communications, administration, controller proficiency, and security programs and the squadron's two-person material control procedures.⁴⁶
- (U) Although both units received satisfactory ratings, the command center was cited for its impressive performance and its outstanding training program. The team commended the HQ PACAF Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) Program for being the most active SAV program observed in PACOM.

Performance Evaluation Group Report

<u>U.S. Defense Attaché Office (USDAO), Sri Lanka and Republic of Maldives</u>

(U) Between 12-13 November 1992*, a two-man team from USCINCPAC J45 evaluated the U.S. Defense Attaché Office (USDAO),

^{*}Although the evaluation was conducted in 1992, the report was not submitted until 1993, hence its inclusion in the 1993 Command History.

administration of the Security Assistance (SA) Program for Sri Lanka and the Maldives in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In their report, the investigators explained that the Defense Attaché worked for both the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and USCINCPAC, with DIA work taking top priority. International Military Education and Training (IMET) was the main component of Sri Lanka's SA program; the Maldive's was IMET. The office was responsible for only one Foreign Military Sales (FMS) case (helicopter parts).⁴⁷

(U) The Performance Evaluation Group (PEG) found no shortcomings in FMS, training, or administration. They noted a number of problems in the resource and budget management area, most of which were clerical in nature. The PEG made 16 recommendations, most of which were as simple as "USDAO submit budget and resource reports on time."

Office of the Military Attaché For Defense Programs, Indonesia

(U) During its 10-16 January inspection of the Office of the Military Attaché For Defense Programs (OMADP), Indonesia, the IG team rated the FY93 OMADP as one of the best security assistance organizations (SAO) in USPACOM. Management of the Service Division programs, training, and automation was rated outstanding. Management of the budget, resources, and administration and security was rated excellent. While OMADP personnel reported general satisfaction with the quality of life, there was some dissatisfaction with the cost of living allowance (COLA) and lack of reimbursement for night security guards.⁴⁸

Office of Defense Cooperation Australia

(U) The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC), a subordinate organization of the USDAO in Canberra, was inspected by a three-man team from USCINCPAC J45 14-15 June 1993. The ODC's primary function was security assistance but since the last PEG,

other functions such as defense cooperation in armaments (DCA) had grown in importance.⁴⁹

- (U) The team gave the ODC very good ratings in administration and security, budget, resource, and training management. For example, by May 1993, ODC had obligated 99% of its budgeted T-20 funds. The ODC had also set a precedent in using the Interoperability Decision Support System (IDSS) which provided automated access to the standardized training lists (STLs) and direct coordination with military departments and HQ USCINCPAC. The clerical aspects of their administration files and security procedures were all in order.
- (U) Nonetheless, the team made 15 recommendations. Two of the more critical were that ODC conduct a cost-benefit analysis of various proposals to relocate ODC offices and ensure that only mission-essential periodicals were purchased with T-20 funds.

Joint U. S. Military Affairs Group, Seoul, Republic of Korea

- (U) A seven member team inspected this Security Assistance program 20-24 September 1993 and found the management and internal administration of Joint U. S. Military Affairs Group, Seoul, Republic of Korea (JUSMAGK) outstanding. They remarked that "JUSMAGK has closer relationships with its host nation counterparts than perhaps any other SAO in USPACOM."50
- (U) Overall, JUSMAGK received excellent ratings, despite discontinuity caused by billets gapped for several months between the departure of the incumbent and the replacement's arrival. Additionally, since all ROK Service headquarters were relocated from Seoul south to Taejon in 1993, JUSMAGK employees were forced to drive one to two hours from Seoul to Taejon to coordinate tasks.

(U) In the area of service programs, the team explained that:

As the ROK matures as a democracy and modernizes economically, it is placing more emphasis on non-military programs. Defense expenditures continue to increase in real terms, but they are decreasing as a percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) and the national budget. Additionally, as its defense industrial base has developed, the ROK has moved away from traditional SA equipment purchases to local procurement, technology transfer, and offsets. Accordingly, direct commercial purchases from contractors, rather than government-to-government Foreign Military Sales (FMS) agreements, are becoming increasingly important....Moreover, the ROK is becoming an arms exporter in its own right. All of these factors are causing JUSMAGK to move from traditional SA functions to a role more properly described as defense cooperation.

- (U) The team credited much of the success of the FMS program to the Defense Logistics Agency Liaison office (DLA LNO) since DLA LNO tracked every FMS case from onset. The team noted JUSMAGK's frustration with the Military Assistance Program (MAP) requirements for accurate inventory keeping while failing to allocate resources to do so. There were also frustrations with the excessive disposal process time.
- (U) JUSMAGK's training management program "continued to set the standard as the model for USPACOM". Despite a severe reduction in FY 93 IMET funds (\$270K, down from \$790K in FY92), 69 students were projected to complete 128 courses. Anticipating further cuts in FY94, the Training Division planned to optimize what little remained in IMET funds by emphasizing middle and senior level professional military education (PME) and resources management training.

Joint Military Assistance Group, Republic of the Philippines

(U) The PEG inspected Joint Military Assistance Group, Republic of the Philippines (JUSMAGPHIL) between 1-5 November, examining its mission, organization, and manpower; morale, welfare, and recreation activities; administration, information

security, and vehicle management; service programs, budget and fiscal management, supply and property management, training management, automation, quality of life, and the arms room.⁵¹

- (U) The team gave JUSMAGPHIL a very high rating in most areas and singled out their budget submission as the "best in USPACOM". However, they expressed concern about automation procedures, citing a lack of an information systems equipment (ISE) life cycle replacement plan and compliance with classification markings for diskettes.
- They were very concerned about the arms room which (U) contained 59 small arms (19 P226 9 mm pistols, 12 M1911A1 .45-cal. pistols, 6 M16A1 rifles, 2 12-gauge shotguns with folding stocks, and 20 MP5 9mm submachines guns) and more than 60,000 rounds of ammunition. Theoretically, these weapons would be used by JUSMAGPHIL personnel in case of assault on the compound until U.S. reinforcements arrived. The PEG team stated there was no proof of a viable threat. Even if an assault occurred, it did not appear JUSMAGPHIL could defend itself until reinforcements arrived due to the absence of U.S. stationed in the Philippines. The team recommended a physical security staff assistance visit to ensure JUSMAGPHIL's arms room complied with all requirements.

Exercise Evaluation

TEMPO BRAVE 93

(U) During the period 13-24 September the IG team evaluated the joint training process of TEMPO BRAVE 93. The purpose of the exercise was to provide training in all phases of crisis action planning and two-tiered command and control for USCINCPAC and the III MEF. The exercise was a computer-assisted, free-play, command post event centered around a natural disaster set in

fictitious "Pinkland". The disaster established opportunities for disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, conflict, and uncertain noncombatant evacuation. 52

(U) TEMPO BRAVE 93 was judged a versatile and effective training medium for crisis action planning and two-tiered command and control while noncombatant evacuation and low-intensity conflict were not fully achieved during the exercise. However, the inspectors believed that the versatility and potential of TEMPO BRAVE could optimize joint training within PACOM.

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SECTION VI--MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Medical Planner's Conference

(U) Between 14-19 February the Commander, 18th Medical Command/Surgeon, Commander U.S. Forces, Korea (COMUSKOREA) and Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) hosted the COMUSKOREA Medical Planner's Conference. Rear Admiral David S. Frost, MC, USN, USCINCPAC J07, gave a brief and attended a meeting on the USCINCPAC Operation Plan and its maintenance cycle. He also toured the 658th USAF Contingency Hospital in Kimhae, medical units at Osan AB, Chinhae, Camp Humphreys, the new blood storage facility at Camp Carroll, and the Joint Security Area at the DMZ.⁵³

PROVIDE REFUGE

(U) On 12 February, J07 deployed MAJ Walter H. Orthner, USA to Kwajalein Atoll to participate in the Joint Task Force PROVIDE REFUGE, an operation established to assist 500 Chinese nationals temporarily housed on the atoll. USCINCPAC coordinated medical screening, support, and care for these illegal immigrants while Department of State (DOS) decided whether they should be returned to China. (See Operations Chapter for amplification.) 54

Component Surgeon's Meeting

- (U) The USCINCPAC component surgeons and their deputies met with the USCINCPAC J07 on 3 March. They discussed⁵⁵
- Continuance of medical care for other-thanactive-duty personnel during contingencies.
- Relocation of a caretaker contingency support hospital from the mainland to Hawaii for use by Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC).

- Sagami Army Depot contingency bed staffing by a team from TAMC.
- Regulating cutoff times/round trip patient regulating.
- Medical supplies expiration dates vs. on-island utilization.

Naval Medical Research Unit-2 Detachment, Manila

After careful consideration, CINCPACFLT (U) USCINCPAC that Naval Medical Research Unit-2 Detachment (NAMRU-2 DET) in Manila should be closed. Downsizing affected staffing of functions, including the NAMRUS in Manila and CINCPACFLT felt there would be fewer adverse effects on research if the cutbacks were made at a detachment (Manila), rather than a main NAMRU (Jakarta). On 24 September USCINCPAC notified the American Embassy in Manila that it would not rescind its decision to close NAMRU-2 DET. 56

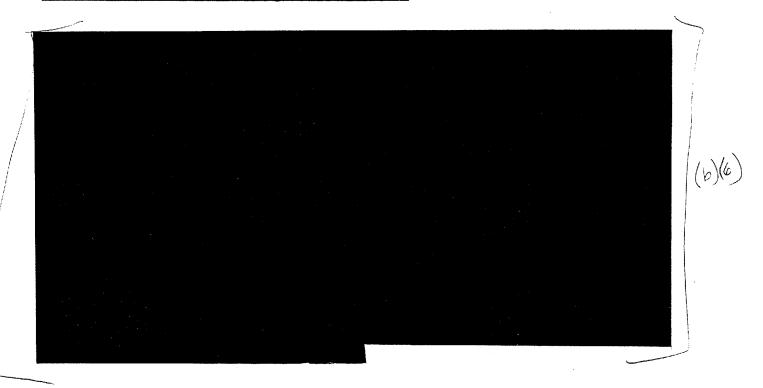
Biological Containment Lab-3

- Disagreement over the location of Biological (U) Containment Lab-3 (BSL-3) was mentioned in the USCINCPAC 1992 Command History. BSL-3 was a unique laboratory facility for researching highly infectious diseases and the U.S. Army wanted to keep it in Korea whereas the Indonesian Ministry of Health wanted it to augment NAMRU-2 in Jakarta. In late 1992, the Army announced the BSL-3 would remain in Korea until 1995. However. by December 1993 the Army had stood down BSL-3 and Commander Seventh Fleet (COMSEVENTHFLT) resurrected the concept of moving BSL-3 to NAMRU-2.57
- (U) COMSEVENTHELT stated that certain infectious threats such as rickettsia, hantan viruses and ebola required the capabilities of an infectious disease diagnostic facility. There

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was concern that with DOD's ongoing need for this type of research, mothballing BSL-3 would not support the needs of the PACOM mission. COMSEVENTHFLT wanted this support to continue, and to that end, committed its assets to provide available lift of BSL-3 to Jakarta.

Medical Evacuation of Fijian President



^{*}President Ganilau died at Walter Reed Hospital on 5 January 1994. The MEDEVAC had cost \$186,000 (US); by 1 December 1994, the Government of Fiji (GoF) had reimbursed the U.S. government all but \$46,000 of the debt. GoF promised to pay the balance by year's end.

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CHAPTER VIII

SELECTED CHRONOLOGY 1993

(U) This unclassified chronology was compiled primarily from <u>Current History</u>, <u>Foreign Affairs</u>, Department of State <u>Dispatch</u>, wire service clips, newspapers, and messages for 1993. Although many of the events were outside USCINCPAC's assigned area of responsibility, all either directly or indirectly affected the U.S. military force posture and/or political relationships in USPACOM and are therefore included. Important events from 1943 are also included in recognition of the 50th Anniversary commemorations.

JANUARY

The U.S. Pacific Command was activated on this date in 1947.

Federal civilian workers received a 3.7 percent pay increase. Military personnel pay rates also went up.

On this date in 1943, XIV Corps was activated on Guadalcanal under the command of LTG Alexander M. Patch USA. The corps comprised the Americal and 25th Divisions and the attached 2d Marine Division.

Tropical Cyclone KINA with winds of 70-100 knots caused wide-spread damage on the island ov Viti Levu, Fiji. Power, water, and communications systems were knocked out, and at least nine deaths were confirmed.

A fire started in an explosive containment room at the JCADS Plant on Johnston Atoll, and was quickly extinguished. The room contained 13 105mm howitzer chemical projectiles.

- Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (JTF-FA) conducted the 21st joint field activity (JFA) in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) from 2 to 18 January. A total of 47 U.S. personnel took part in the investigation, survey, and recovery operations.
- President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II) in Moscow. It called for reducing the number of U.S. nuclear warheads to 3,500 and the number of Russian warheads to 3,000 by the year 2003. The agreement would also eliminate all land-based multiple warhead missiles.

- The Akatsuki Maru reached Tokai port north of Tokyo completing a two-month, 17,000-mile voyage. The ship carried 1.7 tons of plutonium from Cherbourg, France, for use in fast-breeder reactors. The vessel's voyage drew much attention from anti-nuclear protesters.
- The era of the strategic bomber ended on Guam with inactivation of Det 1, 43d Strategic Wing, at Andersen AFB. The last B-52 left the base on 27 March 1990.
- The first U.S. serviceman killed since Americans landed in Somalia on 9 December in Operation RESTORE HOPE was a Marine assigned to the Third Battalion, 11th Marines, based at Twentynine Palms, California. He was a member of a night patrol ambushed near Mogadishu airport.

On this date in 1943, U.S. troops landed unopposed on Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands. USS WORDEN (DD 352) was lost by grounding during the operation.

- Thirteenth Air Force celebrated its 50th anniversary.

 It was activated on this date in 1943 with headquarters on Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. Its first
 commander was BG Nathan F. Twining, USA.
 - A U.S. Navy corpsman was shot in the shoulder by a sniper while on patrol in Mogadishu. He was assigned to K Company, Third Battalion, 9th Marines.
- The native Hawaiian legislature was dismissed by Queen Liliuokalani on this date in 1893, marking the end of the monarchy.
- 14 Jan JTF-FA conducted recovery and investigation operations 08 Feb in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. A total of 30 U.S. personnel participated.
- An earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale struck Japan's northern island of Hokkaido. Two people died and 368 were injured. No injuries and only minor damage was reported by Misawa AB.
 - A USMC captain assigned to the United Nations Transitional Authority Cambodia (UNTAC) and his interpreter were detained overnight by a National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK—also known as the Khmer Rouge) unit. Both were released unharmed.
- Areas of Camp Pendleton, California, suffered significant damage by high flood waters. Waist deep flood waters forced training to be suspended and closure of the base to all but essential personnel.

William Jefferson Clinton, Democrat, was inaugurated the 42d president of the United States. Albert Gore, Jr., became vice president.

ADM Frank B. Kelso, II, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, assumed the position of Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Air Mobility Command (AMC) stopped collecting the \$10 fee for space available travel. The fee was first imposed in 1979.

- 21 Jan Investigation, survey, and recovery operations were 23 Feb conducted in Cambodia by JTF-FA. A total of 46 U.S. personnel conducted the operations, supported by a 23person U.S. Army aviation support team.
- In ceremonies held at Hickam AFB, Gen Robert L. Rutherford assumed command of PACAF, becoming the first commander to bear the title "Commander, Pacific Air Forces." Duty title of the previous 25 commanders had been "Commander in Chief."

On this date in 1943, the Papua Campaign on New Guinea ended in the decisive defeat of the Japanese, the first victory of the war with Japan on land.

- A lance corporal assigned to C Company, First Battalion, 7th Marines, was shot and killed while on patrol in northern Mogadishu.
- President Clinton directed preparation by 15 July of a formal order reversing the 50-year ban on homosexuals in the military. At the same time, he suspended discharge of homosexuals and directed that recruiters not ask applicants about their sexual orientation. The move was controversial.
- USS RANGER (CV 61), with CVW-2 embarked, returned to NAS North Island, California, from her final deployment prior to decommissioning. She made a brief stop at Pearl Harbor on 25 January.

The Air Force presented a check for \$100,000 to Mr. Yu Song Dan, a Korean national, under the blood chit program, which rewards those who help American forcess personnel escape capture by the enemy. Mr. Yu and his family played a significant role in the rescue of seven members of a B-29 crew shot down in Korea. and his father came across the the flyers on 12 July 1950, and guided them across enemy territory for four days, covering over 100 miles. The crew members were picked up by the British frigate HMS ALACRITY on A neighbor betrayed the Yu's to the 16 July. Communist, who tortured them and killed the father. Mr. Yu kept the silk scraff as a memento, and when he realized the value of the blood chit, wrote to the president.

FEBRUARY

- Ol Les Aspin was sworn in as Secretary of Defense in ceremonies at Fort Myer, Virginia.
- Mayon volcano in southern Luzon, Republic of the Philippines, erupted for the first time in eight years, causing over 70 deaths. More than 23,000 villagers fled to evacuation centers in the immediate aftermath, followed by many thousands more in the following days. Another major eruption occurred on 12 February, and the number of refugees climbed to over 60,000. The Chief of Mission (CM), American Embassy Manila, declared a disaster.

LCAC-42, assigned to USS GERMANTOWN (LSD 42) ran aground on a coral reef off Okinawa during Exercise VALIANT USHER 93-3. Nine personnel were injured when the craft came to an adrupt stop from 35 knots.

USS NIMITZ (CVN 68) deployed to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf with CVW-9 (Tail Code: NG) embarked. The deployment ended on 29 July. The NIMITZ battle group relieved KITTY HAWK (CV 63) and her battle group on 18 March.

Armed Coast Guardsmen from USCGC RUSH (WHEC 723) boarded the Panamanian-registered MV EAST WOOD, adrift 1,500 miles southwest of Hawaii. The ship was reported hijacked two days out of Hong Kong. The boarding crew found no evidence of hijacking, although two crew members were missing and 527 undocumented Chinese nationals were on board.

A new computerized control system was dedicated at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) at Barking Sands, Kauai.

USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64) departed Philadelphia Naval Shipyard after completion of the Service Life Extension Program (SLEP). She was enroute to joint PACFLT, with a stop at NS Mayport for training.

- Organized enemy resistance on Guadalcanal ceased on this date in 1943. Evacuation of some 13,000 Japanese troops by sea from the island was completed on the previous day. The Japanese Seventeenth Army on Guadalcanal received orders from Tokyo to evacuate the island in stages while exacting maximum U.S. casualties on 4 January. The six-month struggle cost the Japanese nearly 24,000 dead and missing, U.S. forces about 1,600 dead.
- USCINCPAC activated JTF PROVIDE REFUGE on 12 Feb, and the JTF deployed to Kwajalein Island to provide humanitarian assistance to Chinese nationals aboard EAST WOOD. BG Frank Akers, ADC for Ops, 25th ID(L), commanded JTF-PR.

French President François Mitterrand became the first Western head of state since 1966 to visit Vietnam.

- A joint air command designated Aircraft, Solomon Islands, was established this date in 1943. Headquarters of COMAIRSOL was at Guadalcanal.
- 16 Sixth U.S. Army was established on this date in 1943 in the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA) under command of LTG Walter Kreuger, USA. Its major components included I Corps and the 2d Engineer Special Brigade, with the 1st Marine Division attached.
- 19 SEVENTH Fleet was established on this date in 1943 under the command of VADM A. S. Carpender. It was formerly known as the Southwest Pacific Force.
- 24 Kim Young-Sam, Korea's first democratically elected civilian president in more than 30 years, was inaugurated in Seoul.
- 25 Feb JTF-FA conducted the second JFA of the year in 25 Mar Vietnam, with 68 U.S. personnel deployed to conduct investigation, survey, and recovery operations. This was the 22nd JFA.

The Army launched a refurbished POLARIS missile on a 17-minute flight from Barking Sands to Kwajalein Atoll. The launch was the first of 40 planned over the next 10 years for the Strategic Target System (STARS) missiles. A small number of protesters were on hand.

MARCH

- One-for-one exchange of new ration cards for old ones began in Korea. The old cards would not be accepted after 1 May.
- O3-04 The National Defense University Pacific Symposium was held at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. USCINCPAC was a featured speaker at the event, and spoke on "Cooperative Engagement and Economic Security in the Asia-Pacific Region."
- O4-31 Investigation, survey, and recovery operations were Mar conducted in Laos by JTF-FA. A total of 32 U.S. personnel were deployed.
- In Indonesia, President Sukarno was elected to a sixth five-year term. Try Sutrisno was elected vice president.
- The Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) declared that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which it signed in 1985. The move was apparently precipitated by an ultimatum issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 25 February to allow inspection of two nuclear sites in North Korea within one month.

NAS Barbers Point was the only major base in Hawaii included in a list of military installations proposed for closure released by SECDEF Aspin—local government officials were cautiously optimistic. The fact that NAS Agana on Guam was not on the list was greeted with dismay by local politicians, who vowed to continue the effort to close the facility.

- On this date in 1943 the numbered fleet system was established. The former South Pacific Force became THIRD Fleet under command of ADM William F. Halsey effective this date.
- Ground was broken at NAS Barbers Point for an 832-unit, \$15.2 million housing project.

- 25 Mar JTF-FA conducted investigation, survey, and recovery operations in Cambodia, the second such operation in 1993. The task force deployed 50 U.S. personnel, supported by a 30-person USMC aviation support team. Originally scheduled to run through 27 April, operations were suspended after hostile activities occurred at the forward operating base (FOB) on 3 April. One CH-46 helicopter was hit by ground fire during an evacuation flight. The team redeployed to Hawaii.
- On this date in 1973, the last U.S. soldier departed Vietnam.
- Site Two Refugee Camp, the last Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand, was officially closed, signaling that Thailand was no longer a haven for Cambodian refugees. Some 20,000 people remained in the camp, scheduled for repatriation by the end of April.

APRIL

The IAEA for the first time requested the UN Security Council enforce the nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty against North Korea. Of the 34 countries involved, only China and Libya voted against the resolution, while four abstained.

The distinct pay grade of chief petty officer was established for the first time on this date in 1893. President Benjamin Harrison signed the executive order on 25 February 1893.

- Two explosions near a JTF-FA forward operating base in Stoeng Treng Province, Cambodia, prompted evaucation of U.S. personnel and sensitive equipment to Phnom Penh. The evacuation was performed by three CH-46 helicopters.
- Explosion of a tank containing radioactive chemical waste solution at the Tomsk-7 nuclear weapons complex in Siberia released a radioactive cloud which was blown northeast by prevailing winds. The accident was considered a third-class incident by the IAEA.

A China East Air MD-11 airliner made an emergency landing at Shemya AFB, Alaska, after experiencing severe turbulence enroute to Los Angeles. Of 254 passengers on board, one was killed and 157 injured. The injured, 64 of whom were litter patients, were evacuated to Elmendorf AFB for treatment, and 70 required admission to four Anchorage area hospitals. The crew and remaining passengers departed Shemya on 7 April.

- Of In North Korea, Kim Chong-Il was appointed as chairman of the National Defense Committee, one of the three highest posts in the government.
- The Pacific Submarine Force celebrated its 93d birthday.
- A Korean court sentenced a 20-year old American soldier to life imprisonment for slaying a Korean bar hostess on 28 October 1992.
- The United States Pacific Fleet celebrated its 96th anniversary.

The Pacific Stars & Stripes stopped delivery of newspapers to the Philippines, and closed its book store in Manila at the end of the month.

"Great Leader" Kim Il-Sung celebrated his 81st birthday. He remained North Korea's president and general secretary of the ruling Workers Party, although some power had been shifted to his son, "Dear Leader" Kim Jong Il.

IAEA investigators visited the site of the 6 April accident at the Tomsk-7 site in Siberia after the detection of plutonium in a 13.5-square mile area was announced by the Russians.

MCAS Kaneohe Bay was redesignated Marine Corps Base Hawaii (MCBH). With this action, all USMC assets in the state were consolidated under a single command.

- On this date in 1943, one day to the year after Doolittle's raid on Tokyo, Thirteenth AF P-38s from Guadalcanal intercepted and shot down the aircraft carrying ADM Isoroku Yamamoto, CINC, Japanese Combined Fleet, over Bougainville.
- 22 Apr The 23rd JFA, third of 1993, was conducted by JTF-FA
 25 May in Vietnam, with 71 U.S. personnel deployed. Investigation, survey, and recovery operations were performed.

- Emperor Akihito became the first Japanese monarch to visit Okinawa. Little overt opposition to his visit was noted. The emperor visited the island five times as crown prince.

 The DOD Inspector General's report of events at the
- September 1991 Tailhook Association convention at a Las Vegas hotel.
- SECDEF Les Aspin ordered the Service chiefs to drop restrictions on women flying combat missions and serving aboard most Navy warships.

<u>MAY</u>

- O1 Sri Lanka's President Ranasinghe Premadasa was assassinated in a suicide bomb attack by a bicyclist during a May Day parade in Colombo. Prime Minister Dingiri Banda Wijetunga was sworn in afterward as acting president.
- RADM Howard B. Gehring, USCG, assumed command of the 14th Coast Guard District, relieving RADM William Donnell, USCG. The ceremony was held at Coast Guard Group/Base, Honolulu, located on Sand Island.
- DOD announced the eleventh round of overseas site reductions. Ten facilities in Korea operated by USFK were the only USPACOM bases affected.
- 08-25 A total of 32 U.S. personnel from JTF-FA deployed to May Laos to conduct investigation, survey, and recovery operations.
- Operation LANDGRAB was conducted on this date in 1943, Troops of the 7th Infantry Division landed on Attu in the Aleutian Islands. The division had been trained for mechanized desert warfare. Organized resistance ended on 30 May 1943. U.S. casualties totaled 1,697, including 549 dead. The entire Japanese garrison of 2,360 men was killed except for 29 wounded prisoners.
- 14 LTC(P) Mary L. Rupert, USA, assumed command of the Pacific Stars and Stripes at Camp Drake, Tokyo. She replaced Col Walter S. de Forest, USMC, who retired.
- The 44th observance of Armed Forces Day.

- 23-28 Elections in Cambodia were held under auspices of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to determine the makeup of a 120-member national assembly. The Khmer Rouge boycotted the elections. The results were announced in June: The Royalist party (FUNCINPEC) won 45.5 percent of the vote (58 seats), the Cambodian People's Party 38.2 percent (51 seats), and Buddhist Liberal Democratic part 10 seats.
- 26-26 Commemorative activities were held marking the use of May Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides) as a staging area for the Solomons Campaign. Events included a reception, a memorial service, and dedication of a medical clinic constructed as a civic action project.
- USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64) completed an east-to-west deployment around Cape Horn with CVW-2 (Composite) (Tail Code: NE) embarked. She arrived at her new home port, NAS North Island, on 22 July.
- The dollar hit a record low against the Japanese yen, closing at 108 yen per dollar.

JUNE

- Mongolia's President Punsalmaagiyn Orchirbat was reelected with approximately 58 percent of the vote, defeating a challenger from the former Communist party.
- BG(P) George A. Crocker, USA, turned over command of Special Operations Command, Pacific (SOCPAC) to BG Ronald F. Rokosz, USA, in ceremonies at Camp H. M. Smith.
- A fire in an underground trunk line on NAS Barbers Point caused electrical power surges and service interruptions aboard the base, accompanied by a complete loss of the telephone system. Power was quickly restored, but communications took longer to put back in operation as 2,300 base telephone lines were destroyed in the fire.
- O9 Former vice president Walter Mondale accepted President Clinton's offer to nominate him as ambassador to Japan to replace Michael Armacost.

In Hanoi, Vietnamese officials turned over to a U.S. delegation the possible remains of three Americans killed in the Vietnam War. The remains were flown to Hickam AFB, and after the arrival ceremony they were taken to CILHI for analysis.

Representative Neil Abercrombie (D/HI) urged the Base Closing Commission to close Bellows AFS on windward Oahu, telling the commission it existed mainly to provide beach front "bungalows for the brass." His efforts failed to get the small base listed.

The Army named Schofield Barracks as the best overseas installation in the fifth Army Communities of Excellence competition. Schofield also won the title in 1989 and 1990.

The United States Army celebrated its 218th birthday.

- USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (CVN 72), with CVW-11 (Tail Code: NH) embarked, deployed to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. She was relieved by USS AMERICA (CV 66). The deployment ended on 15 December with her return to home port at Alameda, California.
- 15-17 Events including a reception, a memorial service, and Jun a banquet were held on Adak in the Aleutians to commemorate the Battle of Attu.
- SECDEF Aspin announced a new plan for reducing the armed forces to a level that would leave them capable of only fighting one major regional war at a time. The strategy was called "win-hold-win" by its proponents.

GEN Gary E. Luck, USA, assumed the triple hats of CINCUNC/CFC/USFK, succeeding GEN Robert W. RisCassi, USA, in ceremonies held at Yongsan Army Garrison, Seoul.

In Cambodia, the People's party and FUNCINPEC agreed to share power in an interim coalition to govern until a new constitution was written.

- Japan's Diet passed a vote of no confidence against the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who dissolved the lower house and called for early elections to be held on 18 July.
- MV EAST WOOD departed Kwajalein under tow. The ship's d.Destination was not known.

- Mount Unzen, near Shimabara, Japan, erupted ash, gas, and molten rock, resulting in the death of one man and damage or destruction of 148 buildings. The volcano killed 43 people in a June 1991 eruption.
- 24 Jun The fourth JFA of the year and 24th of the series was 20 Jul conducted in Vietnam. JTF-FA deployed 71 U.S. personnel for investigation, survey, and recovery operations.
- On this date in 1943, Operation CARTWHEEL, a cooperative venture aimed at the reduction of Rabaul, was launched by South Pacific and Southwest Pacific Theater forces. Landings were made at several points in the central Solomons and New Guinea.

JULY

O1 SECDEF Aspin announced that more overseas bases would be closed or reduced in the latest round of closures. NAS Barbers Point and Agana were included on the list.

DESRON 25, activated at Pearl Harbor on this date in 1956 and nicknamed the "Pineapple Squadron" for its close association with Hawaii, was inactivated at Pearl harbor.

Coast Guard LORAN stations at Gesashi, Okinawa, and Tokachibuto, Hokkaido, were turned over to the Japan Maritime Safety Agency (MSA).

- 10 USS RANGER (CV 61) was decommissioned at NAS North Island, ending a 36-year career. She was berthed at Bremerton, Washington.
- Air Force One with President and Mrs. Clinton aboard arrived at Hickam AFB, met by a crowd estimated at 800 people. The president stopped in Hawaii on his way home from visits to Japan and Korea. The president departed Hawaii on 13 July.

An earthquake registered at 7.8 on the Richter scale occurred off Hokkaido, Japan. Resultant tsunami, landslides, and fires devastated fishing villages on Okushiri, a small island in the Sea of Japan. Hundreds of houses were destroyed, and the death toll rose to over 150 within days. The tsunami was estimated to have reached 69 feet, second only to a 92-footer that struck Japan in 1933.

- On this date in 1943, the Japanese Home Islands were attacked by a force of B-25s from Eleventh AF. The bombers raided Paramushiru Island in the Kurils, staging through Attu. Two additional raids were conducted during the year.
- An arrivial ceremony was held at Hickam AFB for remains believed to be those of 17 United Nations servicemen listed as killed in action during the Korean War. The remains were repatriated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

USS TEXAS (CGN 39) was stricken from the Naval Register at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, the first nuclear-powered surface ship to be disposed of through the Navy's Recyling Program.

- 16 Jul Investigation, survey, and recovery operations were 16 Aug conducted in Laos by JTF-FA. A total of 36 U.S. personnel were deployed for this operation.
- Opposition parties in Japan ousted the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which had run the country for 38 years. The Socialist Party won only 70 seats in the 511-seat lower house, losing nearly half its seats. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa resigned as head of the LDP on 22 July.
- President Clinton announced a new policy that tolerated homosexuals in the military only if they remain silent and chaste, but halted aggressive efforts to root them out. The new policy was called "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue."
- USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64) arrived at her home port, NAS North Island.

John H. Dalton was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy after being unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

- USS LAKE ERIE (CG 70) became the first USN combatant to be commissioned at Pearl Harbor.
- GEN Mathew B. Ridgway, former commander of Eighth U.S. Army in Korea and MacArthur's replacement at the Far East Command, died at the age of 89. He was buried in Arlington on 30 July.
- On this date in 1953, the armistice ending the fighting in Korea was signed at Panmunjom on what became the demilitarized zone. The armistice was still in effect after 40 years.

Two F-15Cs from Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, intercepted a Russian Il-20 COOT reconnaissance aircraft off the western coast of Alaska, the third such intercept in 1993. The COOT entered the U.S. ADIZ, but remained over international waters and did not enter U.S. airspace. Closest point of approach was 70 NM off Cape Romanzof.

LTC Johnie E. Webb, Jr., USA, relinguished command of the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii (CILHI) to COL Bill Jordan, USA. LTC Webb was CILHI commander from 1982, and earlier served with the lab from 1975 to 1979. COL Jordan had formerly been deputy commander of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center.

AUGUST

- PT 109, commanded by Lt John F. Kennedy was rammed and sunk by the Japanese destroyer AMAGIRI at Blackette Strait in the Solomon Islands.
- A Japanese government report acknowledged that many of the estimated 200,000 Korean, Chinese, and other women who served in the army's network of brothels for soldiers that operated between 1932 and 1945 were "recruited against their will."
- O4 The United States Coast Guard celebrated its 203d birthday.

Arrival honors were rendered at Hickam AFB for remains believed to be those of Americans killed during the Vietnam War. The Vietnamese government turned the remains over to a U.S. delegation on 3 August.

Morihiro Hosokawa became Japan's 79th prime minister, the first non-LDP leader since 1955.

Central Pacific Force was established on this date in 1943 under command of ADM Raymond A. Spruance, USN. It later became FIFTH Fleet.

- USS KIRK (FF 1087) was leased to Taiwan effective this date, and renamed FENG YANG (934).
- Guam was rocked by a temblor that registered 8.1 on the Richter scale. Damage was estimated at \$112 million. No deaths were reported, and only about 50 people were treated for minor injuries.

- The Royal Plaza Hotel in Korat, Thailand, collapsed, killing over 80 people. Among the dead was MSgt Lamont Canda, USAF, on temporary duty at Korat Royal Thai AFB, from Andersen AFB, Guam.
- John H. Dalton was sworn in as the 70th secretary of the Navy in ceremonies at the U.S. Naval Academy.
- 14-16 Events organized by local veterans were held at Kiska Aug to commemorate the landing of U.S. forces on the island in 1943 (see below). Participants were flown to Adak, then transported to Kiska via Coast Guard Cutter.
- In the face of Hurricane KEONI, 904 non-essential personnel were evacuated from Johnston Island. The storm passed 180 miles south of the island during the night of 15-16 August, leaving the chemical weapons disposal facility undamaged.

Operation COTTAGE, the invasion of Kiska, was conducted on this date in 1943. The landing was unopposed, as the Japanese had secretly evacuated the island on 28 July.

- The dollar fell below 100 yen at military banks in Japan with an exchange rate of 99.
- 19 Aug The 25th JFA was conducted in Vietnam by JTF-FA.
 20 Sep Investigation, survey, and recovery operations were conducted by a total of 71 deployed U.S. personnel.
- An Army sergeant assigned to CILHI was bitten by a snake approximately 60 NM north of Da Nang, Vietnam, while participating in recovery operations in Quang Binh Province. He was evacuated to Da Nang by Vietnamese Mi-8, thence to Bangkok via JUSMAG C-12.
- A STARS missile was launched from the PMRF on Kauai at 0001 hours, the second such launch in the series. The missile's payload of mock warheads came down near Kwajalein Atoll.
- Acting Secretary of the Army John W. Shannon was cited for alleged shoplifting at the Ft. Myer post exchange. Army chief of staff GEN Gordon R. Sullivan took over as acting secretary.

Dr. Sheila Widnall was confirmed by the Senate to become the 22d Secretary of the Air Force, the first woman to hold the position.

SEPTEMBER

- Naval Air Station, Kahului, Maui, was established on this date in 1943.
- The first airborne operation in the SWPA was conducted on this date in 1943. A total of 82 C-47s dropped paratroopers of the 503d Regimental Combat Team (RCT) at Nadzab in New Guinea's Markham Valley to secure an emergency landing strip.
- National POW/MIA Recognition Day was observed.
- On this date in 1943, a force of 19 Eleventh AF bombers raided Shimushu Island in the Kurils, the last such attack in 1943. Ten bombers failed to return to base—seven of them landed in Petropavlovsk in the Soviet Union.

The first successful interception test of the AIM-9 SIDEWINDER air-to-air missile was conducted at China Lake, California, on this date in 1953. The latest version of the AIM-9 was still in production.

- President Clinton renewed his authorities under the Trading with the Enemy Act (TWEA), relaxing the ban on trade with Vietnam.
- Ambassador Walter Mondale arrived in Tokyo to assume his new duties.
- The United States Air Force celebrated its 46th birthday.
- In Bangkok, ADM Larson was presented the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand, First Class—Knight Grand Cross, on behalf of the King of Thailand.
- The Cambodian National Assembly adopted a new constitution that provided for a king. Prince Norodom Sihanouk ratified it on 24 September and again became king of Cambodia.
- A Philippines court convicted Imelda Marcos of corruption and sentenced her to at least 18 years in prison.
- Gen James H. Doolittle, USAF (Ret), died of a stroke at his home in Pebble Beach, California. He was best known for leading the first aerial raid on the Japanese mainland in World War II, launched from USS HORNET (CV 8) on 18 April 1942. He was interred at Arlington National Cemetery on 1 October.

29 Sep - JTF-FA operations in Cambodia resumed with the 03 Nov deployment of 20 JTF-FA U.S. personnel and a 44-person USMC aviation support detachment to conduct investiation and recovery operations. Originally scheduled to end on 25 October, the deployment was extended nine days.

The Coast Guard completed the removal of nearly all traces of human habitation from Kure Atoll, the most distant of the Hawaiian Islands. The LORAN station on Kure closed in July 1992. Kure was the only northwestern Hawaiian Island controlled by the state.

A series of earthquakes centered in Maharashtra, a large state in west-central India, the strongest of which measured 6.4 on the Richter scale, caused widespread devastation. A total of 9,748 people perished, most buried under the rubble of their own homes. They was the deadliest earthquakes in South Asia since 1935, when 50,000 people died in what is now Pakistan.

OCTOBER

On Guam, the Navy transferred 372 acres of surplus land at Ritidian Point to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the first step towards creation of a wildlife refuge.

NAF Midway Island was officially closed, although several years of cleanup were planned. Midway was scheduled to be turned over eventually to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Midway and Eastern Islands were the only pieces of the Hawaiian archipelago not part of the state, having been under control of the Department of the Navy since 20 January 1903.

The U.S. Atlantic Command (USACOM) was activated on 1 October at Norfolk Naval Base, Virginia. The new unified command was commanded by ADM Paul D. Miller, USN, and replaced the organization known for years as LANTCOM.

Of China conducted an underground nuclear test at the Lop Nor test site in Xinjiang Province. It was the first Chinese nuclear test conducted in 1993, the 38th overall, and the 16th conducted underground.

The Senate confirmed GEN John M. D. Shalikashvili for reappointment to the rank of general and assignment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

On this date in 1943, action in the central Solomons came to a close with the unopposed landing on Kolombangara by elements of the 25th Infantry Division. The campaign had started on 30 June 1943.

A U.S. delegation in Hanoi received remains believed to those of Americans killed during the Vietnam War on the fifth, and the remains arrived at Hickam AFB this date. Appropriate ceremonies were held.

Three earthquakes rocked Papua New Guinea, causing landslides and knocking out power supplies. The quakes, with magnitudes of 7.0, 6.5, and 6.0, occurred in the early evening. Another quake measuring 6.8 struck on 16 October. The death toll was 65, and over 9,000 people were evacuated from the northern provinces.

The United States Navy celebrated its 218th birthday.

- 16-17 The Navy's Blue Angels performed at NAS Barbers Point. Crowds estimated at 100,000 turned out to see the action. The Blue Angels last visited Hawaii in 1985.
- 17 Eight children and seven adults were injured when a boarding ramp to a HIANG KC-135 on display at NAS Barbers Point collapsed.
- Russia dumped 900 tons of radioactive water and lowlevel nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan.
- 19 Oct JTF-FA conducted investigation and recovery operations 12 Nov in Laos. A total of 32 U.S. personnel took part.
- 21 Oct The 26th JFA was conducted in Vietnam, with 73 U.S. 16 Nov personnel deployed to conduct investigation and recovery operations.
- Approximately 18,000 gallons of JP-4 fuel leaked from an underground storage tank at Yokota AB, Japan. Source of the leak was a defueling sump pump.

NOVEMBER

- On this date in 1943, the campaign for the northern Solomons was launched with the landing at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, of the First Marine Amphibious Corps under LtGen A. A. Vandegrift.
- The United States Marine Corps celebrated its 218th birthday.

- 10 Nov Commencing just days after the previous operation ended, JTF-FA conducted another round of investigation and recovery operations in Cambodia. Aviation support for the 39 deployed U.S. personnel was provided by a 44-person U.S. Army detachment with four UH-60 helicopters.
- A 10-year, \$400 million program to find and remove unexploded ordnance on the island of Kahoolawe was approved. USCINCPAC would manage the program, with actual cleanup and demilitarization to be done by the Navy.
- 12 Lt Gen Richard B. Myers, USAF, assumed command of U.S. Forces, Japan, and Fifth Air Force in ceremonies held at Yokota AB. He relieved Lt Gen Richard E. Hawley, USAF.
- 17 USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62) deployed to the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean with CVW-5 (Tail Code: NF) embarked. The deployment extended well into 1994.
- 18-21 Commemoration events were held on the islet of Betio Nov marking the 50th anniversary of the invastion of Tarawa (see below).
- On this date in 1943, Central Pacific forces launched Operation GALVANIC, a series of amphibious operations aimed ultimately at the invasion of Japan. Elements of the 27th Infantry Division invaded Makin Atoll, while elements of the 2d Marine Division landed on Tarawa Atoll. The objectives were declared secure on the 23d.
- Togo D. West, Jr., was sworn in as the 16th Secretary of the Army.

LTG Robert L. Ord, III, USA, was promoted to that grade and assumed command of USARPAC. The formal ceremony was held on 3 December.

- 29 A Parliament Building for the Solomon Islands designed and constructed by the U.S. was dedicated on Guadalcanal.
- President Clinton signed legislation lifting the ban on women serving aboard combat ships.

Remains reported to be of 33 United Nations servicemen killed in action during the Korean War were repatriated at Panmunjom by the Korean People's Army. The remains arrived at Hickam AFB on 1 December. This was the first repatriation conducted under the August 1993 UNC-KPA Agreement on Remains-Related Matters.

DECEMBER

03-20	JTF-FA	deployed	10	U.S.	person	nnel	to	Vietnam	to
Dec	conduct	trilateral	in	vestiga	ations	with	the	Lao.	

- O4-20 Investigation and recovery operations were conducted by JTF-FA personnel in Laos. Some of the 32 deployed U.S. personel also took part in trilateral investigations with the Vietnamese.
- The second repatriation of remains under the August 1993 UNC-KPA agreement took place at Panmunjom. The 31 remains arrived at Hickam AFB on 8 December for transfer to CILHI.
- Following turnover to a U.S. delegation by the People's Republic of China human remains possibly of Americans killed during World War II on 11 December, the remains arrived at Hickam AFB.
- Arrival ceremonies were conducted at Hickam AFB for remains that might be those of American servicemen killed during the Vietnam War. The remains were turned over to a U.S. delegation in Hanoi on 13 December.
- SECDEF Les Aspin resigned for personal reasons. ADM Bobby R. Inman, USN (Ret), was President Clinton's choice as Aspin's replacement.

The president of Fiji, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, died at Walter Reed Medical Center, where was being treated for leukemia. He had been flown to the United States aboard a USAF C-141 medical evacuation aircraft on 27 November.

Remains reported to be those of 33 United Nations servicemen killed during the Korean War were repatriated by the Korean People's Army at Panmunjom. They arrived at Hickam AFB on 15 December for evaluation by CILHI.

The remains of nine USN personnel previously missing in Southeast Asia were returned to the USAF Mortuary at Travis AFB. The nine were lost on 17 February 1968 when their OP-2E aircraft was shot down in Savannakhet Province, Laos. The remains were repatriatred in February 1992 as the result of a joint American-Laotian search effort, and identified by CILHI.

- On this date in 1903, Orville Wright achieved the first manned, powered, sustained, and controlled flight by a heavier-than-air vehicle. The longest of four flights that day covered 852 feet in 59 seconds.
- USS JOHN PAUL JONES (DDG 53) joined PACFLT at Pearl Harbor, the fleet's newest Flight I Aegis destroyer.
- At Panmunjom, the Korean People's Army repatriated remains reported to be those of 34 United Nations servicement killed during the Korean War. The repatriation was the third to be conducted under the August 1993 UNC-KPA agreement. The remains arrived at Hickam AFB on 23 December.
- The first phase of Operation DEXTERITY, the invasion of New Britain, was launched on this date in 1943 with the landing of the 1st Marine Division at Cape Gloucester. USS BROWNSON (DD 518) was sunk and three other DDs and an LST were damaged by dive bombers during the landings.

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GLOSSARY

A

5D	Demand Driven Direct Digital Dissemination
A&E	Architectural and engineering
AAM	Air-to-air missile
AAWS-M	Advanced Antitank Weapon System-Medium
ABCCC	Airborne Command and Control Center
ABNCP	Airborne command post
ACC	Air Combat Command; Air Component
-	Command/commander
ACE	Area Counterdrug Element
ACM	Air Chief Marshal
ACR	Armored cavalry regiment
ACS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACSA	Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement
AD	Active duty
ADATP-11	NATO's TADIL Standard Operating Procedures,
	Allied Data Publication-11, or NATO's
	Allied Data Publication-11
ADC	Animal Damage Control Program
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCEA	Armed Forces Communications and Electronics
	Association
AFS	Air Force Station
AFSATCOM	Air Force Satellite Communications
AFSC	Air Force Systems Command
AGM	Air-to-ground missile
AINS	Air Intelligence Squadron
AISSO	Automated Information Systems Security
	Officer
ALCOM	Alaskan Command
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AMEMBASSY	American Embassy
AMRAAM	Advanced Medium-range Air-to-Air Missile
AN/UYK-85	Deployable ADP Remote Terminal
AOC	Air operations center
A00	Air operations order; Area of operations
AOR	Area of responsibility
AOSD	Afloat Planning System Operational Support
	Division (see APS)
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
	(United States Department of
	Agriculture)
APS	Afloat Prepositioning Ships; Afloat
	Planning System
ARC	_ , ,, ,
1110	Amphibious ready group
ARM	Anti-radiation missile
ARMARSOA	Anti-radiation missile Army Special Operations Aviation
ARMARSOAART	Anti-radiation missile Army Special Operations Aviation Archival research team
ARSOAARTASA	Anti-radiation missile Army Special Operations Aviation Archival research team Ammunition storate area
ARSOAARTASA	Anti-radiation missile Army Special Operations Aviation Archival research team

1100 (031)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence)
ASD (DEP&S)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Drug Enforcement Policy and Support)
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASD (P&R)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Personnel
	and Readiness)
ASD (PA&E)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Program
(11111)	Analysis and Evaluation
ASFAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASG	Area Current Crown
ASW	Antiquements was form
AT	Antisubmarine warrare
ATT	Antiterrorism
ATARS	Advanced Tactical Aerial Reconnaissance
	System
ATH	Air transportable hospital
ATO	Air tasking order
AUSMIN	Australian Ministerial meetings
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
	<u>B</u>
BCTP	Battle Command Training Program
BDA	Battle damage assessment
BGN	British Gurkhas Nonal
BTTAC	Bilateral Training and Consultative (Group)
BK	Billyman (oversize)
DNF	Bureau of Namestics Enforcement (Calif)
PRAC	Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement (Calif)Base Realignment and Closure (Act of 1990);
DKAC	Base Realignment and Closure (Act of 1990);
D.03	Base Realignment Commission
BSA	Brigade Set Ashore
BTG	Brigade Set Ashore Basic Target Graphics
BTG	Brigade Set Ashore Basic Target Graphics Brown Tree Snake
BTSBUR	Brigade Set AshoreBasic Target GraphicsBrown Tree SnakeBottom-up review
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CBS	Corps Battle Simulation
CBW	Chemical and Biological Warfare
CCD	Coherent Change Detection
CCIB	Command and Control Interoperability Board
	Command Center Information System
	Command, Control and Intelligence Support
	Squadron
CCW	Certain Conventional Weapons
	Counterdrug; compact disk
	Combined Defense Improvement Projects
	China Eastern Airlines
CEA	Central Command or U.S. Central Command
CENTCOM	
	(USCENTCOM)
CFC	Combined Federal Campaign; Combined Forces
	Command
	Command field exercise
CG	COBRA GOLD (exercise)
	Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific
CHCSS	Central Security Service
CHJUSMAGTHAI	Chief, Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group
	Thailand
CHOP	Change of operational control
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
	CINC Initiative Fund
CILHI	Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii
	Corporate Information Management
CINCCEC	Commander in Chief, Combined Forces Command
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces
CINCPACEIM	Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet
CINCINC	Commander in Chief, United Nations Command
CINCUICA COM	Commander in Chief, United States Atlantic
CINCUBACOM	Command
CTC	Commonwealth of Independent States
	Contingency Imagery Support Package
	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CUCS	Commander joint tack force
CUTr	Commander joint task force
CLF	combined Logistics Horking Crown
	Combined Logistics Working Group
	Configuration Management Board
	Combined Marine Expeditionary Corps
CMSA	Cruise Missile Support Activity
	Chinese national
	Counternarcotics Center
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COB	Collocated operating base
	Community On-line Intelligence System
	Cost of living allowance
COMLOGWESTPAC	Commander Western Pacific Logistics Command
COMMARFORPAC	Commander Marine Forces Pacific
COMNAVAIRPAC	Commander Naval Air Forces, U.S.Pacific
	Fleet
COMNAVEOR.TAPAN	Commander Naval Forces Japan
COMNAVMARTANAS	Commander Naval Forces Marianas
COMPACA F	Commander Pacific Air Forces
COMPACAL	Communicat recitio art refer

COMSEC	Communications socurity
COMSEVENMENT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	Commander, SEVENTH Fleet
COMEDA DUA DEVECOM	Space and Naval Warfare Systems mand
COMISTADAN	Commander U.S. Forces Japan
COMUSEODE	Commander U.S. Forces Korea
CONOPS	Congont of operations
CONPLAN	Contingency plan
CONFLAN-	Contingency plan Continental United States
CONOSTRUCTOR	Communist Party of the Philippines
Chhanne	Communist Party of the Philippines
CPU	Central processing unit
CPX	Command post exercise
CRAF	
CRDL	Critical Requirements Deficiency List
CS	
	Combat search and rescue
CSE	Client server environment
CSG	Cryptologic Support Group
	CINCs Preparedness Assessment Report
CSS	
CT	
CTAPS	Contingency Tactical Air Control System
	(TACS) Automated Planning System
CTOPS	CMSA Training and Operations
	Standardization
CVBG	Aircraft carrier battle group
CW	Chemical warfare
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
	•
	<u>D</u>
	<u>D</u>
D&M	<u>D</u> Detection and monitoring
D&M	<u>D</u> Detection and monitoringDepartment of the Army
D&M	<u>D</u> Detection and monitoring Department of the Army Defense Advisory Council on Women in the
D&M DA DACOWITS	 <u>D</u> Detection and monitoring Department of the Army Defense Advisory Council on Women in the Service
D&MDACOWITS	 <u>D</u> Detection and monitoring Department of the Army Defense Advisory Council on Women in the Service Designated Agency Ethics Official
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DEX	Daniel De Carra annual A Andr Jahan Ed
DEFPLAN	Drug Enforcement Administration
DEDCEORE	Derense plan
DEPSECUEF	Deputy Secretary of Defense
DFAA	Defense Facilities Administration Agency
DFAT	-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIB	Daily Intelligence Bulletins
DIEPS	Digital Imagery Exploitation Production
DIRNSA	System Director National Security Agency
DISA	-Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	-Defense Information System Network
DISNET-1	Defense Integrated Secure Network-1
DJS	-Director. Joint Staff
DJTFAC	-Deployable Joint Task Force Augmentation
·	Cell
DLALNO	-Defense Logistics Agency Liaison Office
DMRD	-Defense management review decision
DMZ	-Demilitarized zone
DOCA	-Defense Orientation Conference Association
DOD	-Department of Defense
DODITS	DOD Intelligence Information System
DOT USFWS	-Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and
	WildlifeService
DOPMA	-Defense Officer Personnel Management Act
DOS	-Department of State; days-of-supply
DOT	-Department of Transportation
DPICM	-Dual purpose improved conventional
DI 10M	munitions
DDDK	munitions Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRUs	-Direct reporting units
DRAA	-Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSN	-Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSNET-3	-Delense Switched Network
DOMET-2	-Delense Secure Network 3
D220	-Defense Superior Service Medal
DSSU	-Defense Systems Support Organization
DST	-Deployable Satellite Terminal
DTTCC	-Defense Technology and Industrial
	Cooperation Committee
	_
	<u>E</u>
Pr. P	. Evention and account

E&E	-Fyacion and eccane
E&R	
E-IMET	-Expanded IMET
EA	
EAM	-Emergency Action Message
EAP	-Fact Acia and Dacific
EASTPAC	-Eastern Pacific
FCM	-Electronic counter measures
LCII	-Frectionic counter measures
EEO	-Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	-Environmental impact statement
TORKINT	Debanas d Marria - Marria to Tolding
CMI I	-Enhanced Moving Target Indicator
EPIC	-El Paso Intelligence Center

ESC	Electronic Security Command
ETG	Enhanced Target Graphics
EUCOM	European Command
EUSA	Eighth U.S. Army
EW	Electronic warfare
	<u>F</u>
F/V	Fishing vessel Federal Aviation Administration
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FASCAM	Family of Scatterable Mines
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMD	Far East Military District
FHP	Flying hour program
FICPAC	Fleet Intelligence Center Pacific
FID	Foreign internal defense
FIWG	Federal Interagency Working Group
FLD	Forward liaison detachment
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FN	Foreign national
FOC	Full operational capability
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOMOU	Follow-on MOU
FOSTF	Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information
7477	Facility
FOT&E	Follow-on test and evaluation
khl	Functional Process Improvement
LSCT	Fire support coordination line Federated States of Micronesia
PCCC	rederated States of Micronesia Force Service Support Group
FSU	Force Service Support Group
FTX	Former Soviet Union
FY	Figgal Year
ri	FISCAL YEAR
	<u>G</u>
	<u>. </u>
GCC	Ground Component Command/commander
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GDIP	General Defense Intelligence Program
GHK	Government of Hong Kong
GLUP	Guam Land Use Plan
GMF	Ground Mobile Forces
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GNFPP	Global Naval Force Presence Policy
GNP	Gross national product
GOJ	Government of Japan
GOP	Government of the Philippines; Government
	of Panama
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Ground station module
GSORTS	GCCS Status of Resources and Training
	System

<u>H</u>

H-CAM	-High resolution optical framing camera
H/CA	-Humanitarian/Civic Assistance
HARM	-High-speed Anti-radiation Missile
HASC	-House Armed Services Subcommittee
HAU	-Host Attachment Units
HF	-High frequency
HFSI	-(formerly Honeywell)
HMLUMP	-Hawaii Military Land Use Master Plan
	-House of Representatives Permanent Select
	Committee on Intelligence
HO	
HRA	-Humanitarian and Refugee Affairs
	<u>I</u>
I&W	-Indications and warning; Intelligence and
	warning
I2	warning Intelligence Data Handling System
	Communications-II (IDHSC-II)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP	International airport
IAS	Implementation Arrangements
IDHSC-II	Intelligence Data Handling System
	Communications-II
IDSS	Interoperability Decision Support System
IEC	Intelligence exchange conferences
IG	Inspector General
III MEF	III Marine Expeditionary Force
ILS	Integrated Logistics Support or Integrated
	Logistics Surveys
IMB	International Maritime Bureau
IMET	International Military Education and
	Training
IMS	Information Management System
	International maritime satellite
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IO	Indian Ocean; Intelligence Oversight
IOC	Initial operational capability
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	
IPAC	Intelligence Center Pacific
IPL	
IRS	
ISA	International Security Affairs
ISE	Information systems equipment
ISIS	Institute of Strategic and International
	Studies
ISSA	Interservice support agreement
IWG	Interagency working group
IWPS	Island-wide power system (Guam)

J

J-DETJoint	Intelligence Center Pacific
	tachment
JACJoint	Analysis Center
JAGsJudge	Advocates General
JCMC-1Joint	Crisis Management Capability-1
JCRCJoint	Casualty Resolution Center
JCSJoint	Chiefs of Staff
JCS/J8JCS F	orce Structure, Resources, and
	sessment Directorate
JDAJapan	Defense Agency
JDISSJoint	Deployable Intelligence Support
	stem
JECGJoint	
JESSJoint	Exercise Support System
JFAJoint	field activity
JFACCJoint	Force Air Component Command/commande
JFIPJapan	ese Facilities Improvement Program
JFYJapan	Fiscal Year
JHI-LUABJoint	Hawaii Land Use Affairs Board
JIATFJoint	interagency task force
JICPACJoint	Intelligence Center Pacific
TTFOJoint	Interoperability and Engineering
	ganization
JIFJoint	intelligence facility
JIMJESS	Intelligence Model
JITCJoint	Interrigence moder
JLOTSJoint	Inceroperability rest center
JLPCJoint	Inhor Doliny Committee
JMETJoint	mission essential tasks
TMISE	Military Intelligence Support Element
JMPJoint	Mannager Dragger Support Frement
JMSDFJapan	Manitime Colf-Defense Force
JNJapan	maritime Sell-Delense Force
Tico	ese National
JNCCJoint	Nuclear Control Commission
JOTSJoint	Operations Tactical System
JPOTFJoint	
JRCCJoint	
JRDJapan	Reconfiguration and Digitization
JSJoint	Staff
JSCGJoint	Service Color Guard
JSCPJoint	Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOTFJoint	Special Operations Task Force
JSRJICPA	C Special Report
JSTARSJoint	Surveillance and Target Attack Radar
Sy	stem
JTCBJoint	target coordination board
JTF-FAJoint	Task Force-Full Accounting
JTFJoint	Task Force
JTF-5Joint	Task Force FIVE
JTF-FAJoint	Task Force - Full Accounting
JTF-PRJoint	Task Force - Provide Refuge

JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution
	System
JUSMAGK	Joint U.S. Military Affairs Group Korea
JUSMAGKOREA	Joint United States Military Affairs
	(formerly Assistance) Group, Korea
JUSMAGPHIL	Joint United States Military Assistance
	Group, Philippines
JUSMAGTHAI	Joint United States Military Advisory
,	Group, Thailand
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications
	System
	v
	<u>K</u>
KBPS	kilobits per second
KCOIC	Korean Combat Operations Intelligence
-	Center
KFS	Korean flagged ships
KG-84	Cryptographic equipment
KNTDS	Korean Naval Tactical Data System
	<u>L</u>
LAN	Local area network
LANTFLT	Atlantic Fleet
LCC	Logistics Cooperation Committee
LCPA	Air cushioned personnel landing craft
LEA	Law enforcement agency
LIC	Low intensity conflict
LMSRS	Large, medium-speed roll on/roll-off
	(RO/RO) ships
LOA	Letter of offer and acceptance
LOC	Line of communication; Sea lines of
	communication
LOGCON	Logistics Conference, Thai-U.S.
LOGEX	Logistics Exercise
LOS	Law of the Sea; line of sight
LP/OP	Listening and observation post
LWG	Logistics Working Group
LWP	Logistics Working Party
	V
	<u>M</u>
М-Нор	
M/V	Motor vessel
MAC	Military Armistice Commission
MAF	Mongolian Armed Forces
MAGTF	Marine Air Ground Task Force
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MARFORPAC	Marine Forces Pacific
MCTSSA	Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support
	Activity
MD	Mutual Defense Board

MDT	Mutual Defense Treaty; Message Distributio
MEDCOM	Terminal
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEDRETES	Medical Readiness and Training Exercises
MEF (FWD)	Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward)
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
MEU	Marine Expeditionary Unit
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (PRC)
MIDPAC	Middle Pacific
Mil-Mil	Military-to-Military Joint Contact Program
MILCON	Military Construction
MILDEPs	Military departments
MILNET	Military Network
MILREPS	Military representative
MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communications
MILSTAR	Military Strategic Tactical and Relay
	Satellite Communications
MINX	Multimedia Information Exchange
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MISC	Military Information Support Cell
MLS	Multilevel Security
MND	Minister (or Ministry) of National Defense
MOA	Memorandum of agreement
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ROK)
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOP	Memorandum of policy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Maritime patrol aircraft
MPET	Mission Planning Evaluation Team
MR	Medium range
MRBM	Mid-range ballistics missile
MRC	Major regional contingency
MRS	Mobility Requirements Study
MRVC	Multi-rate voice cards
MTF	Message text format
MTI	Moving target indicator
MW	Megawatt
MWD	Military working dog
	<u>N</u>
	NMCS Automated Control Executive
	-Naval Medical Research Unit-2 Detachment T
NAVMAC	Navy Manpower Analysis Center
	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCA	National Command Authority
NCCOSE ISE	Naval Command, Control, and Ocean
	Surveillance Center in Service
	Engineering
NCS	
NCTAMS WESTPAC	Naval Computer Telecommunications Area
	Master Station, Western Pacific, Guam

NDC	Naval Data Center
NDF	National Democratic Front
NDU	National Defense University
NEA	Northeast Asia
NEO	Noncombatant evacuation operation
NM	Nautical mile(s)
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NMCS	National Military Command System
NMJIC	National Military Joint Intelligence Center
NMS	National Military Strategy
NNSC	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NPA	New People's Army
NPT	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
NRAD	Naval Research and Development
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSMA	New Special Measures Agreement
NTCC	Naval Telecommunications Center
NTCS-A	Navy Tactical Command System-Afloat
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
	<u>o</u>
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCONUS	Outside of continental United States
OCPM	Office of Civilian Personnel Management
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OGE	Office of Government Ethics
OHA	Office of Humanitarian Assistance
OII	Operations/Intelligence Interfaces
OMADP	Office of the Military Attaché For Defense
	Programs
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OPCON	Operational control
OPFOR	Opposing force
OPLAN	Operations plan
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OPORD	Operations order
OPSEC	Operations security
OPTEMPO	Operations tempo
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSIS	Ocean Surveillance Information System
OSS	Operational Support System
OTL	Operational test launch
	•
	<u>P</u>
	-
PAC-CMS	PACOM Crisis Management System
PACAF/INY	PACAF Director for Intelligence Systems
PACAF	
	Pacific Area Cooperative Acquisition and
	Logistics System
PACCMS	Pacific Command and Control System

PACFLT	
PACNAVFACENGCOM	Pacific Division, Naval Facilities
	Engineering Command
PACOM	
PACOPSUPPFAC	Pacific Operations Support Facility
PACSAC	Pacific Security Assistance Conference
PAF	Pakistani Air Force
PAK	Preparedness Assessment Report
PAKPKO	Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program
PASOLS	Pacific Area Senior Officer Logistics Seminar
PASS	
PBD	
PC	
PC3ATC	PACOM Command and Control and
TOTALC	Communications Architecture Integration
	Committee
PCTT	Priority case investigation team
PCS	Pacific Command Strategy
PD	
	Project Development Committee
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PEG	Performance Evaluation Group
PERSTEMPO	Personnel tempo
PES	Preparedness Evaluation System
PM	Prime Minister
PMO	PASS Management Office
PNS	Pakistani Naval Station
POL	Petroleum, oil, and lubricants
POW	Prisoners of War
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRD	Presidential Review Directive
PRG	Program review group
PRS	Policy Review Subcommittee
PSYOP	Psychological operations
PWC HRO	Public Works Center Human Resources Office
	Professional military education
PWC	Public Works Center
	Q
QA	Quality assurance
QGE	Queen's Gurkha Engineers
QOL	Quality of life
QRP	Quick reaction package
	<u>R</u>
200	D
R&D	Research and development
KAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
KAP	Rocket assisted projectiles
KBM	Mid-range ballistics missile
RC	Reserve component
KCC	Regional Coordination Center

DOMD	David Consider Mounted Deline
DDC	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rapid Deployment Suite (see APS)
recce	Rapid Deployment Suite (see APS)
	Reconnaissance Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor
REMDASS	System
DEC	ROK-funded military construction
DTM	Rok-Tunded military construction Rapid Imagery Transmission
KIII	Rapid imagery Transmission
KIXI.	Remote Information Exchange Terminal
KMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RMN	
RO/RO	Roll-on/roll-off ships
ROE	
ROK	Republic of Korea
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
RON	
ROP	Receive only printer
	Republic of the Philippines; Relocation
•	Program
RPC	Regional Piracy Center
RPV	Remotely piloted vehicle
RS&O	Reception, staging, and onward movement
RSOI	Reception, staging, onward movement, and
	integration
RST	Regional Survey Team
RTADS	Royal Thai Air Defense System
RTARF	Royal Thai Armed Forces
RTG	Reconnaissance Technical Group
RTN	Royal Thai Navy
RTN	Royal Thai Navy
RTN	Royal Thai Navy <u>S</u>
RTN	Royal Thai Navy
SA	Royal Thai Navy <u>S</u> Security assistance
SA	Royal Thai Navy SSecurity assistanceSurface action group
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GTAD	
SLAK	Side looking airborne radar
CMC	Service life extension program Space and Missile Systems Center
CMED	Space and Missile Systems Center
SO	Significant military exercise brief
SO	Special Operations
300	Special Operations Capable; Special
5000	Operations Command Standards of Conduct Office
SOCOTO	Standards of Conduct Office
SOCPAC	Special Operations Command, Pacific
SOL	Special operations forces; Status of Force
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SON	Statement of need
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SPCAT	Semi-permanent CAT
SPECAT	Special categroy
SPEL-93	Special Project EIDOLON LANCE 93
SRT	Special Remains Team
STA	Scientific and Technical Advisor
STACCS	Standard Theater Army Command and Control
	System
STDN	Secure Tactical Data Network
STLS	Standardized training lists
Stock-Thai	-Royal Thai Armed Forces Stockpile of Thai
•	titled munitions
SUA	Shan United Army
	System] Automated Planning System
	,
	System] Automated Planning System $\underline{\mathtt{T}}$
ТАССТМ S	<u>T</u>
TACCIMS	<u>T</u> Theater Automated Command and Control
	<u>T</u> -Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System
TACE	T -Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System -Tanker Airlift Control Element
TACETACLET	T -Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System -Tanker Airlift Control Element -Tactical law enforcement team
TACETACLETTACON	T -Theater Automated Command and Control Information Management System -Tanker Airlift Control Element -Tactical law enforcement team -Tactical control
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Title 10	Unified Commanders Conduct of Cooperative
	Programs withFriendly Nations (formerly
1	known as Title 10 Funding for CINCs)
TLAM	known as Title 10 Funding for CINCs)TOMAHAWK Land Attack Missile
TLAM/C	TOMAHAWK land-attack missile/conventional
TLC	Temporary living camp
TMD	Theater Missile Defense
TMPCU	Theater Mission Planning Center Upgrade
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRANSCOM	Transportation Command
TRAP	Tactical and Related Applications
TS	TEAM SPIRIT (exercise)
TSA	Target systems analysis
TSDRT	TOMAHAWK System Doctrine Review Team
TSP	Target Select Print
	TANDEM THRUST (exercise)
ФФМ	Tactical target material
ar 40 a 4	
	<u>u</u>
UCP	
UFL	
UHF TACSAT M-Hop	Ultra High Frequency Tactical Satellite
	Multi-Hop
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UN	United Nations
UNC/CFC	United Nations Command/Combined Forces
	Command
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for
	Refugees
USARPAC	U.S. Army, Pacific
USBP	United States Border Patrol
USC	
USCENTCOM	
USCINCENT	Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command
USCINCEUR	Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command
USDAO	U.S. Defense Attaché Office
USCINCLANT	Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command
USCINCNAVEUR	Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces
	Europe
USCINCPAC	United States Commander in Chief, Pacific
USCINCPACREP	USCINCPAC Representative
USCINCTRANS	U.S. Commander in Chief, Transportion
	Command (USTRANSCOM)
USCS	United States Customs Service
USFJ	United States Forces, Japan
USFK	United States Forces, Korea
USG	United States Government
USIA	United States Information Agency
USMTF	U.S. Message Text Format
USPACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
USPS	United States Park Service
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command
USSTRATCOM	U.S. Strategic Command

UYK-85	U.S. Transportation Command Deployable ADP Remote Terminal (AN/UYK-85)
	<u>V</u>
VIXSVIXS	Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Veterans of Foreign Wars Video Information Exchange System Vietnam Office for Seeking Missing Persons Video teleconferencing
	<u>w</u>
112 010	
WACMS	WWMCCS Automated Configuration Management System
WAN	System
	System Wide Area Network
WANWESTPACWHCA	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications Agency
WAN	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation Support
WAN WESTPAC WHCA WHNS	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation SupportWMMCCS Information System
WAN WESTPAC WHCA WHNS WIS WPNSTA	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation SupportWMMCCS Information SystemNaval Weapons Station
WAN	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation SupportWMMCCS Information SystemNaval Weapons StationWar Reserve Stockpile in Thailand
WAN WESTPAC WHCA WHNS WIS WPNSTA WRS-T WRSA	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation SupportWMMCCS Information SystemNaval Weapons StationWar Reserve Stockpile in ThailandWar Reserves Stocks for Allies
WAN WESTPAC WHCA WHNS WIS WPNSTA WRS-T WRSA	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation SupportWMMCCS Information SystemNaval Weapons StationWar Reserve Stockpile in ThailandWar Reserves Stocks for AlliesWorldwide Military Command and Control
WAN WESTPAC WHCA WHNS WIS WPNSTA WRS-T WRSA WWMCCS	SystemWide Area NetworkWestern PacificWhite House Communications AgencyWartime Host Nation SupportWMMCCS Information SystemNaval Weapons StationWar Reserve Stockpile in ThailandWar Reserves Stocks for Allies

Workstations

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