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APRIL 1986

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE NEWSLETTER

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ENCLOSURE(1)

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MISSION OF THE NEWSLETTER

(U) To keep the Intelligence Community informed of intelligence activities which are of interest to all Naval Intelligence personnel from both a professional and personal standpoint.

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NAVAL INTELLIGENCE NEWSLETTER

OFFICE OF
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
Washington D.C.

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Naval Intelligence

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NIC-11A

COMNAVINTCOM
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Washington, D.C. 20389

APRIL 1986

CONTENTS

CLASSIFIED ARTICLES HAVE BEEN MARKED WITH THE APPROPRIATE CLASSIFICATION; ALL THOSE UNMARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Well, these are some initial thoughts. If you want more elaboration or addressal of other topics, drop a line to my aide expressing your interests. Aide's address is:

LT Christopher Geving, USN
Office of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department (OP-009A1)
Washington, DC 20350-2000

W. O. STUDEMAN
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Director of Naval Intelligence

COMMENTS ON THE FY-87 CAPTAIN SELECTION BOARD

Editor's Note: The following article was submitted by RADM T. A. Brooks, the 1630 Flag officer on the FY-87 Captain Selection Board.

In February 1986, the FY-87 Captain Selection Board reported out. Passageways are filled with naval officers trying to analyze the results. "What do you have to do to be selected?" Statistical analyses are printed in Navy Times and elsewhere. Yet some uncertainty persists. As the 1630 Flag officer on the Captain Selection Board, I would like to share with you my perception of what gets you selected.

In a word, it's Fitness Reports. How good are yours vis-a-vis the other officers in the zone? What kind of career pattern you have had is also very important, of course, but the world's best career pattern will fail to select if the Fitness Report jacket won't compete.

What is a good Fitness Report? Ideally all "A"s and a meaningful comparison of your performance against that of your contemporaries. A recommendation for accelerated promotion ranking you "1 of 9" is a show-stopper. A Fitness Report jacket showing you consistently on the top of the pack is virtually a shoo-in. In this era of inflated Fitness Report marks, this comparison of "cut" becomes even more critical.

But the Navy has eliminated the ranking for lieutenants. True, but the evaluation summary is still there and is useful. A reporting senior who really wants to help one of his top performers can do so by including in the comments words such as "this officer is the top lieutenant of the nine on board."

This brings us to a discussion of the comments section of the Fitness Report. Remember, only the marks are projected in front of the Selection Board. They never see the comments. It is up to the 1630 officer on the board to read the entire report and brief the Board on significant comments. A reporting senior who writes three pages of prose filled with job description and cliches does you no favor. There is no premium for having long fitness reports. In fact I would maintain that precisely the opposite is true. A good short write-up, bulletized, and having a few key things underlined will ensure that the points you want to make will be noticed.

As for career patterns, I can give you the best possible advice in three words: go to sea. If you examine the recent Board you will see that

the above-the-zone selectee just returned from a tour as CARGRU Intelligence Officer. The below-the-zone selectee is at sea as the Second Fleet N2 and has had sea duty in each rank since ensign. In the zone 3 of 5 officers at sea were selected (60% vs 50% opportunity for in-the-zone selection as a whole) and 5 of 7 who had recently returned from sea duty as a commander and these were relatively late transfers from the Unrestricted Line with good sea duty tickets while in the URL (remember, 9 out of 10 members of the Selection Board are URL officers). Clearly, the records with top Fitness Reports from good sea duty and operationally-oriented shore duty jobs sold themselves easily.

What is the impact of having a Joint tour, a DIA tour, or some other tour "out of the Navy"? One or two such tours are inevitable and, in the case of a good Joint tour, could well prove advantageous if current trends continue. Almost all of your competitors will have a DIA/Joint tour, so good tours (defined as one which produced good Fitness Reports) will not hurt. A career full of back-to-back tours of this nature, however, will kill you. That should come as no surprise.

One final word for career patterns. Your career is your resposibility. You cannot blame a poor pattern on the detailer. Fight for sea duty and good OPINTEL tours. If your Fitness Report jacket is competitive, you should easily get it. If you don't have the record to support being sent to sea, you will not--and should not--get it. Ideally, only our top officers should go to sea. I would like to see Selection Boards where all our at-sea officers are promoted.

In closing, I would say a word for "the system." No Selection Board can please everyone and there will always be remarks that "it wasn't fair to pass-over good old Charlie in favor of the other turkey." Yet I can assure you that every one of the five Selection Boards I have sat on has been scrupulously fair. It's hard work to be on a Selection Board and you never come out of the Board with the precise results you wanted, but I have always come out satisfied that the results were eminently fair. Superior performance in challenging jobs has always been the bottom line. I hope it always will be.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE STAFF REORGANIZATION by LCDR R. C. BARKELL, USN, OP-009D

In March, the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) was reorganized to streamline various OPNAV staff functions which are the responsibility of the Director of Naval Intelligence. Primary organizational changes took place in the plans, policy and resources functional areas. In addition, each OP-009 division head assumed a new title of Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence (DNI).

The following major ONI organizational changes were effected:

a. A new Plans and Policy Division (OP-009P) was created by combining personnel dedicated to cryptologic plans and policy functions in OP-009H (Cryptologic Plans and Programs Division) with personnel in OP-009F (Intelligence Plans and Policy). Both OP-009H and OP-009F codes have been disestablished. CAPT Jerry Clark is the new Assistant DNI for Plans and Policy (OP-009P), and his responsibilities will include formulation of intelligence and cryptologic plans, policies and requirements; coordination with interservice, interagency, joint and national boards and committees; and development of intelligence and cryptologic support to naval warfare requirements.

b. A new Resources Division was formed by combining OP-009N (Resource Management Division) with personnel in OP-009H who were responsible for cryptologic resource issues. The new Resource Division (OP-009R) is headed by CAPT Terry Lapierre. His responsibilities include implementing all intelligence and cryptologic program and budget matters, to include reserves, and all intelligence and cryptologic manpower, personnel and training matters.

Additional changes to ONI are:

a. The code and title for OP-009S (Administrative Assistant to DNI) was changed to OP-009D (Assistant DNI for Administration). The OP-009S code has been disestablished. LCDR Rich Barkell is the current OP-009D.

b. Mr. Clark Magruder retired in February 1986. His position, Civilian Deputy to the DNI (OP-009E), was disestablished and functions and responsibilities assumed by various ONI staff elements.

c. The code and title for OP-009Y1 (CNO Current Intelligence Branch) was changed to OP-009I (Assistant DNI for Current Intelligence). With this change, OP-009I has officially assumed Division Head status. CDR Dave Herrington is the current OP-009I.

d. The Assistant DNI for Legal Matters (JAG), OP-009J, has been established. LCDR Pat Genzler is the new JAG for the DNI.

e. The code OP-009Q, Assistant for Intelligence Systems, has been disestablished. These functions will be handled by OP-009P in close coordination with COMNAVINTCOM and CO, NIPSSA.

f. A new position, Assistant DNI for Reserve Affairs (OP-009W), has been established. CAPT Dave Zickafoose is the first OP-009W, and he is responsible for naval reserve intelligence program development, policy and planning.

g. The code and title for OP-009Y2 (Intelligence Analysis Branch) has been changed to OP-009Y (Assistant DNI for Analysis). With this change, OP-009Y formally assumes Division Head status. CAPT Jim Eglin is the current OP-009Y.

h. A new position, Assistant DNI for Joint National Intelligence Development (OP-009U), has been established. CAPT Roger Betts, Director, Joint National Intelligence Development Staff (JNIDS), is the initial OP-009U incumbent. He is responsible for exercising centralized management control over the design, development approval, funding, procurement, testing and installation of modular enhancements to selected intelligence processing systems.

The current ONI organizational wiring diagram with billet incumbents can be found on page XIV-1.

II. EDITOR'S COLUMN

As mentioned in the last issue of the Newsletter, LCDR Rich Barkell departed NAVINTCOM in March 1985. The editorial staff passes on their many thanks to LCDR Barkell for his outstanding leadership as Newsletter editor and we wish him the very best. On 6 September 1985, LCDR J. M. Keydash, Jr., reported in as the new Newsletter editor and Deputy Director for Military Manpower and Personnel (NIC-11A).

In this issue's feature article, RADM Batzler draws on his experience as a battle group commander and provides his views of an intelligence officer's duties and responsibilities. The article was extracted from the speech RADM Batzler gave at the beginning of this year in San Diego to the OPINTEL Afloat Course. All intelligence officers, regardless of experience, can profit from this insightful contribution to the Newsletter.

As evidenced in this issue, we continue to receive a diverse selection of contributions. CDR Thomas R. Wilson's article in the "General Intelligence" section provides good advice on how intelligence officers can get better results from collectors and produce higher quality products. A Naval Reserve officer, LCDR James L. Douthit, has written an informative article on the Chinese Navy's new submarine-launched ballistic missile. The last article in this section, written by LT Rick Saunders of FICEURLANT, analyzes the Soviet Union's new strategic weapon system, the BEAR H and AS-15 combination. In "From the Fleet", ISC D. Cole's article highlights the Navy's growing involvement in the Government's efforts to stop the drug flow into the country. Finally, CDR Paul Kidder describes the activities and benefits of attache duty.

The IS alpha listing you have been waiting for is in section XIV. We last published this list in the May 1984 issue.

We want to emphasize that we need your help to ensure the Newsletter achieves the broadest possible dissemination among members of the Naval Intelligence Community. Please inform your mailroom of the desired internal distribution within your command.

AUDREY E. HAGER
Assistant Editor (NIC-01B)

[redacted]

III. FEATURE ARTICLE

THE ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SUPPORTING OPERATIONAL COMMANDERS by RADM JOHN R. BATZLER, USN, COMMANDER, CARRIER GROUP THREE

(U) Editor's Note: This article is an extract of a speech given by RADM Batzler to the OPINTEL Afloat Course, FITCPAC, on 21 January 1985.

(U) I believe there are several roles and functions that an intelligence officer must fulfill to successfully support his operational commander. I will address these in a general way, focusing on concepts, problems, and issues, rather than specific tasks. I will illustrate some of my points with examples from Battle Group FOXTROT's May-December 1984 deployment. Before discussing the intelligence officer's primary responsibilities, I want to make three introductory points.

(U) The first point is the fundamental linkage between operations and intelligence. Those involved in operations must consider all aspects of the intelligence estimate. Similarly, the estimate cannot be properly made without full knowledge and appreciation of impending operations.

(U) Second, today's intelligence officer must manage information in all its varied forms. During Battle Group FOXTROT's deployment, relatively junior intelligence officers in supplementary plot (SUPPLOT) processed huge amounts of data searching for those few bits most relevant to our group. The intelligence officer must be a generalist while at the same time be able to manipulate several pieces of sophisticated equipment and know esoteric but pertinent facts about potential adversaries.

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(U) Returning to the roles and functions, I see the intelligence officer fulfilling four general responsibilites in supporting an operational commander: indications and warning, supporting specific naval missions, training, and reporting.

[redacted]

(U) The intelligence officer must remember there is a risk associated with any analysis. One aspect of the risk is the possibility of providing an incorrect assessment. Perhaps the most damaging result of this is that future assessments will be viewed more critically or with less credibility. However, operators generally realize the difficulty of determining adversary intentions and will usually understand failures. But, they must be kept informed. Therefore, a third characteristic is that the intelligence officer must provide the operator, the officer ultimately responsible for the decision, with the evidence and logic that formed his assessment. Give all the information. The intelligence officer must be prepared to give the bad news as well as the good. He cannot fall into the trap of providing decision-makers with what they want to hear; he must provide what they need to hear. To do any less would be a disservice to the command.

(U) The intelligence officer's second major responsibility is support of naval missions. The four missions generally assigned to the Navy are: strategic deterrence, sea control, naval presence, and power projection. The intelligence officer's biggest challenges come in sea control and power projection. His primary functions in these two missions are in AAW, strike planning, and antisubmarine warfare (ASW).

(U) This then is what I expect of intelligence officers. He and his subordinates must be responsive to the needs of decision-makers. Decision-makers must make clear what they want and need and provide immediate feedback if they are not satisified. Additionally, decision-makers should be trained in the capabilities and limitations of intelligence collection systems and analysis and know what they can, can't, should, and shouldn't do for them. Decision-makers must be confident that intelligence products are accurate and dependable. Intelligence officers bear the responsibility of working with decision-makers toward a common goal and sharing information openly, within the bounds of security constraints. Although the demands are severe, I have found that intelligence officers, working in conjunction with operations, can achieve these objectives and thus materially assist in mission accomplishment.

(U) RADM John R. Batzler was commissioned in June 1955 and reported for flight training in Pensacola, Florida. He received his wings and was designated a Naval Aviator in January 1957. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Mathematics from the University of California at Berkeley and a Master of Science degree in Computer Systems Management from the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California.

(U) He has commanded Fighter Squadron 24, USS ASHTABULA (AO 51), and USS NIMITZ (CVN 68). The highlight of his NIMITZ tour was the shooting down of two Libyan SU-17 FITTERs by NIMITZ-based Fighter Squadron 41 F-14 TOMCATS. After his change of command in NIMITZ in February 1982, he was promoted to flag rank and was assigned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the Deputy Director for Operations (Reconnaissance, Space, Electronic Warfare, and C^3 Countermeasures). RADM Batzler assumed command of Carrier Group THREE on board USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65) on 25 June 1984.

(U) He has flown more than 50 different Navy aircraft. His combat experience includes more than 270 missions in Vietnam. RADM Batzler's awards include the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, numerous Air Medals, Navy Commendation Medal, and various service and campaign medals and ribbons.

[redacted]

IV. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ARTICLES

FLEET INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION by CDR THOMAS R. WILSON, USN

(U) Eight years ago, I read an informative article called "The Greedy Analyst." Reprinted by the Naval Intelligence Command from a British intelligence publication, the article discussed publications written by allied intelligence analysts on Soviet naval strategy, tactics, doctrine, and ship and aircraft characteristics. These publications, designed to give our at-sea commanders the upper hand in fighting and winning a war at sea, result from analysts putting together the immense jigsaw puzzle that is the Soviet Navy. "The Greedy Analyst" stated he was always looking for the piece to complete the jigsaw puzzle: How fast did the ship go? How did it maneuver? What was its turning radius? Did it make black or white smoke when it got underway? What was the period of roll from port to starboard and back? Any of these bits of information may have been the final piece of the jigsaw puzzle and, as "The Greedy Analyst" said, "I won't know until a cooperative ship or aircraft tells me."

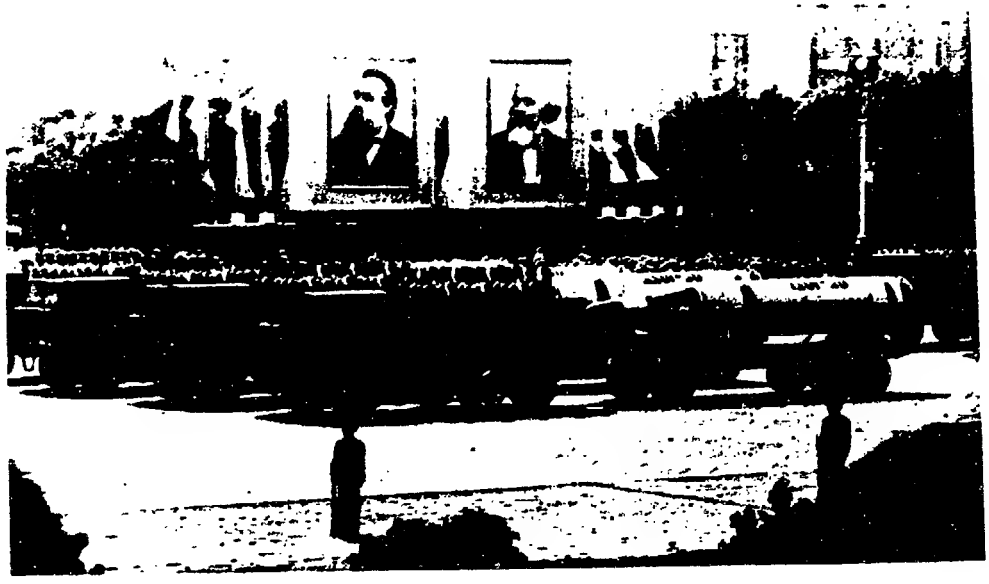
[redacted]

[redacted]

(U) CDR Wilson has had sea duty tours in USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63) and with Carrier Air Wing THREE (CVW-3). He has extensive maritime patrol aviation experience with the Iceland Sector ASW Group and as Force Intelligence Officer for Commander, Patrol Wings, U. S. Atlantic Fleet. Joint assignments have included the United States Taiwan Defense Command, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and as a student at the Defense Intelligence College. He is currently assigned as Commander, Task Group 168.3 (European Forward Area Support Team) in Naples, Italy.

CHINA DISPLAYS NEW SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE (SLBM) by LCDR JAMES L. DOUTHIT, USNR-R

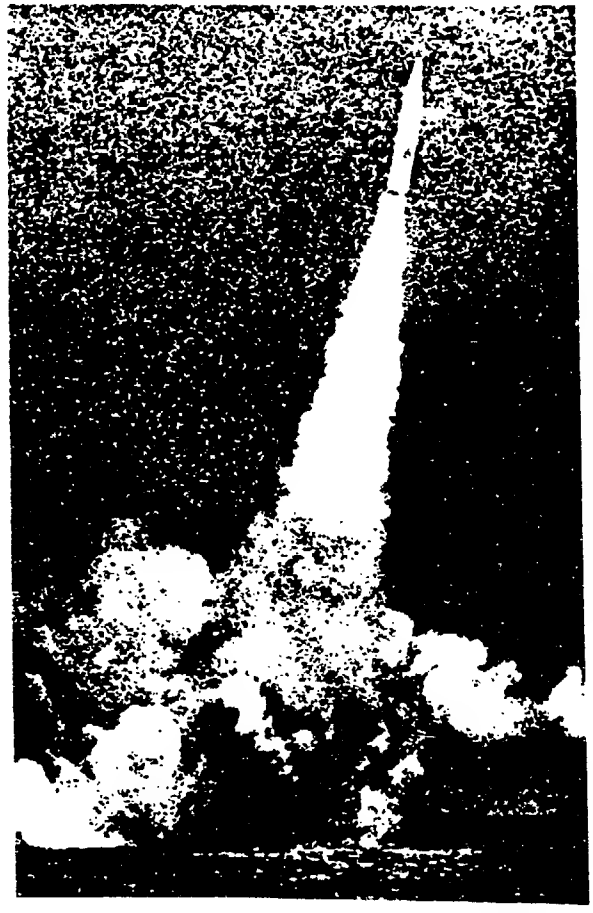
(U) On 1 October 1984, the People's Republic of China observed the 35th anniversary of its revolution. As part of the celebration in Beijing, they conducted their first major military parade since coming to power. Not unlike May Day celebrations in the Soviet Union, the parade involved thousands of participants and featured processions of military hardware including tanks, artillery, missiles, and rockets.



UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Communist Chinese 35th Anniversary Parade

(U) Although the missile probably is still in development, the New China News Agency reported in October 1982 that the Chinese had successfully launched a ballistic missile from a submerged submarine. The test was reportedly conducted from a GOLF Class with its missile tubes modified to permit subsurface launch. (The Soviet-designed GOLF Class was originally capable of launching only when on the surface.) Reports also indicated that China launched its first fleet ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), capable of carrying 12 SLBMs, in April 1981. Both of these events were major milestones in China's development of a sea-based deterrent force that began in 1957.



UNCLASSIFIED

(U) October 1982 test launch of the Chinese SLBM

[redacted]

(U) LCDR Douthit is the Production Department Head of Naval Intelligence Support Center Reserve Space and Weapons Technology Unit 0108, located at Patrick AFB, Florida. This Naval Reserve unit supports the Ballistic Missile Systems Division (NISC-41). LCDR Douthit has been following the Chinese SLBM development program for the past 4 years.

KENNEL FREELANCE SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS

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[redacted]

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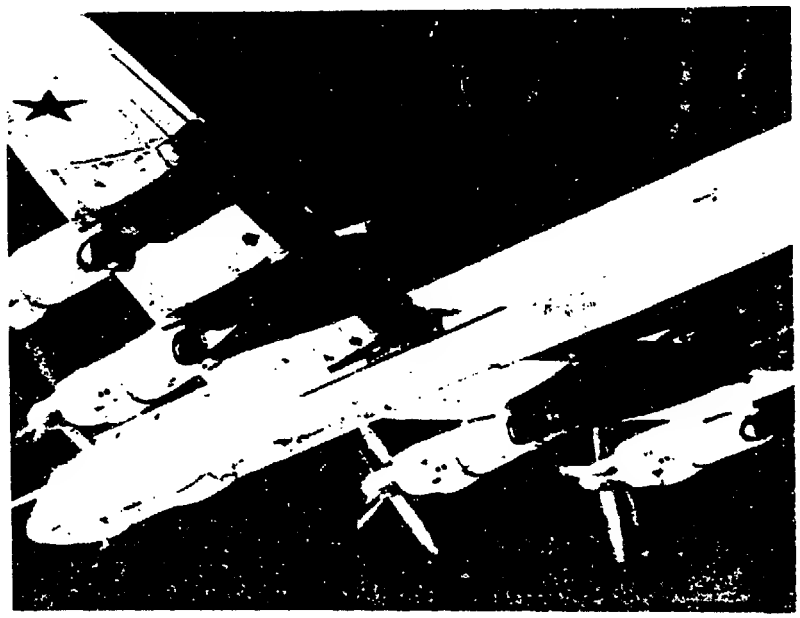
BEAR H: SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW by LT RICK SAUNDERS, USN



(U) BEAR H UNCLASSIFIED

INTRODUCTION

(U) Initially observed in late 1954, and officially displayed at the Soviet's Tushimo Aviation Day ceremonies in July 1955, the TU-95/BEAR long-range bomber has enjoyed unprecedented longevity and withstood numerous mission demands throughout its history. Range, endurance, speed, size, maintainability, and adaptability to various large payloads are this aircraft's long suit. The need for a stand-off, air-launched cruise missile (ALCM) platform to meet the demands of new strategic nuclear warfare technology and to offset the emerging U. S. (B-52/AGM-86) threat led to the development of BEAR H and the AS-15 ALCM.

PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

[redacted]

V. FROM THE FLEET

FITCPAC CELEBRATES 30TH BIRTHDAY

The Fleet Intelligence Training Center, Pacific (FITCPAC), celebrated its 30th anniversary on 2 May 1985. Established in 1955 as the Fleet Air Intelligence Training Center, Pacific, at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, the command was redesignated the Fleet Operational Intelligence Training Center, Pacific, in 1963. The command relocated to the Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center, San Diego, in December 1970. In 1972 it was again redesignated, this time to its present title. FITCPAC moved to its current location in the Naval Training Center, San Diego, during September 1979.

FITCPAC provides basic and specialized training in naval intelligence to fleet, reserve, and foreign naval personnel, as well as to other members of the Department of Defense, through a wide variety of formal classroom and mobile training team programs. FITCPAC's 15 instructors trained 3,799 students during 1984. CAPT Ronald L. Brown, USN, commands FITCPAC.

(CO, FITCPAC)

NARCOTICS INTERDICTION

Due to an easing of the century-old Posse Comitatus Act, the U. S. Navy has been playing an ever increasing role in narcotics interdiction. The Posse Comitatus Act prohibits the military under the Department of Defense from direct participation in seizing, apprehending, or arresting civilians. However, a military unit may provide information collected during its normal operations to federal, state, and local civilian law enforcement officials. The military may also offer advice to civilian law enforcement agencies.

The U. S. Coast Guard is not covered by Posse Comitatus because it is under the Department of Transportation. Although an armed force, the Coast Guard is specifically charged with enforcing United States laws on the high seas against U. S. registered (civilian) vessels and foreign vessels if the nation of registry consents. The Coast Guard has adopted a new enforcement concept in an effort to use naval ships operating in high narcotics shipping areas. The program uses tactical law enforcement teams (TACLETs) and law enforcement detachments (LEDETs) of Coast Guard personnel trained in narcotics law enforcement embarked in naval ships. Once underway, the Coast Guard

officer-in-charge tells the ship's commanding officer of potential narcotics smuggling vessel sightings while the ship conducts its assigned operations. When a vessel fitting a smuggler profile is sighted, the commanding officer may help the embarked TACLET or LEDET board the suspect vessel. If the team discovers illegal drugs, the vessel's crew will be taken into custody and the vessel seized for violating U. S. law.

Intelligence Specialists (ISs) assigned to U. S. Navy ships and aircraft squadrons could become involved in identifying narcotics smuggling vessels and planes. A suspect vessel normally has several of the following traits:

--50 to 100-foot fishing vessels or 80 to 250-foot coastal freighter operating outside normal fishing or merchant areas,

--numerous electronic or communication antennas,

--excessive crew for the apparent purpose,

--false waterline,

--riding low in the water,

--poorly maintained,

--rubber fenders or tires over the side,

--rub marks on the side,

--no visible fishing equipment,

--equipment in disuse or ill-repair,

--foreign registry,

--maneuvering erratically when sighted,

--dead in water (DIW) for no apparent reason with smaller vessels nested alongside or in the immediate area,

--no identifying marks as required by law,

--attempting to conceal true identity through voice or pennant communications,

--crew ignoring a military unit in their area,

--operating at night without running lights,

--needing assistance but refusing offers to help,

--bales visible on deck.

A suspect plane may have several of the following traits:

--passenger seats missing;

--numerous cardboard boxes, duffel bags, plastic bags, or other containers inside;

--windows covered;

--side numbers or markings altered, falsified, or obscured;

--flight beginning from a foreign airfield;

--non-squawking transponder;

--extra fuel tanks;

--altitude less than 15,000 feet;

--speed 180 knots or less;

--navigation or anticollision lights off;

--dropping to low altitude prior to reaching the U. S. border.

Sighting reports by U. S. Navy ships or planes may begin a series of events leading to the successful seizure of illegal drugs coming to the country. Within operational restrictions and prudent airmanship and seamanship, Fleet Commanders in Chief (FLTCINCs) encourage their units encountering suspect vessel or aircraft to send information in the following format:

a. Time of sighting.

b. Position.

c. Heading.

d. Speed.

e. Altitude (if a plane).

f. narrative (transponder, markings, color, engine number, etc.).

Immediate precedence message should be sent to the FLTCINC, nearest regional national narcotics border interdiction system (NNBIS) center, and the Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center. Message addresses are:

--CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA,

--CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI,

--COORD GULF REGION NNBIS NEW ORLEANS LA,

--COORD SE REGION NNBIS MIAMI FL,

--COORD NE REGION NNBIS NEW YORK NY,

--COORD PAC REGION NNBIS LONG BEACH CA,

--COGARD INTELCOORDCEN WASHINGTON DC.

(ISC D. COLE, USN, NNBIS, GULF REGION)

LONG BEACH INTELLIGENCE ACTION GROUP (IAG) ESTABLISHED

Intelligence assistance for Surface Squadron ONE (SURFRON 1) and other Long Beach-based Naval Surface Force, Pacific (NAVSURFPAC) ships has been limited to imported briefings and training provided by San Diego-based intelligence units because a intelligence support facility is not in the Long Beach area. To remedy this situation, the Long Beach Intelligence Action Group (IAG) was established to assist fleet units fulfill their intelligence training requirements, to develop a dynamic intelligence awareness program for ship's crews, and to provide predeployment intelligence training and briefings.

Composed of Intelligence Specialists from USS NEW JERSEY (BB-62) and USS PELELIU (LHA-5), the Long Beach IAG works for the COMNAVSURFPAC Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (N2). Currently headed by the senior IS assigned to USS NEW JERSEY, the IAG consists of USS NEW JERSEY Snoopy Team members and volunteer ISs from USS PELELIU. These intelligence professionals are charged with providing direct support to the COMSURFRON 1 Staff, SURFRON 1, and other Long Beach ships. The IAG assists in establishing or upgrading shipboard intelligence programs, maintaining adequate intelligence libraries, coordinating formal training for the Snoopy Team, and improving shipboard intelligence collection and reporting procedures. They report their findings

directly to the COMNAVSURFPAC N2, ensuring that the chain of command is kept equally informed.

(U) Designed to last no longer than 4 hours, each assist visit includes a debrief for the Commanding Officer and the Executive Officer. The IAG schedules follow-up visits to provide intelligence assistance, training, and support, including an assessment of improvement, scheduling necessary schools, and general intelligence awareness briefs.

(CAPT E. A. BROOKES, USN, COMNAVSURFPAC N2)

CTF 168 AT SEA

[redacted]

(U) Duty for 1630s and ISs within the Defense Attache System, such as the post in Singapore, offers a variety of challenges in interesting cities around the world. The Assistant Naval Attache in Singapore is a 1630 billet for a lieutenant commander or commander, and the DAO has two billets for chief or first class Intelligence Specialists. There is no language requirement for duty in Singapore and life in the island nation is comfortable. For those with an interest in photography, and a resistance to sunburn, DAO Singapore is a post to be considered.

(CDR PAUL KIDDER, USN, ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE, USDAO SINGAPORE)

[redacted]

[redacted]

VI. FLEET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS

COORDINATOR'S COLUMN by CDR SKIP OLSEN, USN

(U) After a successful Initial Operational Test and Evaluation, the Fleet Imagery Support Terminal (FIST) program was the subject of a NAVELEX Acquisition Review Board (NARB) and a Sponsor's Program Review (SPR), both of which were concluded successfully. With the signing of the Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP), a limited production contract will be signed with Northrop Corporation. The acquisition process works slowly, but it works.

(U) In response to the continuing requests for biographic information on military and political personalities, we are incorporating biographic data in the Naval Intelligence Processing System (NIPS) Data Base. You should have received the initial release.

(U) Our efforts in developing analytical aids continue unabated. Some, like the Developmental Aircraft Reports Tracker (DART) and Developmental Submarine Analysis Testbed (DSAT), have been providing assistance to analysts, with varying degrees of success, for some time, while the Developmental Unified ELINT Tracker (DUET) was installed at NAVOPINTCEN. The Developmental Surface Analyst Testbed (DSURT) is a "documentation-only" DWARF, while the Prototype Ocean Surveillance Terminal (POST) is a dynamic software package running on an HP 9020C.

(U) The "bottom line" for all our efforts is you, the fleet user. If you have any questions, comments, or suggestions, please provide them and we will do our utmost to respond immediately and, hopefully, positively.

NIPS INTELLIGENCE CENTERS (ICS) DESK TALK by Maj I. L. HOLDREDGE, USMC, and GySgt T. MOSES, USMC

(U) FLEET IMAGERY SUPPORT TERMINAL (FIST)

(U) Since our last Newsletter, the FIST has undergone some major developments and milestones.

[redacted]

[redacted]

(U) We continue to work on the FIST concept of operations and implementation plan. We have distributed a strawman to the fleet so your comments can be incorporated into the final product.

(U) GySgt Moses has completed and published the preventive maintenance manual for the Honeywell VGR-4000 hard copy device. Use of this manual will help prevent or solve some of the problems you have encountered.

(U) Northrop has finished four production units for non-Navy users. Even though not destined for Navy use, they incorporated the recommendations you submitted. The keyboard and trackball shelf can be pushed into the cabinet for ease of storage; the dual disk drives have been moved from the computer area to above the monitor; the computer, hard copy unit, and image processor have been merged into one cabinet under the keyboard; a message display screen is located between the monitor and the keyboard (this will replace voice coordination via the KY-8); and the Honeywell hard copy device has been replaced by the VISOR D (a unit proven in sea service with the French Navy).

(U) See Figures (1) and (2) for recent and projected FIST assignments.

(U) You may have heard this before, but it is still valid. We realize the need for spares for the demonstration FISTs, but only a limited amount of money is available for their purchase. One source of spares is the FIST we have set aside as the "worldwide spare." Although the system can be deployed for a high priority contingency, its main use is as a source of spares for demonstration units afloat and ashore that must be repaired immediately. The spares problem will go away with the arrival of the production units which will be fielded with full spares kits.

(U) NIPSSA is sponsoring a FIST decal design contest. The contest is open to all fleet FIST users. The winner and winning entry will be published in a future issue of the Newsletter. The FIST logo should center around the idea of imagery transmission. Due to the cost of producing the decals, it is requested that the number of colors be kept to a minimum. Submit your entries to: Naval Intelligence Processing System Support Activity (NIPSSA-41), 4600 Silver Hill Rd., Washington, D.C. 20389-5000.

[redacted]

FIST DEPLOYMENT CHRONOLOGY: JANUARY 1984 - MAY 1985

FIST TWO : FICPAC Since September 1982
FIST THREE FICEURLANT Since April 1983

		FIST ONE	FIST FOUR	FIST FIVE	FIST FIVE	FIST SEVEN
			1984			
JAN		RANGER	INDEPENDENCE **	NORTHROP	GUAM	
FEB		RANGER	INDEPENDENCE/KENNEDY	NORTHROP	GUAM	
MAR	*	NORTHROP	KENNEDY	NORTHROP	GUAM	
APR		NORTHROP	KENNEDY/SARATOGA	NORTHROP	GUAM/NASSAU	
MAY		KITTY HAWK	SARATOGA	NORTHROP	NASSAU	
JUN		KITTY HAWK/AMERICA	SARATOGA	ENTERPRISE	NASSAU	
JUL		AMERICA	SARATOGA	ENTERPRISE	NASSAU	
AUG		AMERICA/ENTERPRISE	SARATOGA	ENTERPRISE	NASSAU/SHREVEPORT	
SEP		ENTERPRISE/EN ROUTE	SARATOGA/AMERICA	ENTERPRISE	SHREVEPORT	
OCT		EN ROUTE/NAVELEX	AMERICA/EISENHOWER	ENTERPRISE	SHREVEPORT	INDEPENDENCE
NOV	***	NAVELEX	EISENHOWER	ENTERPRISE	SHREVEPORT	INDEPENDENCE
DEC		NAVELEX	EISENHOWER	ENTERPRISE/EN ROUTE	SHREVEPORT	INDEPENDENCE
			1985			
JAN		NAVELEX	EISENHOWER	EN ROUTE	SHREVEPORT	INDEPENDENCE/VINSON
FEB		NAVELEX	EISENHOWER	EN ROUTE/TARAWA	SHREVEPORT/SAIPAN	VINSON
			PROJECTED FIST DEPLOYMENTS			
MAR		NAVELEX	EISENHOWER	TARAWA=>MIDWAY	SAIPAN	VINSON
APR		NAVELEX	EISENHOWER=>MIDWAY	MIDWAY	SAIPAN	VINSON
MAY		NAVELEX	NIMITZ	MIDWAY	SAIPAN	VINSON=>CONSTELLATION

* At Northrop for preventive maintenance.
** At Northrop as worldwide spare.
*** At NAVELEX, ST. Inigoes, MD, for refurbishment and service as source of worldwide spares.

FIGURE 1

PROPOSED FIST SHIP IMPLEMENTATION

FY-86		FY-87				
FORRESTAL	RANGER	MIDWAY	SARATOGA	MT. WHITNEY	BELLEAU WOOD	INCHON
KENNEDY	CONSTELLATION	NIMITZ	KITTY HAWK	LA SALLE	PELILEU	GUADALCANAL
AMERICA	ENTERPRISE	CORAL SEA	INDEPENDENCE	CORONADO	NASSAU	OKINAWA
SAIPAN	VINSON	EISENHOWER	BLUE RIDGE	TARAWA	IWO JIMA	NEW ORLEANS

FY-88					FY-89
ROOSEVELT	LINCOLN	TRIPOLI	IOWA	WISCONSIN	LHD(s) (5)
WASHINGTON	GUAM	MISSOURI	NEW JERSEY		

FIGURE 2

[redacted]

FLEET FIST COMMENTS. FROM FICEURLANT--FIST: AN OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE by LCDR J. HOEY, USN, FICEURLANT

[redacted]

(U) Based on this experience, a number of observations can be made concerning FIST:

[redacted]

(U) Terminal flexibility. The flexibility and capability of the terminal is impressive. There is no limitation to the type of image that can be transmitted. Data ranging from imagery to charts and fingerprints have been transmitted. Annotation capability makes it extremely easy to present the data in the most descriptive and useful format.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(U) FICEURLANT has been actively involved in a number of other aspects of FIST. Over 250 people, ranging from flag officers and Congressional subcommittee members to fleet operators, have been briefed or trained on the operation of FIST. FICEURLANT has produced a comprehensive training manual and provided copies to fleet units. Currently a standard operating procedures manual for LANTFLT is under development to include such information as formatted message summaries and support requests, basic troubleshooting procedures, procurement, and training.

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NIPS DATA BASE DESK TALK by IS1 JON THOMAS, USN

In response to fleet requests, the NIPS Data Base is now enhanced with biographic information that is being distributed to the fleet through the NIPS Augmentation Program (NAP) and the Shipboard Microfiche Program (SMP).

NIPSSA-42 has recently accumulated biographic data that is being updated regularly from COMSEVENTHFLT, CIA, and DIA. This information has been forwarded to NISC-61 for miniaturization in a biographic microfiche format to be distributed to NIPS capable ships through the NAP and the SMP.

CIA initially provided approximately 4,000 biographies which included chiefs of state, ministers of defense, mayors, and prime ministers of various countries of interest. DIA provided additional biographic data on military personnel.

NIPSSA will receive approximately 6,000 updates to this BIO data base biannually from CIA. In addition, 2,000 - 3,000 updates will be provided annually by DIA.

NAP tabulates the biographic files and their contents which have been microfiched for the miniaturized data base. The reference index consists of the following:

I. Long Title of Biographic

II. Short Title

III. Accession Number

IV. Subject

VII. Topic (Biography)

Parts I, II, and III are intended primarily to serve as library document accession tools. Part IV of NAP is where the subject of your search can be initially located and retrieved by: country of personality, subject within country, and name of personality (last name, first name, rank or position, photo, and personal history). Part VII is the topic (Biography, e.g.; long title: biographic data--Italy.) Part V, object category, and part VI, object class, will not be used.

This biographic data will be combined with the reference index (publication file). The major difference lies with the accession number order: biographies will have the prefix BIO.

OSIS MANAGEMENT DESK TALK by LT PAUL GARDELLA, USN

The DART system installed at FOSIF WESTPAC has been operating for over a year. We have learned a lot about how to automate the air problem (in some cases how not to automate it) and have made several modifications or enhancements to the system. There are still some problems which plague the system, but we are trying to correct these. In the meantime, we are providing lessons learned to the OSIS Baseline Upgrade (OBU) folks to help them build an effective aircraft reports tracker in Phase II.

DSAT, a prototype system to develop and validate submarine analysis requirements, is currently accessible to analysts at NAVOPINTCEN, SAC, CNO (IP) and CINCLANTFLT, and will soon incorporate Phase II capabilities. These focus on providing increased auto-input and auto-correlation of data; enhanced display, annotation, and data manipulation features; and readiness and statistical analysis tools geared toward forecasting trends and activities. Expansion of DSAT to CINCPACFLT and connectivity to the I-2 network is also in the works.

Although not a formal DWARF effort, NIPSSA and NAVOPINTCEN tasked the Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC), San Diego, to produce functional and data base descriptions of a DSURT. This documentation, some of which has already been delivered, will define requirements and analytical techniques for processing, correlation and interpretation of multi-source intelligence on Soviet surface forces. DSURT's conceptual foundation will draw heavily upon the successes of DSAT and DUET, and will provide surface analysis requirement input to the development of SEAWATCH III and OBU.

Though it's been a long time in coming, the DUET system is finally something we can see and touch. Though we will not see a DUET system at any of the OSIS sites, we feel a valuable contribution has been made to the OBU effort by passing on the expertise gained through building the system to the people building the OBU ELINT correlator/tracker. We are still highly optimistic that DUET will provide NAVOPINTCEN with a viable ELINT capability.

In the last issue of the Newsletter, you read about the POST. At the time, its performance had not been adequately evaluated. We now know enough about it to proceed with plans to deploy the system to the OSIS sites. POST

is still experimental so we are expecting continual feedback from the sites to fold back into POST as future enhancements. We recognize that POST will not solve the ELINT problem in OSIS--it was not designed to. However, given that it is only an interim solution until the arrival of OBU, we think it will give you enough to make it worthwhile.

Last, but not least, personnel changes in the OSIS Management Division have occurred. CDR Dean Baird was transferred to the Navy Space and Warfare Systems Command (formerly NAVELEXSYSCOM) to take the helm of the Afloat Correlation System (ACS) Program. His relief is CDR Scott Schneberger. We are pleased to welcome aboard Mr. Don Gerbozy, formerly of FICPAC, and LTJG Stan Siver who comes to us from VA-75 in Oceana, Virginia. Don will provide some needed computer expertise. This, coupled with Stan's recent fleet experience, will add strength to our OSIS Division.

Don't forget, we're here to "support the fleet" so don't hesitate to call if you need anything. Our AUTOVON numbers are 293-3512/3644/3645.

REVIEW OF OBU by LCDR SKIP SAMPSON, USN

Introduction

The history of conflict has shown that victory does not always go to the numerically superior force. Often the deciding factor has been a force multiplier: effective command, control, communications and intelligence (C^3I). Today as never before, the U. S. Navy needs reliable, rapid communications and accurate, timely intelligence to offset the increasing threat of the Soviet Navy. The Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) is an essential element of the Navy Command and Control System (NCCS) which is helping to fulfill this need.

The mission of OSIS has been clearly stated: OSIS shall receive, process, and disseminate timely, all source ocean surveillance information on mobile targets of interest above, on and under the oceans to the Navy and other services at all levels of command.

In order to accomplish this mission, OSIS requires an effective and secure automatic data processing (ADP) system. Currently, this is the OSIS Baseline Subsystem (OBS). OBS was installed at five of the six OSIS nodes to handle the flow of locational data, provide word processing capabilities, and assist in analysis through display and manipulation of data. Though fully operational by 1979, it was quickly stressed beyond its limits by increasing data flow and operational tasking. Recognizing that the ADP

support at the sites had become the key limiting factor, a contract was let for a replacement system called OSIS Baseline Upgrade (OBU), which is the subject of this article. The Commander, Navy Space and Warfare Systems Command (PDW-120) manages the program with requirements and guidance coming directly from the Director of Navy Command and Control (OP-094) and the Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-009). TRW, Inc. is the prime contractor for OBU.

OSIS Baseline Upgrade (OBU)

Approach. OBU is designed as an integrated system, with all modules having their place within the whole. It will retain the functional capability of the existing OBS, enhance that capability through new hardware and software, and provide additional capabilities. By design, OBU will exceed the performance of OBS in such areas as number and types of targets handled, number of operator workstations, display and graphic capability, speed of operation, target tracking and correlation, message handling, and security. OBU's integrated architecture eliminates any single point of failure, provides protection against power surge or loss, and allows ease of maintenance and repair.

Schedule. The first of three phases of OBU is scheduled to be operational in December 1986. Phase I is the Intelligence Support Group (ISG), which is essentially the hardware and software replacing the current OBS plus additional capabilities. Phase II is the Operations Support Group (OSG), which supports the CNICs and their staffs in London, Norfolk, and Hawaii. Phase III will incorporate enhancements to both the ISG and OSG.

Although the sequence of OBU installation has not been determined, installation is slated for five OSIS nodes (Rota, Norfolk, London, Hawaii, and Kami Seya), NMITC, and CONUS support sites. Another key OSIS player, NAVOPINTCEN, will upgrade its ADP system, called SEAWATCH, during the same time.

Hardware. The basis ISG site configuration will consist of the following hardware and analyst workstations:

3 host computers	DEC VAX 8600; each processing at 4.2 million instructions per second (MIPS) and having 32 MB memory.
10 workstation drivers	DEC MICROVAX II; 8 MIPS, 4MB memory, 62MB hard disk and dual 400KB floppy disk drives.
Star Coupler	Couples host processors and disk farm.

[redacted]

Dual Ethernet Bus	Couples all the CPUs (host and MICRO-VAX IIs).
12 A/N work-stations	Ann Arbor Guru alphanumeric (A/N) large screen terminals (56 line display) with amber screen.
8 graphics--A/N workstations	High resolution (1,280 x 1,024) Genisco 8000 series color graphics terminals each linked with a Guru terminal.
1 system workstation	Three Guru terminals for system manager acess to the host computers.
System printers	A site-specified mix of high speed and dot matrix printers and color and black and white graphics copiers.
Storage devices	Removable and nonremovable hard disks and magnetic tape drives.

(U) Capabilities at Phase I.

(U) Automatic Correlator Tracker (ACT). The OBU ACT is of particular importance in that it deals with the essence of fleet support: event-by-event locational reporting. The ACT is designed to function in a fully automatic mode, with analyst interaction required only to resolve correlation ambiguities. It automatically receives incoming contact reports and continually accomplishes contact-to-track and track-to-track correlation. Pre- and post-correlation filters are available in the ACT.

(U) The ACT correlates by unique and non-unique attribute data, ELINT, and spatial information. In general, the ACT will first attempt to correlate using unique attributes coupled with a geo-feasibility check. ELINT data is correlated using the Target Evaluation and Recognition by Extraction of Statistical Attributes (TERESA) algorithm and statistics drawn from the Naval ELINT Analysis Tool (NEAT). TERESA is designed to track an emitter on a specific ship while developing parametric ranges for that emitter and was chosen specifically for its automatic correlation capabilities. The Maneuvering Target Statistical Tracker (MTST) algorithm is used for statistical correlation of spatial data. MTST is also the algorithm accepted for general use by the member systems of the over the horizon (OTH) community, giving OBU a high degree of commonality with other OTH correlation and tracking systems.

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(U) In cases where correlation does not occur, the contact and likely tracks are presented to the analyst for resolution. Tools such as time, distance, speed, and bearing calculations, automated ELINT tools drawn from NEAT and editing functions are available to the analyst to assist in his decision. Also available is the capability to dead reckon (DR) tracks using land mass avoidance.

[redacted]

(U) Automatic Message Handling System (MHS). Another important feature of OBU is the MHS, which is capable of automatically processing all incoming messages. If desired, a site could operate in a paperless environment using the features of the MHS. Specifically, this capability consists of the automated receipt, retrieval, display, distribution, sorting, and deletion of formatted and narrative messages. Input message filters are available in eight general categories (e.g., alerts, event-by-event). Each category can have 256 filters, with 128 enabled per category at any one time.

(U) All messages (input and output) are logged and stored online for 7 days. After that time, they are stored offline, with storage criteria and duration determined by the site.

[redacted]

(U) Analyst Support Terminals. OSIS analysts can interface with the system from alphanumeric or graphic workstations.

(U) Graphics Workstations. The graphics workstation consists of a Guru A/N terminal, a Genesco color graphics terminal, a keyboard and a 3" variable rate trackball, all controlled by a MICROVAX II. The majority of analyst interaction is with the MICROVAX, with only occasional access to the host computers. This architecture minimizes the number of interrupts needed for the host to handle analyst queries and permits much faster overall processing of the system. The analyst generally downloads working files into the MICROVAX and performs data manipulation and analysis there. The MICROVAX can handle up to 300 tracks and 2,500 contacts.

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(U) Analyst commands may be entered in a variety of ways (e.g., hard or soft function keys, direct command entry from the keyboard, menu selection, track ball, or analyst-defined macro commands). Also available are a number of interactive analyst computational tools such as calculation of distance, bearing, speed, and time spans between locations, calculation of projections and intercepts (including DR or tracker projection using land mass avoidance), calculation of histograms and time-drift plots and editing locational and track data. Information may be retrieved from the data base by using specific sets of criteria (e.g., all Soviet ships in a geographic area between certain times) to support ongoing analysis. Further, the analyst can request and display weapon and radar coverage ranges for specific platforms by accessing the Technical Data Base. Finally, a "HELP" function exists to provide assistance to the user.

[redacted]

(U) The mapping available in OBU is the World Data Bank II, which has a resolution of approximately .5 nm. Mercator and Polar Stereographic projections are provided in Phase I; True View will be available in Phase II. Up to 99 levels of zoom are available from a 5 nm by 5 nm display to a world map. Land/sea and political boundaries, cities and special areas can be displayed, as can site-specified geographic overlays.

(U) A/N Terminal. The A/N workstation is a Guru terminal and a keyboard driven by a MICROVAX II. As with the graphics workstation, most of the analyst interaction will be with the MICROVAX. Such functions as word processing, message generation, and system queries may be done on these terminals (whether stand alone or as part of a graphics workstation). The terminal screen has 56 lines total, though 12 of these are reserved for classification, prompts, alerts, command entry, and system status. The analyst may use all 44 lines for his work or he may choose to work in the split screen mode, which results in two screens, each of 22 lines. In this mode he may accomplish two specific tasks, independent of the other if desired, or related, such as copying from one screen to the other.

(U) The word processing functions of the A/N terminal are roughly comparable to those of Wang. In addition to the normal editing features, some of special interest to the OSIS analyst are also incorporated: super copy, glossaries (called Macros), strikeover, wrap-around, vertical scrolling, search, search and replace, and pagination.

(U) Worth mentioning here is the Macro capability, which is the stringing together of OBU commands. The Macro in OBU can be used for interaction with the entire system. Further, three types are available: the

[redacted]

normal Macro run for a specific reason, a Macro that has built in stops for user-supplied inputs, and a Macro that can be automatically executed on a periodic basis (e.g., every 60 minutes).

(U) System Management. OBU will be a very flexible system and responsive to operational requirements. To effectively use this flexibility, each site must have a well trained ADP operations cell for system management to "tune" the system, monitor its operations, analyze throughput and data flow, ensure up-to-date security, etc. This cell may be a combination of civilian contractors and on site ADP personnel. Sufficient diagnostics are included in OBU to ensure that system management personnel (both dayworkers and watchstanders) can monitor the system and detect and take action on problems before they become critical. Further, three of the A/N terminals plus other hardware may be devoted to a system management workstation.

(U) OBU Maintenance and Performance. Because of the built-in hardware redundancy and distributed processing software, the system will be designed for high operational availability. When failures occur, the system performance will gracefully degrade, vice ending completely, until reconfiguration efforts by on scene personnel are completed. Features to assist site maintenance efforts include automatic recovery from failure, online system diagnostics and extensive system logs to aid in analysis and troubleshooting.

(U) Security. Much of OBU design is driven by security, as is much of the cost. OBU is not unique in this regard as ADP security is achieving greater recognition within the military. Further, OBU is touching upon areas of security where there is no precedence, so much pioneering work has been done. At IOC, OBU shall be accredited for operation in the compartmented mode using B2 requirements delineated in CSC-STD-001-83 (DOD Orange Book) as a guide.

(U) Capabilities at Phase II and III. Phase II will install the Operations Support Group (OSG) which will integrate blue force readiness,

locational planned movement, and planned employment data. OSG consists of additional graphics and A/N workstations and large screen displays. Phase II also provides Collection Management and, as noted elsewhere, True View map projection. Phase II further upgrades the air tracking capability of the system by automatically processing sensitive source air data. Phase III will enhance both the ISG and OSG and is still in the definition stage.

Conclusion. The increased rates of data throughput and operational requirements currently experienced by OSIS nodes have gone far beyond the capabilities of its existing ADP support system, OBS. More and more, OBS is the limiting factor in OSIS performance. OBU is designed to enhance the performance of the OSIS analyst. It will automatically perform routine functions (e.g., message sorting, contact correlation) while at the same time assisting analysis through its expanded computational capabilities. OBU will be the "force multiplier" for the OSIS analyst.

LCDR Thomas N. Sampson II is assigned to the Command Systems Program Office (PDE-120) within the Navy Space and Warfare Systems Command. His current duty centers upon the development and deployment of the OSIS Baseline Upgrade. Prior duty stations include COMSIXTHFLT, FOSIF ROTA Spain, Monterey Naval Postgraduate School, and Attack Squadron 113 in Lemoore, California.

ZENITH 150 PERSONAL COMPUTER

The Navy and the Air Force have entered into a joint requirement contract for TEMPEST-approved microcomputers with Zenith Data Systems Corporation. The award was for the Z-150 micro plus assorted peripherals such as various printers and plotters.

The Z-150 is an IBM PC compatible personal computer which essentially duplicates the performance of an IBM PC in all areas. The primary basic system includes a Z-150 with 320K-bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory), two 360K-bytes disk drives, a monachrome monitor, keyboard, MS-DOS (operating systems), basic interpreter, diagnostic software, and required user manuals for less than $3,000. The secondary basic system additionally includes a 10M-byte removable disk cartridge unit for under $4,300. Various optional peripherals such as color monitor, letter quality printer, graphics plotter and software such as high-level language compiles, Multimate Wordstar, Lotus 1-2-3, d Base II are extra. Both Mail Back/Carry In and On-Call, On-Site Maintenance are available.

The Z-150 PC may be the "total solution" for your intelligence related personal computing needs. It is a system with IBM PC compatibility to access the wealth of software and peripherals developed for the IBM PC. The Z-150 PC is compact, lightweight and features a detached keyboard. But productivity of any computer system depends to a significant degree on the software selected. The Z-150 PC allows a selection from the full range of 16-bit software developed for the IBM Personal Computer. Whether it is direct Intelligence support or more general Intelligence Management support, the Z-150 appears to meet the full spectrum of requirements of a stand-alone PC.

For additional information see NAVDAC Advisory Bulletin #68 dated 19 October 1984.

NIPSTRAFAC NOTES

REVISED JUNIOR AFLOAT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER COURSE AT NIPSTRAFAC

A review of the Junior Afloat Intelligence Officer Course and the Afloat Storage and Retrieval (S&R) Officer Course was conducted to determine whether course content was up to date and adequate to meet current fleet training requirements. The review indicated that because Junior Afloat Intelligence and S&R Officers would be working closely in the operating CVIC, both would benefit from some cross training. The new course is designed to provide the Junior Intelligence Officer with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively manage the Multi-Sensor Interpretation (MSI), Mission Planning, and S&R areas of the NIPS Afloat Intelligence Center (IC). Information is provided on the overall capabilities of the Afloat IC, and detailed information is provided on the operations and equipment of the MSI, Mission Planning, and S&R functions. Emphasis is placed on the interface of the intelligence files (NIPS Data Base) with photo reconnaissance products and their use to support the tactical commander. The initial junior afloat course commenced 11 February with a four officer class representing VF-102, VF-103, USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, and USS AMERICA.

(CDR F. T. COSTARINO, USN)

NIPS SUBSYSTEMS, OSIS NODES, AND AFLOAT STAFFS ROSTER
PRIMARY PERSONNEL ROSTER

COMMAND	INTEL OFF	ASST INTEL OFF	CRYPTOLOGIC OFF
CV - CARRIERS			
*USS MIDWAY (CV-41)	CDR LESLEY	LT RUBBO	LT DUFFY
*USS CORAL SEA (CV-43)	CDR TOWER	LT ALCOCK	LT HARRELL
USS FORRESTAL (CV-59)	LCDR CARRINGTON	LCDR BLYTHE	LT HAYES
USS SARATOGA (CV-60)	CDR WILCOX	LCDR ABBOTT	LCDR LINTHICUM
USS RANGER (CV-61)	CDR POSEY	LT GENT	LT MCELRATH
USS INDEPENDENCE (CV-62) (SLEP) (4/85 - 8/87)			
USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63)	CDR OATES	LCDR PERANICH	LT NEWELL
USS CONSTELLATION (CV-64)	CDR GOODE	LCDR STOLL	LT PELHAM
USS ENTERPRISE (CVN-65)	CDR WEBORG	LCDR SEIGLE	LT DUFECK
USS AMERICA (CV-66)	CDR WADE	LCDR OZOUF	LT LAFORCE
USS JOHN F. KENNEDY (CV-67)	LCDR DUBOIS	LCDR RAMSAY	LCDR WOJDYLA
USS NIMITZ (CVN-68)	CDR NEWMAN	LCDR GRICE	LT TOWERY
USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN-69) (COH 10/85 - 01/87)	CDR WILSON	LT BREEN	LT PALUSZEK
USS CARL VINSON (CVN-70)	CDR NIEUWSMA	LCDR FOWLER	LT PRODGER
PCO, THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVN-71)	LCDR STESHKO	LCDR SANTEZ	NONE
LCC - AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND			
USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC-19)	LCDR PFLUEGER	LT SILK	CDR WHITON
USS MOUNT WHITNEY (LCC-20)	LCDR UTTERBACK	LT DAMI	CDR DOHERTY
LHA - AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT			
USS TARAWA (LHA-1)	LCDR TURNER		
USS SAIPAN (LHA-2)	LCDR THOMAS		
USS BELLEAU WOOD (LHA-3)	LCDR ROARK		
USS NASSAU (LHA-4)	LT TUGMAN		
USS PELELIU (LHA-5)	LCDR SCHULTZ		

*CCTV-equipped only

COMMAND	INTEL OFF	ASST INTEL OFF	CRYPTOLOGIC OFF
COMCARGRU			
ONE	CDR C. DAVIS	LCDR JACOBSON	LT SANSOM
TWO	CDR CRABTREE	LCDR MARTINI	LCDR JOHNSON
THREE	CDR MARTIN	LCDR RUZICKA	LCDR KEMHUS
FOUR	CDR ALEXANDER	LCDR BORTMES	LCDR BOYD, JR.
FIVE	CDR VINSON	LCDR SAHRBECK	LT FIMUZIO
SIX	CDR GRIFFIN	LCDR SCHUSTER	LT NIXSON
SEVEN	CDR WARSHAWSKY	LT WHETSTINE	LCDR CULVER
EIGHT	CDR JACOBY	LCDR FAILMEZGER	LCDR WALTHER, JR.
COMPHIBGRU			
ONE	CDR BELL	LCDR BOURGEOIS	ENS HARDING
TWO	CDR VANDERWEST		
THREE	LCDR O'MALLEY	CAPT KACZMAR	LT LEWANDOWSKI
COMCRUDESGRU			
ONE	CDR DECKER	LT SWORD	LT COUVILLION
TWO	CDR PESZKO		LCDR LYNN
THREE	CDR LAVEN	LT WELCH	LT DRAKE
FIVE	CDR ERSKINE	LT WEINER	LCDR DUFEK
EIGHT	CDR SMITH		LCDR FITZSIMMONS
TWELVE	CDR CROWLEY		LCDR METHENY
COMIDEASTFOR	CDR SEIDEN	LCDR WILLIAMS	LT TAGGERT
COMPHIBRON			
ONE	LCDR EAKIN		
TWO	LCDR PATULLO		
THREE	LCDR THOMAS		
FOUR	LCDR WILDMAN		
FIVE	LCDR IRWIN		
SIX	LCDR STEWART		
SEVEN	LCDR MAZURKIEWICZ		
EIGHT	LCDR KEE		

COMMAND	CO/OIC	XO/AOIC/CIO/ISO	OPS/SWO	CSG
FICs				
FICPAC	CAPT JONES	CDR WALLS		
FICEURLANT	CAPT LEVIN	CAPT SCHMIDT		
FOSICs/FOSIFs				
FOSIC CINCLANTFLT	CDR PORTERFIELD	LCDR WEIDMAN	LCDR O'BRIEN	LCDR KETTERER
FOSIC CINCPACFLT	CDR DUNCAN	CDR LEGROW		LCDR SHELEHEDA
FOSIC CINCUSNAVEUR	CDR LAUTENSCHLAGER	LCDR KERCZ	LCDR M. WILLIAMS	CAPT LEWIS
FOSIF WESTPAC	CAPT SMITH	CDR PREVAS	LCDR MARSH	CDR BARNETT
FOSIF ROTA	CAPT HELM	CDR BULMER		CDR BARTHOLOMEW
NIPSTRAFAC	CDR HOLLENDER	CDR COSTARINO	LCDR GORE	

VII. SECURITY

RETRIEVAL AND ANALYSIS OF NAVY CLASSIFIED INFORMATION (RANKIN) SECURITY CLASSIFICATION GUIDES

Many people have never used a classification guide to determine whether or not information in their automated data bases require protection. If you are one of these people, you should review the OPNAVINST 5513 series to determine which guides apply to programs in your command. After reviewing the instructions, you should distribute the guides to technical or management people in charge of programs or, at the very least, let them know where the guides are maintained. Encourage periodic review to make sure that technical and operational information is properly classified or controlled. Statements limiting distribution may also be appropriate for unclassified publications.

A review of security classification guides is especially important when small sets of technical data in individual data bases network with other data bases. While individual items may be unclassified, the aggregate could be classified or require distribution control.

(NAVSECINVCOM)

VIII. INTELLIGENCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL (NAVPGSCOL)

Editor's Note: The following excerpts from a recent letter signed by NAVPGSCOL Superintendent, RADM R. H. Shumaker, USN, are provided for your information.

There are several interesting developments taking place at the NAVPGSCOL. A major laboratory improvement project is underway, a new academic building is planned for FY-86, a technical transition program has started for non-engineers, and a Systems Acquisition Management curriculum has been proposed as a split tour between the NAVPGSCOL and a Systems command.

RADM Shumaker expects the NAVPGSCOL to play an active role in supporting the new Materiel Professional career path. An advanced degree earned as an O-3 will preserve the option for a downstream transition at the O-5 level. An advanced degree will provide the analytic skills, judgment, and maturity needed to succeed along the operations path as well.

IX. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER DETAILER'S DESK

SELECTION BOARDS

The following information was extracted from the Naval Military Personnel Manual and the latest issue of Perspective. It is intended to help you prepare for future selection boards.

If you are being considered by a selection board, take time to verify the accuracy of your record. Order your microfiche record 4 to 6 months prior to the convening date of the board and review it for completeness. Officers and enlisted members may receive a free, personal copy of their microfiche service record by submitting a written request to NAVMILPERSCOM (NMPC-312), the Military Personnel Records Control Branch. See NAVMILPERMAN 5030150 for detailed instructions. Be aware of board convening dates early enough to check and, if necessary, correct your record. Selection board schedules are published in the Navy Times or can be obtained by calling NMPC-321, the Selection Board Services Branch, at AUTOVON 224-3105, commercial (202) 694-3105.

(NIC-01)

X. IS COORDINATOR'S COLUMN

(Editor's note: The telephone number for the IS Detailer is commercial 202-694-3133 or AUTOVON 224-3133.)

Liaison with ISCM Fish, former IS Rating detailer, indicates that all too frequently there is a discrepancy concerning the recording of an individuals Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC). All of you should review the Enlisted Distribution Verification Report (EDVR) to ensure that proper coding is reflective of the NEC you hold. If your NEC is in error you need to take steps to correct it in accordance with the Navy Enlisted Manpower and Personnel Classifications and Occupational Standards Manual, Section II, Navy Enlisted Classifications, NAVPERS 18068D. The NEC is a true indication of your previous training and in some cases your experience.

In conjunction with the above, it is a very good idea for ISs to be cognizant of the existence of other manpower documents. I realize that in most cases the intelligence division/department/command relies on the manpower people to monitor the manpower issue. I would recommend that beginning with the paygrade of E-5, ISs become familiar with the following:

--EDVR, a monthly statement of the activity's personnel account, reflecting all individual assignments, including projected losses and gains;

--Manpower Authorization (MPA), OPNAV 1000/2, shows how many of each paygrade are authorized by CNO for your activity;

--Officer Distribution Control Report (ODCR), NAVPERS 1301/5, a monthly report that displays each officer billet, authorized by CNO, and the incumbent.

In addition to these documents, you should also take the time to familiarize yourself with the terms Basic Allowance (BA) which is an indicator of the billets authorized by CNO after considering current budgetary constraints, priorities, and manpower policies; and Navy Manning Plan (NMP) which is the fair share distribution of total available IS assets to your command. The above documents and terms will help you better understand and influence manpower decisions.

On 19 July 1985, I was relieved by ISCM Jim Holmes. He comes to the job with excellent credentials and will be able to use the skills he attained at the "A" School as the senior instructor. He will continue the difficult task

of monitoring the IS Community and insure that our billets and bodies are coordinated.

My tour in Washington, D.C. was a most educational one. The interaction is of a magnitude that I find difficult to explain. Probably the best way to describe the job is that it was frustrating but very rewarding. By this, I mean it takes time to see an idea come to fruition. When this idea is fulfilled with visible concrete improvements, it is very gratifying.

All I want to leave you with is--the people in Washington cannot make meaningful decisions without your valuable input. Keep them advised and offer solutions to any problems of which you may be aware. Continue to "blossom" no matter where you are assigned.

(ISCM G. L. COBURN, USN, FORMER NIC-113)

IS CAREER PLANNING AND ADVANCEMENT

(NIC-01 note: We received the following article from Master Chief Johnson, a member of the FY-86 CPO Selection Board. All ISs and all those who supervise ISs should read it.)

Each of us has great interest in selection boards. Selection boards seem mystical: they operate in secrecy, perform some deeds, then evaporate. After the results of a board are announced, some people are elated, some are depressed, and some wonder what happened. Those selected traditionally offer advice which often sounds something like this: "This is the way to get selected because it worked for me."

The purpose of this article is twofold: to provide some insight for ISs into the process of a selection board, and to share some general notions on career management.

MENTOR: As early as possible in your career, find as senior a person as you can and pump them for information, for advice. You don't have to use it, but make your own decision. Discuss your long term career objectives with them. This is more extensive than the "Sea Daddy" concept because it should look further into the future. Talk to a person who is at the place, or point in their career that you aspire to reach.

OBJECTIVES: Define some career objectives, specific milestones. If you are a First Class for example, you should already have in mind how you

plan to get to Master Chief. An assignment should be looked upon as a specific building block, not as merely something to do for the next two, three, or four years. Some assignments will be more useful at a given point in your career over another point. An example: If you are being looked at for promotion to CPO, SCPO, or MCPO and your last assignment was either an independent one, or you simply had no one to supervise, you may be doing your self an injustice by taking another assignment just like that. There can be exceptions, of course. Write down your career objectives, the milestones to get you there, and the people whose help you may need to accomplish it. Of course, it is okay if you choose a comfortable job over possible advancement opportunities. People do this all the time; but know why you are doing what you are doing, and don't be surprised at the result.

When you are getting ready for a new assignment, are you primarily interested in: the location, the command itself, and an assignment that will help you develop professionally in areas where you may be presently weak.

DETAILER: In my opinion, this is one of the best and most knowledgeable sources of information available. Since 1975, every IS detailer has worked closely with me to improve retention and expertise in my command, or simply to get someone the slot they wanted. Detailers know which commands are "promoters" and which jobs are also. Your career is too important to attempt managing it without actively consulting the detailer.

FRONT RUNNERS: What are some of the things that consistently separate selectees from nonselectees? From reading lots of evaluations, this came through to me: front runners seemed more intense, stretched more to reach goals, took on more challenges, recognized more opportunities to achieve and to help others develop. The question comes to mind: How comfortable are you with your job? Do you have it down to the point that now you can relax some? How is your time spent: is there slack in your time on the job? Do you feel you are performing at peak proficiency? Front runners seemed to allow little slack in their career. A key word to remember: initiative! Front runners look for ways to expand, look for additional challenges. Their evaluations talked about improving the command in ways that impacted the mission, made significantly better use of scarce resources, and balanced superb technical competence with the ability to inspire others.

JOBS: Some jobs offer more opportunity than others, but that is no handicap for hard-chargers. The handicap is being in a low-demand type job and then performing in an ordinary way. There were examples of jobs such as this, and some ISs were not content with that: either they appeared to make the job grow or they reached beyond the job and performed outstandingly with collateral duties, in the community, or in self-development through Navy

courses or off-duty college. A job is no greater or poorer than the person filling it. No matter how many words are used, a low-demanding job being filled with little initiative will come through loud and clear on the eval.

Keep in mind that the entire period of service, from the first day on, may be reviewed. As a minimum, the most recent five years will be reviewed. That means consistent performance is what the IS Community and the Navy is built on.

HERE IS THE BEEF: The most important factors are: sustained superior performance for a period of at least five years, top marks, ranking in or near the top of your peers, top marks in leadership and counseling, with credible comments and justification, tours that offered challenge and required stretching, involvement in the command beyond one's job, leadership in the community. The job description must be clear and comprehensive, minimum jargon. The most effective bullets start with a power action verb (e.g., initiated, developed, identified and designed) and end with a result ("which improved retention by 37%, reduced transmission time by 18%, saved $47,500 during two years, etc.").

EVALUATIONS: It is recognized that a difficulty often exists when attempting to capture the details of IS performance because of the classification problem. You can overcome this by using this little model: INTENT, ACTION, and RESULT.

The most effective bullets describe an action and the result it obtained, ideally a measurable, quantifiable result. The weakest bullets described only intent (i.e., IS1 Soandso thought up a new system, or planned out how to improve the Center). These are pretty nebulous because it cannot be determined how IS1 Soandso performed (action/behavior), or the quality of the new system (result/outcome).

Where possible, start with action. Define the action taken and its attendant result. This is especially good when benefit can be shown, even if the result cannot be described in detail. For example, "IS1 Soandso studied this data for two months and was the first to identify a significant feature that NISC had flagged as a priority item. Received a NISC kudo for the effort."

Significant unit deployments or activities should be indicated. However, remember this eval is about the IS, not about the command. A good many evals used valuable space describing the command. The board cannot promote a command. Show how the IS performed under difficult or arduous circumstances, dealt with stressful situations, took on big jobs.

Peer breakout is a great bonus for the top runners in a command, especially when there are large numbers in the same pay grade. Some commands seemed timid about this. If the breakout is not done on the front (in the numerical columns), at least mention on the back the person's ranking (i.e., this PO is number five out of 42 PO1's in this command; or this IS1 is number one of seven IS1's at this command). Saying IS1 Soandso is the best in his/her division (without elaborately describing the division) begs the issue. Another way for this to be useful is to say "top five" or "in the top seven of 33."

DETRIMENTS: If NJP is awarded, say so. If it was an isolated incident or completely out of character for the person, say so. If there was a temporary condition of reduced performance, describe it but when performance is back up to par at a later time, be sure and close the loop by stating that the temporary condition has passed and performance is again up to standards.

When there is a drop in marks with no apparent reason given in the narrative, the board is left to wonder how to deal with it. Was it an oversight, or did the command actually intend the drop. Don't be coy about this if you want your input respected by the board.

SERVICE RECORDS: ISs, it is your responsibility to ensure your promotion jacket contains current information. The board was stymied several times because of missing data. On other occasions, it was necessary to slog through a couple of inches of stuff a person submitted to the board, trying to find information not on the microfiche. Please, only send NEW information, not a complete rehash of the entire service jacket. Also, copies of special request chits and letters from home are seldom useful.

Before you send in anything, check the fiche: if information you consider important is missing, by all means send it in. Here is a hint on how to get your point across to the board: make sure the package is neat, correct, and easy to use, an index on the first page is helpful, all the sheets turned the same way, and all sheets are legible.

This package reflects you. If it is neat, informative, and easy to use, it can help create a good impression of you. If you are sloppy about something as potentially important to your career as this, what does it suggest about the rest of your professional activities?

Finally, I have two last suggestions:

FOR THE IS: Keep a record of your accomplishments through the year and keep your eval writer informed, not just at eval time but all the time, about what you have accomplished. Before you sign your eval, make sure it reflects your accomplishments and the overall character of duty you have

performed. If you disagree with it, it is your responsibility to submit a letter of rebuttal. Keep the letter of rebuttal to the point, deal with facts, avoid accusations and broad generalized statements. The board will respect this.

FOR THE COMMAND: An eval should be clear enough that anyone reading it would understand your message. It sometimes seems that an average performer, for instance, deserves to get a bland eval. There are two parts to this: one is the average performance of the individual; the other is the average performance by the eval writer.

Sloppy evals, evals that are hard or impossible to read, evals with incorrect data, evals that are not submitted anywhere near on time, and finally evals that fail to give the true measure of the IS (regardless of the character of performance) don't do justice to our community! I want to point out, though, this was not the norm. The norm was well-prepared evals that were a credit to the command.

REFERENCE: One of the best treatments on the selection process was prepared by ISCM Terry Schroeder last year. I have attempted to provide additional insights and not duplicate his article. However, I recommend that you read it whether you are up for selection or writing evals for those who may be.

XI. FROM THE DESK OF THE NAVINTCOM MASTER CHIEF

After talking with Intelligence Specialists throughout the Navy, I'm impressed with the positive attitude and professional growth ISs have experienced throughout the Intelligence Community. This has not always been the case. Many of us were unsure of the future of the rating and perhaps unsure of our own ability to perform professionally. Fortunately, the tide has turned and we have every right to be proud of our rating. Pride and professionalism is abundant in the Naval Intelligence Community.

It should be clear to all of us that each IS is important to the command mission, the Naval Intelligence mission, and, most importantly, to the Navy. Quality of first termers is at an all-time high and retention remains stable. Retention of the career IS has never been better. Sadly, some of our senior career people prefer to be technicians instead of petty officers or chiefs. Those who are leaders are hard-charging, dedicated, highly motivated, morally strong ISs that we heavily rely on to provide the professionalism needed in the IS Rating and Naval Intelligence Community.

My message to senior petty officers and chiefs is that the IS Rating has never needed you more. Now is the time to be a professional military man or woman. It's time to be NAVY. I know many of you have already made this commitment, but there are also quite a few that need to hear the message and become professional sailors.

I know that far too often ISs who were not properly trained have been given less demanding duties while other ISs have taken up the slack. No longer can we allow this luxury. There are no excess ISs. Each IS must be properly trained and led. They must be able to perform the duties they were trained for at IS "A" School. We must start now to motivate them better, provide meaningful on-the-job training (OJT) opportunities, and care for them better. We need to develop good, professional ISs and future leaders.

You senior petty officers and chiefs can make the difference. The Navy is yours and mine and we are charged with this responsibility in the Petty Officer and CPO creeds. To sum up in three words--BE A LEADER.

The following list can help you become a better leader.

A Leader's Personal Check List

1. Have I promulgated a clear set of standards for my division or department?

a. Are these standards clearly understood by my subordinates?

b. Are these standards routinely and consistently enforced by me and my subordinates?

c. Do my standards accurately reflect Navy standards of discipline?

d. Do my standards include prohibition of drug usage and drug dealing? Alcohol Abuse? Inappropriate conduct aboard and ashore?

2. Have I promulgated a clear set of policies for my division?

a. Are these understood?

b. Are these policies realistic and are they followed?

c. Do these policies reflect Navy policy?

3. Does my division have a set of clearly defined priorities?

a. Are my subordinates involved in setting priorities?

b. Are these priorities based on achieving maximum readiness for war?

c. Are my priorities realistic, given my resources?

4. Do I have a clear understanding of the resources available to me?

a. Have I inventoried my resources (fiscal, manpower, skills, experience, equipment, sustainability)?

b. Do my POs manage their resources effectively?

c. Do my POs match command priorities to division resources?

d. Do my POs clearly understand the level of our command sustainability?

5. Does my division exhibit a high level of military professionalism?

a. Are my POs effective? Are the leadership skills of my POs at a high level?

b. Are we a disciplined division?

c. Do we have a professional's sense of pride?

d. Do we have a winning attitude?

e. Do we consistently look and act like professionals?

6. Does my division have a high level of technical professionalism?

a. Are we well trained?

b. Is my training program linked to my priorities and does it recognize my resource limitations and my training shortfalls?

c. Is my training clearly geared to making my division mission ready?

d. Do we conduct a realistic testing of our technical skills?

e. Are we tactically proficient?

7. Are we an involved division?

a. Am I an active teacher and counselor for my CPOs and enlisted?

b. Are my CPOs and POs active as teachers and counselors?

c. Are we all involved in safety, discipline, communicating, and retention?

d. Do we care about each other?

e. Do we know each other?

f. Do we communicate with each other face to face?

8. Does my division retain its sense of balance and its perspective or are buried in detail?

a. Do we really understand our mission?

b. Do we have a clear and honest view of our strengths and weaknesses?

c. Have we lost our sense of humor?

9. Does my division or department have the will to fight and win?

a. Are we mentally and physically tough?

b. Are we physically fit?

c. Do we clearly understand that we are first and foremost warriors?

d. Finally, do my CPOs and enlisted clearly understand that we can win only if:

(1) We are disciplined,

(2) We are trained, and

(3) We are a team?

10. Does my division have a strong, visible, and effective chain of command?

a. Do my CPOs and POs clearly understand their military and technical functions within the chain of command?

b. Do all members of the unit clearly understand the critical role of the chain of command in the combat readiness of this command?

If you follow this check list you will see leadership really does work. You will become the LEADERS needed in the IS Rating and the Navy.

I sincerely look forward to hearing from and working with each of you.

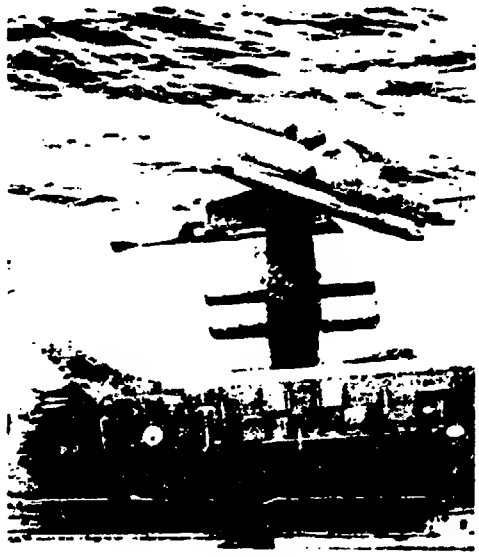
(ISCM TERRY L. SCHROEDER, USN, FORMER NIC-OOMC)

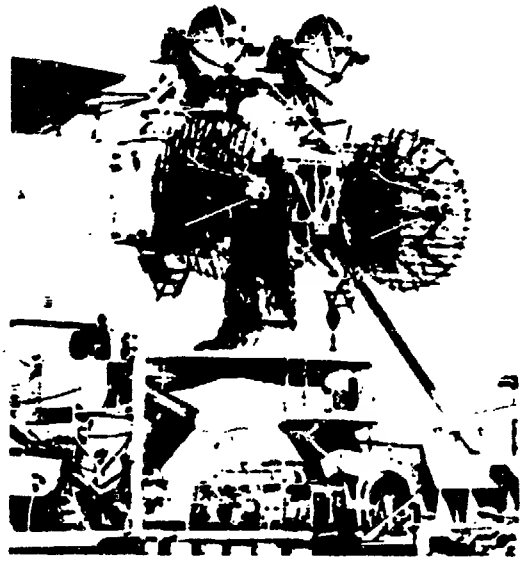
XII. RECOGNITION CORNER by CDR JOHN R. LEWIS, USNR-R

Soviet Surface-to-Air Missiles

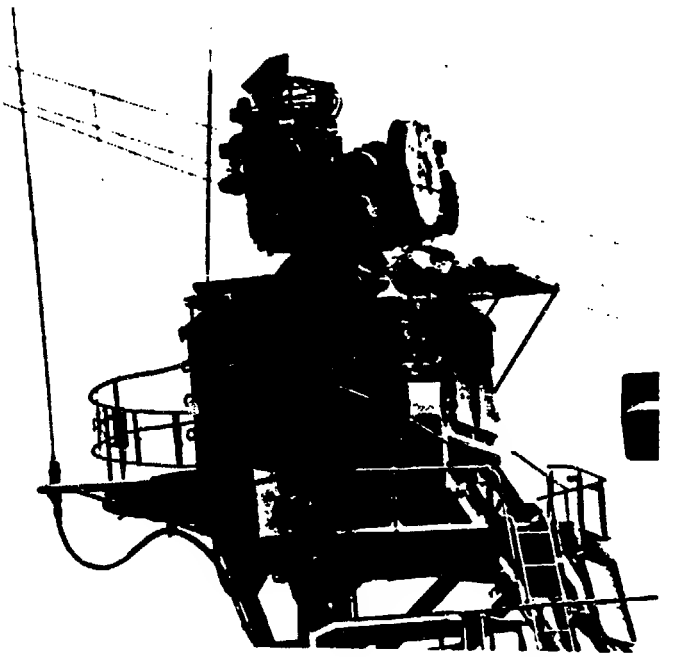
This Recognition Corner asks you to identify the Soviet surface-to-air missile system, usually just from the launcher, and the associated fire control radar. I considered scrambling them, but thought that was unnessarily cruel. I'm asking for the SA-N- number, not the NATO nickname that starts with a G, such as GOA.

All Soviet naval missile systems are known by their NATO designations. When we discover the Soviet designation, the use of the NATO name has become so common that conversion would require republishing a huge number of references. In fact, we become so accustomed to the NATO nickname that many, especially the press, begin to believe the SA-N- numbers and the names are the real Russian names.

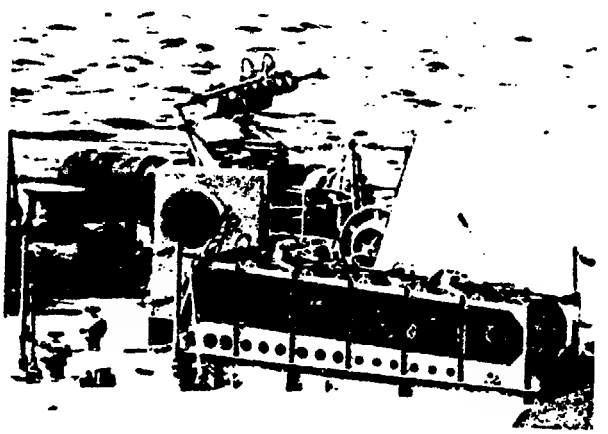




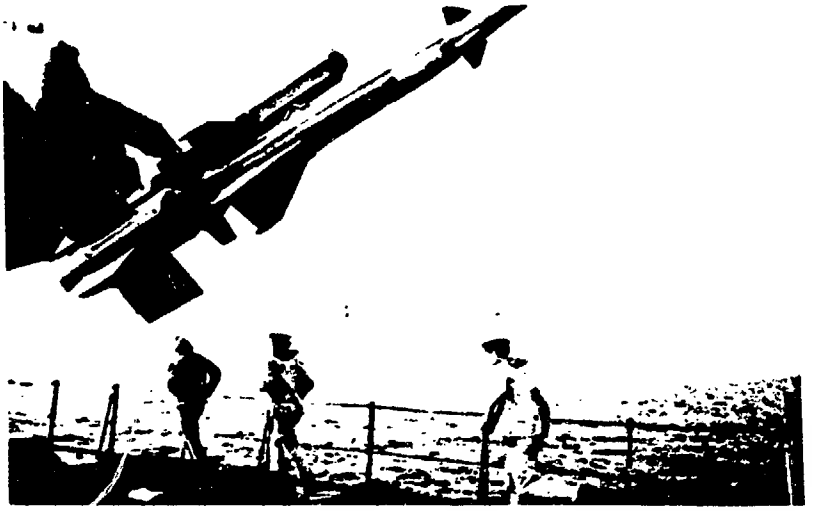
1. SA-N-_____ and _____ fire control radar.



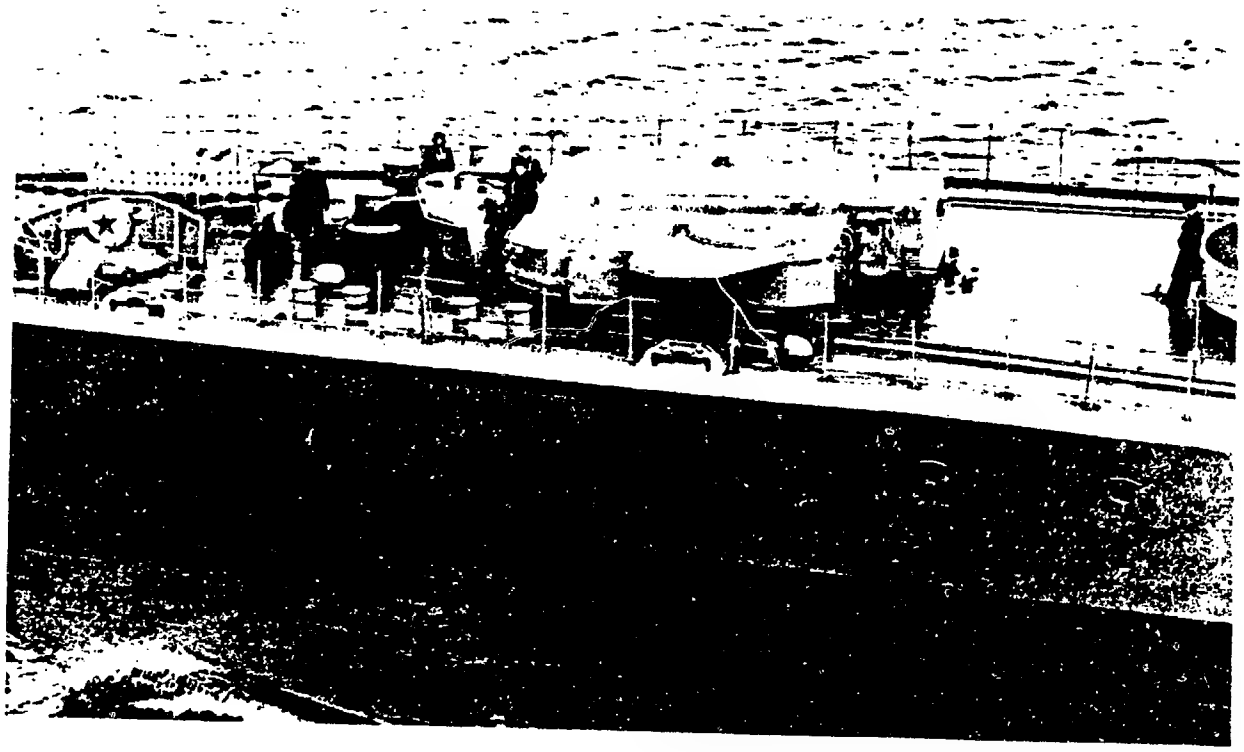
2. SA-N-_____ and the _____ fire control radar.



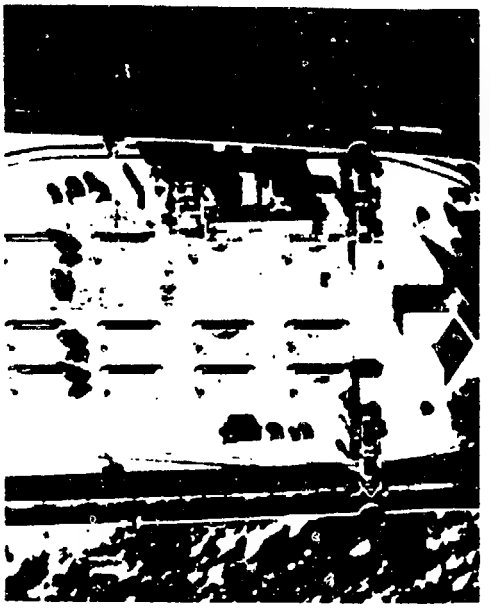
3. SA-N-_____ Why is there no fire control radar shown?

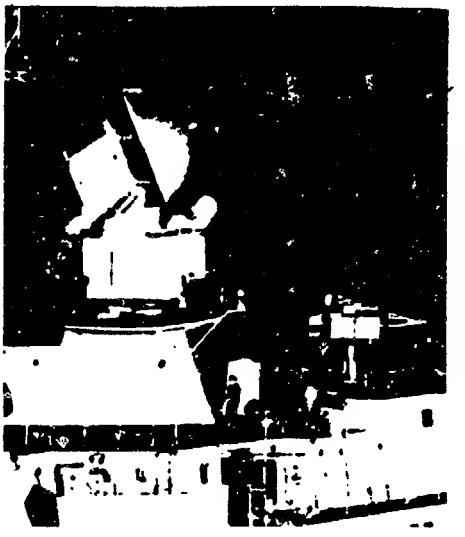


4. SA-N-_____ and the _____ fire control radar.

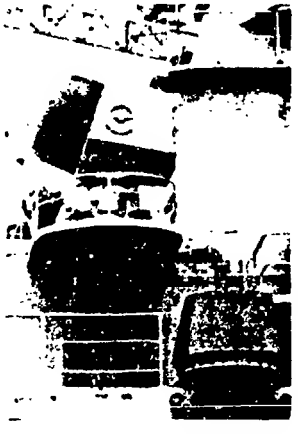


5. SA-N-_____





6. SA-N-_____ and the _____ fire control radar.



7. SA-N-_____ and the _____ fire control radar.

ANSWERS TO THE RECOGNITION CORNER

1. The SA-N-3 with HEADLIGHTS. The photograph is of a HEADLIGHTS C to be exact. HEADLIGHTS C has solid twin reflectors on the top and a small dish located below and between the large twin mesh dishes. The SA-N-3 missile launcher can be distinguished from the SA-N-1 because the top of the rails are smooth.

2. The SA-N-4 and POP GROUP. The twin launcher for the SA-N-4 is shown here raised, a rare condition. The launcher retracts into the cylindrical magazine and usually only a split-coin cover is seen.

3. SA-N-5. There is no fire control radar because the missile is the naval version of the SA-7, an individually fired, heat-seeking homing missile. Seen here is the naval stand, no SA-N-5 launch tubes have been clamped into this stand, but the four clamps can be seen where the tubes fit. With the advent of the head-on capable version, the Intelligence Community has curiously designated the new version with a new number, SA-N-8. As this missile is supplied to the Soviet Fleet the SA-N-5 designation will disappear, probably in just a few years.

4. The SA-N-1 and the PEEL GROUP. Shown here is the PEEL GROUP A. A PEEL GROUP C would have a fair sized dish projecting out from the center of the array.

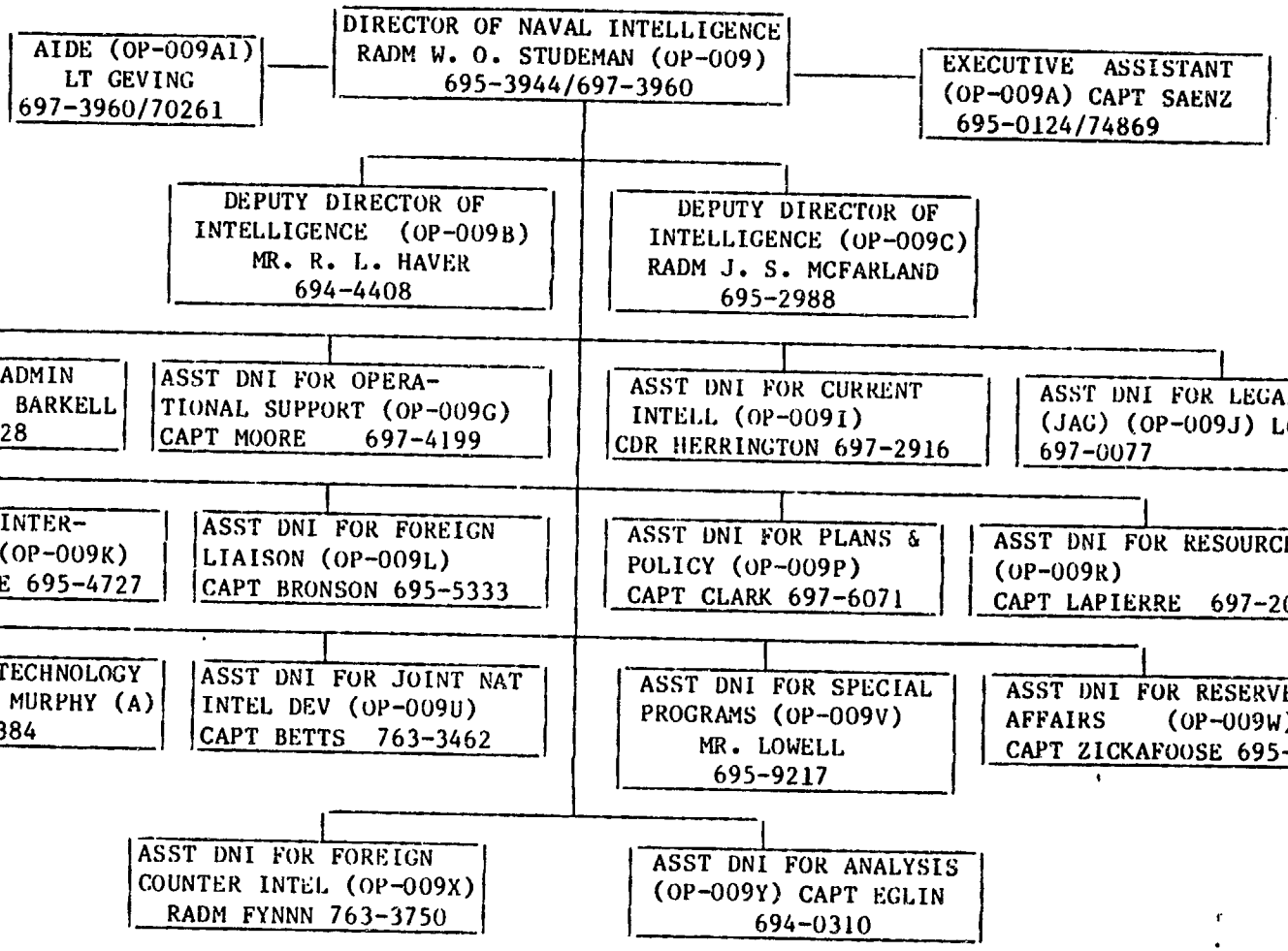
5. The SA-NX-9. The associated fire control radar is the CROSS SWORDS which is only on the most recent UDALOY DD. Photographs of CROSS SWORDS are still in short supply and an unclassified one was not available for this article.

6. The SA-N-6 and TOP DOME. This picture is of the installation on KIROV. There are twelve doors for the vertically launched missile and the tops of the missile rings are not visible. On SLAVA there are eight launch positions and the top of the missile ring is visible.

7. The SA-N-7 and FRONT DOME. The SA-N-7 launcher is a single arm launcher reminiscent of the U. S. Navy's TARTAR. Only the SOVRENNYY Class D carries it so far.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION CHART

AS OF APRIL 1986



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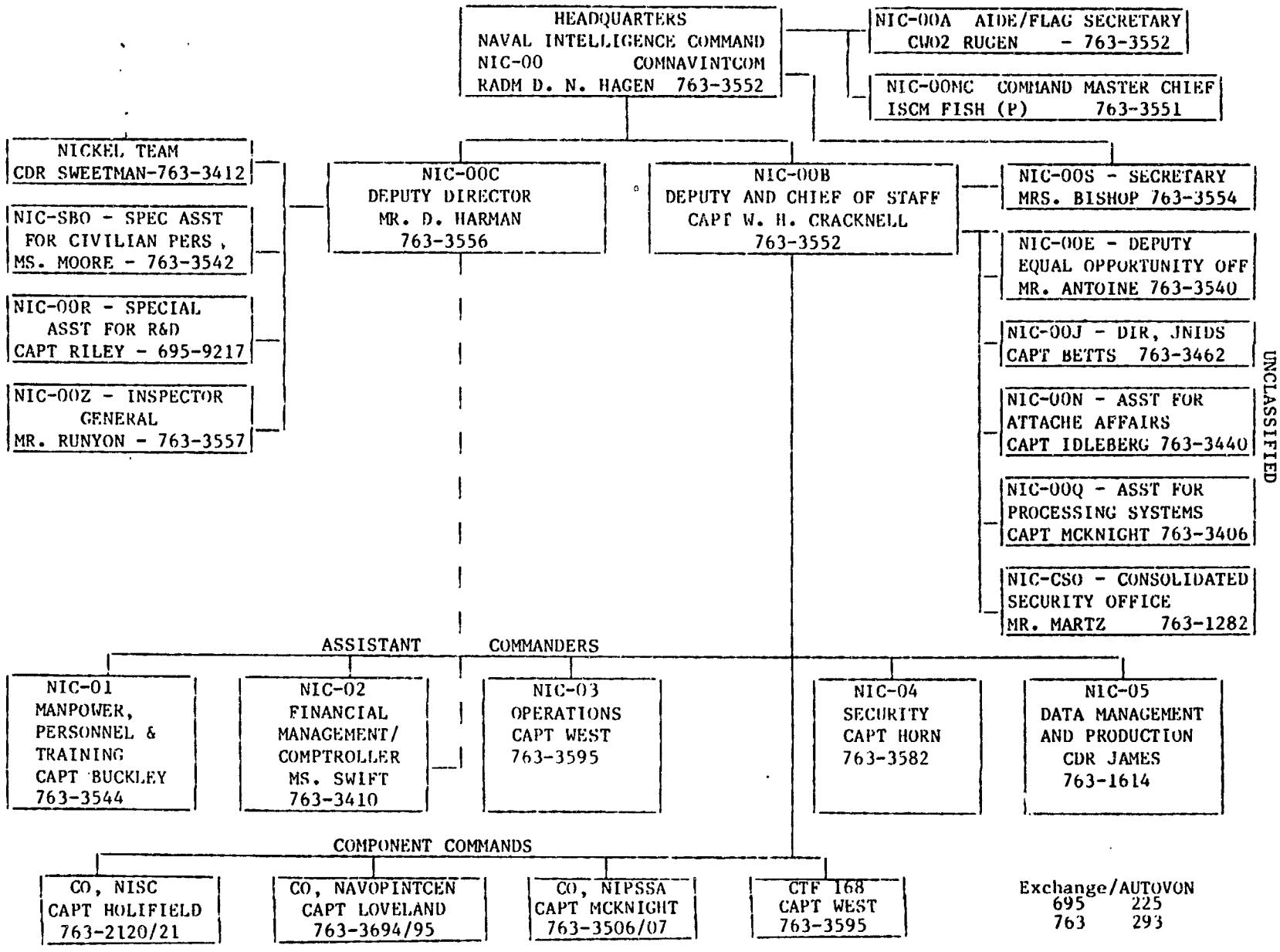
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMAND ORGANIZATION CHART

AS OF APRIL 1986



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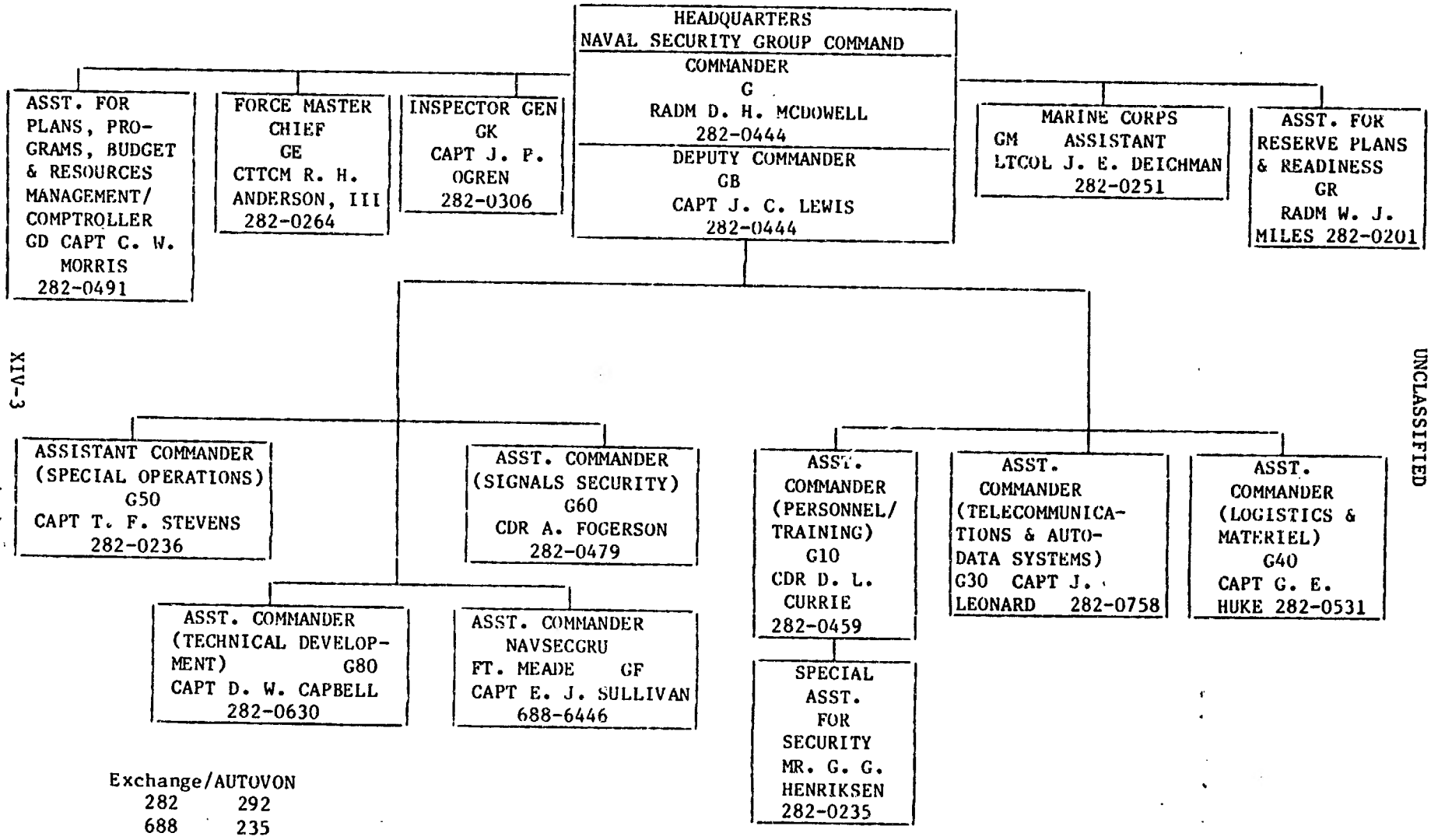

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