

General Dwight David Eisenhower

(1890–1969)

Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

VITA

Born in Denison, Texas; graduated from Military Academy (1915); served in 19th Infantry (1915–17); 57th Infantry and instructor, Forts Oglethorpe and Leavenworth (1917–18); commander, tank corps, Camp Colt (1918–19); commander, heavy tank brigade; infantry tank school, Camp Meade (1919–21); commander, 301st tank battalion (1921–22); executive officer, 20th Infantry, Panama (1922–24); Command and General Staff School (1926); Army War College (1928); office of the assistant secretary of war and Army Industrial College (1929–33); aide to MacArthur (1933–35); military adviser to Philippine government (1935–39); executive officer, 15th Infantry Division, Fort Ord; chief of staff, 3^d Division, IX Corps, and Third Army (1940–42); chief, war plans division, and assistant chief of staff, operations division, War Department; commanding general, European Theater (1942); commander, U.S. Forces, North Africa landings; commander in chief of Allied operations in Italy, Sicily, and North Africa (1942–43); supreme commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Western Europe (1944–45); promoted to General of the Army (1944); military governor, American occupation zone, Germany (1945); chief of staff, U.S. Army (1945–48); president, Columbia University (1948–50); supreme allied commander, NATO (1950–52); President of the United States of America (1953–61); died in Washington.



U.S. Army Center of Military History

... separate ground, sea, and air warfare is gone forever. If ever again we should be involved in war, we will fight it in all elements, with all services, as one single concerted effort. Peacetime preparatory and organizational activity must conform to this fact. Strategic and tactical planning must be completely unified, combat forces organized into unified commands, each equipped with the most efficient weapons systems that science can develop, singly led and prepared to fight as one, regardless of service.

—President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Message to Congress (April 3, 1958)

Portrait by
Nicodemus Hufford.

Exercises

BALTIC CHALLENGE

Adazi military base, near the Latvian capital of Riga, was the site of a U.S.-Baltic training exercise on July 11-18. The main objective of the exercise, Baltic Challenge '96, was to improve interoperability between U.S. and Baltic forces for peace operations. More than 700 troops from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the United States assembled for the first land exercise in the Baltics under the NATO Partnership for Peace program.

Forces included Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian army troops as well as Latvian national guardsmen. Among the U.S. soldiers were members of the Army National Guard from Maryland, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Additional U.S. involvement included members of the Navy, Marines, and Air Force. Observers came from nearby states such as Russia and Finland as well as Germany, Norway, and Uzbekistan.

Training included convoy operations, land mine awareness, check point activities, counter-sniper exercises, weapons demonstrations, and medical/CPR training. In order to build trust and friendship, troops were housed together and shared dining facilities. Barracks, gutted by exiting Russian forces, were repaired by Navy Seabees with the assistance of 45 Latvian soldiers.

The significance of Baltic Challenge was noted by Latvian President Guntis Ulmanis during a ceremony on July 11 when he said that besides serving Latvian interests, the exercise promoted a united Europe and exhibited a response to the post-Cold War world situation. **JFQ**

COOPERATIVE GUARD

U.S. Atlantic Command hosted Cooperative Guard 3—a Partnership for Peace (PFP) exercise—at the Joint Training, Analysis, and Simulation Center in Suffolk, Virginia, on September 23-30. The exercise was presented in cooperation with Allied Forces Central Europe. Nearly 100 military personnel from 13 PFP nations including Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden joined in the exercise together with participants from the United States and other NATO countries.

The primary focus of the exercise involved training to set up a combined

JTF headquarters such as those used to manage theater operations in Haiti, Bosnia, and elsewhere. The instruction dealt with international and operational law, information management, peace support operations, political-military issues, multinational logistics, mission analysis, operational order development, and special operations in both peace-keeping and peace enforcement. **JFQ**

Doctrine

JOINT PUBS UPDATE

The following titles have been recently approved through the joint doctrine development process:

■ Joint Pub 3-10, *Doctrine for Joint Rear Area Operations*, contains guidance on planning and executing joint rear area operations in terms of major functions of infrastructure development, communications, intelligence, security, combat operations, sustainment, survivability, movements, area management, and host nation support (May 28, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3-58, *Joint Doctrine for Military Deception*, offers guidance and principles for planning and executing military deception operations including planning, coordinating, and supervising their execution by joint force and component staffs (May 31, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 4-01.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Movement Control*, deals with planning, routing, scheduling, controlling, in-transit visibility, reception, and onward movement of personnel, units, equipment, and supplies over lines of communication for joint operations (June 21, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 4-01.5, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Water Terminal Operations*, covers planning requirements, responsibilities, and guidance for command and control of water terminal handling facilities to support a joint force (June 21, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3-53, *Doctrine for Joint Psychological Operations*, treats planning and conduct of joint psychological operations to include concepts, capabilities, objectives, and responsibilities (July 10, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 4-01.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Airlift Support to Joint Operations*, addresses airlift capabilities including potential contributions of common-user airlift, use of operational support airlift, and airlift and airlift support operations such as responsibilities at airfields, drop zones, assault zones, and landing zones (July 20, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3-10.1, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Base Defense*, furnishes guidance to JFCs and staffs on base and base cluster defense in a joint rear area under all threat conditions outside the United States (July 23, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 4-06, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Mortuary Affairs in Joint Operations*, guides planning and execution of mortuary affairs in support of a joint force (August 28, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3-50.3, *Joint Doctrine for Evacuation and Recovery*, covers procedures and capabilities for assisting and recovering combat personnel isolated in hostile or denied territory (September 6, 1996).

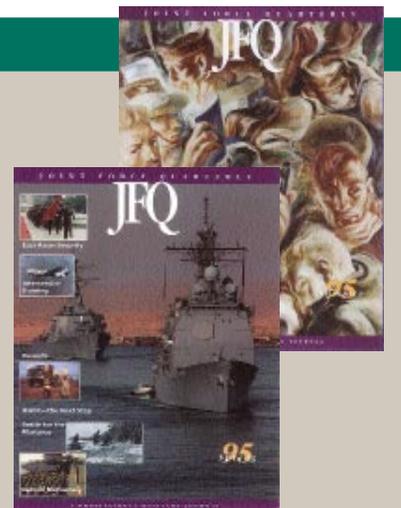
■ Joint Pub 6-02, *Joint Doctrine for Operational/Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Systems*, focuses on joint doctrine for employing operational/tactical C³ systems in support of a joint force (October 1, 1996).

■ Joint Pub 3-08, *Interagency Coordination during Joint Operations*, describes the strategic context of coordination between government agencies including basic principles that a JFC may employ to gain interagency cooperation for accomplishing the mission (October 9, 1996).

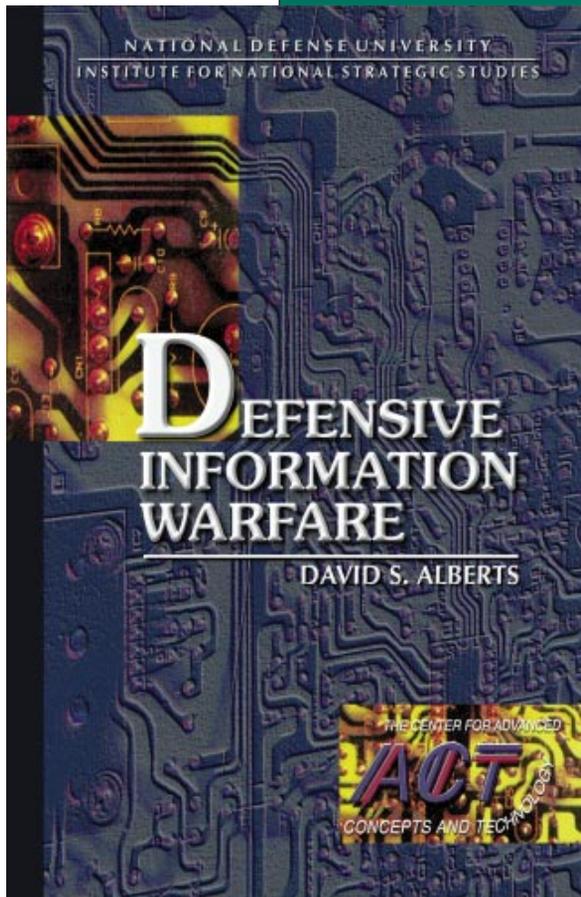
■ Joint Pub 4-01.2, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP) for Sealift Support to Joint Operations*, identifies, describes, and defines sealift forces including organizations for command and control, responsibilities of combatant commands, procedures for generating assets and requirements, and doctrine for planning and employment (October 9, 1996). **JFQ**

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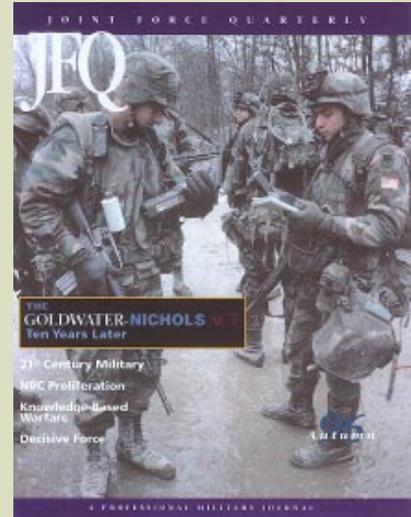
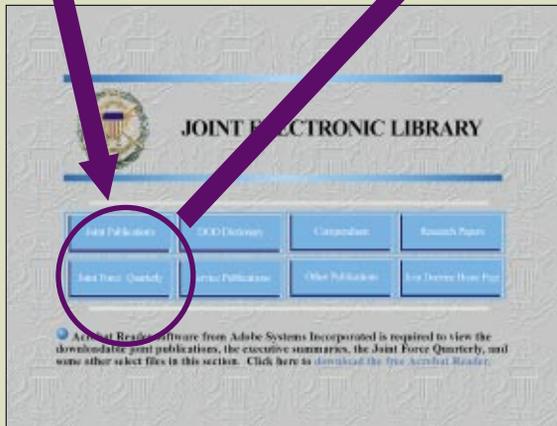
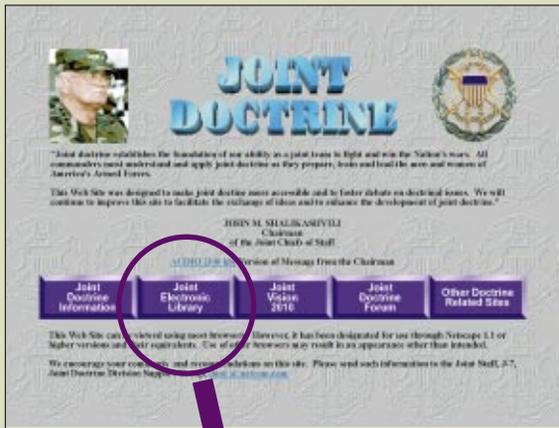
by David S. Alberts

The Directorate of Advanced Concepts, Technologies, and Information Strategies (ACTIS) in the Institute for National Strategic Studies at the National Defense University publishes extensively on information warfare, dominant battlespace, coalition command and control for peace operations, et al.

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