

CMC FY-85 Posture Statement

by Gen Paul X. Kelley
Commandant of the Marine Corps

In his first report to Congress on the state of the Corps, the Commandant summed it up rather neatly: "In the final analysis . . . the establishment and effective exercise of seapower is the function of Marines and Sailors—quality personnel with the determination and spirit to influence the destiny of this Nation. . . . America's young men and women representing the Navy/Marine Corps team across the globe have that determination and spirit."



Gen Paul X. Kelley, with Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman, Jr., reports to Congress.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Committee:

It is my privilege to report to you today on the current and future posture of our United States Marine Corps.

As far as our current posture is concerned, I am pleased to report that it continues to be of the highest order. The Navy/Marine Corps team remains our Nation's premier force-in-readiness. Marines and Sailors of the Naval Service continue to contain and, wherever and whenever necessary, to confront the challenges to America's interests. Of

particular importance, they continue to do so with the pride and the dedication which remain the very essence of their service.

That they are capable of performing so superbly is a tribute to their spirit and professionalism; however, I would like to invite your attention to the historical fact that their superb performance is equally dependent upon the steadfast support of the American people and the Congress of the United States. As has traditionally been true of your Marines, we recognize and honor the vital necessity

of that mutual relationship and place the highest value on the continuation of that support. In short, your Marines continue to strive to be deserving of America's trust and confidence.

In this, my first annual report to the Congress, I wish to share with you my views relative to:

- The Nation's maritime strategy and the role of the Navy/Marine Corps team in implementing that strategy.

- The state of your Corps—where we have been, where we are going, and how we intend to get there.

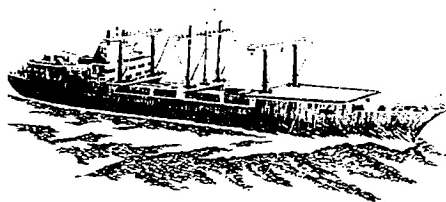
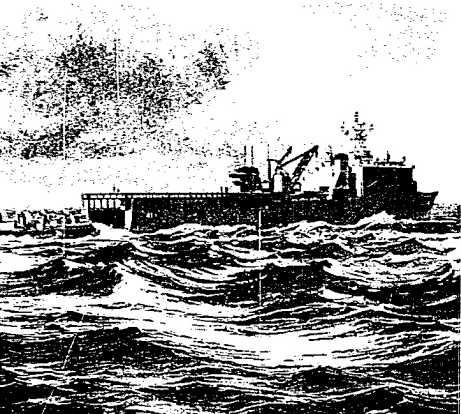
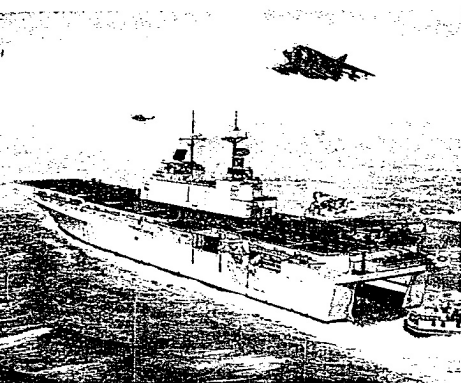
- Budgetary considerations.

- And, most importantly, Marines themselves—what it is today that sets them apart as a fighting force and as individuals.

As I view the unfolding of events in our dynamic and everchanging world, I remain steadfast in my conviction that this Nation's economic prosperity and political vitality and, therefore, her national security are inextricably linked to our ability to control the seas—both those which provide the barrier between America and the Eurasian continent and those which serve as oceanic lifelines between America and her allies and between America and the vital strategic resources her economy requires.

Recognizing the validity of this precept, the national leadership has adopted and is supporting a maritime strategy—a strategy designed to assure the United States, and her allies, a clear margin of maritime superiority at the points of decision.

Militarily, we must recognize that implementation of an effective maritime strategy requires balanced naval forces—forces capable of influencing events on the seas and of extending that influence ashore for both offensive and defensive purposes. A balanced maritime capability must provide not only the formidable air, surface, and subsurface dimensions of naval warfare, but also the ground/air power-projection dimension unique to amphibious forces.



(Top) Initial fabrication of LHD-1 is scheduled for September.

(Center) First of eight LSD-41 class ships has been launched.

(Bottom) Aviation logistic support ship (TAVB) augments both MPS and amphibious operations. Two TAVBs will be made available in FYs 85 and 86 through austere modification of two government owned commercial ships.

Carrier battle groups and their attendant surface and subsurface support ships provide our major capability for sea control—a capability presently unmatched among the world's navies, although rapidly being challenged by Soviet naval expansion. Similarly, our surface action groups, built around the revitalized Iowa class battleships, are designed to function across the entire spectrum of naval warfare—surface, subsurface, antiair—and in support of forcible entry and power projection through amphibious warfare. If these capabilities are to remain effective, they must be nurtured and expanded to provide a credible three-ocean capability to satisfy our global requirements.

There is one area of naval warfare in which this Nation possesses a decided advantage vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. It rests in the power-projection capabilities inherent with amphibious forces supported by carrier battle and surface action groups. Indeed, recent Soviet efforts to expand and enhance their amphibious force projection capabilities indicate that they fully appreciate the economy, flexibility, and tactical utility attendant to such forces. Accepting these observations as valid and recognizing the need for naval forces capable of containing Soviet expansion and deterring Soviet aggression, it is then incumbent upon the national leadership to continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that America possesses the requisite margin of maritime superiority—and significant steps are, indeed, being taken.

ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMS Amphibious Lift

Our ability to respond to crises—decisively and credibly—is a direct function of our ability to get to where we are needed and to get there on time. In that respect, the efforts of the Department of the Navy (DON) in support of the national goal of regaining clear maritime superiority, which include programs essential to amphibious warfare, are strongly supported. The Navy's amphibious shipbuilding program promises revitalization of the amphibious lift capability needed to support and implement the maritime strategy.

Perhaps the most singularly important event in the field of amphibious matters was the completion of the DON Long-Term Amphibious Lift Requirement and Optimum Ship Mix Study. The Navy/Marine Corps team came together for that study in response to concerns about the overall direction of the Navy's future amphibious shipbuilding programs and Marine Corps lift re-

quirements. During the course of the study, the Marine Corps established a stabilized lift requirement statement that both defined and reduced the total lift for the assault echelons (AE) of a Marine amphibious force (MAF) and a Marine amphibious brigade (MAB). The point to be made here is that, although the assault-echelon lift requirement was reduced in sheer bulk, the initial fighting punch of Marine assault forces has remained unchanged. One way to describe the real impact of this stabilized requirement might be to say that we are lean—but lethal.

The study has resulted in an equation which matches a fully combat-capable Marine Corps assault force with a least-cost mix of ships, landing craft, and helicopters, while providing the closest possible balance between amphibious lift requirements of the Marine Corps and the lift capability of the Navy.

The Marine Corps applauds the balanced, coordinated approach the Navy has taken in building amphibious ships. The gloomy predictions of years past, projecting massive block obsolescence of lift assets, have been replaced with not only solid programs but with hard steel on the building ways. The DON's mid-term objective is to provide sufficient ships to simultaneously lift the assault echelons of a MAF and a MAB. The current Navy shipbuilding plan fully meets these requirements. This plan maintains a steady building program to overcome the potential effect of amphibious ship block obsolescence in the out-years while, at the same time, increasing our overall lift capability.

USS *Whidbey Island*, the lead ship of at least eight LSD-41 class ships, has been launched and two more are on the building ways. One more LSD-41 class ship has been authorized, with plans for two more in this year's defense appropriations and an additional two ships in FY-86. Tentative design for a follow-on class, based on the LSD-41 hull but modified for cargo lift, is being finalized. The first ship of the LHD-1 class—designed to support current and evolving amphibious warfare concepts into the next century—is scheduled for initial fabrication in September. Additionally, although not a new construction effort, our present LPD-4 class of 11 ships is programmed for a service life extension that will contribute 15 years of continued fleet usefulness.

Additional Shipping and Pre-Positioning

Central to the Marine Corps' contribution to the maritime strategy is amphibious warfare. Within the limits im-

posed by available shipping, the Marine Corps, in concert with the Navy, is striving to improve its mobility. The combat power of an amphibious task force is transported by amphibious ships; but the force's logistical sustainability is carried by merchantmen. Virtually 75 percent of the total landing force equipment and supplies will be loaded in merchant hulls. It is, therefore, vital that the required merchant and sealift ships be available for the support of amphibious operations.

The Merchant Marine is equally critical to sustaining maritime pre-positioning forces and extended land operations. Although the merchant fleet is modern and efficient, its inadequacy to support global commitments is cause for concern. In order to regenerate confidence in the merchant service, every effort must be made to guarantee its survival and growth. It would be desirable to see an expansion of the fleet, an expansion of the manpower pool, and an improvement in the procedures for the timely call-up of ships in an emergency. In the meantime, we continue to pursue innovative initiatives to ensure our global responsiveness.

One such initiative is the pre-positioning of selected equipment and supplies in Norway. By pre-positioning only what is absolutely mission essential, and only that which is suitable for long-term storage, we will be able to reduce our response time to the critical northern flank of NATO from weeks to days. This response includes a Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) tailored to the mission, the threat, and in this case the unique environment of Norway. A MAB comprising over 13,000 Marines and sailors and over 150 aircraft will, in a matter of days, stand ready to fight on Norwegian soil and sustain itself for as long as 30 days. This will permit us to provide a highly credible alternative in measured response and deterrence to an area vital to both America's and NATO's interests—and to do so without a single Marine being posted on Norwegian soil.

It is a pleasure to report that, with Congressional support, the Norway pre-positioning program is in full swing. Norway has invested tremendous political capital and national resources in support of the program. Her contribution in host nation support alone has permitted us to greatly reduce our requirements. The necessary procurements, which are fully programmed through 1989, are proceeding smoothly, and we continue to deliver supplies and equipment for storage. But, we are doing more than warehousing and maintain-

ing this equipment. Operational planning is well underway, and the first exercise of the concept will occur in March of this year.

Another crisis-response enhancement, the maritime pre-positioning ships (MPS) concept, is rapidly becoming a reality. This concept provides a significant new dimension in mobility, sustainability, and global response. During a crisis, Marines would be airlifted to a contingency area to link up with pre-positioned supplies and equipment and, subsequently, organize for combat. MPS provides a credible force of combined arms with selected combat equipment and 30 days of supply, available on call. Additionally, the program will assist in revitalizing our shipbuilding industry and the Merchant Marine, and will enhance our sealift capability.

The first of three MPS brigades will achieve an initial operating capability (IOC) later this year. The headquarters for that brigade has already been activated at Camp Lejeune, N.C. We plan for the second and third MPS brigades to become operational during FY-85 and FY-86, respectively. The third MPS task group will replace the Marine Corps' current contingent in the Near Term Pre-Positioning Force, thereby further improving our responsiveness. Construction has already begun on 10 of the 13 cargo ships to support the MPS program.

An important associated initiative is the aviation logistic support ship (TAVB) program. The TAVB augments MPS and amphibious operations in several ways:

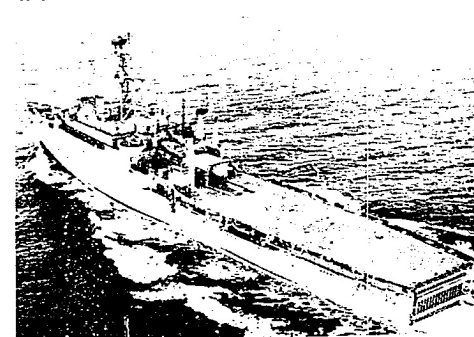
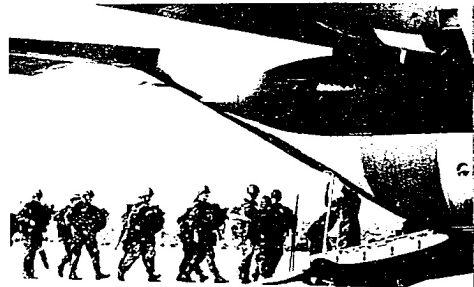
- Provides vital support to aviation combat elements through sealift of a partial, consolidated intermediate-maintenance activity to a theater of operations.

- Permits early introduction of landing force aviation.

- Allows early release of carrier battle groups to other sea control or force projection missions.

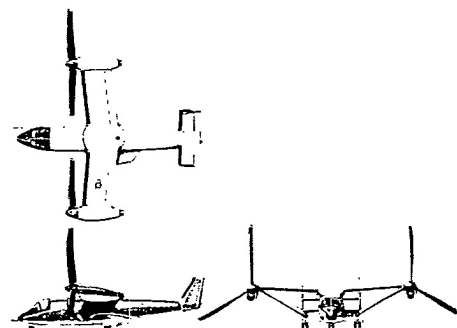
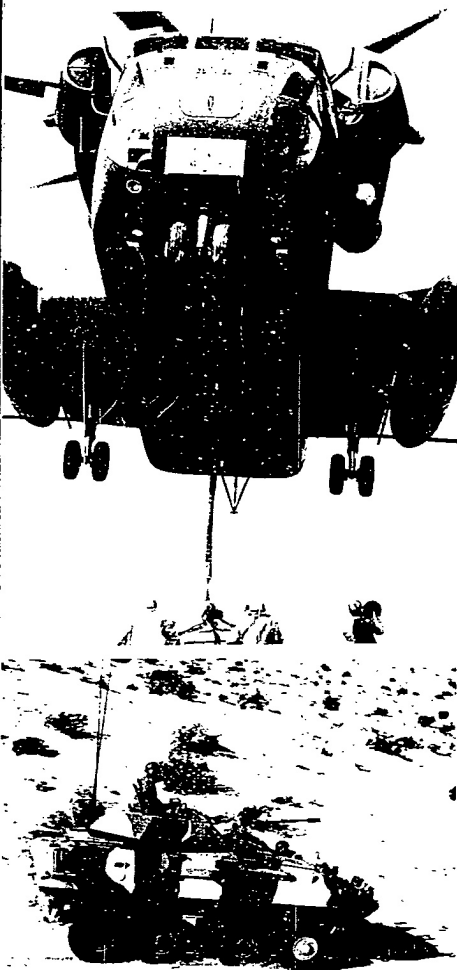
Two TAVBs have been programmed and are expected to be operational during FY-85 and FY-86. These ships will be made available through austere modification of two government-owned commercial ships.

Turning from strategic to tactical considerations, I would share one observation with the Committee. Tactics, the equation by which we close with and destroy the enemy, is the function of three complementary factors: mobility, firepower, and command and control. Our programs are designed to refine those factors and to guarantee a favora-



(Top) The MPS concept provides a new dimension in mobility . . . Marines would be airlifted to a contingency area to link up with pre-positioned supplies and equipment.

(Bottom) 11 LPD-4 class ships are programmed for a service life extension of at least 15 years.



(Top) CH-53E adds significant depth to tactical mobility.

(Center) A battalion of 55 LAVs will be activated this year at Camp Lejeune.

(Bottom) JVX promises a quantum leap in strategic mobility.

ble solution to the equation.

Tactical Mobility

Having discussed the strategic aspects of mobility, I will turn now to the tactical. During the initial phase of an amphibious assault it is essential to rapidly build up combat power ashore. The landing craft air cushioned (LCAC) is well suited to that task. From 25 nautical miles offshore, LCACs can land more troops, tanks, vehicles, and artillery pieces in a given period than an equal number of conventional craft with only a 5-nautical-mile turnaround. And, if need be, LCAC can carry its load across the beach. The benefit is both the rapid buildup of combat power ashore and the protective cushion of stand-off distance for amphibious ships. The over-the-horizon launch provides maximum flexibility to the amphibious commander's range of tactical options.

The IOC for the first six LCACs is 1986, which roughly coincides with fleet delivery of LSD 41. Two LCAC support bases are programmed—one at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and a second at Virginia Beach, Va.

Assault amphibious vehicles (AAVs) serve to further reduce our vulnerability during the critical ship-to-shore movement and to improve mobility on the battlefield. As a result of the service life extension program, the assault amphibious vehicle's service life will be extended into the 1990s. During 1984, the first AAV unit will be completely equipped with the new LVT7A1. To support MPS forces, delivery of 327 new LVT7A1s will commence this fiscal year. Delivery of new production vehicles will be completed in December 1985, and the delivery of SLEP vehicles will be completed

in June 1986. The landing vehicle tracked experimental (LVT(X)) is under development as a follow-on for the LVT7A1. LVT(X) will enhance our amphibious assault capability with increased firepower, improved armor, and a lower silhouette. The LVT(X) will complement future over-the-horizon capabilities as well as sustained operations ashore.

The CH-53E Super Stallion heavy-lift helicopter continues to prove its worth daily and adds significant depth to our tactical mobility. We are presently operating two 16-plane squadrons, one at MCAS(H) Tustin, Calif., and one at MCAS(H) New River, N.C. Both squadrons regularly support Marine ground units. Our third tactical squadron (HMH-466) will stand up early in FY-85. The aircraft procured in FY-84 and FY-85, together with our current assets, will equip three Marine squadrons. We have a requirement for three additional squadrons to support amphibious operations. This additional capability is necessary to airlift the M198 howitzer, its prime mover, the ground combat element's heavy equipment, the Field Logistics System (FLS), and other associated equipment.

Modernization efforts for our medium-lift assault transport are embodied in the JVX tilt rotor program. In addition to averting a critical shortfall in medium-lift transport, JVX promises an unprecedented advance for the projection of seapower and a quantum leap in both strategic mobility and tactical flexibility. Its global self-deployability provides the responsiveness required to rapidly marry-up airlifted Marines with pre-positioned equipment in Norway and MPS. To the tactical commander, the tilt rotor represents an advantage in

MOBILITY ENHANCEMENTS

Light Armored Vehicle (LAV)

- Lightweight, flexible, agile fighting vehicle
- Firepower intensive organization
- 145 LAVs per LAV battalion
- Helicopter transportable
- Enhanced strategic transportability

Landing Vehicle Tracked (LVT7A1)

- Service life extension program began 1982 extends use until 1990s
- New engine, nonintegral fuel tank, all-electric weapons station
- 327 new LVTs for MPS

Landing Vehicle Tracked (Experimental) (LVT(X))

- Follow-on to LVT7A1 (IOC mid-late 1990s)
- Increased firepower, improved water and land, speed, lower silhouette, improved armor

INFANTRY ENHANCEMENTS

Smaller-Firepower Intensive

- Personnel—battalion from 913 to 824 (FY-83 to 85)
- Firepower up 25%

Improved Small Arms

- .50-cal Machineguns—8 per battalion; procurement FY-82 to 83 (IOC FY-83)
- Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon (SMAW)—18 per battalion; procurement FY-84 to 89 (IOC FY-84)
- Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW)—68 per battalion; procurement FY-82 to 87 (IOC FY-84)
- M-16 Rifle—product improvement program; procurement FY-82 to 89 (IOC FY-84)
- 9mm Pistol—procurement FY-85 to 88 (IOC FY-85)
- M60E3 7.62mm Machinegun—product improvement program; procurement FY-84 to 85 (IOC FY-85)
- Mk19 40mm Grenade Launcher—12 per infantry battalion; procurement FY-82 to 87 (IOC FY-84)

Mortar Enhancement

- 81mm Mortar—proposed procurement FY-86 to 87 (IOC FY-88) Awaiting U.S. Army IPR & acquisition decision
- Lightweight Company Mortar—deliveries complete

battlefield mobility and flexibility previously unavailable. J VX meets the need for increased stand-off distances thereby further enhancing over-the-horizon assaults with its 250-knot speed, high transport productivity, and its ability to execute a 2-wave assault at a 50- to 110-nautical-mile radius without refueling. Capable of operating from remote friendly assembly areas as well as from all present or planned amphibious ships, its versatility complements both the LCAC and CH-53E. The potential for rapid strategic response, tactical flexibility, and surprise, as well as future civil applications, appear to be unlimited for this breakthrough in American technology being developed by the Naval Service for all Services.

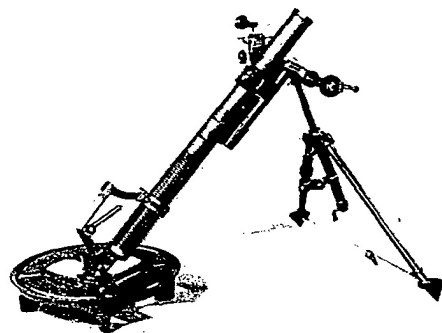
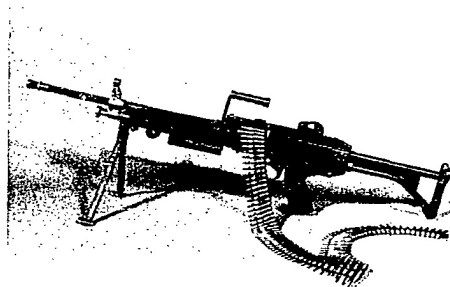
Firepower

The second factor in the tactical equation is firepower. Major restructuring of our ground units has resulted in MAGTFs that will possess a great deal more "punch per pound." As our smaller, firepower-intensive infantry battalions close with the enemy by LCAC, AAV, helicopter, and J VX, they will generate far greater shock action as a result of the introduction of new weapons systems. Each newly reorganized infantry battalion will be

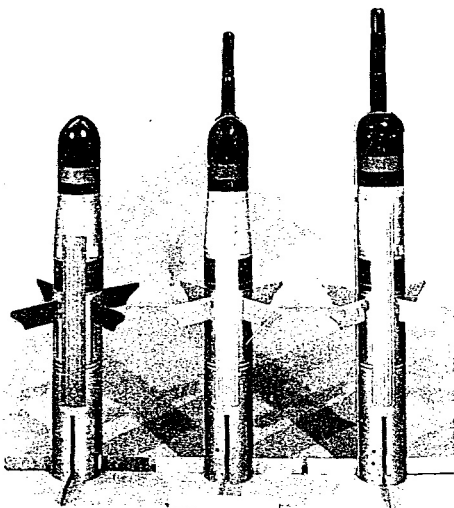
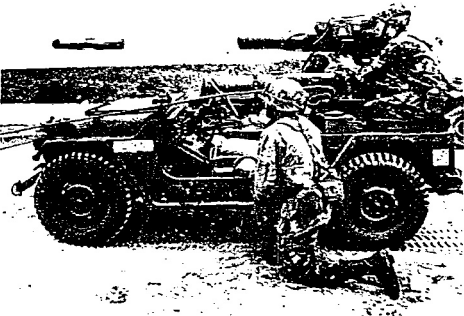
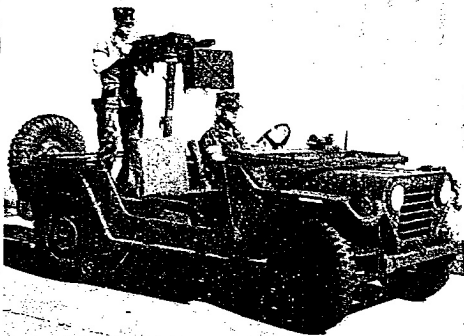
equipped with new personal defense weapons, improved M16A2 rifles, a new squad automatic weapon, a shoulder-launched multipurpose assault weapon, the Mk19 40mm heavy machinegun, a new lightweight company mortar, and the improved M60 machinegun.

The light armored vehicle (LAV) will add depth and versatility on the battlefield as well as firepower. LAV battalions, soon to be organic to each Marine division, will provide a mobile, hard-hitting, maneuver element to the MAGTF commander's arsenal of capabilities. LAV battalions will be capable of being transported to an objective area strategically by sea and air and tactically by helicopter. The first light armored vehicle company was activated in July 1983. A battalion of 55 LAV-25s will be activated in FY-84 at Camp Lejeune. Currently, we plan that each light armored vehicle battalion will have 145 vehicles as other mission role vehicles are introduced.

Battlefields of the future will be dense with both tanks and armored fighting vehicles. Recognizing this, we are deeply involved in programs to further increase our antiarmor capabilities. Our heavy antiarmor capability, TOW, will double in number, and each weapon will have a



New weapons systems will allow MAGTFs to generate greater shock action. From top: M16A2 rifle, SAW, M224 lightweight company mortar, and improved M60 machinegun.



(Top) Mk19, 40mm machinegun has range of 2,200 meters.

(Center) Test firing TOW missile at Camp Lejeune.

(Bottom) Basic TOW missile is compared with improved TOW (center) and TOW 2 (right).

night sight. Additionally, TOW has been improved with a 5-inch warhead and its range extended to 3,750 meters. A second-phase improvement of TOW, with a 6-inch warhead capable of defeating any known enemy tank, will offer increased range and will provide electrical optical countermeasures (EOCM).

Dragon, a medium antiarmor weapon organic to infantry battalions, has been increased in number from 24 to 32 weapons per battalion. One-half of these weapons are soon to have night sights. Also adding firepower to the infantry battalion will be the vehicle- or ground-mounted Mk19, 40mm heavy machinegun, capable of defeating armored fighting vehicles at 2,200 meters.

Perhaps the most effective antiarmor

weapon is the tank. The Marine Corps' current main battle tank, the M60A1, will reach the end of its service life in the mid-1990s. In order to have a tank that can survive against and defeat the present and projected threat, the Marine Corps will program for the M1E1, following satisfactory completion of operational testing in the amphibious environment.

In view of the magnitude of the Soviet armor threat, Marine aviation has devoted a great deal of attention to precision guided munitions (PGMs) that can successfully engage enemy armor at stand-off distances. Hellfire and Laser Maverick, our close air support PGMs, are two such weapons systems that can meet the threat head-on and defeat it

ANTIARMOR ENHANCEMENTS

Tube-Launched Optically-Tracked Wire-Guided Missile (TOW)

- 144 TOW/division—procurement FY-80 to 86 (IOC FY-82)
- Phase I procurement completed FY-81—5-inch warhead and extended range to 3,750 meters (IOC FY-81)
- Phase II procurement began FY-80—6-inch warhead, extended range and electrical optical countermeasures (IOC FY-83)
- Night sights, 144 per division—procurement FY-80 to 86 (IOC FY-82)

Dragon

- 8 additional per battalion, total 32 (IOC FY-83)
- Night Sight, 16 per battalion—procurement FY-79 to 83 (IOC FY-82)

Mobile Protected Gun System (MPGS)

- Helicopter transportable
- Joint USMC/U.S. Army program

Tanks

- M60A1, end of service life late 1980s
- Replace or upgrade
- Enhanced antiarmor capability
- M1E1—submitted as initiative for POM-86 to replace M60A1

Air-Delivered Weapons

- Modern armor threat necessitates air-delivered antiarmor weapons which offer increased aircraft survivability and target lethality
- Near-term, state-of-the-art, antiarmor weapons being pursued for both fixed-wing and helicopters
- Laser Maverick—PGM for fixed-wing aircraft (IOC FY-85)
- Hellfire—PGM for helicopter (IOC FY-85)
- Gator—area/area denial weapon (IOC FY-86)
- 25mm Multipurpose Gun—for the AV-8B (IOC FY-85)

Light Antiarmor Weapons

- Continue to participate with Army in LAW evaluation program
- Interested in most cost effective system that meets USMC requirement
- Monitor Army's M72 PIP

ARTILLERY ENHANCEMENTS

Conversion to M198

- New improved structure transition began in FY-83, procurement FY-79 to 82 and FY-86
- 105mm howitzer reduction of 162
- 155mm howitzer increase of 192

Additional 155mm (SP)

- Increase of 30 tubes—3 batteries by FY-86, total 5 batteries by FY-89

Addition of Target Acquisition Battery

- One each in FY-85, 87, and 88

Precision Guided Projectiles

- Modular Universal Laser Equipment (MULE)—procurement FY-82 to 85 (IOC FY-85)
- Copperhead—procurement programmed

Family of Scatterable Mines (FASCAM)

- Area-Denial Artillery Munition (ADAM antipersonnel mines (IOC FY-82) and Remote Antiarmor Mine (RAAM) antitank mines (IOC FY-83)

Artillery Computer System

- Procurement FY-86 & 87 (IOC FY-87)

Artillery Rocket System

- Area saturation system
- Designed to suppress/neutralize/destroy enemy artillery/forward air defense/C³ systems
- IOC—to be determined

without unacceptable aircraft attrition. Additional developments in aviation ordnance include the 25mm gun pod, designed for both antiair and antiarmor missions; the Imaging Infrared Maverick missile for interdiction missions; and Gator, an air-deliverable, scatterable mine which will deny, canalize, and destroy armor.

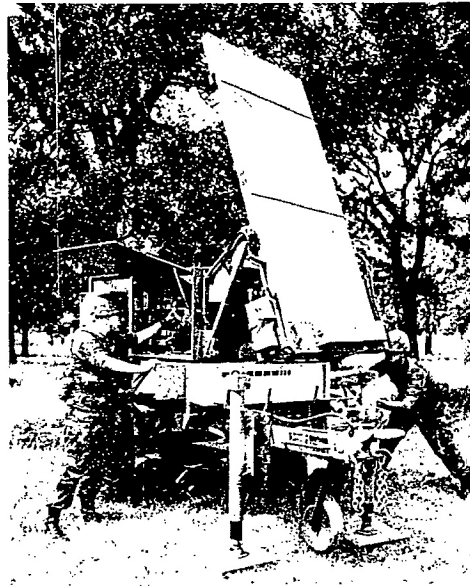
One of our most versatile ordnance delivery platforms is the AH-1T Sea Cobra. A multimission aircraft, the Sea Cobra provides armed escort for our troop assault aircraft, antiarmor capability with both TOW and Hellfire, and close-in fire support for ground troops with its 20mm gun and forward-firing rockets. Modifications to the basic AH-1T in order to develop these varied capabilities resulted in a 1,000-pound weight growth, which left the aircraft markedly underpowered. Congressional action in FY-84 has permitted timely development of the GE T-700 engine, presently undergoing test and evaluation, which could provide a quantum increase in both operational capability and safety in our FY-85/FY-86 production Cobras. As a result of its versatility, the Cobra remains our most heavily committed aviation asset, and FY-85/FY-86 procurement is vital to alleviate critical inventory shortfalls.

As the battle moves inland, addi-

tional fire support will be brought ashore. Procurement of the M198, 155mm towed howitzer has significantly increased the range and lethality of Marine artillery. Additional 155mm self-propelled weapons will be added to the force, which not only will add to the numbers of artillery pieces available but also will provide mobility to support the fast-moving aspects of tomorrow's battlefield.

To provide responsive artillery support and to increase our counterfire capability, a target acquisition battery (TAB) will be added to each artillery regiment beginning in FY-85. The AN/TPQ-36 countermortar radar is part of the new equipment organic to the TAB. A remotely piloted vehicle will also be added in the future to extend the depth and degree of target coverage. Introduction of the modular universal laser equipment (MULE) will further improve target-acquisition capabilities and will provide a means for precise designation of targets for air and cannon-launched laser guided weapons by 1986.

The accuracy of artillery fires will be greatly improved by the introduction of an artillery computer system, the position- and azimuth-determining system, and the meteorological data system. Each of these systems is to be introduced



(Top) AN/TPQ-36 is organic to new target acquisition battery being added to artillery regiments.

(Center) MULE will further improve target acquisition capabilities.

(Bottom) M109A1 155mm SP howitzer.



(Top) AV-8B may be the only fixed-wing support ashore during or immediately following the assault.

(Center) Laser Maverick homes on target.

(Bottom) Hellfire missile leaves firing pad.

between 1984 and 1988 and will provide for more rapid and effective fire support.

We continue procurement of our major anti-air weapons, the improved Hawk and Stinger missiles. Our funding profiles continue to move us toward a 45-day stock level for both systems. In the case of Hawk, current funding also procures equipment for a fourth battery in one Hawk battalion. The remaining two battalions will be rounded out with a fourth battery in FY-85 and FY-86.

The Corps' most potent anti-air weapon is the F/A-18. With three squadrons now operating at MCAS El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif., we can report with confidence that we have a superb fighting machine. This aircraft can gain and maintain air superiority within the amphibious objective area or over any modern battlefield. At the same time its ability to navigate, to locate targets, and to accurately deliver ordnance, provides a tremendous force multiplier and, as such, enhanced support for the ground commander. Our fighter/attack modernization will culminate with 12 F/A-18 squadrons having replaced the F-4 Phantom II.

The AV-8B Harrier program continues to be the key element in the modernization of our light-attack force. Introduction of the AV-8B will result in more effective and responsive close-air support for Marines on the ground. Harrier's ability to operate from grass

fields, roads, ships, or prepared airstrips permits the MAGTF commander to position this critical fire support element close to the frontlines. This same flexibility may well result in the AV-8B being the only fixed-wing support available ashore during or immediately following the assault. Modernization efforts will result in an eight-squadron, all V/STOL, light-attack force by the early 1990s.

While evolving concepts for the amphibious assault include the insertion of forces in unopposed areas from over-the-horizon, contingencies may still require assaults against defended beaches and landing zones. Moreover, projected threat tactics, utilizing highly mobile and mechanized forces, include prompt, violent counterattacks against landing forces. To defeat such counterattacks, and to support helicopterborne assaults 15-25 kilometers inland, the range required of naval gunfire systems may reach 50 kilometers or more, depending upon ship stand-off distances. Critically important during the initial phases of the operation and until artillery is established ashore is the rapid response, close, continuous and all-weather fire support associated with naval guns. In meeting these requirements, the current inventory of naval gunfire support platforms is deficient both in range and lethality due to heavy dependence on 5-inch guns.

The Marine Corps is proposing sev-

AVIATION ENHANCEMENTS

TACAIR

- AV-8B—responsive, effective CAS
- F/A-18—superior fighter/bomber, force multiplier
- AH-1T—improved attack helo
- CH-53E—free world's most capable heavy lift helo

Weapons

- Laser Maverick—PGM for CAS
- Hellfire—antiarmor helo PGM
- Gator—air-deliverable antiarmor mine
- I²R Maverick—deep air support weapon

RDT&E

- J²VX—self-deployable, medium lift assault transport with strategic and tactical implications
- Helo development—T-700 enhanced engine for AH-1T, Hellfire MOD for AH-1J/AH-1T Cobras, helo night vision enhancements

Airspace Command & Control

- TAOC-85—command and control of airspace, aircraft and missiles
- IHAWK—medium range anti-air missile
- Stinger—shoulder-launched surface-to-air missile

Reserve Modernization

- A-4M—light attack aircraft to Reserves as AV-8B enters Active component
- F-4J/S—superb fighter/attack aircraft

eral improvements which are directed at enhancing naval surface fire support.

Near-term programs which will satisfy our lethality and accuracy requirements are available. As the Committee well knows, the Marine Corps fully supports the reactivation of all four Iowa class battleships. Events of the last year have shown the value of a battleship in a crisis. To make the battleship an even greater asset, we are proposing improvements to the 16-inch ammunition. Specifically, we are looking at development of an improved conventional projectile that deploys armor-defeating submunitions. Another program, the guided projectile, is aimed at improving the accuracy of 5-inch ammunition. We strongly support continuation of the semiactive, laser guided projectile (SAL-GP) program through full production.

Command and Control

While firepower provides the muscle for any fighting force, our third factor, command and control systems, provides the nerve center and brains. Through command and control, the commander is afforded the ability to wield his force as a single, cohesive weapon. Many command and control systems are currently in production or are in the final stages of development.

Tactical Air Operations Center (TAOC) 85 will provide semiautomatic control of anti-air weapons including interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. Slated to undergo operational testing in FY-85, this new TAOC will significantly enhance Marine aviation's command and control capability. The U.S. Air Force has recently initiated action to procure this modern technology system as well.

The Position Location Reporting System (PLRS) is an automated tactical command and control system which provides commanders with their own location and the position and the identification of all PLRS-equipped units. It is also a navigational tool.

MIFASS, the Marine Integrated Fire and Air Support System, is a tactical command and control system that serves to coordinate the employment of all supporting arms. MIFASS offers the commander a means to assign available fire support resources more efficiently and provide more responsive and effective supporting fires.

Two new pieces of communications equipment are scheduled for this fiscal year. The first is the tactical facsimile, which provides a method to exchange graphic and overlay traffic, and the AN/UGC-74 tactical teletype, which

provides a printed traffic capability.

The following year will bring the introduction of the AN/TCS-95 communication system. This system is being built from the ground up with Navy equipment in order to provide a landing force terminus for the Fleet Marine Force (FMF) mobile command circuit.

Automated data processing for deployed Marine Corps units will be greatly enhanced by the introduction of the Deployable Force Automated Services Center. Initial operational testing will commence during the current fiscal year.

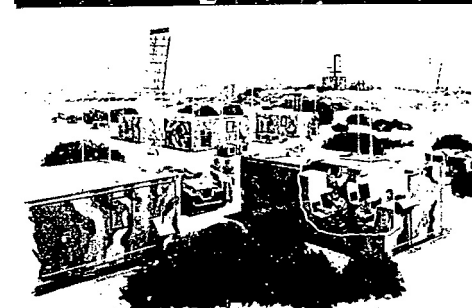
Relative to intelligence systems, recent events in the Middle East and in Grenada have validated and reinforced our commitment to improving the ability of tactical commanders to exploit national intelligence collection capabilities—the TENCAP program. The Marine Corps' focus will continue to be directed toward improving our ability to maintain direct access to those national systems which complement, not replace, those reconnaissance and surveillance assets organic to MAGTFs operating around the world. Congressional support and direction have played a significant role in the progress we are currently making.

Our ability to produce and disseminate all-source intelligence to tactical commanders—and this is the cornerstone of our intelligence effort—will be substantially improved when the intelligence analysis center of the Marine Air-Ground Intelligence System becomes operational next year. Other state-of-the-art initiatives, which will ensure the availability of timely and meaningful intelligence support to our fighting forces, include the all-source imagery processor and the integrated signals intelligence system.

Logistics

Perhaps the most unique aspect of "soldiering from the sea" are the tasks associated with logistically supporting and sustaining the landing force. To accomplish these myriad and difficult tasks, we rely on our combat service support (CSS) units. The momentum of the Marine Corps' CSS enhancement program—initiated during September 1981 through modernization programs, acquisition of new equipment, and manpower and management initiatives—continues on a steady course. FMF commanders activated 10 cadred units in FY-82 and 5 more in FY-83 to restore almost the full spectrum of functional capabilities we require.

Our program to man this restored CSS structure at 89 percent wartime

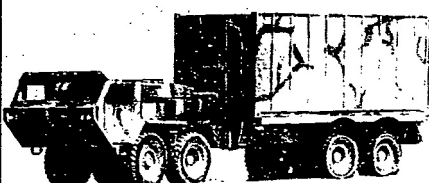


(Top) PLRS enhances command and control by providing accurate information on unit locations.

(Center) MIFASS coordinates the employment of all supporting arms.

(Bottom) TAOC-85 provides for control of anti-air weapons.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT ENHANCEMENTS



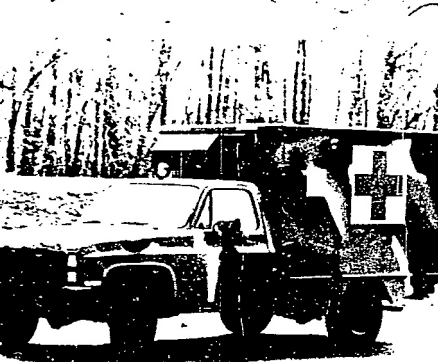
Logistic Vehicle System (LVS)

- Four rear body units: container hauler, wrecker/recovery, dropside cargo crane, 5th Wheel
- Off-road mobility
- 60-inch fording capability
- Replaces aging vehicles such as 10-ton and other assets together with various trailers and dolly converters
- Fielding commences 2d Qtr FY-85



High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV)

- Enhanced TOW carrier
- Weapons platform for Mk19 40mm machinegun
- Replaces 8 vehicles in Marine division
- Replaces all communicator vehicles
- 26,000 current Marine Corps vehicles replaced by about 14,000 HMMWVs (IOC FY-85)



Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicle (CUCV)

- Replaces the M880
- Three body variants: utility, cargo, and shelter carrier variant

5-Ton Truck M939

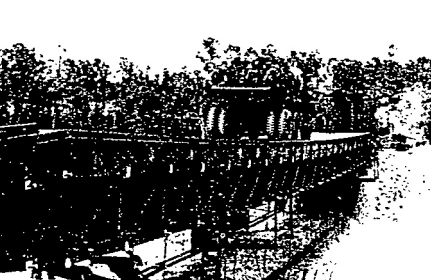
- Replaces current overaged 2½- and 5-ton tactical fleets
- Five configurations
- Prime mover for M198 howitzer

Field Logistics System (FLS)

- Exploits the benefits of containerization
- Designed around international dimensional standards
- Reduces manpower, system costs, and shipping space requirements
- Five major subsystems
- Enhances logistics support system and readiness posture

Medium Girder Bridge

- Lightweight, hand-erectible, easily transportable, and rapidly employable girder type bridge of welded-aluminum alloy
- 100-foot spans or 162-foot spans with link reinforcing set
- Eight bridges per company (hand erectible by 4- or 6-man teams)
- Deliveries made to schools



The planned modernized motor transport fleet includes, from top: LVS, HMMWV, and the CUCV (see chart at right).

(Bottom) 162 feet of link reinforced medium girder bridge.

strength by 1987 continues. This will permit units to support the evolving structure resulting from the introduction of new equipment and weapons. Although this requires significant commitment of resources, the momentum must be maintained to ensure the required depth within all critical functional areas.

Modernization of our motor transport fleet continues to be a top priority for sustainability and survivability on today's battlefield. We have also begun implementation of the Field Logistics System (FLS) to replace obsolete equipment while simultaneously improving combat service support. The system does so by improving strategic mobility and sustainability. By concentrating on

the development of needed materiel in configurations that are compatible with the requirements of container ships, the Marine Corps will not only be assured that available merchant shipping can be used effectively, but a greater flow of materiel across an unimproved beach can be achieved. FLS, in combination with the Navy's Amphibious Logistics Support Ashore (ALSA) program, will result in equipment savings as a result of commonality of equipment and repair parts support, increased use of commercial items, decreased training requirements, and improved effectiveness. FLS is designed around international standards as they relate to intermodal containers in order to take advantage of all modes of transportation, especially

those that are container-capable. The system includes motor transport, containers, tactical shelters, and material handling and service support equipment all designed for transportability, interoperability, and maximum use of "off-the-shelf" items.

To assist in the offload of the merchant fleet, we are in the process of procuring the lightweight amphibious container handler (LACH). LACH is a towed straddle-lift crane designed to remove containers and tactical shelters from beached landing craft and place them on trucks for further transport inland.

Amphibious operations in a high intensity combat environment will involve casualties requiring immediate treatment and surgery. In most engagements, the medical facilities of the amphibious task force would reach their maximum capacity early in the engagement or they would be required to leave the amphibious objective area as medical units are being established ashore. To correct this deficiency, the Navy has embarked on a program to provide dedicated, afloat medical support for our forces through the hospital ship program.

The global mission of the Corps requires a degree of flexibility in medical support that can be met only by hospital ships having the capability of going where the Corps goes and of being ready when the first casualty occurs. Contracts have been let that will provide 1,000 beds and 12 operating rooms for each of 2 hospital ships. We anticipate delivery of the first ship in late 1986, the second in mid-1987.

The rapidly deployable medical facility (RDMF), currently afloat in the Indian Ocean, is dedicated to treating, holding, and returning patients to duty within the theater. The RDMF and the 11,250-bed fleet hospital program provide the bedspace and treatment capacity sufficient to reduce the number of replacements and, consequently, reduce the requirement for medical evacuation out-of-theater.

The Marine Corps applauds and supports the efforts of the Navy's health planners and solicits your support in ensuring that the Navy achieves its goals.

MANPOWER

At this time, I wish to turn from hardware related programs to our most important program—*Marines and their families*.

Praiseworthy performance by Marines committed to important and difficult missions is possible primarily because those Marines are exceptional young Ameri-

cans. Our first priority, therefore, continues to be the accession and retention of this Nation's finest young men and women.

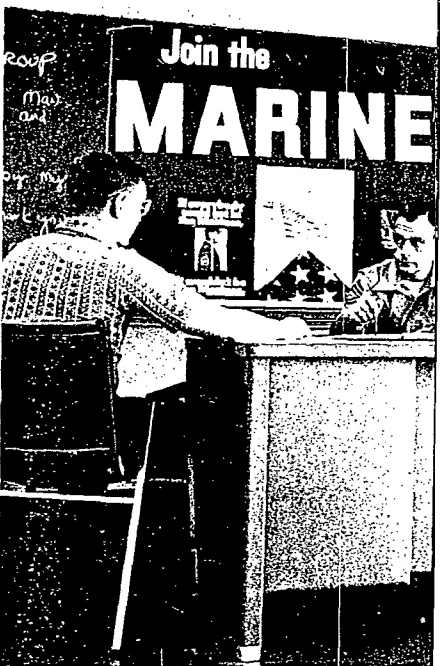
FY-83 was a banner year for recruiting. We surpassed all numerical goals and the quality of our new Marines has never been higher. Ninety-two percent were high school graduates, 63 percent of whom were in the upper half of the nationally normed range of test scores. Continuing at this pace, we will achieve one of our major objectives: to have sufficient high school graduates in the upper Armed Forces Qualification Test ranges to meet our needs not only for operators of high technology systems, but for intelligent individuals qualified to become noncommissioned officers in other fields as well.

Success in recruiting quality Marines has been achieved, in part, by continuing to assign our very best Marines to recruiting duty. Quality Marine recruiters attract quality young people who, in turn, represent our future. We are equally selective in the assignment of instructors to the recruit depots and other training establishments.

As is the case with enlistments, officer accessions are also surpassing expectations. Young, well-educated, patriotic Americans are accepting the challenge to be leaders of Marines. They are enthusiastic and display a keen interest in taking on responsibility; they exhibit the capacity for hard work and devotion to duty; and they possess the strength of character that marks them as leaders.

Among the challenges facing all Services is retention; therefore, reenlistment of proven, quality Marines is another key part of our manpower program. During FY-83, 14,075 Marines reenlisted—another excellent reenlistment year. A continuing concern, however, is our ability to retain Marines with the skills and experience needed to overcome critical shortages. The selective reenlistment bonus (SRB) program is an essential tool for filling these shortages. Bonuses are targeted to specific year of service zones in short military occupational specialties. The program is working, and it is cost-effective.

For FY-85 we are requesting a military end-strength of 199,500—an increase of 2,900 over the FY-84 level. With the positive trends in accessions and retention, we are entirely optimistic about our ability to achieve it. Requirements for additional Marines are primarily tied to modernization programs. We have considered each increase carefully and have programmed them fully in the active force because they are necessary to support our global



(Top) One of the four 250-bed RDMF ships currently afloat in the Indian Ocean.

(Center) Sketch of a Navy Fleet Hospital as it might appear in combat zone.

(Bottom) Success in recruiting quality Marines has been achieved.



(Top) Doctor at Naval Regional Medical Clinic, New Orleans administers care to Marine dependent.



(Bottom) Marines bound for yet another deployment, leaving behind families who rely on the Marine institution for personal support.

commitments.

I wish to emphasize a particular manpower issue that we are asking your help to correct—the shortage of field grade officers. The overriding difficulty is that the allowance for field grade officers authorized by the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA) grade tables is insufficient. Under current ceilings we are beginning to exceed the maximum promotion point for the grade of major as envisioned by the Congress, even though we are at the minimum DOPMA selection opportunity for this grade. Consequently, we have requested, through DOD, a modification to the grade table which will permit more majors to serve on active duty without increasing total active duty officer strength. Your support for this modification, which should reach you later this year as part of a bill entitled the “Omnibus Officer Personnel Amendments Act of 1984” is earnestly requested.

Marines have always served with unselfish devotion. Supporting these Marines, often with little or no recognition, are their families who rely on the Marine institution for personal support. Marines are accustomed to, and accept, sacrifice. Similarly, a Marine's family learns to accept sacrifice. While these sacrifices cannot be quantified, one need only stand on a parade deck and watch Marines board buses taking them to a ship or plane bound for yet another deployment to appreciate the sacrifices required of a Marine and his family. Our institutional support—a fair, reliable compensation system, medical care, commissaries and exchanges—is vital to enabling them to bear these hardships.

The trend of compensation over the last two years deserves two observations. First, pay and compensation for Marines and their families have not kept abreast of the cost of living. Second, and perhaps more important, Marines may view this difference as a reversal of the commitment made in FY-80 and FY-81 to reestablish a fair and comparable compensation system. Comparability with the private sector must be achieved and maintained if we are to resolve once and for all the issue of military pay adequacy. To accomplish this, linkage is required, such as the Employment Cost Index (ECI). By using the military pay adjustment linking mechanism, the ECI will provide a stable, predictable, and understandable device that will keep military pay comparable with the private sector.

Considerable publicity has been focused on the military retirement system. Much has been said and many

points of view have been expressed. I would urge the Congress to consider the issue in its totality and not just as an area in which deficit reductions may be possible. Our retirement system, with applications to both Active and Reserve programs, is, first and foremost, a force management tool. Any changes to it should be undertaken with a full understanding of their impact on our ability to retain good Marines for a full career.

Equally as important as compensation are quality-of-life initiatives which directly affect retention. Our initiatives embrace a wide variety of programs reflecting the Marine Corps' commitment to improving the human dimensions of military service—specifically, the working environment for the Marine and living and recreational facilities for the Marine and his family.

In the area of dependent medical benefits, DOD's efforts during the previous fiscal year have shown that the major cost of CHAMPUS can be contained without sacrificing major medical benefits. We must remain committed to sustaining and, ultimately, improving the current level and quality of health benefits afforded military families.

Frequent family separations required of Marines in order to maintain a forward deployment posture in the Western Pacific is a matter of personal concern. While our presence in Japan is necessary, I am convinced that it can be maintained without adding to the sacrifices we already ask of our Marines. The Unit Deployment Program has returned to the States over 8,000 infantry battalion and aviation squadron, dependent-restricted billets and replaced them with integral units that deploy for 6 months and then return to their home bases on a rotating basis. In addition, we seek to increase the number of accompanied tours for career Marines on Okinawa and at Iwakuni, Japan. The increase in the number of accompanied Marines depends, of course, on facilities availability. In that regard, we are working closely with the other Services and the Japanese Government and our initiatives are on track. We are optimistic that these programs will result in a more ready forward-deployed Marine force in the Western Pacific.

The Marine Corps' request for 21,839 civilians in FY-85 satisfies only minimum requirements. Our policy is that civilian personnel will be used to meet the requirements of supporting activities to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with legal, training, rotation, and readiness considerations. In order to provide maximum efficiency and avoid costly duplication of effort,

military and civilian manpower resources are fully integrated. Reducing civilian strength, without concomitantly reducing workload, requires an offsetting increase in military manpower.

The Marine Corps remains committed to the belief that all Marines are entitled to a drug-free environment, with professional assistance available for drug and alcohol abusers who sincerely desire to adopt a more productive professional and personal lifestyle. As a direct result of this strong commitment and with sound leadership, we have drastically diminished substance abuse among Marines. During the past year, our documented detection rate of drug users was 400 percent lower than the previous year. On the other hand, success in controlling alcohol abuse is more difficult to achieve and measure. During this fiscal year, approximately 1,300 Marines received formal rehabilitation at Navy alcohol rehabilitation centers and an additional 12,600 Marines received alcohol control assistance at the command level—an increase from last year. We accept this issue as a challenge, and similar to drug abuse, we believe we will be successful in our control effort.

An area of particular interest is leadership—since it represents the very foundation on which the Corps stands. Your Marines are unique people who deserve the best leadership available, and we remain dedicated to providing that leadership at all levels. Through small-unit leadership training, we emphasize teamwork and unit esprit in order to achieve high morale and superior readiness. Our emphasis on quality Marines and competent, professional leadership will continue to provide the Nation with a talented, efficient force that can carry out its mission.

Quality youths are entering the Marine Corps and quality Marines are staying on active duty to lead them. Your "force-in-readiness" continues to be, as always, truly ready.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

As the Nation's "force-in-readiness," with foundations both in law and in mission, the Marine Corps' Total Force is a vital, established reality. The Corps relies heavily on a fully-trained and capable Reserve component to complement its Active force.

Marine policy directives of 1977 and 1981, and the current Marine Corps Capabilities Plan, stipulate a unique, straightforward Total Force policy. In part, that policy embraces an Active component of three combined ground/air combat forces, which have their origin in Title 10 of the U.S. Code. This

Active force, as presently structured, programmed, and committed around the world, is the minimum capability acceptable short of mobilization. In complementary fashion, the Reserve component is established and maintained to provide trained units and qualified individuals to rapidly expand this minimum capability and provide special skills when mobilization is ordered.

Marine Corps Total Force planning is continuous and dynamic. The process of annual planning, meeting Defense Guidance objectives and interacting with the fiscal reality of the budgeting system, identifies both the requirement and a course of action. It is a deliberate decisionmaking "discipline," which has resulted in not only the equipment and Active/Reserve "force mix" existing today but, also, Marine Corps plans for the future.

The term "reservist" is most commonly associated with the drilling Marine of the Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR). Organized collectively into a division-wing team, these Marines represent a balanced force of combat, combat support, and combat service support units. They "mirror image" Active counterparts, thereby facilitating rapid assimilation into the total wartime capability and lending credence and continuity to programming.

Additionally, drilling reservists also serve as Individual Mobilization Augmentees. These Reserve Marines train alongside their Active counterparts in preassigned mobilization billets within the supporting establishment. Their designated positions require training and immediate responsiveness and are crucial to a successful mobilization effort.

The heart of the Marine Corps Reserve is its manpower. Today's "Citizen Marines" are professionally trained, highly skilled, well-educated, and extremely motivated to accomplish their mission. Programs initiated in the early years of this decade facilitated an SMCR growth in FY-83 of over 2,200 individuals to a level of 42,690 Reserve Marines. Continuation of these efforts will provide an end-strength of 46,447 in FY-85, toward a goal of 100 percent manning of authorized Reserve structure the following year. Amid this growth, quality recruits remain an objective that is being successfully achieved. This is evident in the numbers of high school graduates who comprised 94 percent of FY-83 nonprior service enlistments as compared with 76 percent in 1980.

In a "quality training" effort, Reserve programs are increasingly char-



The heart of the Marine Corps Reserve is its manpower, some of whom are shown here in various training assignments. More than 17,000 reservists participated in major exercises last year.



(Top) VMFA-321 Phantoms refuel during recent ATD deployment to MCAS Yuma.

(Bottom) Today's Reserve, if mobilized, would provide 40 percent of the tanks and 33 percent of the heavy artillery in the Corps' overall capability.

acterized by Reserve participation in Active exercises. In FY-83 approximately 17,000 reservists participated in 14 major exercises here and abroad. SMCR unit training is complemented by increased emphasis on individual professional development and enhanced opportunities for members of the inactive Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) to refresh their MOS skills by training with Active units.

Marine Corps Total Force goals mandate structuring, equipping, and modernizing the Reserve in such a fashion that it remains a viable fighting force. Through past efforts, 94 percent of the training equipment required is now on hand thereby allowing units to conduct effective training and maintain proficiency. With the continued support of Congress, the Corps will proceed toward its objective of full wartime equipment and sustainability for the Reserve by FY-88.

Continuous review of requirements within the Total Force has produced planning for increasing Reserve structure in certain areas. In that regard, 1985 is a pivotal year which will see, in addition to other improvements, the reorganization of the infantry battalion in order to mirror its Active counterpart. Additionally, planned increases include two civil affairs groups, two salvage platoons, a bridge platoon, and an air naval gunfire liaison company by the end of 1985. Still further improvements to Reserve artillery and antitank capabilities are planned for the program years.

As the beneficiary of Congressional foresight in FY-82, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing recently took delivery of four new KC-130T aircraft. These represent the first new aircraft ever delivered to a Marine Reserve squadron. Continued efforts toward modernization of Reserve aviation continues to be of the utmost importance. The Reserve wing operates with an aging aircraft fleet, and shortages still exist in KC-130 refuelers and AH-1 helicopters. The Marine Corps has developed a long-range plan to upgrade capabilities, and its importance is underscored by the fact that Reserve squadrons are now assigned specific contingency missions. Successful execution of this modernization plan depends upon the continued availability of funding for Active as well as Reserve programs.

Reserves continue to demonstrate that they are ready. In FY-83, 90 percent of the units tested in accordance with our demanding Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System were classified as combat ready. In unannounced mobilization drills, units were found to

be extremely well prepared. Their readiness is a tribute to their dedication and resourcefulness.

Today's Reserves, professionally trained and properly equipped, represent a vital portion of the Marine Corps' total capability. They provide one-fourth of the total structure and one-third of the Corps' total manpower, trained and ready in the event of mobilization. Additionally, units of the selected Reserve are major contributors in the context of total capability. Forty percent of the tanks, 33 percent of the heavy artillery, 30 percent of the light attack aircraft, and 33 percent of the Corps' antiaircraft missile capability will come from the 4th Division-Wing Team, if mobilized.

The Corps is confident that in any future conflict, its Total Force will accomplish its mission—strong thanks to the continuing support of the Congress.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Marine Corps remains ready to respond to any assigned mission. To accomplish this, *the Marine Corps' top operational priority is readiness.* Marines are capable of executing amphibious warfare and are always prepared to perform "such other duties as the President may direct." This combat readiness is available through an array of task organized Marine air-ground task forces (MAGTFs) fully combat-ready for immediate contingency deployment.

Numerous elements must be coordinated to ensure that our readiness posture continues. Our combat readiness is the product of qualified personnel, sufficient combat and combat support equipment, realistic combat training, and uncompromising standards of leadership.

Although shortages still exist within some military occupational specialties, the overall personnel situation has improved markedly in the past several years. As far as equipment is concerned, we are at the highest readiness level we have ever achieved. Our improved equipment readiness is a function of the modernization effort. In particular, the introduction of new equipment and vehicles and improved communications and weapons systems will enhance our capability to confront today's challenges and to win on the beach or battlefield in the future.

Improvements in personnel, equipment, and spare parts have been substantial. Complete fulfillment of both our readiness and sustainability requirements in these areas is essential to our continued success.

TRAINING

The key element in the readiness equation continues to be training, both individual and collective. History has shown us that when a nation is called to arms it fights as well as it has trained. We remain dedicated to ensuring that when Marines respond to the call of arms, their preparation will have been based on the most realistic and effective training the Marine Corps can provide.

Marines train as a Total Force, stressing both Active and Reserve participation in Marine air-ground team training. Our training standards are systematically developed, mission-oriented, uniformly high, and intensively applied at both the individual and unit levels. This approach enables our Marines to acquire and sustain the skills needed to deal with the complexities of modern combat.

Realistic, mission-oriented training that supports the missions of our force commanders is our highest training priority. A good example of this is the combined arms training we conduct at the Marine Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif. Here, annually, eight Regular and two Reserve infantry battalions, task organized into MAGTFs with a combat service support element and an aviation combat element, participate at scheduled intervals in this rigorous combined arms training. Our Marines are provided the opportunity to employ every asset of the air-ground team under the most realistic of conditions. An additional 10,000 Marines train yearly at the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, Calif., where Marines hone their fighting and survival skills in a harsh, mountainous, cold-weather environment. The training at these two centers typifies both the terrain and climatic conditions in which Marines might fight if called upon to carry out our strategic roles in Southwest Asia or in Northern Europe. Annually, we also send two infantry battalions to train at the Army's excellent Jungle Warfare School at Fort Sherman, Panama.

Marine aviation units train to the same high standards as their counterparts on the ground. Realistic aviation training, which teaches air crews how to plan for and conduct offensive air support operations in a contemporary threat environment, is conducted by the Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron I, located at MCAS Yuma, Ariz. Skills developed at this training center are then taken by the air crews to their home units where they are incor-

porated into unit training programs. Marine aviators also aggressively participate in joint-Service training programs, such as the Air Force's RED FLAG exercises where Marine air crews improve their flying skills in a demanding air combat environment.

We continue to seek every opportunity to share knowledge and experience through combined exercises and cross-training with our friends and allies. This type of interaction is invaluable not only as a training implement but as a diplomatic tool as well. The Marine Corps, therefore, enthusiastically supports initiatives by Congress and the DOD to bolster security assistance programs.

The successful training of the individual Marine is the foundation upon which our collective effort is built. Recruit training is the cornerstone of that foundation. The training that our young men and women receive at the two recruit depots does more than teach basic skills. Marine training inculcates responsibility and emphasizes patriotism, integrity, citizenship, and brotherhood—all vital traits intricately entwined with our Country and Corps and qualities which we believe are as critical to the transformation of a recruit into a Marine as is mastery of the M-16 rifle. Those qualities that make our Marines unique are directly attributable to our special approach to recruit training.

Our commitment to the highest standards of personal excellence ensures our Marines' success on the battlefield. Yet, these qualities and traits are not the sole domain of our Corps; they are key elements in the social fiber of our society as well. As Marines, we feel that we have a responsibility to society not only for training the world's finest fighting organization, but also for ensuring that our training will always provide a positive direction for the youth of this Nation.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Let me now comment on the threat posed by international terrorism to our Corps and our Nation.

Terrorist violence to shock or intimidate governments is an increasing problem for the world community and U.S. national security. The threat from international terrorism to U.S. citizens, especially to the U.S. military presence abroad, has never been greater. The scars of the Beirut bombings are fresh and sore.

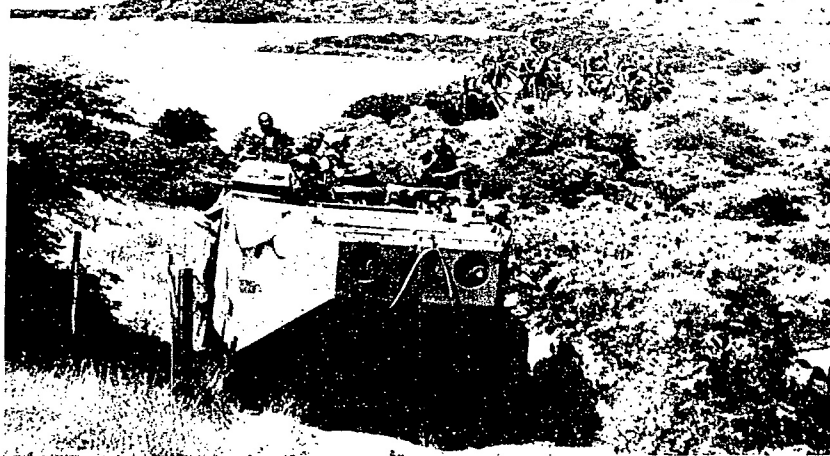
Terrorism is not a new form of warfare, but it has taken on a new dimension. It is no longer just random acts of individuals or small groups but rather



(Top) 10,000 Marines train yearly at the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, Calif.

(Bottom) Marine flyers participate in joint-Service training programs such as this RED FLAG exercise at Nellis AFB.

Marines of 2/8, 22d MAU, II MAF make brief foray on Carriacou Island in the Grenadines en route to Lebanon from Camp Lejeune, 1 November 1983.



acts frequently encouraged and coordinated by sponsor states. State support for international terrorist organizations, to include financial aid, weapons, and training, will further escalate the frequency and lethality of terrorism. Consequently, the instability created by acts of terrorism in the industrialized West and Third World nations potentially undermines the security interests of the United States and its allies.

During the past few months, the Marine Corps has responded to this threat by vigorously employing every available asset we can bring to bear on the problems posed by terrorism. The cornerstone of this effort is an ongoing, thorough, and comprehensive review of our posture and capability as it relates to defensive measures, warning, and state of training.

We have already implemented many interim recommendations based on this review, such as improving personnel, facility, and base security and upgrading antiterrorism training for deploying forces. The review is to be completed on 1 March, and we expect to do a great deal more on a Marine Corps-wide basis, to include enhancing intelligence apparatus to provide timely, accurate intelligence to support antiterrorist measures and to support an active preventive policy.

The Marine Corps is determined to minimize the risk posed by this threat and to frustrate terrorists' efforts to impede the successful accomplishment of our assigned mission.

FORWARD DEPLOYMENTS

The Navy/Marine Corps team continues to operate as an integrated force that is currently deployed worldwide to support national policy, demonstrate resolve to our allies, and serve as a major deterrent to potential enemies.

Forward deployed in Japan, the III

Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) provides a presence in the Far East and is available for rapid reinforcement/response in the Southwest Asia region. Continuously deployed from III MAF assets is the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU), which is forward deployed afloat in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. The Near Term Pre-Positioning Force, with 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade equipment embarked, remains strategically staged at Diego Garcia and Apra Harbor, Guam, to augment our mobility for rapid closure of Marines into Southwest Asia.

Located on the East Coast is II MAF which deploys units to the Mediterranean on a continuing basis. Since September 1982, these units have comprised the U.S. contingent to the Multinational Force in Lebanon. II MAF annually deploys a MAU or Marine amphibious brigade (MAB) to Northern Europe for training and joint/combined exercises and frequently deploys similar MAGTFs to the Caribbean. The first set of maritime pre-positioning ships are to be available during 1984 and 1985 and will be sourced from Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic assets. II MAF units also provide combat elements to III MAF units on a rotating basis for the Unit Deployment Program.

I MAF, located on the West Coast, is tasked with responsibility for developing plans for deployment and employment of Marines in Southwest Asia. Additionally, I MAF provides combat elements for III MAF deployed MAUs and Japan-bound forces for the Unit Deployment Program.

The Navy/Marine Corps team has recently exercised in a number of Mediterranean countries, in Europe, throughout the Pacific Ocean area, in the Caribbean Sea, and with our allies in South America. In West Africa, our Sailors and Marines visited six countries

as "goodwill ambassadors," and in Southwest Asia conducted an amphibious landing exercise. These deployments and exercises underscore the inherent flexibility and capability, both seaborne and airborne, of Marine forces to operate in various environments.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

The financial resources we have requested for FY-85 will support the requirements and programs discussed throughout this statement. This budget reflects a balanced approach with only minor real growth over fiscal year 1984. It will allow us to "flesh out" our Active and Reserve forces; continue to support depot maintenance and pre-positioning programs, thus enhancing strategic mobility; and improve training for our Reserves. In our procurement appropriation, we continue to emphasize the sustainability and modernization programs of recent years.

I am keenly aware of congressional concern with the proper utilization and expenditure of these resources and wish to assure you that I personally share those concerns. We Marines will continue to seek economies and efficiencies in all facets of our operations to ensure that our resources are utilized frugally and effectively.

A summary of financial resources by appropriation and authorization request that make up the Marine Corps FY-85 budget to support the programs and requirements discussed during this statement is displayed in the accompanying tables.

Our FY-85 budget request is a forthright appraisal of our resource requirements for the next fiscal year. It has been scrutinized for excesses, and as a result, the Marine Corps' contribution to the national defense continues to be significant while our consumption of resources remains relatively small.

**AUTHORIZATION REQUEST BY MAJOR APPROPRIATION
(\$ IN MILLIONS)**

APPROPRIATION TITLE	FY 1984	FY 1985
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	3,525.1	4,845.9
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	179.6	269.5
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,563.1	1,683.1
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	52.3	58.6
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,741.3	1,978.6
Marine Corps Stock Fund	20.8	34.9

**END STRENGTH AUTHORIZATION REQUEST
(# IN THOUSANDS)**

CATEGORY	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Active Duty End Strength	196.6	199.5	201.7
Selected Reserve Average Strength	42.1	44.3	46.1
Civilian Personnel End Strength (USMC Portion of DON Request)	21.3	21.8	22.0
Average Military Student Training Load, Active	20.7	21.2	22.2
Average Military Student Training Load, Reserve	3.8	3.9	4.1

CONCLUSION

In closing, I would once again emphasize that geopolitical realities call for recognition that this Nation must reestablish clear, maritime superiority. In the face of Soviet political and military expansion, seapower, in concert with our forward defense policy and global alliances, represents the linchpin of

deterrence—and of power projection, should deterrence fail.

The Navy/Marine Corps team's capability for power projection—to establish and defend advanced naval bases, to seize strategic choke points, or to establish a lodgement through forcible entry—can be most disconcerting to those who would challenge us. Consid-

ering the vast littorals the Soviets would be compelled to defend in the event of general war, it is evident that our capacity to strike at will, when and where we choose, serves as a significant device for strategic distraction, which can divert, fragment, and constrain major enemy forces. Such global flexibility, combined with the potent firepower resident in our carrier battle and surface action groups, will always serve to give our adversaries reason for pause.

In the final analysis, however, the establishment and effective exercise of seapower is the function of Marines and Sailors—quality personnel with the determination and spirit to influence the destiny of this Nation from their outposts on land, at sea, and in the air. America's young men and women representing the Navy/Marine Corps team across the globe have that determination and spirit. With the continued support of the Congress and the American people, they will continue to positively influence this Nation's destiny and, in doing so, the destiny of the free world.

Thank you.

USMC



Input Requested for Russell Conference

The Command and Staff College Foundation is sponsoring the fourth annual MajGen John H. Russell Conference at Quantico, 21-25 May.

The subject of this year's conference is the possible misuse of modern communications capabilities and data collection/transmission systems and the degree to which such misuse contributes to micromanagement throughout the Corps.

Marines desiring to contribute to this analysis by suggesting discussion items or by offering opinions and recommendations are encouraged to write the Leadership Instruction Department, Education Center, MCDEC, Quantico, VA 22134.

See last month's GAZETTE (p.8) for more detail.