

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

JMRTC Annual Report

FROM:
Commander, JMRTC

EXTENSION

NO. *OP 86.2110*



DATE
10 September 1986

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TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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1. *EXA/DDA*
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FILE: *70-8*

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OP 86-2110
2 September 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Director
Deputy Director for Administration
Deputy Director for Intelligence
Deputy Director for Operations
Deputy Director for Science and Technology

FROM: Commander, Joint Military Reserve Training Command

SUBJECT: JMRTC Annual report for 1985-1986

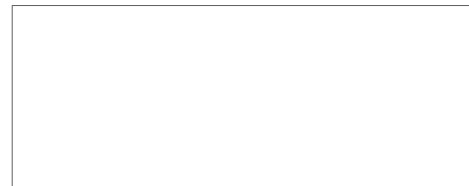
Attached is the annual report of the Joint Military Reserve Training Command, the Agency's cadre for military support in time of mobilization. The unit had an unusual opportunity at the ceremony last June honoring General Donovan to represent the Agency in a significant and highly visible way. The list of activities in the summary report provides an indication of the less obvious but more substantial ways that the unit serves as a unifying link between the CIA and the military services. We continue to look for other means of increasing the value of the program to the Agency, Defense, and the individual reservists.



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Attachment:
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JOINT MILITARY RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND (JMRTC)
ANNUAL REPORT 1985-1986

1. The Joint Military Reserve Training Command (JMRTC) combines the Agency's Army, Air Force, and Marine Reserves under a joint command subordinate to the Director of Personnel. The JMRTC exercises its responsibilities through a joint staff and several subordinate groups which conduct an extensive reserve training program, arrange (with the assistance of the Military Support Section) annual active duty training tours, and manage special studies in support of various elements of the active military forces. The JMRTC currently consists of [] officers and enlisted personnel from all services, including [] Army, [] Air Force, [] Navy, and [] Marine Corps. Seventy percent of the unit's members are assigned within the Washington, D.C. area. []
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2. The JMRTC training program prepares Agency reservists to serve in a military role during a contingency situation requiring mobilization. To prepare Agency reservists for this role, the JMRTC program is designed to:
 - a. Enable Agency reservists to maintain their military reserve status and proficiency in their military specialities.
 - b. Provide Agency reservists with active duty training experiences and additional skills that would assist them in performing their wartime duties. []
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3. The JMRTC also works toward objectives that are associated with situations short of mobilization to include:
 - a. Making the expertise of JMRTC members available to DoD. This is done through the two-week annual training tours and a special projects program, which is conducted outside of normal duty hours.
 - b. Giving each reservist an opportunity to enhance his/her ability to perform his/her peacetime Agency job by dealing with intelligence consumers and analysts in other agencies. This growth is also accomplished by reservist participation in military exercises and training programs that would not be available to an individual in the normal course of Agency employment.
 - c. Furthering Agency relations with the military services through the good will and understanding that are developed as a result of active duty tours, special projects, and visits to military facilities.

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4. The JMRTC accomplishes these objectives through a series of ongoing activities:

a. An after-hours training program conducted on Monday evenings in the auditorium. The 1985-1986 program examined a wide range of issues concerning US military readiness. The program drew upon knowledgeable speakers from outside and inside the Agency, including several JMRTC members, to provide an understanding of strategic and tactical military threats posed to the US, as well as how the US and other NATO members are equipped to meet those threats.

(1) The lecture program is part of the unit's continuing training cycle which provides Agency reservists with insider views of military topics and trends, discussions of the concerns of the services, the military's perspective on intelligence issues, and in-depth treatment of selected global threats to US national security. The training program affords Agency reservists an opportunity to look beyond their areas of specialization and gain a broader view of the world situation and security issues. Because many of our auditorium meetings cover timely and important topics, they are sometimes attended by other Agency employees who are not reservists. Meetings are occasionally publicized through bulletin board announcements and memoranda to interested Agency offices, but most guests learn of these meetings through conversation with members of the unit or through our briefing of new EODs. Reservists receive points toward retirement for participating in these sessions, but not pay. The highlight of these sessions is usually the question and answer period that follows the formal presentation. All presentations are given on a non-attribution basis and the majority of the speakers are refreshingly candid, particularly in responding to questions from our reservists.

(2) The 1985-1986 program consisted of 34 presentations, the first of which was an update on the military reserves. Several speakers then provided their views on the military threat from the Soviet Union and its allies: This past year we started off with an overview of Soviet/Warsaw Pact forces and capabilities that was followed by a description of the forces available to the US and other NATO members to counter the Warsaw Pact threat in the European theater. Subsequent speakers examined Soviet and Soviet-surrogate power projection capabilities in the Third World, including those of Soviet special operations forces. They were followed by speakers who outlined US capabilities to respond to limited war contingencies. Some of the more notable speakers included: the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, who provided the keynote address for the training year; Major General Stephen Nichols who gave a wide-ranging talk on Soviet force development and NATO responses; a group of officers, including the G-2, from the US III Corps at Ft. Hood, Texas; Colonel James R. Carlson of OSD, who briefed on NATO's nuclear modernization program; Lieutenant Colonel Ray Smith, USMC, who commanded the battalion that led the US intervention in Grenada; and [redacted] of the NIC Analytic Group, who lead a team of DDI analysts in a comprehensive briefing on Cuban activities in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

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b. Special unit activities included range firings and briefings at nearby military facilities, and a physical fitness test. The range firings were conducted on two weekends during the year at Fort Meade to improve the proficiency of unit members with Agency, military, and certain foreign weapons. These firings were arranged through [redacted] [redacted] Commander of the Control Group. Last year 50 members fired the Smith and Wesson .38 cal. special revolver, the Browning 9mm automatic, the Army's newly procured Barreta revolver, and the riot shotgun--three of which are the Agency's principal weapons. They also received familiarization training on the Soviet AK-47. In November, a group of JMRTC personnel visited the Indian Head missile propellant facility where they were briefed on the methods used for manufacturing propellant (a process unchanged for the past 40 years). Those who attended viewed every step of the production and test process and found the session very informative. The tour was coordinated by [redacted] the Commander of the Navy unit of JMRTC.

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A particularly notable unit activity this year was the special ceremony honoring William J. Donovan for his role in World War I. The JMRTC served as the military host to the New York National Guard regiment, the Fighting Sixty-Ninth, and on behalf of the Agency accepted a number of articles associated with Colonel Donovan, These included his congressional Medal of Honor and the battle flag of the unit. [redacted]

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[redacted] of the JMRTC and [redacted] of the Military Support Section represented the unit in accepting the memorabilia. A contingent of some forty officers from all four military services served as the uniformed representatives of the Agency. Director Casey, Senator Moynihan and military representatives from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and the United States spoke of the significance of World War I and the key part it played in Donovan's life.

c. Two-week active duty tours for training. These tours enable Agency reservists to participate in military training exercises, in working tours at various locations in the US and overseas, or in required military training programs. Most JMRTC members participated in exercises or had working tours. For most Agency reservists, the payment for these tours is the only compensation they receive for their participation in the reserve program. These tours provide unit members with interesting and rewarding experiences at the national level, working with JCS, DIA, NSA, and ACDA, at major military headquarters, such as USAF, Department of the Army, USMC, with major commands, such as REDCOM, EUCOM, and SOUTHCOM, and with a variety of CONUS and overseas organizations. During the past year the number of overseas tours increased markedly as the Regional Support Group sought to increase its direct assistance to EUCOM and SOUTHCOM. The unit received many favorable comments from the military services on the contributions made by our reservists during these tours.

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d. Special projects are carried out to assist the services with their ongoing responsibilities. These projects are designed to make use of the skills of our reservists in support of on-going services programs. The projects provide tangible benefits to the individual reservist, his/her parent unit, and the Agency. The projects involve using the highly developed skills of our reservists to fill non-sensitive military intelligence requirements. The Agency derives benefits from this effort in the opportunities that it provides for professional development of our employees and the improved relations with the military services that result from this effort. Further details on this program are contained in the discussion below of the Special Studies and Regional Support Group. [redacted] 25X1

5. The JMRTC was reorganized in August 1984 with the formation of four subordinate groups (Mobilization Planning, Regional Support, Special Studies, and Control) This new structure allows the JMRTC to provide more tailored support to the Agency and the services and makes more effective use of unit personnel. It also better prepares our reservists for the type of assignment that they might be expected to assume in time of war. The new structure requires more participation of unit members in support of group projects and activities. During the past year, those officers participating have given many additional hours of their own time and have benefited professionally from the experience they have had. This organization of specialized subgroups also enabled the JMRTC to use more effectively some of its members who are currently assigned overseas.

a. The Mobilization Planning Group (MPG) assists in the planning, testing, and exercising of Agency procedures for wartime contingencies or other emergencies. During the 1984-1985 training year, the NIESO unit commander prepared a draft JMRTC-NIESO Memorandum of Understanding and a draft NIESO-conducted training program for JMRTC officers assigned to NIESO. A listing of the number of kinds of positions NIESO desires to be filled with JMRTC officers was coordinated with NIESO, and recruitment of JMRTC officers has begun to fill those positions. In addition, NIESO expressed interest in JMRTC's proposal for NIESO to provide money to the Department of the Army to fund JMRTC officers participation for their annual active duty training as well as periodic inactive duty drills. This proposal cannot be advanced until the JMRTC's proposed table of distribution of allowances is approved. [redacted] 25X1

b. The Regional Support Group (RSG), commanded by [redacted] [redacted], provides direct support to the unified commands through active duty assignments and special project work. During 1985-1986, the RSG continued to expand the staffing of subunits established to support EUCOM and SOUTHCOM and established a subunit to support CENTCOM. Also during this period, the RSG refined its internal procedures for supporting the commands with project work and active duty tours. It also continued to emphasize developing working level relationships with supported commands, and sent several officers on active duty tours overseas. As an example of this special project work, Headquarters USAREUR recently has requested assistance in a project to analyze specific East European military capabilities. Two RSG officers who recently took active duty tours with USAREUR will staff this project. As in the past, the commands to which our officers have been assigned have praised our officers' abilities and have indicated a strong desire to expand their relationship with the JMRTC. [redacted] 25X1
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c. The Special Studies Group (SSG), headed by [redacted] undertakes projects as required for a variety of Washington-area military organizations including the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army), the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI), the Joint Chief of Staff, and the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). It also performs project work for the Agency which is of direct benefit to the Department of Defense and for which one or more military services provide sponsorship. Over the past twelve months, the SSG focused its efforts almost exclusively on the development of an automated data base that contains information on persons, places, and programs (P3) related to Soviet chemical warfare. This data base will be used by the US Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (a part of INSCOM) as well as by CIA/OSWR, which holds much of the raw information. The value of the project to the US Army was demonstrated when the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence asked to sponsor our work on the project. The number of officers involved in the project ranged from three early in the year to as many as eight at year's end. The number of participants increased partly because the hours which an individual devotes to the project are flexible: work can be done any time after hours or on weekends. The participants have already loaded over half of OSWR's current hard copy holdings into the data base. [redacted]

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d. The Control Group consists of those members who are assigned outside the Headquarters area or who are unable to participate fully in other unit activities because of military educational commitments or work-related circumstances. The commander of this group was active last year surveying the personnel assigned to him and encouraging their participation in other unit activities. We eventually hope to involve members of this group in projects which we undertake in support of overseas commands. This arrangement will enable Agency reservists serving overseas to maintain their reserve affiliation and to perform meaningful work in support of one of the commands.

e. An Air Force element in the JMRTC, designated Intelligence Reserve Detachment (IRD) 28, commanded by [redacted] provides specific intelligence support to the Air Force, other Department of Defense components, and the Intelligence Community during their inactive duty training periods. Last year, IRD 28 produced intelligence studies for Air Force organizations, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Defense Mapping Agency. Project sponsors have extended strong support and high praise for the wide array of project assistance the unit has provided over the past year. For this project work, which involves continuing research and analysis, the members of IRD 28 receive pay from the Air Force. IRD 28 completed 12 projects during CY 1985 and now has 15 active projects. Among the largest of these projects are:

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(1) Analysis supporting, as part of a CIA/Defense Mapping Agency project, the development of special intelligence graphics covering the Soviet Union.

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(2) [] Support for DIA HUMINT collection activities in the areas of operational programs, report preparation, administration, CI policy, and financial and information management. 25X1

(3) [] Support for the active duty Air Force representative to the COMIREX Consumer Support Center [] 25X1
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(4) [] Intelligence research for Project [] which is designed to provide new insights on Soviet Air Force tactics and capabilities for use by Air Staff operational planners. 25X1

(5) [] Planning and programming support to the Office of the Special Assistant to the Director of the Intelligence Community Staff (D/ICS) for Emergency Planning. 25X1

(6) [] Research support to the Defense Intelligence College (DIC) on such subjects as counterinsurgency in Morocco, military helicopter sales in the Third World, and political instability in Southern Africa. 25X1

(7) [] Assistance to the DIC in the production of an S&T intelligence collectors handbook; in the review of national security course material (SNF), and the development of three courses of instruction--European Economics, Military Balance in Europe, and Issues in the Pacific. [] 25X1
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