Description of document:	National Security Agency (NSA) Oral History of [NAME REDACTED] director of Defense Special Missile and Astronautics Center (DEFSMAC), OH-1989-08, 1989
Requested date:	25-June-2022
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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

Serial: MDR-114603
7 July 2023

This responds to your request of 25 June 2022 to have the document OH-1989-08 reviewed for declassification. The material has been reviewed under the Mandatory Declassification Review (MDR) requirements of Executive Order (E.O.) 13526 and is enclosed. We have determined that some of the information in the material requires protection.

Some portions deleted from the document were found to be currently and properly classified in accordance with E.O. 13526. The information denied meets the criteria for classification as set forth in Section 1.4 subparagraphs (b) and (c), and remains classified SECRET as provided in Section 1.2 of E.O. 13526. The withheld information is exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with Sections 3.3(b) (3) and (6) of the Executive Order.

Section 3.5 (c) of E.O. 13526, allows for the protection afforded to information under the provisions of law. Therefore, the names of NSA/CSS employees and information that would reveal NSA/CSS functions and activities have been protected in accordance with Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605, formerly 50 U.S. Code 402 note).

Please be advised that the responsive document includes other government agencies' information. Because we are unable to make a determination as to the releasability of other agencies' information, the subject document was referred to the appropriate agencies for review. At the time of this letter, the responses are outstanding. However, we were able to isolate the other agencies' equities, so we have protected them using the other government agency (OGA) redaction code.

Serial: MDR-114603

Since your request for declassification has been denied you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. Any person denied access to information may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS MDR Appeal Authority. **The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days after the date of the denial letter.** The appeal shall be in writing addressed to the NSA/CSS MDR Appeal Authority (P133), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road, STE 6881, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6881. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which the requester believes the release of information is required. The NSA/CSS MDR Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 60 working days after receipt of the appeal.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline M. Amacher

Jacqueline M. Amacher
Chief
Declassification Services

Encl:
a/s

OHNR: OH-1989-08 **DOI: 18 Aug 1989**

TRSID: **DTR: 24 Sep 1998**

QCSID: **Text Review:**

INAME: **Text w/Tape:**

IPLACE: NSA, OPS1, Ft. Meade, MD; DEFSMAC Office

IVIEWER: TUCKER, Helen?; FARLEY, Robert D.

[Tape 1, Side 1]

Farley: Today is August 18, 1989. Our interviewee, [redacted] Director of DEFSMAC since January 19, 1986, received an engineering degree from the University of Missouri in January of 1958 and shortly there after entered the United States Air Force Security Service. He served with the Security Service for some years and joined NSA as a civilian. [redacted] has had tours in [redacted] groups as well as overseas tours in the European theater. This interview is taking place in the front offices of DEFSMAC, OPS1, Ft. Meade, MD. Interviewer, Bob Farley. [redacted] desires that the classification of this single cassette be TOP SECRET CODEWORD TK. This NSA Oral History Interview number 08-89.

Farley: If we are limited for time why don't you just give me a quick and dirty on your background and your military experience and then we can take it from there.

[redacted] I'll start in with that part. How is your recording level? Is that adequate?

Farley: Yes.

[redacted] O.K. on the ... .

TRNOTE: Recording is overdriven. Female appears to be Helen Tucker.

Tucker: (2G) in here. (2G) title to it.

[redacted] Oh, that's right.

Tucker: (XG).

Farley: It will pick it up. Go ahead. I got ... . (2G).

[redacted] Do you want to go ahead and do your intro?

Farley: No its on.

Tucker: I'm sorry.

[redacted] O.K. keep going. O.K. I grew up in the mid West, a small town in Missouri. I spent eleven years in the same school and then graduated from the high school in the county seat. From there I went on to the State University, The University of Missouri at Columbia. [redacted]

~~Derived From: NSA/CSSM 1-52~~
~~Dated: 20041123~~
~~Declassify On: 20291123~~

[redacted] at MU [redacted] I was in the College of Engineering I spent four years at MU working [redacted] Paying my tuition through there was one of the high points of my life I guess At least up until that time I was somewhat of a joiner at that time During my college career I was a member of Phi Eta Sigma which was a freshman scholastic honorary fraternity, the Engineers Club, the Air Force ROTC Drill Team and then [redacted] drill team my junior year I was a member of (2G) society, Scabbard and Blade, [redacted] I was active on the College of Engineering magazine staff [redacted] We had something called the St Pat's board Saint Patrick was the patron Saint of Engineering at the University of Missouri

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Farley: I did not know that

[redacted] So I was a member of that board my last two years [redacted] Earlier, I guess my sophomore year I had been elected to the University Student Council as a representative from the College of Engineering I was later selected for membership in Omicron Delta Kappa which was an honorary leadership society. [redacted] and so I had a fairly heavy orientation into the military side of student life

Farley: [redacted] When did you graduate

I graduated in January, 1958 I went nine semesters and graduated with 143 hours I was commissioned of course on graduation day That was also the day that the United States launched its first satellite, Explorer I. That has had a little bit of a relationship to my career since then Unlike some of my fellow newly commissioned officers who went off to flight training or technical schools, I went straight to a thirty day TDY at Headquarters Air Force Security Service From there I went directly overseas to a remote tour at what was then the 6935th Radio Squadron Mobile, one of the most immobile radio squadrons probably in the Air Force That was the home of the FPF-17, of course which was set in several tons of concrete We also had an operation there which was called the FLR-3 which was a [redacted] The FLR-2 by the way was a radio receiver that you could pick up and carry around The FLR-3 was in a couple of buildings a hundred feet long or so with a couple of sixty foot antennas So the year that I was there we were heavily into [redacted] as well as radar returns from (B% Kapustin Yar) flights and of course just getting started in tracking space objects Because the first launch of course of Sputnik I had occurred just late the previous year, 1957

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Farley: Do you have any idea of why you were selected to go to Security Group?

[redacted]

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Well, we had one of the officers in fact the sponsor of the drill team had a Security Service background He never said that . . . and of course he was the only person in the ROTC detachment who had been cleared I guess In fact when a couple of us got our assignments to the Security Service we asked what they did and of course nobody knew or would say at the time So it was only after we got our clearances that we discovered all that In fact that particular officer ended up at (1G) the same year that I was at (1G). So there may have been some collusion on his part. I spent that year initially involved heavily with satellite tracking My first job on station was to [redacted] The rest of the operations group there . . . the officers were primarily ex World War II and Korean pilots and so I was one of the first technical people with a technical education to be involved with that As it turns out we had been reporting [redacted] It was a very rudimentary kind of analysis at the time So I was able to apply some [redacted] It was a very exciting first year for a new Second Lieutenant because the base was self contained and so everything that happened, essentially in any base or any Air Force organization we had a microcosm of . . . right there at (1G). I was also able to spend a lot of time with the operation because there was not anything else to do and all of the civilians there we did have contractor operators who were working twelve hours a day seven days a week so we tended to operate on much the same schedule During that year I had I guess invented an analytic modification of the FPS-17 which was later adopted to the FPS-17 on Shemya as well and for that as I recall I got a hundred dollar savings bond and the Air Force Commendation Medal. At the end of that tour was reassigned back to Headquarters Security Service to an organization called the Air Force Special Communications Center which was the forerunner of the Electronic Warfare Center So I flew back as I had flown out, on a C-121 super (1G) It took what seemed like several days to get across the Atlantic My parents met me at Dover and we came down toward Washington, D.C and then I drove cross country and on to San Antonio. I checked in and after I had been there for about a week I got around to processing through places like the Post Office. I went to turn in my processing sheet at personnel and they informed me that I had been reassigned to Fort Meade, Maryland after having been only PCS'd for one week The background of that was that there was something called the National Technical Processing Center located at Nebraska Avenue which had been a part of the Air Force Chief of Staff for Intelligence As a result of (B% NSCID) directive six I had been reassigned and attached to the National Security Agency NTPC had been doing basically ELINT and telemetry processing and all of that had been redirected to NSA and SIGINT sort of happened at that time. But as a part of that of course several of the Air Force officers at NTPC did not have the kind of overseas experiences that

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most people in the Security Service had because the Security Service had a tremendous number of overseas bases at that time and so everybody had EDCSA or DEROS, I forget what the term was, but it was a date which you had last returned from overseas and based on that you were eligible to go again. So all the officers at NTPC immediately became highly eligible for Security Service remote tours. One of those, [redacted] who later became an NSA civilian, had been given orders to go to Shemya. As a result of some friction between his very short notice reassignment out of NTPC by Security Service, Admiral Frost, who was DDO at the time sent a somewhat caustic note to General Blake who was Commander of Security Service for a replacement. So General Blake said the next engineer that walks in the door I want sent to NSA and that happened to be me. So that is how I got assigned to NSA the first time. I reported in here at Fort Meade and then discovered that I really was not assigned to Fort Meade. That was a little tricky in itself. I was still a Second Lieutenant. At that point I only had about thirteen months in the Air Force. I subsequently found out where I was supposed to be and made arrangements to get down there and checked in and discovered that this was a very strange organization. It had been redesignated [redacted]. The chief was an NSA GS-16 named John (B% Libbert). His deputy was Bob (B% Parpel). I was in a branch [redacted] of course was a division. My branch was the Missiles and Space branch and I was working for an Air Force Lieutenant Colonel and a GS-15. The civilian was [redacted]. He was my branch chief. My direct supervisor was a [redacted] civilian because we were still integrated. So I was working at the Naval Security Station assigned to the National Security Agency. My entire section was made up of Army Sergeants. So it was a very purple suit kind of operation. During that two year period when I was assigned to [redacted] as an Air Force Lieutenant I was in charge of the Signals Analysis Group again this group of Sergeants and we later got some civilians. A very exciting time. During the summer of 1959 we had just gone operational with a collection system on Shemya for the [redacted]. It turned out to be not the case. But I was working with a lot of contractors on the West coast at the time and was also supervising the signals analysis effort for all other new telemetry intercepts. Of course there were a lot of new telemetry signals. That was during the period of time when the Soviets started their manned space program. So I had the very gratifying experience of being the first NSA analyst to actually [redacted].

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in space first and then eventually [redacted] and so forth I went on from there and finished up my military tour and decided to leave active duty I did stay in the reserves but hired on with NSA at the age of 25 as a GS-12

Farley: In 19 ?

[redacted] In 1961. At that time there was a major reorganization of [redacted] and after having spent some four months working as an NSA civilian I had the opportunity to go to work. I go: an offer from a civilian contractor; General Electric, for an extremely lucrative position. Something beyond three times my GS-12 salary. Being single at the time I decided to do that. That resulted in spending almost five years working for General Electric. Twice in Colorado Springs, one tour on Shemya and another year and a half tour back at (B% De-ab-acer [Diyarbakur?])

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Farley: Over with NORAD

[redacted] Yes, at that time it was NORAD Aerospace Defense Command and the newly formed 9th Aerospace Defense Division and the 1st Aerospace Control Squadron which was the precursor of some of what are now the U.S. Space Command J3 Operations Centers.

Farley: Was General Carter there then? Do you remember him? He was out there at one time. It might have been earlier.

[redacted] I don't recall. At that point in time I was more involved in technical problems and really was not that aware of what the organizational aspects were. In 1966 I decided that I had had enough of that. I came back to the agency in June of that year. I came back essentially into the same organization that I had left: [redacted] which was now [redacted] I came in as chief of the Technique Staff, [redacted] As a series of some additional reorganizations that became [redacted] for a short period of time and then [redacted] I was later chief of [redacted] which was the signals analysis branch and then when [redacted] was formed in roughly 1970, the organization was redesignated again to [redacted] Then I became Deputy Division Chief of [redacted] In the summer of 1972 I took a field assignment at [redacted] I went to Denver for four years as Director of Requirements. I came back from that job in to the DDR organization and spent four years respectively as Chief of [redacted] which became [redacted] (I spent) about two years in that job which was associated with the [redacted] I was the program manager for that and then another two years in [redacted] as program manager for the [redacted] In the summer of 1980 I had been selected to attend the Industrial College of the Armed Forces full time. So I did that down at Fort McNair. When I came back, I went to the DDT organization to work for an old friend, [redacted] who was the Chief of [redacted] He was the Deputy Chief of [redacted] before DDT was formed, which was located directly adjacent in the South corridor to [redacted] when I was Deputy Chief of that, so we were sort of friends from a hallway acquaintanceship four years earlier. After assignment to DDT in the Spring of 1982 I was assigned as Chief of

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[redacted] the Processing Engineering Office within [redacted] In that job I had the responsibility for maintenance and engineering of the basement of NSA So I had about 400 people at that time, half civilians, half contractors, doing primarily maintenance and engineering on [redacted] computer equipment After almost two years in that job That was also where I was promoted into the SCES Dr (1G) (B% McHewan), DDR at the time, asked me to come to R in January of 1984 as Chief of [redacted] That was the program management office At that time previously having been primarily associated with the development of BSU and just having formed a [redacted] program office ... while I was there we expanded [redacted] from those two programs to an additional two, a total of four programs including the [redacted] program office and the [redacted] program office (We also) added two additional offices, one for engineering and one for support So at the time that I left we had gone from essentially a two program office ... or a two office group to a six office group. That was during a period of about 18 months In the summer of 1985 the Directors Senior Council had just been formed and Dr. Milt (B% Iredell) had one task that had been given by General Odom to the council that he did not have anybody to work Because of my background in both DDR and DDT he asked me to do that task which was to conduct an agency study of the integrated logistics support problem and to make a recommendation on how to solve that I agreed to take that if it did not last over a year And just about six months after I took the job the Director of DEFSMAC, [redacted] at the time, had been reassigned by General Odom to be NCR Defense I got several phone calls asking if I was interested in the job So I talked to Dr. Jim (B% Hearn) who was Chief of [redacted] at the time I came down and talked to [redacted] who had been the deputy as an Air Force Colonel I talked to Dick Lord. And I think it was probably [redacted] exec, [redacted] who had been the Chief of Staff here at DEFSMAC who convinced his boss, the Deputy Director, Bob Rich, that I ought to be selected for the job among a group of several contenders. That is how I got here in January of 1986. Since then it has been an exciting time. We have had a lot of progress over the ensuring three and half years. When I came in the thing that impressed me about DEFSMAC was the dedication of the people, the experience and long continuity of many of the analysts and the antiquating equipment At that time we still had Mod-28 mechanical teletypes We had rotary telephones and so it looked like a place that could use a lot of management.

Farley: What problems faced you other than the antique equipment? What problems did your successor pass on to you

[redacted] Well ... of course at that time the U S Space Command had just been established in September of 1985 so I came into DEFSMAC less than six months after that It was obvious that the new missions of U S Space Command were such that there were going to be a lot of changes between that operation and the operation that ADCOM and NORAD that had gone

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on for years before. That was one of the major changes. The other things that I saw and I passed these on I guess in a briefing to Admiral Clark who was then DDO in the late summer of 1986 some six months after I had come to DEFSMAC. The primary issues were support to U.S. Space Command, the development of what we called the Nth country problem, missile and space activities across a host of other countries beyond the [redacted] and the fact that DEFSMAC had never control over its own resources. So primarily those three problems. Space Command, resources, and the Nth country problem. For the most part those are what Colonel (1G) and I are still struggling with today.

Farley: So they have not ever been resolved?

[redacted]

No and they probably wont be for some time. It is a developing problem. Researchers are a little bit at the crux of that in that if you have two new major tasks like the support of Space Command and the immergence of many new target areas and the constraint I guess on resources then it becomes a management challenge. The mechanism that we have chose to use to deal with that we call DEFSMAC 2000 which is a plan to get ready for where we are going to be ten years down the road. But at least phase one of that and Colonel [redacted] was the principle author of that. . . phase one report covers essentially where we are at today and what DEFSMAC needs to do to be able to really step up to our mission as it exists right now rather than where it will be ten years from now. I'd like to run over just a little bit for the record some of the people who were involved three and a half years ago and how that has changed as well. At

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[redacted]

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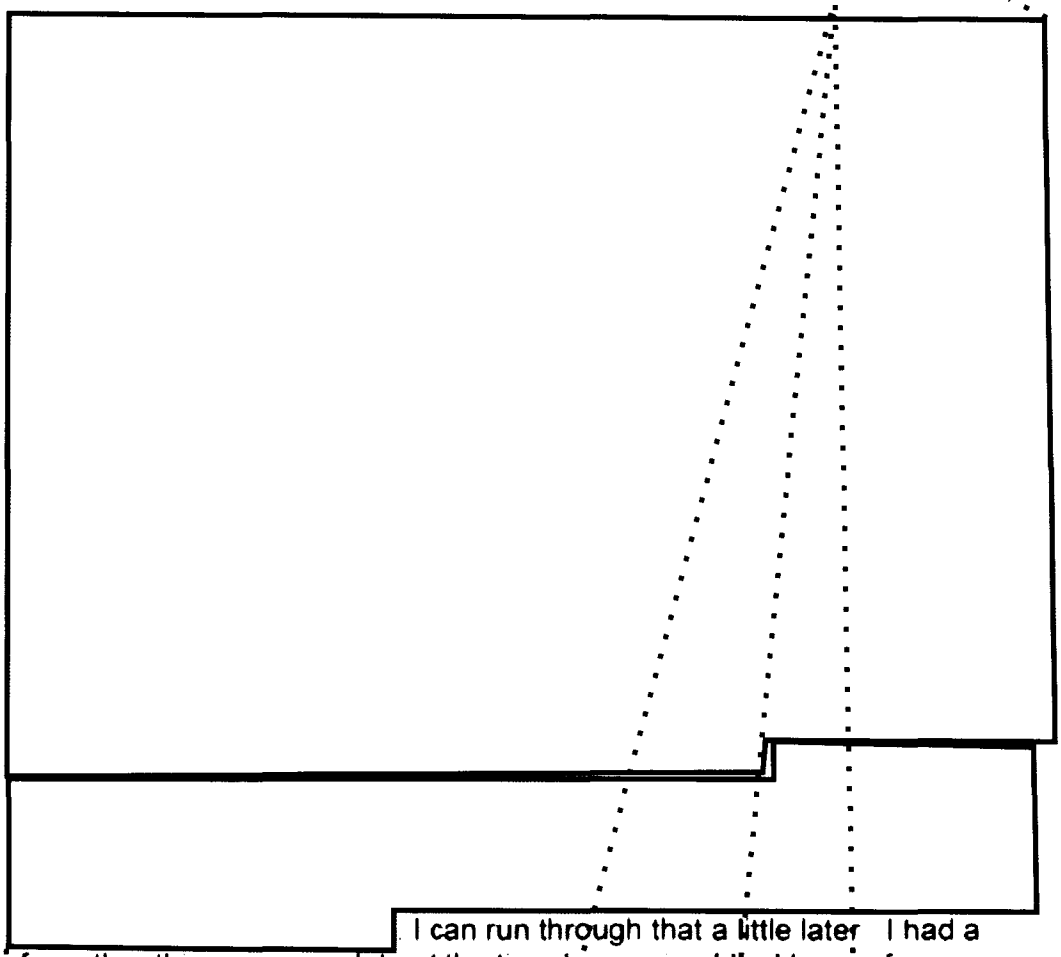

I can run through that a little later I had a few other things on my plate at the time I came in I had been of course a member of the SCEDP, the training program before and shortly after I got promoted into the SCES, and then while I was in [redacted] I had been named to the Advisory Panel for Executive Development, APED, which has now been replaced by the EDQP, the Executive Qualification and Development Panel. So I had some agency personnel secondary duties to take care of at the time while I was moving into DEFSMAC. One of the other new things on our plate of course was SDI. And very early on Jerry (B% Yonnis) the chief scientist for SDI came out to visit as did Barry (B% Levin) who was the Director of Intelligence of SDI who has since left and been replaced. Because of the way DEFSMAC operates in the real-time communication sense that is necessary for the job that we do, we also have a very close relationship with NSOC. And at that time Bill (B% Fergueson) was the [redacted] He was since replaced by (B% Lee Hannah) who has since been replaced by [redacted] So we still maintain that relationship. Another one of my earlier visitors was [redacted]

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early visitors I had here in DEFSMAC. General (B% Peruits) of course was the Director of DIA at the time I came in and we had a close relationship with him primarily through [redacted] had worked for General (B% Peruits) early on in his career and that was actually the connection that he used to move from his previous assignment to [redacted] here at NSA into the Deputy Directorship of DEFSMAC. As I said that was a fairly busy first six months trying to get my feet on the ground and identify the problems. Really the problems that we identified at that time are still the ones that are going to be before us for some period of time. Now we were able to solve a lot of the equipment problems. We replaced all of the MOD-28 Teletypes with IBM PC's and we are currently in the process of upgrading the PC's. We have gotten new telephone connections. We have moved from STU-IIs to STU-IIIs. That has proved extremely beneficial. One of the early successes I would say is bringing Helen Tucker up from the [redacted] Staff. She has not only saved us a lot of times in just the administrative area but has set up a lot of this history work with you and [redacted] We certainly appreciate all of that. The big activity I would have to say that has taken place mainly over the last three years but more intensely over the last two has been something called Operational FIS. The history of Foreign Instrumentation Signals going back to the first telemetry intercept made by [redacted] on the [redacted] of course is primarily S & T. It is the S & T community, Army, Navy, Air Force, NSA, CIA, whatever, that has been primarily involved with FIS or FISINT since that time until the formation of the U.S. Space Command. Now there were some exceptions to that and the [redacted] was one of those and there was very early on recognition that we needed to pass the [redacted] CINC NORAD at that time in order to do an assessment of what the threat was. After the establishment of the U.S. Space Command and they began developing requirements for intelligence to satisfy their space operations, space control, space support, surveillance and warning missions, it became obvious that OP FIS was going to be a major part of that. OP FIS is a term that somebody has coined over the last few years, we are not even sure who that was, but it tends to fit what we have gotten very heavily into in providing SIGINT support to U.S. Space Command. A lot of that began with some what the maturing of the U.S. Space Command... if you can call it that... during it's first year. The first J2 at U.S. Space Command was Brigadier General (B% Billy) (1G) who was... sort of knew the intelligence business and so it was not really until Brigadier General (B% Rich O'Leer) arrived in the summer of 1987. That was a J2 that really started things moving. I went TDY out to Space Command the first week that General (B% O'Leer) was there and he and I had a really close relationship during his entire tour. It was about that time that his organization began developing intelligence requirements in earnest. [redacted] was right in the middle of that and of course working through the validation process which appeared

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to be going fairly slowly by I think it was February 1987 It actually started I guess in the summer of 1986... in the intelligence development process but nothing much had happened There was a lot of resistance by the S & T community to an operational user having access to FIS intelligence because that had always been the realm of the S & T community and so there was some serious resistance there So in February of 1987 we held a meeting here Let see... I may have said the year wrong after General (B% O'Lear) had arrived in the late summer of 1986 and began some serious support from DEFSMAC on U S Space Commands requirements which involved actually beginning reporting to Space Command before the requirements had been formally approved

Farley: Let me switch [redacted]

[End of Tape 1, Side 1]

[Tape 1, Side 2]

[redacted] ten minutes or so and see what we can do

Farley: Good Go ahead then

[redacted] We had also arranged at abou: that same time in the late winter and early spring of 1987 to get General (B% Patrowski) and his senior staff out here for something called Space Command Day at NSA And so as a part of that we had built up a lot of enthusiasm within NSA for support of Space Commands requirements I had also talked to General (B% Paruits) personally about that because he as Director of DIA had a mission responsibility to support Space Command and General (B% Heights) who was at that time an Air Force three star Director of the IC staff and had been the J2 at NORAD and so he also was very supportive Between General (B% Peruits), General (B% Heights) and General Odom, we got a sort of ground swell of opinion because it was all coming down from the top ... that at least a lot of pressure to develop the support of U S Space Command and then with General (B% Petrovski's) visit out here all that was capped off and we actually began reporting to U S Space Command at that time of DEFSMAC tier II reports on March 23, 1987, the day that General (B% Petrovski) visited That was then followed up a couple of months later by an invitation for me as the Director of DEFSMAC to accompany General (B% Petrowski) on a couple of overseas TDYs During those TDYs I was able to work very closely with his J2 and his J3 staff, Rear Admiral Jerry (B% Brest) to start developing the concepts of what developed into OP FIS At that time lets see my Deputy was [redacted] who had just come back as commander of the 6903rd at Osan, Korea And [redacted] spent a year here and then was replaced by [redacted] last summer, the summer of 1988 after a lot of ground work by myself and General (B% O'Lear) to make sure that happened because both of us think appreciated the close tie between DEFSMAC and the U S Space Command J2 We had as I said on those TDYs been talking directly to CINCSPACE General (B%

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Petrowski) who had replaced General (B% Harries) I guess about a year before that. General (B% Harries) had been the CINCSPACE. He had also been the Commander of Air Force Space Command for a short period of time replacing General (B% Hartinger) and decided that he could not really report to himself since Air Force Space Command was a component command of the U S. Space Command. That was becoming politically awkward with the fact that there was now a two star Admiral as Commander of Naval Space Command and the Army had just set up something called an Army Space Planning Agency which has since turned into an Army .... lets see the Army Space Agency.... It is now the Army Space Command even though the Commander has generally been a one star or a Colonel as contrasted to a two star Commander of the Naval Space Command and then when General (B% Catina) came in a three star Commander of Air Force Space Command. So moving then from General (B% Harries) to General (B% Petrowski) he decided that until he had an ASAT as a war fighting weapon as something that distinguished him I guess .. the lack of it distinguished him from some of the other unified and specified CINCs.. He would develop something called a space campaign and actually attempt to lobby the American public and Congress and the Administration of course for weapons which he felt he and his successor CINC Space's would need in order to fulfill their mission of space control .. and those include such things as the ASAT, the Wide Area Surveillance System and a Deep Space Surveillance Radar which [redacted] We have radars on (B% Quaqulan [Kwa-alein?]) which can somewhat perform that mission in the Pacific and the radar at Haystack Hill near MIT which can do that to a large extent in the Pacific but [redacted] So those three things, the Deep Space Surveillance Radar, the Wide Area Surveillance System which would be space based radar constellation and the ASAT are something that General (B% Petrowski) I think has pushed hard for. That has since developed into a study called the Assured Mission Space Support Architecture Study of which I am the NSA member to the general officer steering group and which is supposed to be completed by the end of this year outlining requirements for U S. Space Command and CINC Space for the next thirty years. It is a projection of what those requirements will be for the U.S. It is essentially a JCS sponsored study. U S. military operations in space and in control of space. So with that we have then .... as I said the primary area of intelligence support concentrated on OPFIS. Just about a year ago in meetings between DEFSMAC and [redacted] began the development of an OPFIS development and implementation plan. The current Assistant Director of Operations for DEFSMAC, Ashley Hinmart, has pretty much taken the lead in that in partnership with [redacted] Initially [redacted] who was the Deputy and

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sort of the continuity between [redacted] so Ashley and [redacted] together, primarily Ashley wrote the OPFIS Implementation Plan which on the initial schedule we felt that we could get written by the first of October last year we could get to the Chief of [redacted] by the first of December and to DDO by 1 January, 1987. Well it took us about four months longer than that but we eventually did get that to Admiral Clark. I believe it is pretty pragmatic plan in that it is long term five or six year plan in order to develop field collection and processing systems which would then be able to forward operational FIS data back to DEFSMAC for central processing and reporting out of DEFSMAC to U.S. Space Command and other operational S & T command users as necessary in very close to real time. It is currently scoped at something like 40 million dollars and over 70 people all of which is a little problematical and somewhat (B% austeer [austere]) resource times But that is the primary operational kind of event or activity that we have going. During the last year, more heavily the previous six months leading up until May of 1989, we were developing a lot of activities with which to celebrate the 25th anniversary. That was done on the third of May and we had Admiral Studeman here at that time Mr. Dennis (B% Clift) represented Admiral (B% Soyster) And for that we were able to actually the DEFSMAC watch center in a fairly short period of time so that in addition to all of the new IBM PC terminals we now have all new displays and it is just a lot neater place to work than it used to be. The mission of DEFSMAC still consists of all the things that it did 25 years ago and a lot of new things. There are of course the Nth country some seventeen additional countries which we are having to deal with. Things like Directed Energy Weapons and all of the [redacted] So we are going to have a significant challenge in DEFSMAC on into the foreseeable future.

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Farley: Good. Getting close

[redacted] I've used up what time we have. You may want to go back and clean up some of this in a second session. I tended to ramble there at several points.

Farley: No, I think you covered a lot in a short time.

[redacted] But certainly tried and we will see what it looks like.

Farley: O K. What is the classification of this single cassette?

[redacted] TOP SECRET CODEWORD TK. I don't think I went beyond TK on any of that. There may be some other things that you want to do in a second session.

Farley: Good enough [redacted] thanks much for your time. I know that you are pressed and have another meeting coming up. So we will schedule that follow up at your choice.

[redacted] Thank you

Farley: Thanks very much Helen, you have not said a word. Just say hello into this.

Tucker: Thank you [redacted] for your great information

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[END OF INTERVIEW OH-1989-08-[redacted]