

should contribute to the mission of the unified commander as appropriate." (Ref. p. 48.)

(4) The unified commander is excluded from influencing significant military matters affecting his ability to accomplish his mission: Each Service has "undivided" responsibility for "the formulation of tactical and technical doctrine for the combatant functions . . . , the internal structure and composition of forces, the type of training to be given, and the types and quantities of equipment and supplies to be developed and procured." (Ref. p. 7.)

(5) The unified commanders are provided specific direction concerning actions affecting uni-Service responsibilities within his command: The unified command organization "should integrate components of two or more Services into an efficient team while, at the same time, preserving its uni-Service responsibilities. The commander of any force must give due consideration to those responsibilities. Furthermore, organizational integrity of Service components should be maintained in so far as practicable." (Ref. p. 43.)

(6) Independent responsibilities of service component commanders: internal administration and discipline; training and Service doctrines, techniques and tactical methods; logistic functions normal to the components; tactical employment of forces; and Service intelligence matters. (Ref. p. 49.)

(7) The unified commanders are given limited influence over logistics support: "Component commanders will inform commanders of their unified and specified commands of planning for significant changes in logistics support, including base adjustments, sufficiently early in the planning process to enable the commander of the unified or specified command to express his views and to have them considered prior to implementation or final decision." (Ref. p. 49.) [emphasis added]

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral William J. Crowe testified that Joint Chiefs of Staff Pub 2 is being revised. Considering all of the attention focused on the unified commanders, the committee believes they are likely to gain from the revision. But to be certain that the changes are lasting, and sufficiently far-reaching, Congress must specify combatant commander authorities clearly.

*The meaning of "command less operational command".*—Considering the definition of operational command above, the question arises, Who exercises the other aspects of command within a unified command? The answer is, the unified commanders' subordinate single-service component commanders. Whatever is not included in the unified commanders' definition of operational command is exercised by the component commanders. No definition for this command authority exists; it is simply called "command less operational command". It has been used to undermine the unified commanders' authority because, if a unified commander cannot point to an authority he is specifically given under the definition of operational command, his subordinate can claim, usually successfully, that the unified commander is attempting to exceed his area of responsibility and that the subordinate service commander, exer-