

CHAPTER X: AWS HISTORICAL STUDY #4. WEATHER SUPPORT
TO THE U. S. ARMY

Direct weather support to the Department of the Army and its field organizations, both in the ZI and overseas, was a primary responsibility of the Air Weather Service, directed both by AFR 20-2, the basic AWS mission directive, and by joint AFR 105-3/AR 115-10, Meteorology, Weather Service. Weather support to the Army was not merely a by-product of the weather service furnished to Air Force organizations; rather, such support was a mission-directed responsibility handled, when necessary, on a specialized basis and specifically tailored to the Army's needs.

By the end of 1958 the support being provided by AWS to Army organizations had expanded to a point where it was interfering with AWS support of the major air commands. Growth of Army aviation, in particular, had been extremely fast. Meteorological support of Army research and development was another area where there were serious deliberations as to which agency should provide the support.

Concurrent with the Army's increasing demands for weather service, Air Force requirements for meteorological service were also growing. Limited personnel manning within the AWS meant that it was almost daily becoming more difficult for the AWS to cope with both programs. After years of urging on the part of the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Army finally began programming its requirements for weather support in 1956. This helped somewhat to reduce "crash basis" support in critical areas and gave the AWS staff something to work toward in its future programming. Even so, the situation by late 1958 was not promising.

Another problem area in respect to support of the Army was in the obsolete joint regulation AFR 105-3/AR 115-10. Although much had been done toward an eventual revision of this joint regulation (to bring it up to date to reflect current AWS capabilities) the revision always seemed to bog down in the hierarchy of command channels. Separate action was started in the latter part of 1958, therefore, to isolate the support requirements into separate categories and to publish "policy statements" concerning the different types of support.

THE PROBLEM DEVELOPS

Subsequent to World War II and in the years preceding the Korean conflict, AWS support to the Army had not been a particular problem area. At that time the Army had not yet developed its aviation activity and there were no field armies deployed under actual combat conditions. The Korean conflict, which began in 1950 and involved

the Eighth Army, was the first opportunity given to the AWS to prove its value as a supporting service to the field armies. During the period of the Korean conflict, the AWS continued to operate under the joint directive (AFR 105-3/AR 115-10) as published on 31 March 1949.¹

The years 1950-1952 saw the AWS undergo a complete reorganization from a geographical to a functional concept of support to Air Force organizations. The primary reasons for this reorganization, as reported in the History of the AWS for the last six months of 1950, were:

Secretary of the Air Force Finletter had stated the four main tasks of the Air Force to be: air defense of the United States; strategic counterattack; tactical air support; and air transport. General Senter, AWS commander, thought it would be well to examine and re-examine the AWS mission, AWS plans and operations to make certain that AWS objectives and activities were aimed unerringly at maximum support to these four basic tasks. The AWS, through its inherent responsibilities, had an integral relationship with all four Air Force tasks. To these should be added a fifth major mission of AWS: direct weather support to meet the requirements of the Army.

As General Senter saw it, a weather section should be created for each major air arm and ground unit and thus fulfill its specialized mission for tactical air and the Army.

Early in December 1950 a meeting was held between representatives of the Army and the Air Force concerning allocation of research and development in meteorological equipment. At this meeting, an Army representative made certain remarks which were interpreted by Air Force officials to mean that Army requirements were not being met, and that there was a proposal for an Army weather service.

1. History of the AWS, 1 Jan-30 Jun 1950.

This resulted in an attempt to evaluate the Army's expressed opinion of the weather service provided them and a recommendation that closer liaison be established between Army and Air Force agencies. On 12 March 1951, therefore, the AWS requested USAF to arrange a joint conference between appropriate Army and Air Force people to review Army requirements for weather service.²

Meanwhile, the newly formed 2102d Air Weather Group (now the 2d Weather Group) at Langley AFB, Virginia was organized to provide weather service to the Tactical Air Command and to develop doctrine and techniques for the support of the Army Field Forces. Permission was requested by the AWS for the 2102d Group to correspond directly with the Office of the Chief, Army Field Forces (OCAFF) and his staff (now the U. S. Continental Army Command) to provide that Army agency with meteorological information and advice; to develop basic doctrine for the provision of an effective weather service for field armies; and to assist OCAFF in the continuing analysis of specific weather service requirements for Army Field Forces, with development of appropriate facilities to meet such requirements.

The March 1951 proposal for a conference met with no immediate acceptance. However, at the close of 1951, Major General R. E. Jenkins, G-3 at OCAFF, wrote to the Chief of Staff, USAF, setting forth in a preliminary way OCAFF's weather requirements for field armies. Army requirements called for assignment of special weather

2. History of the AWS, 1 Jan-30 Jun 1951.

units to the armies with the capability of providing the ground units with weather data. The OCAFF G-3 pointedly asked whether the Air Force was prepared to provide such units.

The substance of this G-3 communication was passed on through MATS to AWS, and AWS set forth its position in an indorsement prepared in February 1952. The AWS recognized the increasing requirements of the Army for weather data and was prepared to provide the service in a form acceptable to OCAFF. AWS again recommended that the 2102d Air Weather Group be given direct liaison privileges with OCAFF to study the Army's requirements. Headquarters MATS concurred in this suggestion. The Department of the Army had meanwhile received the initial request for direct liaison between the 2102d Group and OCAFF and gave its approval in April 1952. The Army suggested that the Chief Signal Officer and the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (the Army's communications and supply agencies, respectively) also be added for liaison purposes. Direct liaison with all three of these agencies was authorized by the Air Force in July 1952.

Several changes occurred in 1952. The 2102d Air Weather Group was discontinued and the 2d Weather Group was organized, with a mission of serving TAC and the Army Field Forces. Headquarters of the group remained at Langley AFB, Virginia, which was also the location of Headquarters TAC and near Fort Monroe, Virginia, home of Headquarters OCAFF.

On 18 April 1952 a new AFR 20-2 was published, superseding an obsolete AAF Regulation 20-58, 1 July 1945. The new regulation

established the mission, organization, and responsibilities of the AWS and stated that the Department of the Air Force was responsible under AFR 105-3 for providing meteorological support to the Departments of the Air Force and the Army. The Commander, AWS, was to act as meteorological advisor to the Chiefs of Staff of both services.

The functional organization of AWS in the ZI which was completed in 1952 had been directed to one principal purpose: improvement in service to the major air commands. Each of the major air commands was provided with one weather organization which could specialize in the needs of that command. This was done although it was realized at the time that the new type of functional organization was not particularly appropriate for service to the ZI armies. The AWS was thus faced with a dilemma. It had reorganized itself to best serve the Air Force, but the type of organization adopted did not necessarily provide the basis for optimum service to the Army.³

To have been completely functional, the AWS would also have had to organize one or more organizations with subordinate squadrons and detachments for direct support to the Army without additional responsibilities. This was not done, of course, because of personnel and equipment limitations and also because the support requirements of the Army organizations did not then require the full-time support of such organizations. As has been pointed out previously, Army aviation in 1950 was not widespread and the requirements of the different ZI

3. History of the AWS, 1 Jan-30 Jun 1952.

armies, corps and divisions most certainly did not require full-time support, at least above detachment level. Also, at the time of the AWS reorganization, the AWS had no conclusive data on exactly what the Army required in the way of weather support.

One of the primary objectives of the AWS in relation to its support of the U. S. Army, then, was to establish the Army's requirements for weather support so that the AWS could program action to fulfill them. In this connection, the authorization for direct liaison between the 2d Weather Group and OCAFF was a firm step forward toward the eventual establishment of effective weather support of the ZI field armies.

This direct liaison resulted in better knowledge of the Army's requirements in the last half of 1952. The 2d Weather Group reported⁴ its progress as quoted below for the period:

The development of the staff weather functions with the OCAFF staff has been a gradual process. Although a considerable amount of liaison and education is still necessary before OCAFF accepts staff weather service as a true special staff function, a good deal of progress was made. Requests for weather and climatological advice, support of maneuvers, and coordination of matters of mutual concern became routine. Relations with the entire OCAFF staff were extremely cordial throughout the period.

THE OCAFF STUDY

The most significant project in the field of doctrinal development and dissemination was a study of the necessary requirements for a weather organization to serve the field armies. This study was initiated by the 2d Weather Group in late July 1952 with the authorization

4. History of the 2d Weather Group, 20 Apr-31 Dec 1952.

of AWS and OCAFF. After extensive study of all publications on the subject and interviews with ground force combat unit personnel in Korea, a preliminary briefing was given to the AWS Commander and key staff on 12 September 1952. Copies of the completed study, titled "A Study of the Meteorological Organization to Provide Weather Service to the Type* Field Army," were forwarded to General John R. Hodge, Chief of the Army Field Forces, on 13 October 1952. General Hodge approved it late in December 1952 and it was then forwarded to the Army G-3 (OCAFF's next higher echelon) in January 1953 for further coordination and approval.

The study bespoke the support of all AWS services available to the Air Force which could also be made available to support Army organizations. It then made three points: (1) that the AWS would provide forecasters to the field armies at Corps and Army level; (2) that the weather officers provided would serve as special staff officers on the staffs of Corps and Army commanders; and (3) that the organic artillery meteorological units within the Army itself would be responsible -- the maximum possible extent -- for collection of weather data within the Army area.

Coordination of the study seemed to be proceeding favorably, but a stalemate soon arose. The trouble went back to July 1937 when the Army Air Corps took over, from the Signal Corps, the responsibility for weather service to both the Air Corps and the Army, leaving the Signal Corps with the responsibility for the development and procurement

* Prototype would have been more easily understood.

of meteorological equipment. Certain highly placed personnel in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer had never been reconciled to the idea of the Air Force providing the Army with its weather support, and were determined to have the responsibility returned to the Signal Corps.

Actual steps were taken by the Signal Corps in December 1952 to establish an experimental weather network in the Eighth Army area in Korea. A small (53 men) force was given a brief course in meteorology and sent to Korea on temporary duty. Their TDY was to terminate in April 1953 unless the Eighth Army desired an extension.

By March 1953 the 2d Weather Group-OCAFF study (by that time popularly referred to as the "OCAFF Study") had been approved by the Army G-3 and had gone to the Signal Corps for coordination. Some time in April 1953 the Eighth Army informed the Signal Corps that it had no interest in extending the TDY of the members of the Corps' weather network. The Signal Corps protested this decision, but the Eighth Army was adamant. It wanted no further part of the Corps' weather service and lost no time in sending the personnel home. Although their experimental network had thus misfired, the Signal Corps did not give up; permission was secured by the Corps to send the OCAFF Study to the Eighth Army for comment.⁵

Signal Corps objections to the OCAFF Study resulted in a conference on 2 November 1953 at the Department of the Army to resolve conflicting viewpoints. The OCAFF Study had been returned from the

5. History of the AWS, 1 Jul 52-30 Jun 1953.

Eighth Army in September 1953 with comments, none of which were damaging. OCAFF gave the study minor revision and by late October was prepared to defend it at the special meeting. The essential features of the OCAFF position with respect to weather support were:

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1. That the AWS was the most logical agency to provide such support.
2. That a weather liaison section should be established at Army headquarters.
3. That a weather squadron and detachment commanders be given special staff status at Army and Corps headquarters, respectively.
4. That the various meteorological sections normally organic to a Field Army provide appropriate weather observations to AWS units, as required.

Opposed to these viewpoints were the points which the Signal Corps used to show its position:

1. That all weather service provided the ground forces below Field Army level be provided by Signal Corps personnel.
2. That "weather interpreters" be assigned to Army, Corps and Division staffs from Signal Corps officer resources.
3. That Signal Corps weather observing sections would be required with front line regiments and possibly battalions.

At the November 1953 conference, OCAFF presented both its own and the AWS viewpoint and recommended adoption of the study, as it had been amended. The Signal Corps presented its own study. This dissention caused the OCAFF Study to be sent back to the Army general staff for further review, but the Signal Corps' plan for a separate Army weather service was rejected on the grounds that it was not

needed and would duplicate the existing service provided by AWS.

The Army's G-3 finally approved the OCAFF Study in January 1954 and forwarded it to the Army Chief of Staff with a request that it be sent on to USAF for concurrence. This was done. Headquarters USAF, after checking with AWS, approved the study and it was returned to the Army with the request that USAF be informed of the Army's plans for the oversea deployment of its major units, down to Corps level. The information was needed, USAF explained, to enable the AWS to determine the additional personnel required to provide the services envisioned in the study.⁷

The Army Field Forces Liaison Office (AFFLNO) was officially established within the 2d Weather Group in February 1954 to coordinate directly with OCAFF on weather matters. Effective 1 November 1954, this function moved to OCAFF headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia as a part of the OCAFF G-2 section.

Army G-2 became the agency responsible for coordinating with AWS on weather support subsequent to the November 1953 conference. This turn of events insured that there would be proper implementation of the OCAFF Study. The further matter of support to Army aviation remained open. The 2d Weather Group had completed a study on this subject in late September, but so fast had the Army's aviation support requirements grown that the AWS found itself forced to fill many requirements before it had a chance to program for them. This "crash" support was detrimental to programmed Air Force support.

7. History of the AWS, 1 Jul 53-30 Jun 54.

PROGRAMMING FOR ARMY SUPPORT

Headquarters USAF was aghast at the unprogrammed requests from the Army for the support of its growing aviation sections and warned the AWS that it could not go along indefinitely with such a procedure. In December 1954, USAF wrote directly to the Army, pointing out this problem area. The letter requested the Army's weather needs so that necessary programming action could be taken to fill them.

Major General Thomas S. Moorman, AWS Commander, during a visit to the Far East, discovered that some AWS people had an idea that Headquarters AWS had some sort of "pool" of Army support troops to draw on when needed. He quickly dispelled this notion in a speech⁸ to members of the 1st Weather Wing's staff in Tokyo:

The AWS is responsible for meeting Army weather requirements. However, we are bound by a program which authorizes certain numbers of facilities, personnel and items of equipment. Any commitments not in the program can be met only by spreading the programmed resources thinner. Army requirements should be sent through Army channels to the Department of the Army and after Army approval, sent to Air Force.

The General went on to say, "We have not and must not give the Army a blank check to draw on our resources as they please. The only firm agreement on the provision of weather service to the Army is the OCAFF Study."

The Office of the Chief, Army Field Forces, became the U. S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC) effective 1 February 1955. Effective 7 February 1955, with the appointment of the Commander, 2d

8. History of the AWS, 1 Jul-31 Dec 1954.

Weather Group as Staff Weather Officer to USCONARC, the Army Field Forces Liaison Officer became the Assistant SWO to CONARC. Generally, the Assistant SWO to CONARC was responsible for providing liaison between CONARC staff agencies and the 2d Group's staff and acting for, or assisting, the SWO in accomplishing his mission. Colonel George E. Rath had assumed command of the 2d Group, vice Colonel Shtogren, and thus became the first SWO to CONARC.

As for the problem of programming Army requirements for its weather support, the G-2 -- the Army staff agency responsible for weather matters -- realized that the Army would have to anticipate its requirements or else face a delay in having them filled. The G-2 undertook an extensive survey of Army requirements for the period 1956-1960 and this survey was proceeding smoothly when the old Signal Corps opposition arose once more. As a result of the diehard attitude of the Signal Corps, a disagreement developed within the Army general staff as to the desirability of programming its weather requirements in the manner suggested by G-2. Certain elements within the Army still desired an Army weather service.

Although the Army ground units could live with a stalemate, the Army's growing aviation program could not. Major General H. H. Howze, Director of Army Aviation, felt very strongly that he could not afford to wait for the debate to resolve itself, and urged that Army aviation requirements for the period 1956-1960, as developed by the G-2 survey, be separated from the other requirements and be forwarded to Air Force for programming.

General Howze's request was approved and in the latter part of January 1956 the required figures were put in coordination within the Army general staff.⁹

The subject of Army support was an item of discussion at an AWS Commanders' Conference held at Wiesbaden, Germany in July 1956. The conferees made it clear that they were aware of Army dissatisfaction with limitations placed upon its direct support aviation activities, which had resulted in a disposition on the part of certain Army officials to think in terms of eventually having an Army weather service. However, a heartening note was the fact that by mid-1956 the required information on such support was at least being provided by the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (G-2). In addition, a much-needed revision of the joint regulation on weather support to the Army (AFR 105-3/AR 115-10) was then going through channels and would presumably clear them in due course. (The AWS commanders were, perhaps, too optimistic regarding the revision of the joint regulation. At the close of 1958, this revision was still being kicked back and forth between USCONARC, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force,¹⁰ and Headquarters AWS.)

Although the need for establishing a body of doctrine for the support of Army aviation was clear, the question nevertheless was whether the AWS should go ahead with its development. The conferees

9. History of the AWS, 1 Jan-30 Jun 1956.

10. See "Revision of Joint Regulation," below.

at the 1956 AWS Commanders' Conference agreed that in the existing unsettled state of the Army's thinking, the best thing to do was to continue providing support along existing lines and to defer the doctrinal problem concerning support of Army aviation until such time as the Army finally made up its mind in favor of the service provided by the AWS.

By 1956 the weather stations operating exclusively in support of the Army were only a small part of the over-all service provided. The great bulk of weather support came from those AWS weather stations which, while operating primarily in support of Air Force organizations, also managed to carry a substantial burden of Army support. Then, too, there was that support being provided by AWS staff weather officers and meteorology instructors.

The AWS weather stations actually located at Army installations and engaged exclusively in support of Army operations were thus the most specialized expression of AWS service to the Army. They were also the most costly in terms of manpower, since -- unlike AWS stations supporting the Air Force -- the specialized Army support stations usually had no Air Force support responsibility whatsoever. Their full complement therefore had to be charged entirely to Army support.

By August 1956 the AWS had fifteen weather stations at Army installations in the ZI and overseas, engaged exclusively in the support of Army operations. Total AWS manpower committed was 204: 28 officers and 176 airmen. Of this number, 17 officers and 25 airmen

were in the ZI and 11 officers and 51 airmen were overseas.

Prompted by Air Force urging and veiled threats to the effect that unprogrammed requirements would have to wait long periods to be met, the Department of the Army finally made known, late in August 1956, its first requirement list for future support. This was the first time such "programming" action had been taken by the Army. The requirements were received in AWS headquarters and in late September 1956, after analysis by the staff, AWS came to the conclusion that the total manpower would be 23 officers and 51 airmen, for a total of 74 men. Of this number, 9 officers and 51 airmen would man detachments for direct support, 14 officers would fill staff weather officer positions at Army and Corps level, and 9 officers would be used as school instructors. Personnel spaces were a problem, but they were finally obtained from MATS and AWS resources by reprogramming action ¹¹ in 1957.

An AWS Commanders' Conference was held at Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico in October 1957, at which General Moorman sounded the keynote to the matter of Army support when he announced that the austere AWS manning precluded the acceptance of any "additional" Army support requirements. Such additional responsibility, the AWS Commander suggested, could be accepted only at the expense of AWS support to the Air Force — a thoroughly impossible solution. The problem at hand, then, was to determine a firm but fair position for AWS to take; a position that

11. History of the AWS, 1 Jan-30 Jun 1957.

would, it was hoped, become the cornerstone to the future Air Force policy on the matter.

In the course of the discussion on this topic, a number of suggestions and opinions were expressed, but the conferees all seemed to fall back on General Moorman's view that:

...the Air Force has no alternative but to recognize the facts and refuse to grant any more AF spaces to Army meteorological support.

The assembled commanders therefore agreed that the official AWS¹² position, as presented to USAF, would be that:

...additional Army requirements for weather support [will] have to be satisfied within the troop spaces currently programmed for such support or through the transfer of Army troop spaces to AWS for this purpose, or through the training of Army control tower and related personnel to discharge the weather observing function as an additional duty.

General Moorman and the AWS unit commanders were not familiar with the details on troop spaces at the time. Representatives of AWSOP and the AWS liaison officer to the Pentagon (Lt. Col. Yorra) still maintained that USAF could not afford to demand spaces from the Army in order to provide the required weather service, since the Army could probably request a like number of spaces, or more, from USAF for support being provided by the Army to the Air Force, such as Army engineers, AAA, ground protection of air bases, etc. General Moorman and the AWS staff were subsequently briefed on this point after the Commanders' Conference, and the final, formal position taken was: AWS could not meet the increasing Army support requirements

12. History of the AWS, 1 Jul-31 Dec 1957.

without compromising its support to the USAF. Additional spaces would have to be provided.

The Commander, AWS, was responsible under the provisions of AFR 20-2 and joint AFR 105-3/AR 115-10 to provide weather support to the Army. Although action was in the mill to revise the joint regulation, it was not accomplished during 1958.

To meet the support required by the Army, Headquarters AWS maintained several points of contact. At the highest level, of course, the Commander himself was available for consultation. The headquarters also maintained, from September 1955 to June 1958, a liaison officer who was physically located in the Pentagon, whose primary function was to provide advice to staffs of both the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Army on meteorological matters. This officer, Lt. Colonel Yorra, was assigned to the AWS Operations Directorate. Although he served in an advisory capacity without authority to initiate AWS action, his position in the Pentagon was of value in coordinating matters between the two services at departmental level. When Colonel Gill was assigned to the Pentagon as Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations, Headquarters USAF, the liaison position was absorbed in the newly established office. The Office of the Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations consisted of Colonel Gill, Lt. Col. Yorra and a secretary for the remainder of 1958. The Washington Weather Office, also established when AWS headquarters moved from the Washington, D. C. area to Scott AFB, Illinois in mid-1958, consisted of personnel who

13. AWS Headquarters Instruction 55-2, 15 Feb 1956.

were completely separate from the Assistant for Weather, DCS/O, USAF, but who were also interested in coordinating weather matters between high level agencies.

Several of the major subordinate wings and groups of AWS were charged with support of major Army commands. More specifically, these AWS units and the major Army commands they were responsible for serving, were: (1) 1st Weather Wing - U. S. Army, Far East and U. S. Army, Pacific; (2) 2d Weather Wing - U. S. Army in Europe; (3) 2d Weather Group - U. S. Continental Army Command; and (4) 3d Weather Group - U. S. Army, Alaska and Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery. In addition, the 3d Weather Wing and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th and 9th Weather Groups were all charged with furnishing weather support to Army units located at or near weather facilities under their operational control. The 4th Group was more specifically charged with furnishing mobile or fixed meteorological service in support of special Army operations as directed by the AWS Commander, and also with fulfillment of validated requests of the Army in support of its research and development programs.¹⁴

As emphasized previously in this study, the major portion of the support to U. S. Army organizations was not through the services of those AWS organizations physically located on Army installations with a mission of supporting the Army exclusively; rather, the Army was supported by any and all AWS organizations which happened to be near

14. AWS Regulations 23-4, 23-5, 23-6, 23-7, 23-8, 23-9, 23-13, and 23-14, all dated 26 August 1958.

an Army facility. On 15 October 1957 the AWS published AWSR 55-56, directing support of the Army and establishing procedures for the provision of this service as follows:

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AF Regulation 105-3 and Army Regulation 115-10 establish the responsibility for AWS to provide weather support to the Army. Normally, this support is within the capability of the weather detachment and will consist of forecasting those elements usually provided the Air Force units utilizing existing facilities. If services requested by Army units cannot be met by the existing AWS facility or, if such service is beyond the capabilities of present or planned personnel resources of the AWS unit concerned, the Army unit should be so notified and advised to submit their request for additional weather service through channels to the Department of the Army. When a request submitted to a detachment by an Army unit is refused for any reason, an explanation of the circumstances will be forwarded through AWS channels to the AWS group or wing. Normally, the weather unit located the closest to the Army agency requesting the weather service will handle the request.

This same regulation also gave the 2d Group the responsibility for monitoring all support to the Army in the ZI and for reporting the results of weather service support semiannually to AWS headquarters. In oversea areas, detachments were told to notify their parent AWS unit of the Army agencies served; the wings and groups concerned were then responsible for consolidating the lists and notifying Headquarters AWS on a semiannual basis.

GROWTH OF ARMY REQUIREMENTS

At the time the new AWS regulation was published, it was known at Headquarters AWS that some 117 Army installations, facilities or organizations were being provided weather service within the ZI by a

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15. AWS Regulation 55-56, "Weather Service for Army Units." (Supporting Document No. 26)

number of AWS detachments. Severe weather warning service, in particular, was being furnished.¹⁶

This routine weather support to Army organizations and agencies was, therefore, the basic support provided to the Army by the AWS. Unfortunately, however, all Army organizations could not be so easily served because of the rapid growth of Army aviation.

In August 1956 the Department of the Army had published (after considerable urging from the Department of the Air Force) a statement of Army requirements for meteorological service. This statement covered both the facilities in existence at the time and those new facilities which would be needed through fiscal year 1960, both in the ZI and in the different oversea areas.

Two basic categories of AWS facilities were considered in the Army document: (1) AWS facilities at Air Force installations, established primarily to meet USAF needs for weather support but with a capability for furnishing data to Army organizations, and (2) AWS facilities at Army installations, established primarily or entirely to meet Army needs for meteorological support. The Army's requirements document represented the phased Army requirements for this latter type from the first quarter of FY 1957 (July-September 1956)¹⁷ through the fourth quarter of FY 1960 (April-June 1960).

Due to the growth of Army aviation it appeared that several new

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16. Ltr, Hq AWS to 3d WeaWg and 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th Wea Gps, 27 Nov 57, subj: "Weather Service to Army Units."
 17. Dept. of Army Requirements for Meteorological Service (U), published August 1956. (SECRET)

facilities would be required. In August 1957, one year after the submission of the Army requirements document, Colonel Roy W. Nelson, Jr., the 2d Weather Wing commander, advised Headquarters AWS that:

The Army aviation program within the theater has grown to tremendous proportions - approximately 800 pilots and 600 aircraft here now. They have established an Army Flight Operations Facility (AFOF) at Heidelberg which closely parallels our Flight Service centers. The briefing workload at Heidelberg is now averaging about 3000 clearances per month and has increased three-fold at Hanau and Stuttgart. Our Flight Service centers are also receiving an increased workload. The Army aviation section is developing more and more an all-weather capability which, as it improves, will increase our workload. I will come in with official correspondence on this - it may come to pass that the tail will wag the dog.

An official letter was subsequently received by DCS/Operations, AWS, from the 2d Weather Wing, showing that the 7th Army had requested, through Army channels, additional weather support at Grafenwohr, Straubing, Schwabisch Hall, and Augsburg. On 1 October 1957, Colonel Gill, then DCS/Operations, advised the AWS Commander that if the Army requests were submitted to Hq USAF and handled similarly to the previous requirements, "...it will create a problem for Air Weather Service by further diluting our capability to furnish service."

It was at this time that General Moorman, aware that AWS resources were rapidly being spread too thin, advised the DCS/Operations: "I believe we must tell the Army we can no longer provide additional spaces to meet previously unprogrammed requirements. We must get them to transfer spaces."

18. Ltr, Comdr 2d WeaWg to AWS Comdr, 29 Aug 57, no subject.
19. DF, Col R. M. Gill, DCS/Ops to AWS C/S, 1 Oct 57, subj: "Additional Weather Support for 7th Army."
20. Marginal note, Major Gen. T. S. Moorman, Jr. to DF cited in footnote 19, above.

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The problem of weather support to Army airfields in Europe continued to receive the close attention of G-2, Headquarters, USCONARC. In November 1957, after a staff visit by USCONARC personnel to USAREUR, the G-2 received the following report on the adequacy of weather support for Army aviation in the European area: 21

Presently inadequate weather services are being provided to five (5) Seventh Army aviation air fields. At present, only two tactical forecasting and observing stations are available in the Seventh Army area; one in the vicinity of Stuttgart and one at Hanau. An additional station is required at Illesheim. Five tactical observing stations are required for support of Army aviation at Augsburg, Hohenfels, Schwabisch Hall, Grafenwohr and Straubing. These air fields are all part of the USAREUR Aviation Flight Operations Facility. Each field is equipped or being equipped for all weather flying, thereby making it mandatory that weather observation units be available for these fields.

A second volume of Army requirements was published by the Department of the Army in March 1958, setting forth the phased Army requirements for facilities from the third quarter FY 1958 (January-March 1958) through the fourth quarter FY 1961 (April-June 1961). At this time the Army promised that the next statement of Army requirements for weather service would be submitted around August 1958, 22 and annually thereafter.

~~(SECRET)~~ The March 1958 document did not list any new requirements for weather support in the continental U. S., but the new requirements in Europe which had come into prominence late in 1957 were

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21. DF, G-2, Hq USCONARC to SWO 2d Weagru, 21 Nov 57, subj: "USAREUR Staff Visit (U)."
 22. Dept. of Army Requirements for Meteorological Service (U), published by DA, March 1958. Volume II (3d Qtr FY 58 thru 4th Qtr FY 61). (SECRET)

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listed. Kitzengen AAF had replaced Hohenfels in the March 1958 programming document. The new locations cited by the Army as requiring weather support were:

Augsberg AAF, Germany - 11th Airborne Division
Grafenwohr AAF, Germany - 7th Army elements
Kitzengen AAF, Germany - VII Corps units
Illesheim AAF, Germany - 2d Aviation Company, Fixed Wing
Schwabisch Hall AAF, Germany - undesignated Army aviation unit
Straubing AAF, Germany - 7th Army reconnaissance aircraft and
11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

The March 1958 document stated that weather service was no longer required at La Rochelle AAF, France and Verdun AAF, France, where Detachment 8, 18th Weather Squadron and Detachment 7, 18th Weather Squadron, respectively, were located.

The AWS had been expecting the Army to program for additional weather support in the European theater. The 1957 correspondence with the 2d Weather Wing had provided advance notice, and in February 1958 the 2d Weather Group's Assistant Staff Weather Officer to USCONARC, Major Walton L. Hogan, Sr., had made staff visits to several AWS and Army organizations in Europe.

Major Hogan returned with pertinent information which AWS planners had to consider. For one thing, he remarked that the trend toward centralized forecasting was being undertaken with Army aviation support as well as with the Air Force. During his visit he noted some 43 Army Air Fields with "hot lines" into the Heidelberg weather station and a half dozen or so more with telephone connections. At the time, the Heidelberg facility was approaching 4,000 telephone briefings a month with an indication of a greater workload in

subsequent months.

On the subject of Army utilization of aviation in the theater,

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Major Hogan reported:

The tactical use of Army aviation within the Army in the field has grown by leaps and bounds during the past few years. The possibilities for continued growth seem unlimited.

The increased frequency of flights, the trend toward higher performance aircraft, modification of present aircraft with anti-icing and de-icing equipment, increased proficiency of all Army pilots in instrument flying and the increased interest in flying safety programs is greatly increasing the demands for timely weather support.

Major Hogan's information was supplemented by additional advice from the 2d Weather Wing on the situation in Europe. Late in July 1958 the wing reported that in June the Army had split the responsibility of the Heidelberg facility. Until 10 June this facility had provided centralized forecast service to Army airfields via direct-line communications were installed in the Hanau and Stuttgart weather stations to aid in distribution of the workload.

The Hanau weather station, from 10 June, provided centralized forecasting service to twelve Army airfields via direct-line communications through the AFOF facility. Approximately 1,500 telephone weather briefings monthly were anticipated. The Stuttgart weather station, from 10 June, served ten Army airfields via direct-line communications through the AFOF at Heidelberg, with approximately

23. Memo, Major W. L. Hogan, Sr., Asst SWO to USCONARC, to Col. Bothwell, ACofS, G-2, USCONARC and Col Rath, SWO, USCONARC, 27 Feb 58, subj: "Staff Visit to Certain AWS and Army Organizations in Europe."

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2,000 telephone briefings monthly.

~~(SECRET)~~ The status of Army weather service requirements in Europe as of 1 October 1958 fell into three general categories: First, that support which had been approved by USAREUR, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force, were:

Det. 9, 31st Wearon - Heidelberg AAF, Germany *
Det. 50, 31st Wearon - Hanau AAF, Germany
Det. 6, 31st Wearon - Stuttgart AAF, Germany
O/L, Det. 50, 31st Wearon - Illesheim AAF, Germany
Det. 4, 18th Wearon - Orleans AAF, France.

Second, support which had been approved by USAREUR and the Department of the Army but which was awaiting DAF approval, were:

Augsberg AAF, Germany
Grafenwohr AAF, Germany
Kitzengen AAF, Germany
Schwabisch Hall AAF, Germany
Straubing AAF, Germany.

Third, support approved by USAREUR but which was awaiting the approval of both the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force,
25
were:

Bosco Mantico, Italy
Goeppingen, Germany
Mannheim, Germany
Pirasens, Germany
Bad Krueznach, Germany
Karlruhe, Germany.

Thus, even before AWS had determined how it would man the detachments to provide support at the locations reflected in the March 1958 list of requirements, there was an indication that the Army had still more locations where it desired weather support.

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- * Transferred from Det. 6, 18th Wearon.
24. Ltr, 2d WeaWg to Hq AWS, 25 Jul 58, subj: "Weather Support Requirements - U. S. Army." (SECRET)
25. Quikcom 2PL-K-3, 2d WeaWg to Hq AWS, 1 Oct 58, subj: "Weather Support Requirements - U. S. Army." (SECRET)

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STAFF WEATHER SERVICE

Although the March 1958 list of Army requirements did not specify any new requirements for ZI support, it was not long before such requirements were stated. On 24 July 1958, the commander of the 2d Weather Group, Colonel George E. Rath, wrote to Headquarters AWS to announce USCONARC requirements. (These requirements had been submitted a few days earlier by CONARC through the Department of the Army for referral to the Department of the Air Force.)

Basically, the new CONARC requirements were for staff weather service for eight Army and Corps headquarters and one airborne division; direct weather service facilities at four Army installations; increased hours of forecasting service at one establishment; weather service for training exercises and maneuvers; and weather service to support commitment of Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) elements.

Colonel Rath commented on the expected additional requirements
26
within the U. S. Continental Army Command:

It is anticipated that increased aviation activities will result in later requests for additional forecasting service at existing detachments. Every indication points toward USCONARC expanding their requirements for weather support and pressing for a more functionally aligned organization to support them.

~~(SECRET)~~ The direct support weather service provided by AWS was required by CONARC at the Army installations cited below, over and above that already being furnished:

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26. Ltr, 2d Weagru to Hq AWS, 24 Jul 58, subj: "USCONARC Requirements for Weather Service."

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Hq Second Army, Fort Meade, Maryland
Simmons AAF, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Gray AAF, Fort Lewis, Washington
Fort Ord AAF, Fort Ord, California.

~~(SECRET)~~ Staff weather office support was desired by CONARC
for the following Army, Corps and Division headquarters:

Hq First Army, Governors Island, New York
Hq Second Army, Fort Meade, Maryland
Hq Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia
Hq Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Hq Fifth Army, Chicago, Illinois
Hq Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California
Hq III Corps, Fort Hood, Texas
Hq XVIII Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Hq 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The matter of the staff weather officer positions requested by USCONARC was questioned in the AWS reply to the 2d Group's correspondence. Specifically, Hq AWS advised the group that, "Although the question for providing Staff Weather Officers to various Army commands has been raised on several occasions in the past, the consolidated list of Army requirements indicated that no additional weather support was necessary in the ZI." (This reference to the consolidated list, of course, was to the March 1958 list from the Department of the Army.)

As for weather support of training exercises and maneuvers, the AWS position was that this support would have to be provided by those weather units furnishing routine support to the Army and the Air Force, since no separate weather facilities were available to support such a new responsibility.

Previous correspondence at AWS indicated that nine staff weather

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officers, with additional duty as instructors at six locations, would be required by the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1959. The 2d Group was asked to determine again how many SWOs would be needed, along with the number of instructors at Army schools. ²⁷

~~(SECRET)~~ The matter was clarified by the 2d Group late in October; the staff weather officer positions were separate requirements. To the previous list, the group added a requirement for a SWO at the Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Alabama -- pointing out that an instructor for the Army Aviation School had already been approved by AWS and programmed as an operating location of the 25th Weather Squadron for the fourth quarter, FY 1959.

~~(SECRET)~~ Headquarters AWS was reminded that USCONARC had submitted specific requirements for weather service instructors at major Army service schools and that AWS had proposed that the SWOs be part-time instructors. For this reason, USCONARC had not re-stated a requirement for instructors in the consolidated list of March 1958. The major service schools involved were:

- Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Alabama
- Army Command & General Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
- Army Artillery & Missile School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma
- Army Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia
- Army Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Texas.

The 2d Weather Group was of an opinion that the first two listed schools should have full-time AWS instructors, but believed that the

27. 1st Ind, Hq AWS to 2d Weagru, 3 Oct 58 (to Ltr, 2d Weagru to Hq AWS, 24 Jul 58, subj: "USCONARC Requirements for Weather Service (U).") (SECRET)

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other schools could survive with part-time instructors.

Colonel W. H. Neal, DCS/Plans, advised the AWS Operations Directorate on 10 November that Volume III of the Army requirements for weather support was understood to include staff weather officers for eight of the nine locations previously requested, and for which AWS was programming to provide beginning in the fourth quarter, FY 1959. The SWO for the Ft. Rucker location would be performed by the weather detachment at that location. The new SWOs would be programmed as operating locations of the 25th Weather Squadron, 2d Weather Group.

REVISION OF JOINT REGULATION

Army Regulation 115-10/Air Force Regulation 105-3, jointly published by the Departments of the Army and Air Force on 31 March 1949, was outmoded. Both of the services agreed that the joint regulation required revision, but agreement seemed to stop at that point. In November 1955, Headquarters AWS had forwarded a draft revision of the joint directive to USAF. The draft was staffed at that level and forwarded to the Department of the Army in September 1956. There were differences of opinion, of course, and all progress toward having the regulation revised and published seemed to stop.

Colonel Richard M. Gill, Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations,

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28. 2d Ind; 2d Weagru to Hq AWS, 27 Oct 58 (to Ltr, 2d Weagru to Hq AWS, 24 Jul 58, subj: "USCONARC Requirements for Weather Service (U).") (SECRET)
29. DF, AWS Plans to AWS Operations, 10 Nov 58, subj: "USCONARC Requirements for Weather Service."

Headquarters USAF, advised Headquarters MATS in May 1958 concerning the proposed revision. Previously, a meeting of Air Staff representatives and AWS representatives had been held at the close of January 1958 to discuss the revision.³⁰ Also, AWS had been advised by Colonel Rath of the 2d Group that the Army had held an "Army only" conference on 24 April 1958 to study a draft revision of the joint regulation and to establish the Army position.³¹ Colonel Gill, in his note to MATS, reminded that headquarters that the draft revision as submitted in September 1956 to the Army had not been acted upon, and that the DAF was urging a joint meeting of qualified departmental representatives to resolve the basic differences.

Colonel Gill's letter was, of course, referred to AWS, and a direct reply was sent to the DCS/Operations, USAF, announcing AWS acceptance of the invitation to participate. Colonel Gill was advised that AWS was in possession of the USCONARC version of AR 115-10/AFR 105-3, which had been presented to the Department of the Army on 11 June 1958.³²

The 2d Weather Group had forwarded the CONARC version of the revision of the joint regulation to AWS on 23 June with the following comment:³³

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- 30. Ltr, DAF to Hq AWS, 26 Jan 58, subj: "Proposed Revision, AFR 105-3/AR 115-10."
 - 31. Ltr, 2d Weagru to Col. N. L. Peterson, Comdr AWS, 12 May 58, no subject.
 - 32. Ltr, DAF to Hq MATS, 15 May 58, subj: "Revision of AFR 105-3/AR 115-10."
 - 33. Ltr, Comdr 2d Weagru to Comdr AWS, 23 Jun 58, no subject.

DA thinking is that what can be said in the regulation is predicated on what DAF is willing to accept in the statement of requirements. If BAF's attitude toward the statement is largely negative, the current feeling in USCONARC is that DA will reopen the issue of organic Army Weather Service.

In preparation for presenting the AWS viewpoint at the proposed joint conference, the AWS Operations Directorate assembled a special folder with background information on the problem, including the AWS version and the CONARC version of the suggested revision. This data was forwarded to the directorates of Plans, Materiel, Climatology and Scientific Services for coordination and comments. In sending this folder around to the directorates, AWSOP stated the points which were³⁴ of primary importance to the AWS:

1. Although we do not have the DA proposal, we do have the USCONARC version. Considerable differences exist between the AF proposal and the CONARC version.
2. Our position in the area of Climatology must be stated more clearly.
3. Differences of opinion in the Materiel area exist between this headquarters and USAF. Our position must be clarified.
4. Support of R&D activities must be clarified.
5. Establishment of the extent or limitation of provision of weather service to the Army organizational structure.

In reply to the AWSOP request for comments, several of the key AWS staff agencies supplied their viewpoints. Every one of the staff agencies had pertinent remarks. Dr. Robert D. Fletcher, the Director of Scientific Services, believed that the AWS should assume

34. DF, AWSOP to AWSPL, AWSMM, AWSCL and AWSSS, 15 Jul 58, subj: "Revision of AFR 105-3/AR 115-10."

responsibility for weather support for Army research and develop-
ment programs, indicated by his remark:

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We believe that the underlying philosophy of AWS in approaching the problem of providing weather support to the Army should be one which holds no reservations nor restrictions in meeting valid requirements. We recognize that we do not now have the capability to provide such unrestricted support; nevertheless if they are valid requirements, someone will have to provide the support, and we believe it should be AWS.

Dr. Fletcher's comments went on to relate his belief that the AWS "...should provide for Army R & D activities. More realistically, since the Army has provided much of this support in the past, it may be difficult for us now to assume the entire responsibility. Therefore, that part of . . . the CONARC proposal, which states that AF will, when requested, provide the support, is preferable to . . . the AF draft."

The Director of Climatology, Dr. Woodrow C. Jacobs, also thought that climatological support to be provided by AWS to both the Air Force and the Army should be spelled out.

After all pertinent staff agency remarks were studied, an over-all program was drawn up by AWSOP for presentation at the proposed joint conference. However, delays began occurring to prevent the meeting, and it was not held in 1958.

Headquarters AWS coordination with Colonel Gill in October 1958 revealed that the chances of getting the joint regulation revised to include all the detailed support procedures AWS had attempted to

35. DF. AWSSS to AWSOP, 30 Jul 58, subj: "Revision of AFR 105-3/AR 115-10."

include was "...a rather fruitless effort." Lt. Colonel Gazzaniga, Chief of the Operational Requirements Division of DCS/Operations, advised the Communications Division, DCS/Operations on 16 October that his section was rewriting AFR 105-3/AR 115-10 to outline the general weather support responsibilities and procedures. The Communications Division was asked to draft an AFR to delineate the Army and Air Force responsibilities and procedures to be followed to provide necessary communications support to those AWS units operating in support of the Army.

The "fruitless effort" of revising the joint regulation, in view of Army delays, resulted in a different strategy within the Air Force. Since it appeared that revision of the over-all regulation would be delayed for some time, the AWS -- in cooperation with Colonel Gill -- began working out the necessary policies and programs for support of the Army in various areas, to be published separately from the joint regulation. The main areas of interest included climatological support, responsibilities for administrative, logistical and communications support of AWS detachments, and manpower.

Colonel Gill forwarded interim guidance through MATS channels to Headquarters AWS late in October 1958, concerning Army and Air Force responsibilities for AWS detachments. Referring to the ancient joint regulation AFR 105-3/AR 115-10, Colonel Gill stated:

36. DF, Lt Col. L. A. Gazzaniga, Chief, Operational Rqmts Div, DCS/Ops to AWSOP/Comm. Div., 16 Oct 58, subj: "Joint Air Force Army Regulation."

Pending an over-all joint revision of the foregoing regulation, the following interim guidance is provided concerning Army/Air Force departmental administrative, communications and logistical support responsibilities for Air Weather Service (AWS) units located on Army installations whose primary mission is providing weather service to Army activities.

This guidance, which Colonel Gill advised had also been distributed to appropriate Army commands by the Department of the Army, required the Air Force to:

1. Provide weather communications circuits required to connect Army installations with the nearest point of appropriate weather communications circuitry.
2. Provide, install and maintain required technical meteorological equipment and supplies necessary for the accomplishment of the AWS unit's mission.

The Army's responsibilities, on the other hand, were to:

1. Provide, install and maintain electronic weather communications equipment located on Army installations.
2. Provide weather communications circuits to AWS during field exercises or maneuvers.
3. Provide direct support AWS units with facilities, local communications and administrative and logistical services to include facilities for the preparation and processing of requisitions and issuing items of supply available through the Army and Air Force supply systems.
4. Provide for the construction of foundations or other supporting structures required for fixed meteorological facilities.

Copies of this guidance correspondence were forwarded by the AWS Operations Directorate to the headquarters directorates of Materiel and Communications, to Headquarters AACS, and to all AWS wings and groups as a matter of interest and policy.

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37. Ltr, DAF to Hq MATS, 22 Oct 58, subj: "Army/Air Force Administrative and Logistical Support Responsibilities for Air Weather Service Detachments."

PROPOSED REGULATION FOR CLIMATOLOGY

Coordination between the AWS directorates of Climatology, Operations and Plans and the Washington Weather Office resulted in the preparation of a draft of a joint Army and Air Force regulation on climatology. On 4 December 1958, Dr. Woodrow C. Jacobs, the AWS Director of Climatology, forwarded this proposed regulation to the Washington Weather Office with a request that it be coordinated with Colonel Gill, the Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations, USAF.

In submitting the directive, Dr. Jacobs pointed out that it had one failing, namely, it did not spell out the exact procedures applicable to Army units for obtaining climatological support. The omission of such exact procedures had been more or less deliberate, however. Dr. Jacobs pointed out: "By spelling out the specific difference in the procedures applicable to the Army as compared to the Air Force, the variances in the support to the two Armed Services would again be emphasized."

Dr. Jacobs was also careful to point out that, although there was general agreement on the need for a joint regulation on climatology separate from the all-inclusive joint weather support regulation, some of the AWS staff agencies felt that an alternate solution should be considered. Since Air Force regulations already covered weather support -- including climatology -- and since the functional concept of weather support to the Air Force had been in effect for a number of years, the need for further stating support

procedures to the Air Force was not wholly necessary. Even so, there was a definite need for informing the Army of the climatological support available and the procedures for requesting such support. Dr. Jacobs suggested that perhaps there was a need for an Army regulation on the subject, rather than a joint Air Force/³⁸Army regulation.

The draft regulation itself spelled out the capabilities of the Air Weather Service to provide climatological support to the Air Force and the Army, including the civilian contractors of both services. It specifically stated that, "Equal consideration is given to requests originated by Air Force/Army and their contractors." Procedures for requesting climatological data from both Air Force and Army agencies were spelled out.

The status of this draft regulation, at the close of the year, was that of coordination between the Washington Weather Office and the Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations, Headquarters USAF. Eventual publication of the directive, either in a joint form or in some form adapted to an Army regulation, would define that area of the over-all Air Weather Service support concerned primarily³⁹ with climatology.

38. DF, AW3CL to AWSWO, 4 Dec 58, subj: "Joint Air Force/Army Regulation."

39. Proposed joint Army/Air Force Regulation, "Provision of Climatological Service." (Supporting Document No. 27)

USAF POLICY STATEMENT

The third "policy statement" type of document of concern, resulting from the unsettled state of affairs regarding the revision of AFR 105-3/AR 115-10, was an over-all USAF policy statement concerning AWS support to the Army. The delays in revising the joint regulation were instrumental in the preparation of this guidance type document. Colonel Gill forwarded a draft of the policy statement to AWS headquarters near the end of 1958, indicating the USAF position on the provision of both meteorological and geophysical support. (Weather support for Army research and development programs, including geophysical support, was one of the points of the AWS revision to the joint regulation. This point was of considerable importance, inasmuch as the joint regulation in existence since 1949 was inconclusive regarding responsibilities for support of Army research and development activities.)

The policy statement as forwarded by Colonel Gill was not final, of course; he requested that the draft be coordinated within the AWS headquarters, with a reply to be made as soon as possible. The statement, Colonel Gill suggested, would furnish "...adequate guidance to all Air Force elements concerned."

The draft policy statement was important in one sense, because it represented a shift in policy over previous procedure for the assignment of manpower resources. In those cases where satisfaction of additional Army requirements would jeopardize Air Force interests,

USAF would be so advised and then the Army would have the option
 40
 of:

1. Requesting a redeployment of previously allocated Army support facilities, or
2. Transferring manpower spaces to the Air Force to assure availability of requested service.

Another policy shift was in the fact that USAF would request the Air Weather Service to evaluate requirements for Army support. In the past, the Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations, USAF had
 41
 validated these requirements.

All major staff agencies of Headquarters AWS were requested on
 42
 28 October 1958 to comment on the proposed policy statement.

The Air Operations directorate had no comment, and AWS Materiel raised no objection to the policy statement. Climatology had no firm objection since the policy statement did not appear to complicate the climatological support to the Army. Dr. Jacobs did point out, however, that the guide rules could not be made applicable to climatological support of the Army:

The guide rules require that current support to the Army be clearly identified in terms of manpower and/or facilities,

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40. Draft of USAF Policy Statement on the Provision of Weather and Geophysical Support to the Army. (Supporting Document No. 28)
 41. Ltr, DAF (Colonel R. M. Gill, Ass't for Weather, DCS/Operations) to Hq AWS, undated, subj: "USAF Policy Statement on the Provision of Weather and Geophysical Support to the Army."
 42. DF, AWSOP to AWSAO, AWSCL, AWSOP, AWSMM, AWSPP, AWSPL, and AWSSS, 28 Oct 58, subj: "USAF Policy Statement on the P Mission of Weather and Geophysical Support to the Army."

and this is never possible in the case of climatology. Over the years the Army has maintained a bested interest in the facilities centralized in Detachment #3 of AWS Hqs and has not attempted to duplicate these facilities -- as a matter of fact, AWS has traditionally resisted any effort toward duplication. Furthermore, the Army requirements for support are not of recurring or continuous nature, but represent requirements posed by a continually changing list of Army agencies. Therefore, over any given time interval, the climatological supporting projects are highly variable in number, content, and magnitude.

The AWS Personnel directorate warned AWSOP that the AWS weather training program was geared to meet authorizations reflected about one year in advance, and that any appreciable number of troop spaces should be included in the AWS troop space projection.

Lt. Colonel L. C. Garvin, Acting Deputy Director, Scientific Services, questioned one paragraph of the policy statement, noting that, "It appears premature to discuss and to limit geophysical support to the Army before a policy statement is available on the provision of such support to the USAF."

After the draft USAF policy statement had been thoroughly coordinated within the AWS directorates, DCS/Operations forwarded a revised draft along with the staff comments to the AWS Washington Weather Office. Colonel Arthur Yorra, in the Office of the Assistant for Weather, DCS/Operations, USAF, subsequently caused the draft to be returned because it did not conform with USAF policy.

When contacted by Lt. Colonel Gazzaniga, Operational Requirements Division of the AWS DCS/Operations, Colonel Yorra explained that some top level officials within Headquarters USAF were apparently opposed to continuing weather service support to the Army. In this regard,

the USAF acceptance for providing the support as covered in AFR 105-3/AR 115-10 stemmed from a determination to do so on a "desirability basis." However, the USAF opinion was that it was not actually obligated to provide the service and that it could cancel such service any time it became desirable to do so. USAF realized that the Department of Defense would become involved if such cancellation was ever attempted, but believed that it might have to resort to such a measure if the provision of weather support to the Army diverted USAF personnel resources to an extent that Air Force interests were jeopardized. Thus, it was desirable that the Air Force have an over-all policy statement which would insure a proper monitoring of AWS actions to render support to the Army and which would also reflect an option to call upon the Army for troop spaces, if and when required.

In the geophysical area (other than related directly to meteorology) and the astrophysical area, USAF feeling apparently was to allow the Army to develop its own capability if it wished to do so.

After this additional guidance was furnished, a new AWS comment was prepared, stating AWS acceptance of the policy statement from an over-all viewpoint. However, several "constructive" comments were made. The reply as finally submitted over the signature of Colonel James T. Seaver, Jr., the Deputy Commander, Operations, was forwarded on 8 December 1958. Colonel Seaver advised that, "Although the policy as stated is acceptable from an over-all viewpoint, we submit the following recommendations and comments for your consideration . . .",

YEAR'S END STATUS

Volume III of the Department of Army requirements for weather support, supplementing the March 1958 and August 1956 documents, was received by Headquarters AWS toward the end of 1958. Concurrent with the AWS receipt of this volume, the USAF Office of Manpower gave AWS troop space authorizations to meet the additional requirements for Army support, with the qualification that these spaces could not be diverted to AWS needs in other areas. In the event that any Army requirement was deleted, the authorizations supporting such require-⁴⁴ment were to be withdrawn by Headquarters USAF.

As 1958 drew to a close the AWS was supporting the Army in many areas, in many ways. As stressed throughout this study, almost every AWS unit had some support responsibility, if only for the provision of severe weather warning service. On 15 October 1958 a complete listing of support was compiled in the Operational Requirements Division, AWSOP, and this list was revised in January 1959 to reflect the year's end status. A complete listing of the AWS units involved, with the Army units supported and the service provided, is much too bulky to be included in this narrative. However, to facilitate research and reference, the complete listing is included as a supporting⁴⁵ document to this semiannual history.

44. AWSOP/OR Quarterly Historical Report, 1 Oct-31 Dec 1958.

45. "Weather Service for Army Units." (Supporting Document No. 29)