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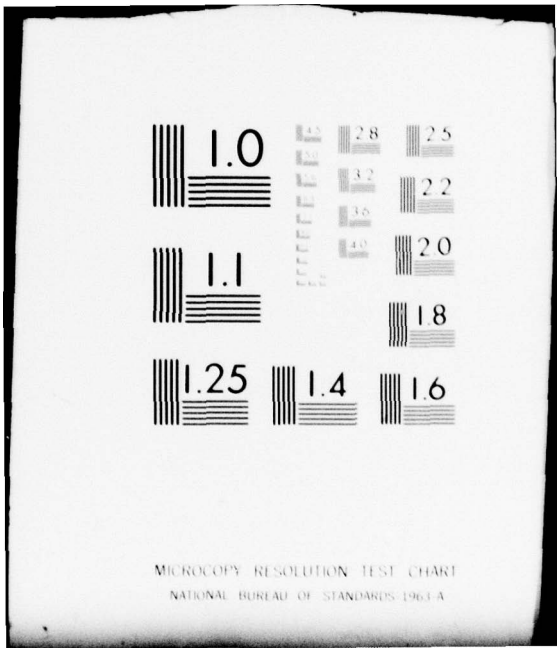
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PHOTOGRAPH THIS SHEET

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DOMINIC

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Statement A
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. . . "In our efforts to achieve an end to nuclear testing, we have taken every step that reasonable men could justify. In view of the acts of the Soviet Government, we must now take those steps which prudent men find essential. We have no other choice in fulfillment of the responsibilities of the United States Government to its own citizens and to the security of other free nations..."

President Kennedy, Sept. 5, 1961.

UNCLASSIFIED

• • •"Until mankind has banished both war and its instruments of destruction, the United States must maintain an effective quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, so deployed and protected as to be capable of surviving any surprise attack and devastating the attacker. Only through such strength can we be certain of deterring a nuclear strike, or an overwhelming ground attack, upon our forces and allies. Only through such strength can we in the Free World—should that deterrent fail—face the tragedy of another war with any hope of survival. And that deterrent strength, if it is to be effective and credible when compared with that of any other nation, must embody the most modern, the most reliable and the most versatile nuclear weapons our research and development can produce.

NEWS RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Washington 25, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 2, 1962 NO. 328-62
OXford 53201

FACT SHEET

JOINT TASK FORCE EIGHT

As an implementing action of the President's announcement on November 2, 1961, that the United States was making necessary preparations for the possible resumption of nuclear testing in the atmosphere, the Department of Defense announced on December 29, 1961, the organization of a Joint Task Force to plan, support and carry out any nuclear testing that may in the future be directed by the President.

Designated Joint Task Force Eight, the new Joint Task Force was initially established, manned and operated as a planning agency in Washington, D.C., under the control of Major General Robert H. Booth, Chief of the Defense Atomic Support Agency of the Department of Defense. Should nuclear testing be initiated, Joint Task Force Eight will report through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Department of Defense and simultaneously to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Major General Alfred D. Starbird, USA, will command the new organization.

On the basis of the President's authorization of March 2, 1962, JTF-8 will make plans and preparations for and conduct as authorized, a series of atmospheric nuclear tests which are of joint AEC and DOD interest, to secure scientific data on the development, design and effects of nuclear devices. In the conduct of this operation, the Commander, Joint Task Force Eight will:

a. Prepare for the testing of such experimental devices as may be approved by the AEC and the DOD. When directed, expedite the conduct of these tests.

b. Prepare for and conduct experimental measurements necessary for the successful completion of these tests.

c. Assume the responsibility for safety of all AEC, DOD, and indigenous personnel as well as assigned ships and aircraft, from hazards introduced by the operation.

d. Authorize positioning, arming, and detonating of nuclear devices prior to such actions being taken.

JTF-8 Organizations	Commanders
Hq JTF-8	Major General Alfred D. Starbird
DEPCDR, SCI	Doctor William E. Ogle
DEPCDR, NAVY	Rear Admiral Lloyd M. Mustin
DEPCDR, AF	Brigadier General John S. Samuel
TU 8.1.1 (LASL) (Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory)	Doctor R. L. Aamodt
TU 8.1.2 (LRL) (Lawrence Radiation Laboratory)	Doctor Robert Goeckermann
TU 8.1.3 (DASA) (Defense Atomic Support Agency)	Colonel Leo Kiley
TU 8.1.4 (SC) (Sandia Corporation)	Mr. Don B. Shuster
TU 8.1.5 (SSD) (Space Systems Division, Air Force Systems Command)	Colonel E.A. Meyer, Jr.
TU 8.1.6 (EG&G) (Edgerton, Germeshausen, & Grier, Inc.)	Mr. Frank Strabala
TG 8.3 (Navy)	Rear Admiral Lloyd M. Mustin, USN
TG 8.4 (AF)	Brigadier General John S. Samuel, USAF
TG 8.5 (Support)(AEC)	Mr. James Reeves
TG 8.6 (Base Command)(Johnston Island)	Brigadier General Eugene A. Salet, USA
TG 8.7 (Base Command)(Christmas Island)	Colonel Phillip L. Hooper, USA

a. The following AEC Scientific Task Units, and Air Force TU 8.1.5 (SSD), will conduct the AEC Weapons Developments Programs to secure scientific data on design of nuclear devices, and provide contractor support services as necessary for the accomplishment of the Task Force Mission. Provide mutual support to Joint Task Groups and other Task Units of JTF-8.

TU 8.1.1 (LASL)
TU 8.1.2 (LRL)
TU 8.1.4 (SC)
TU 8.1.6 (EG&G)

b. TU 8.1.3 (DASA)-Conduct the DOD program to secure scientific data on effects of nuclear devices. Provide mutual support to Joint Task Groups and other task Units of JTF-8.

c. Joint Task Group 8.3 (NAVY)-Assume direct command and operational control of naval forces assigned for the operation, and movement control of all vessels entering or operating in the danger areas. Provide mutual support of other Joint Task Groups and Task Units of JTF-8. Provide naval support required for the successful accomplishment of the Joint Task Force Eight mission.

d. Joint Task Group 8.4 (AIR FORCE)-Assume operational control of Air Force units assigned for the operation, and provide test air array control, and Air Force support required for the successful accomplishment of the Joint Task Force Eight mission. Provide mutual support to other Joint Task Groups and Task Units of JTF-8. Assume operational control over the units of other Services, as assigned by CJTF-8.

e. Joint Task Group 8.5 (SUPPORT, AEC)-Assume operational control of all support personnel assigned to JTG 8.5 for the operation, and provide and/or coordinate with appropriate military agencies for the general support requirements for the operation. Provide mutual support to other Joint Task Groups and Task Units of JTF-8. Maintain accountability for Task Force property in the custody of JTG 8.5 in the "forward area."

f. Joint Task Group 8.6 (BASE COMMAND-JI)-Organize and command Base Command-Johnston Island. Coordinate activities of elements of JTF-8 on Johnston Island. Provide command post facilities for Hq JTF-8 when required. Provide mutual support to other Joint Task Groups and Task Units of JTF-8.

g. Joint Task Group 8.7 (BASE COMMAND-CI)-Organize and command the United States Base Command-Christmas Island. Coordinate with United Kingdom. Coordinate activities of elements of JTF-8 on Christmas Island. Provide command post facilities for Hq JTF-8 when required. Provide mutual support to other Joint Task Groups and Task Units of JTF-8.

The operation will consist of a series of nuclear detonations during 1962. The testing of nuclear devices will take place in the atmosphere for the purpose of securing scientific data on the development, design and effects of such devices.

Danger areas during the testing will be in the vicinity of Johnston Island and Christmas Island.

The approximate breakdown of personnel participating is as follows:

Air Force	1700	
Navy	6600	
Army	600	
USMC	100	
Civilians	2800	(Includes 1000 technical specialists and 1800 contractor support personnel)

TOTAL..... 11,800

The above includes only personnel assigned to Joint Task Force Eight and its Task Groups and Units.

NOTE: TU means Task Unit

TG means Task Group

NEWS RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Washington 25, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE December 29, 1961 NO 1511-61
OXford 3201
53176

JOINT TASK FORCE EIGHT
SET UP BY DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

As an implementing action of the President's announcement on November 2, 1961, that the United States is making necessary preparations for the possible resumption of nuclear testing in the atmosphere, the Department of Defense today announced the organization of a Joint Task Force to plan, support and carry out any nuclear testing that may in the future be directed by the President.

Designated Joint Task Force Eight, the new Joint Task Force has been initially established, manned and operated as a planning agency in Washington, D. C., under the control of Major General Robert H. Booth, Chief of the Defense Atomic Support Agency of the Department of Defense. Should the President determine to initiate nuclear testing, Joint Task Force Eight will then report through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Department of Defense with appropriate relationships being established with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Such tests will be conducted only when specifically authorized by the President of the United States and will be in continuation of the current nuclear tests now being conducted underground in the United States.

Major General Alfred D. Starbird, USA, will command the new organization. Rear Admiral Lloyd M. Mustin, USN, and Brigadier General John S. Samuel, USAF, will serve as deputy commanders. Other key positions in the new organization will be filled by personnel from the Services and the Atomic Energy Commission.

END

NEWS RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR THE PRESS March 3, 1962 NO 327-62
OXford 53201-53176

Following are statements by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman, JCS, on the President's decision to resume nuclear testing.

Secretary McNamara:

"As the Secretary of Defense, I strongly support the President's decision on nuclear testing. The United States has the principal responsibility in the Free World for maintaining nuclear forces sufficient not only to deter nuclear attack but also to defend itself and all nations of the Free World should such an attack be made. The United States cannot allow its nuclear strength, relative to the Soviet nuclear strength, to decline and so run the risk that the Free World will be replaced by a world of coercion. In the absence of a nuclear test ban agreement based on effective international controls, in view of the Soviet action in resuming nuclear tests last fall, and based on an analysis of the progress of the technical developments which have probably been incorporated in Soviet weapons systems, it has become mandatory for the United States to examine our present and projected capabilities very closely.

"Weapons systems development is a dynamic technology similar in growth to many industrial technologies with which our people are familiar. While the weapons in the arsenal of the Free World are adequate to meet the strategic objectives of the present, every effort must be made to insure that they do not in fact become obsolete in their relationship to capabilities of a potential enemy.

"The Soviets recently completed a test series of more than 40 detonations; this was the most extensive single atomic test series in history. Obviously, based on extensive planning, this series permitted tests of weapons effects, proof tests of existing weapons, development tests of new weapons, as well as actual operational tests of current systems in the USSR inventory. A significant number of detonations were in the high yield range, and an analysis indicates major Soviet advances in the development of weapons systems and improvements in the ratio of yield (explosive energy for the weight). Overall, the Soviet efforts indicated an extensive weapons development effort.

MORE

"The implications of a U. S. self-imposed moratorium on atmospheric testing, in the light of present and past Soviet actions, are quite clear. It would only be a matter of time before the present powerful U. S. nuclear strategic advantage would begin to diminish in relation to Soviet force capabilities and might ultimately shift in favor of the USSR.

"Even if the United States limited itself to an underground test program, the U. S. technical growth would not provide an acceptable rate of development in weapon systems considered so necessary for the national security. We are forced to recognize the extreme importance of the so-called "technological momentum" as applied to this aspect of national defense.

"The fundamental objective of the atmospheric nuclear test program of the U.S. is to increase the military capability of our forces. The test program is designed to achieve:

a. An improvement in the efficiency, reliability and safety in nuclear weapons.

b. An increased capability to employ these weapons systems effectively by more accurate measurements of weapons effects.

"During the deliberation period prior to any specific recommendations to the President, the Department of Defense in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission made every effort to examine the feasibility of accomplishing the necessary development and system analysis objectives without resorting to an atmospheric test program. However, since the actual high altitude physical environment cannot be duplicated below ground, it was recognized that on the basis of technical development in nuclear weaponry, the United States, under the present conditions, had no alternative but to proceed with an atmospheric test program.

"Every effort will be made during the conduct of the present series to safeguard the health and general welfare of not only the participants but the contiguous populations with regard to the world-wide contamination contribution. It is to be emphasized that the scope of the presently planned U. S. atmospheric test program will result in but a small fraction of radioactive contribution to the world environment as compared to the recently completed Soviet test series. Each of the selected events has been evaluated and approved on the basis that the test objectives could be accomplished in no other way. The amount of radioactivity which will be released will be limited to a minimum and the cumulative contribution will be significantly less than the natural background radiation within the environment.

"In relationship to past test efforts, the scope of the present program will be smaller than the last nuclear test series conducted in the Pacific in 1958 and will be much reduced in terms of radioactivity released as compared to the recently completed Soviet test series."

MORE

General Lemnitzer:

"In the light of our studies of the recent series of Soviet nuclear atmospheric tests, the President, in the interests of our national security and the security of our Free World partners, has made the only decision that could be made. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have thoroughly and carefully studied the problem from the military point of view, weighing all of the factors involved, and strongly recommended to the President that U. S. nuclear tests be resumed. Accordingly, the Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly endorse his decision to resume testing, and has our complete and wholehearted support."

END

AEC

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Washington 25, D. C.

No. E-106
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Wednesday, April 4, 1962)

NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: The following public announcement was issued today in Honolulu by Joint Task Force 8.

Joint Task Force 8 today announced the establishment of an area in the Pacific Ocean in connection with preparations for conducting nuclear tests.

The establishment of the area is part of the preparations for testing which are going forward. A preparatory measure which the United States has always considered essential for the public safety in any test series is public warning several weeks in advance to mariners, aviators, and others who might be in or plan to use the testing area. The purpose is to assure that every person, even in remote places with infrequent communications, is warned well in advance of the proposed tests to remain clear of the area. The establishment of the area will be effective April 15, in preparation for such actual tests as may be ordered later in the month. Official notices to mariners and aviators are being issued through normal operational channels.

The area announced today will be rectangular in shape at all altitudes, with dimensions of 600 by 800 miles surrounding Christmas Island. It will be bounded by a line joining the following coordinates:

06° - 50' N	03° - 10' S
149° - 20' W	162° - 40' W

President Kennedy on March 2 authorized the Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense to begin nuclear tests in late April unless the Soviet Union signs an effective test ban treaty before that time.

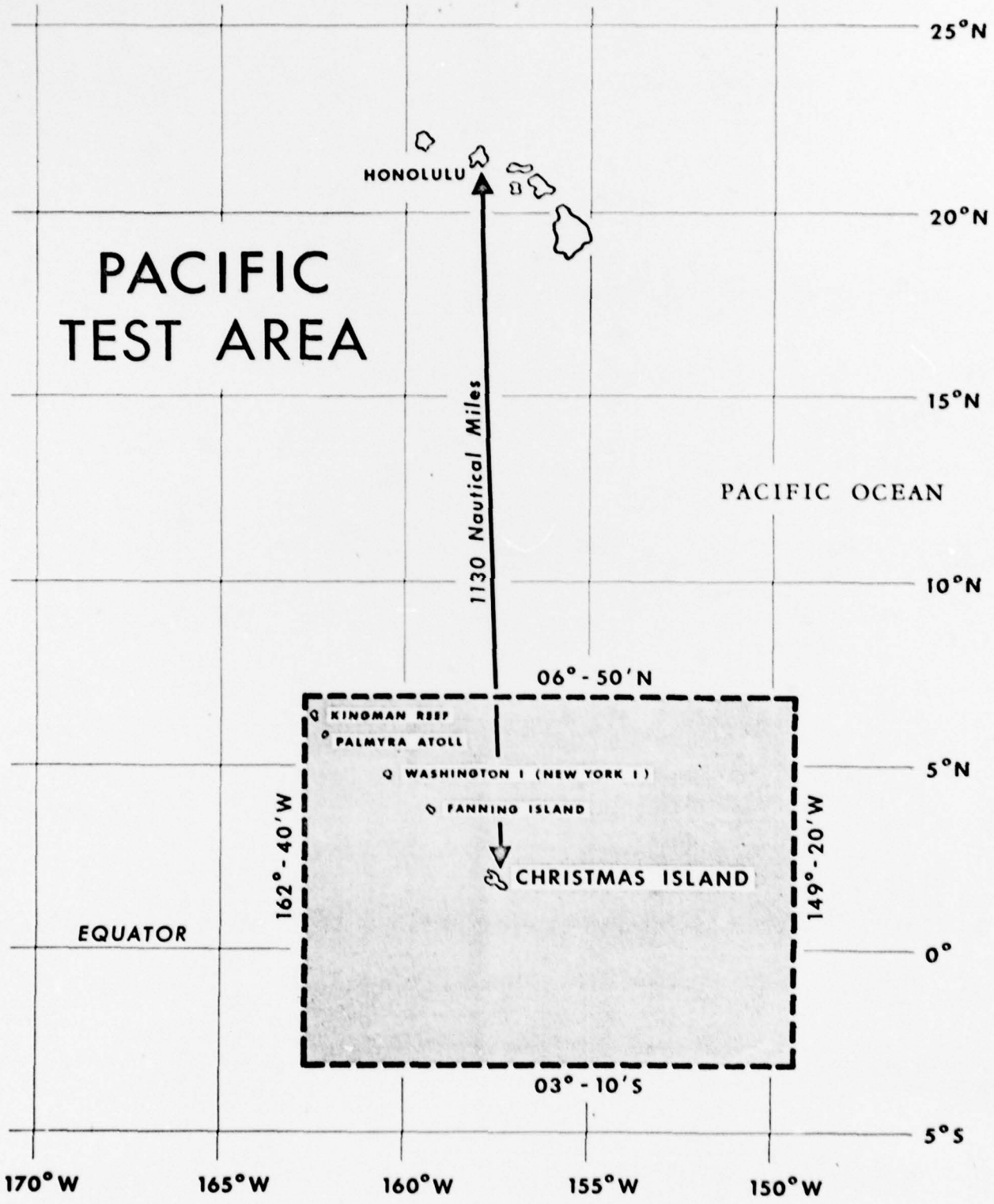
(more)

Further announcement will precede the actual conduct of any U.S. nuclear tests. If additional areas are required, they will be announced well in advance.

- 30 -

ATTACHMENT

4/4/62


PACIFIC
TEST AREA
HONOLULU
1130 Nautical Miles
PACIFIC OCEAN
25°N
20°N
15°N
10°N
5°N
0°
5°S
06° - 50' N
03° - 10' S
162° - 40' W
149° - 20' W
KINGMAN REEF
PALMYRA ATOLL
WASHINGTON I (NEW YORK I)
FANNING ISLAND
CHRISTMAS ISLAND
EQUATOR
170°W
165°W
160°W
155°W
150°W

AEC

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Washington 25, D. C.

No. E-113
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Monday, April 9, 1962)

NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: The following public announcement was issued today in Honolulu by Joint Task Force 8.

Joint Task Force 8 today announced the establishment of a second area in the Pacific in connection with preparations for conducting nuclear tests.

The new area is circular in shape with a radius of 470 nautical miles at the surface, using Johnston Island's coordinates (16° 45' North; 169° 31' West) as its center. The radius increases gradually until it reaches 700 miles at 30,000 feet and above.

On April 4 the JTF-8 announced the establishment of an initial testing area in the form of a rectangle, 600 by 800 miles, surrounding Christmas Island. In addition to the original dimensions, the JTF-8 is extending that area to the east to include a rectangular area approximately 120 by 240 miles.

The establishment of the areas is part of the preparations for testing which are going forward. A preparatory measure which the United States has always considered essential for the public safety in any test series is public warning several weeks in advance to mariners, aviators, and others who might be in or plan to use the testing areas. The purpose is to assure that every person, even in remote places with infrequent communications, is warned well in advance of the proposed tests to remain clear of the area. The establishment of the Johnston Island area and the Christmas Island addition will be effective April 30. Official notices to mariners and aviators are being issued through normal operational channels.

(more)

The Christmas Island area will be enlarged by extending the eastern boundary from longitude 149° - 20' west to 147° - 20' west between latitudes 06° - 50' and 02° - 50' north.

A map showing the testing areas is attached.

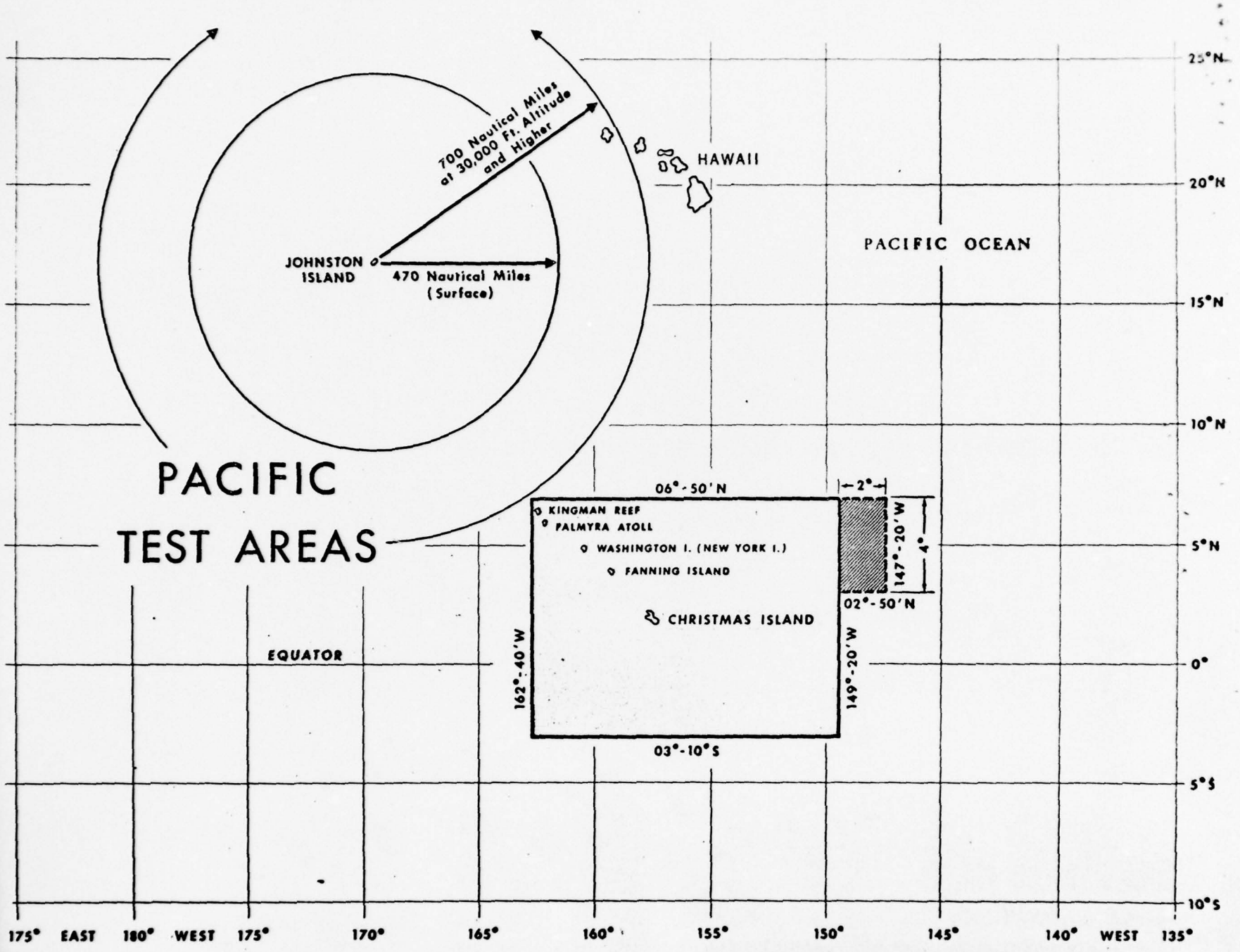
President Kennedy on March 2 authorized the Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense to begin nuclear tests in late April unless the Soviet Union signs an effective test ban treaty before that time.

Further announcement will precede the actual conduct of any U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific. If additional areas are required, they will be announced well in advance.

- 30 -

Attachment

4/9/62


PACIFIC
TEST AREAS
700 Nautical Miles
at 30,000 Ft. Altitude
and Higher
JOHNSTON
ISLAND
470 Nautical Miles
(Surface)
HAWAII
PACIFIC OCEAN
06°-50'N
2°
KINGMAN REEF
PALMYRA ATOLL
WASHINGTON I. (NEW YORK I.)
FANNING ISLAND
CHRISTMAS ISLAND
147°-20'W
4°
02°-50'N
162°-40'W
149°-20'W
03°-10°S
EQUATOR
25°N
20°N
15°N
10°N
5°N
0°
5°S
10°S
175° EAST
180°
WEST
175°
170°
165°
160°
155°
150°
145°
140°
WEST
135°

AEC

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

No. E-135
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Tuesday, April 24, 1962)

AEC AND DOD ARE AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH NUCLEAR TESTS

The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that President Kennedy has authorized the Commission and the Department of Defense to proceed with a series of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere over the Pacific. The tests, to be conducted by Joint Task Force EIGHT under the command of Major General A. D. Starbird, will begin as soon as is operationally feasible.

- 30 -

4/24/62

FACT SHEET

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island is located in the North Pacific Ocean two degrees north of the Equator and approximately 1,200 miles due south of Hawaii. It is about halfway between Australia and the American continent. It has a land area of 160 square miles which extends 30 miles between its southern and northernmost shores, and is 15 miles wide at some points and five miles wide at its narrowest waist. It has an average height of 15 feet above sea level, but there are several hills 35 to 40 feet high. The Island is highest in its northwestern and southwestern parts where there are growths of scrubby trees and cocanut palms, visible for a distance of 10 to 12 miles.

The southeastern and eastern ends of the island are low and barren, and often the haze of the breakers is seen before the island itself is sighted, making approach from the east dangerous, particularly at night. Several salt-water lakes and marshes are scattered over the island which in 1935 was reported to be emerging at the rate of 1 foot in five years.

There are many indentations in the coast. The Bay of Wrecks is on the eastern side of the island where many wrecks have occured. The settlement of London is located on the northern side of the lagoon entrance. The ruins of Paris, a former settlement, is on the southern side of the entrance.

Christmas Island is a vast coral growth on top of an extinct volcano, rising 600 fathoms (approximately 3/4 mile) from the sea bed. It is one of the largest atolls in the world. It is one of the three islands in the Line Island Group which is administered by the United Kingdom. The other two islands, Fanning and Washington, are located in a line running to the northwest of Christmas Island.

CLIMATE . . . . .

The summer temperature on Christmas Island ranges from 75 degrees in the night to 88 degrees in the day. Winter temperature is about four degrees lower. Rainfall is uncertain. Christmas Island lies within the equatorial dry zone. The rainy season begins in April and continues through the month of June, bringing with it an average of 7 inches of rainfall in April which normally tapers down to about 2 inches in June. The humidity is very high, expecially at night, and the sun, being deceptively hot, will badly burn even the most tanned skin if not properly protected.

There is a general tendency of the winds to blow northeastward from November to May; and southeastward from June to October with an occasional squall from the north or the south.

The surf seems to be heaviest from October to April and least from September to October. The tides are quite irregular at times, remaining either high or low for two to three days at a time.

THE PEOPLE . . . . .

The Natives: There is no indigenous population on Christmas Island. Its 400 native inhabitants originally came from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to work as contract labor on the cocoanut plantations. Gilbertese and Ellice Islanders are ethnically and physically different and may be distinguished from each other by discerning eyes. In common with most Pacific Islanders, they are friendly and pleasant people. The plantations on which they work are owned by the Colony Government and managed by the District Commissioner. They live in two small villages, one near "Port London" and the other at "Poland" on the other side of the lagoon.

The British: A British District Commissioner resides on the island and is responsible for its civil administration. The senior military officer on the island is the Commander of the Royal Air Force Base. There are several thousand British Royal Air Force, Army, and Royal Naval personnel on the island. The Commander, RAF Base exercises control over all British military personnel stationed there. They live at the Port Camp which is located on the shore of the Main Lagoon 16 miles from the airfield.

There are no diseases specifically connected with Christmas Island, and the health of the people there is generally good.

VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE . . . . .

Vegetation on Christmas Island consists of cocoanut palm trees, shrubbery and grass. There is no wild life, such as game animals, on the island but there are large number of lizards and land crabs which, although offensive looking, are quite harmless scavengers. There are also a few gerboas, small rat-like creatures, which are not vicious and will cause no annoyance unless food is left in or near living quarters.

The Island abounds with many different types of bird life, both migratory and resident. Bird life is protected by Colony laws.

Daily spraying from the air with insecticides helps keep the number of insects in check.

FISHING . . . . .

Christmas Island is a fisherman's paradise. The lagoons and the sea around it contain many types of game fish in abundance, such as marlin, barracuda, wahoo, tuna, ulua, and bone fish. Many types of shark are in the area. Manta and string-rays are also frequently seen. Although fish are plentiful, some are poisonous and local advice should be sought regarding same.

SWIMMING . . . . .

A coral reef surrounds the Island and extends from 50 to 100 yards from the shore. When waves break on this reef, heavy surf and swift currents are caused. It is therefore dangerous to swim in the sea.

An additional hazard to swimmers is the coral which is very sharp. Coral cuts, sometimes caused by walking on it without protective footwear, usually cause infection and may take a long time to heal.

However, swimming will be permitted in safe waters which will be clearly designated and marked.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND . . . . .

Christmas Island derived its name from the date on which it was visited by the English navigator, Captain Cook - Christmas Eve, December 24, 1777. It was on that day that he anchored his H.M.S. Resolution off the western end of the island near the small inlet at the entrance to the lagoon which still bears his name, and remained on the Island several weeks to rest his crew and to observe the eclipse of the sun which was due at that time.

Although the possibility exists that early Spanish galleons, enroute from Peru and Mexico to the Philippines, passed within sight of the islands, Captain Cook's discovery is the first documented visit by Europeans. However, Christmas Island was frequented from time to time by American and British whaling vessels.

Various enterprises have been attempted on Christmas Island, including the planting of 70,000 cocoanut trees by the Central Pacific Cocoanut Plantations Limited. A slump in the price of copra caused the abandonment of its effort.

The first commercial activity on the island was that of the U. S. Guano Company in 1858 which leased the island from the British but discontinued their exploitation of the island when it became unprofitable, and abandoned the venture in 1869.

Christmas Island was claimed by the British on March 17, 1888, when it became a part of the Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony by an Order of Council dated July 20, 1919.

It was leased in 1902 to Lever's Pacific Plantation Limited for 99 years. Cocoanut palms and pearl shells were introduced there with little success.

In 1914, a Roman Catholic Priest, Father Rougiet, who held an interest in Fanning and Washington Islands, purchased the lease from Levers and formed the Central Pacific Cocoanut Plantations Limited. Father Rougiet, and after his death his nephew, Emanual Rougiet, operated the plantation

using imported labor from Tahiti. By the late 1930's, however, the company had virtually abandoned its activities and the last representative of the company left the island in 1940.

Americans occupied Christmas Island from 1942 to 1943, during which time it became a stepping stone to the eventual defeat of the Japanese during WW II. As many as 10,000 U. S. troops were based on the island at one time for training, deployment and manning of the air strip from which bomber and fighter aircraft were operated. After the withdrawal of American troops in 1948, the island reverted to its normal uneventful existence.

The Colony Government purchased the Island lease from Rougiet's company in 1949 and has operated the plantations for and in behalf of the Colony Government since that time.

The British Government used Christmas Island to conduct a series of nuclear tests in 1956, 1957, and 1958.

FACT SHEET

JOHNSTON ISLAND

Johnston Island is a small land mass on an atoll located some 700 miles west southwest of Honolulu and a third of the way to the larger atoll of Kwajalein. It was named for the Captain of a British warship which visited it in 1807.

Prior to World War II the island was about three fifths of a mile long and 600 yards wide. However, in September 1941 a civilian construction company under Navy directions enlarged the island with coral dredged from the nearby lagoon to make an airfield. In 1942 the Seebees completed work on the airfield. The island is now approximately one and one fourth miles long and about one fourth of a mile wide. Much of its area is taken up by the airstrip and related facilities.

The island was first annexed by both the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States in 1858. However the United States laid final claim to it. Administration of the Island was initially the responsibility of the Department of Interior, then passed to the US Navy in 1934. The Island was placed under Air Force jurisdiction in 1948, but the Navy has retained administrative responsibility.

There are no indigenous personnel on the island. During World War II several thousand individuals garrisoned the air base which was a primary stopping point between Honolulu, Kwajalein and Australia. For a few years after World War II, it continued in its role as an aerial way station with substantial military population. Gradually, however, as longer range aircraft were substituted for World War II versions the importance of the base decreased and its garrison was reduced and it was used primarily as an emergency alternate airstrip.

The mean annual temperature is 80 degrees. The extreme temperatures recorded on the island are 98 degrees and 68 degrees. It has an average rainfall of 23 inches during the year, with nearly half of it in the four month period of September through December. Winds are nearly always east or northeast with mean wind speeds of about 14 knots. There are few trees or other types of vegetation. Some lizards and hermit crabs are found there. Hawaii is the nearest populated area.

Later in the 1958 nuclear test series Johnston Island was used as a launching point for two high altitude nuclear experiments. After this use, Johnston reverted to caretaker status, being garrisoned by a small military and Coast Guard Detachment. The latter operated then and still operates weather stations there.

Though possessing a good airstrip, service facilities other than those for the small garrison have been closed. The few roads of coral with bituminous covering are adequate. Communication facilities are in existence between Honolulu, however, they will require expansion. Large scale construction and port improvement activity are necessary to bring the island to a satisfactory condition for use as a nuclear test base.

AEC

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR ATMOSPHERIC TESTS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, 1962

Protection of health and safety is a primary consideration in plans for the atmospheric nuclear tests which have been authorized by President Kennedy to begin in late April if the Soviet Union has not agreed to a safeguarded nuclear test ban treaty.

Thorough precautions are being taken. They include:

1. Limitations on number, type, size, placement, and scheduling of nuclear detonations to assure that radioactive fallout will be at the minimum consistent with maintenance of national security. These tests are expected to produce far less fallout than was produced by the recent Soviet test series.

2. Establishment of a fallout prediction unit, which will use improved techniques, including the use of computers, to help rule out any problem of local fallout.

3. Establishment of extensive radiological monitoring and sampling systems, including marine surveys, to detect and measure radioactivity.

4. Public delineation of the testing area with widest possible notice to marine, aviation and international organizations. A testing area surrounding Christmas Island has been announced. If additional areas are required they will be announced well in advance. Air and sea searches will be conducted before each test to make sure that no unauthorized person is within the testing area.

Because of the importance of weather information to fallout prediction and the scheduling of tests, 15 special United States weather stations have been established to add to weather data normally available in the Pacific Ocean area. Aircraft, ships, balloons and rockets will be used for weather reconnaissance. Weather observers and forecasters include specialists in the field of tropical meteorology.

Weather data will be fed to a fallout prediction unit of expert personnel. Using models of clouds produced by previous tests, adopted to fit the new test in question, and adding the weather data, they will forecast fallout

(more)

patterns. Computers will be used to help speed the work of the experts. Their main concern will be fallout in the test area, which is expected to amount to only one or two per cent of the total fallout to be produced by the tests. The remaining 98 or 99 per cent is expected to be dispersed high above the earth's equatorial regions. These diluted bands of low level radioactivity will lose part of their radioactivity through natural decay processes before they gradually descend to earth over a period of years.

Monitoring and sampling in the Pacific test area for radioactivity produced by the tests will be performed by Joint Task Force 8. Sixteen monitoring stations will be operated. These will be located on the islands of Midway, Kwajalein, Tutuila (Samoa), Viti Levu (Fiji), Rarotonga, Tongatapu, French Frigate Shoal, Johnston, Malden, Palmyra, Canton, Penrhyn, Oahu, Washington, Fanning, and Christmas.

Potential radiation doses to people living in the test area will be estimated on the basis of a variety of measurements. External gamma radiation levels will be checked by instruments, particularly in inhabited areas. Radioactivity measurements will also be made in air, drinking water, and in the food supply in order to get a complete picture. Food radioactivity measurements will be based on the known diet of the test area inhabitants. Selected foods will be analyzed for such key radionuclides as iodine-131, cesium-137, and radiostrontium. Spot-check analyses will be made of foods -- such as tuna and coconut -- destined for shipment outside of the test area. Gross beta activities will be measured in seawater at known depths to provide information on the movement and concentrations of radioactivity in seawater.

Under an Atomic Energy Commission contract, University of Washington biologists will collect plant and animal specimens on as many islands as needed, before, during, and after the testing program. Cooperating with them will be the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Laboratory (Hawaii). The laboratory's vessel, the "Charles F. Gilbert" -- which regularly engages in studies of food fishes of the area -- will collect fish for radiochemical analysis.

Fish being collected by the University of Hawaii under an existing AEC contract for other studies will be made available for radiochemical analysis.

(more)

In the continental United States and Hawaii, the Public Health Service, through its Division of Radiological Health, is regularly engaged in the reporting of fallout radioactivity levels. The PHS radioactivity surveillance system is a nationwide federal-state network for continuous monitoring of radioactivity in air, water, milk, and other foods. PHS data and additional information on radioactivity levels collected by 15 major AEC installations are published by PHS in Radiological Health Data monthly reports.

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4/4/62

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY RELEASE

Released at 1400 Hours Hawaiian Standard Time, 25 April 1962

The Federal Aviation Agency today announced that communications and navigational aids in the high frequency band through wide areas of the Pacific Ocean are expected to be affected if test operations are conducted at Johnston Island.

The Federal Aviation Agency has conducted special studies on the possible effect on air traffic control. Special procedures and controls were announced to foreign and U. S. airlines and military commands operating in the Pacific at a briefing held today in Honolulu. Representatives of cooperating air traffic control agencies of Canada, Japan, Taiwan, the Phillipines, Australia and New Zealand also were invited.

Circuits used to transmit flight plans and other information from point of departure to destination will be disrupted. Since aircraft may be unable to make scheduled enroute position reports, recognized as required safety measures, some interruptions to airline schedules will result. The coverage of some navigational aids, such as LORAN, will be reduced. These disruptive effects, occurring outside the Johnston Island testing area will vary with time of day, the specific point-to-point circuits, specific frequency within the high frequency band, and distance and direction from Johnston Island. Three to four days warning will be given before each detonation, together with specific disruptions expected. These detonations are expected to be few in number.

Depending on the extent of communication disruption, aircraft operating from the West Coast of the U.S., Canada and Alaska to Hawaii will be affected as well as aircraft flying between Honolulu and other Pacific areas. Flights from Alaska to Japan may also be affected, since communications from Anchorage to Tokyo are routed through Honolulu.

On April 10, a testing area was established around Johnston Island effective April 30 and until further notice. This testing area centered on Johnston Island extends to a radius of 470 nautical miles at 30,000 feet and above. It is not anticipated that there will be any radiation or other hazard to human life or property outside the testing area.

Limited experience during the U. S. Tests at Johnston Island in 1958 indicated that communications in the high frequency band are affected as a result of electromagnetic phenomena produced by the tests.

ROBERT S. McNAMARA
Secretary of Defense

Robert S. McNamara agreed to serve as Secretary of Defense at the request of President-elect Kennedy on December 13, 1960, and took the oath of office on January 21, 1961.

Mr. McNamara, who resigned his position as president of the Ford Motor Company to accept the appointment, was born in San Francisco, California, on June 9, 1916.

Mr. McNamara attended public schools at Piedmont, California. In 1937, he was graduated from the University of California where, at the end of his sophomore year, he had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honor society. Two years later he received a master's degree in business administration from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. In 1955, he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Alabama.

In 1939, Mr. McNamara joined the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company, San Francisco, California. In 1940, he returned to Harvard as an assistant professor of business administration. During part of his tenure there, he was consultant to the War Department in the establishment of a statistical control system for the Air Force. He took a leave of absence from Harvard in 1943 and went to England as a civilian consultant for the War Department. Subsequently, he was commissioned a captain in the Air Force, serving in England, India, China and the Pacific. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and promoted to lieutenant colonel prior to his return to inactive duty in April 1946. Mr. McNamara is now a colonel, Air Force Reserve (Indefinite).

Mr. McNamara joined the Ford Motor Company the same year, where he managed the company's planning office and financial analysis office until 1949 when he was promoted to comptroller. In August, 1953, he was appointed assistant general manager of Ford Division and in January, 1955, was elected a vice president and named general manager of the division.

He was appointed vice president and group executive -- car and truck divisions on May 23, 1957, and on August 8, 1957, was elected a director of the company. Appointed to the executive committee following his election as a director, he also was a member of the company's administration committee. Mr. McNamara was elected president of the Ford Motor Company on November 9, 1960.

Mr. McNamara was a member of the board of directors of the Scott Paper Company, and resigned, effective January 17, 1961.

Mr. McNamara is a member of the Presbyterian Church and an Elder of that church. He is married to the former Margaret Craig. The couple have two daughters, Margaret Elizabeth and Kathleen, and a son, Robert Craig McNamara. The McNamara home had been at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In Washington they are residing at 80 Kalorama Circle, Washington, D.C.

- END -

ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC
(Deputy Secretary of Defense)

Roswell L. Gilpatric was named by President Kennedy to be Deputy Secretary of Defense and was sworn into office on January 24, 1961. Prior to his appointment as Deputy Secretary, Mr. Gilpatric had served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force from May 28, 1951 to October 28, 1951 and as Under Secretary of the Air Force from October 29, 1951 to February 5, 1953.

Mr. Gilpatric was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 4, 1906. He attended public schools in New York and was graduated cum laude from Hotchkiss School in 1924. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1928 from Yale University, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated from Yale Law School in 1931.

Mr. Gilpatric was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1932 and later was admitted to practice before the Federal Courts and the United States Supreme Court. His bar association memberships include the American Bar Association and the New York City and State Bar Associations. He was a Visiting Sterling Lecturer at the Yale Law School from 1940 to 1942.

In 1932, Mr. Gilpatric joined the legal staff of the New York City law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood, where his legal experience was primarily in the field of corporate and financial law. He was a partner of Cravath, Swaine & Moore from 1940 to 1951, and returned to this firm in 1953.

During World War II, Mr. Gilpatric's work was as legal counsel for various corporations engaged in war production. He was concerned chiefly with the legal aspects of matters dealing with the financing of emergency plant facilities, Regulations V loans and renegotiation and contract termination procedures. He worked mainly with Army Air Corps and Navy aviation officials and with the Defense Plant Corporation, which was created in August, 1940, under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In 1958, Mr. Gilpatric married Madelin Thayer Kudner of New York City. He has three children by a previous marriage, Joan Bradshaw Sayres (Mrs. Wm. G.), John Fulton Gilpatric, and Elizabeth Leavitt Gilpatric. The Gilpatrics reside at 4201 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

END

Dr. **HAROLD BROWN**
Director of Defense Research and Engineering

The appointment of Dr. Harold Brown as Director of Defense Research and Engineering was announced by President Kennedy on March 9, 1961. He was sworn in as Director on May 3, 1961.

Dr. Brown succeeded Dr. Herbert F. York, the first director, who was appointed December 24, 1958.

Dr. Brown was born in New York City on September 19, 1927. He was educated in the New York City public schools and at Columbia University, where he received an AB degree in 1945, an AM in 1946, and a PhD (in Physics) in 1949.

From 1947-1950, he was a Lecturer in Physics and a member of the Scientific Staff at Columbia. He held a Lydig Fellowship in 1948-1949. His research during this period was in low energy nuclear physics. During 1945-1950, he was also a lecturer in physics at Stevens Institute of Technology. In 1950, after spending a year in post-doctoral research at Columbia, he joined the University of California Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, to work on a project aimed at using high intensity beams of particles from nuclear accelerators to produce isotopes in large quantities. In the course of this work he did research on neutron physics and expanded his activities in nuclear reactor designs.

In 1952, when the Livermore Site of the Radiation Laboratory was established, he became a Staff Member there, being appointed a Group Leader in 1953, Division Leader in 1955, Associate Director in 1958, Deputy Director in 1959, and in July, 1960, Director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore. During this period his research interests included nuclear explosive design, applications of nuclear explosives to military and non-military purposes, controlled release of thermo-nuclear energy, nuclear reactors of advanced design and weapon systems of numerous kinds.

In the past few years he has done research and analysis in the problems of detecting nuclear explosions in various environments, and has participated in a number of studies in the area of arms limitation and control.

He is a member of the American Physical Society, of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa.

Since 1956 he has been associated with the Department of Defense in a variety of advisory capacities. He was a member of the Polaris Steering Committee from 1956-1958. From 1956 to 1957 he was a consultant to the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, and has been a member since 1958. From 1958 to 1961 he was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Ballistic Missiles to the Secretary of Defense.

Dr. Brown was an Adviser to the U.S. Delegation to the Conference of Experts on the Detection of Nuclear Weapons Tests in Geneva during the summer of 1958, and a Scientific Adviser to the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests in October 1958. (Senior Scientific Adviser from November 1958 to February 1959). He was also a consultant to the Department of State during the period 1958-1960.

Dr. Brown was a consultant to several Panels of the President's Science Advisory Committee from 1958-1960, and was appointed a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee by President Kennedy in January 1961.

He was a consultant to the Aerojet-General Corporation from 1956 to 1961, and was elected a Trustee of the Aerospace Corporation in 1961.

In October 1953, he was married to the former Colene D. McDowell of San Franciso, California. They have two children, Deborah, 5, and Ellen, 3. The family has its home at 4 Holiday Drive, Alamo, California.

END

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
DR. GERALD W. JOHNSON

Dr. Gerald W. Johnson was born in Spargle, Washington on September 16, 1917; received his BS degree in Physics with highest honors in 1937 and an MS degree in Physics in 1939 from Washington State College. He received his PhD degree in Physics in 1947 from the University of California.

Dr. Johnson has served as Assistant Professor of Physics at Washington State College; Associate Physicist at Brookhaven National Laboratory; Special Assistant to the Director of Research, Atomic Energy Commission; and as a Physicist at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, University of California.

At the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory Dr. Johnson's general areas of responsibility were field testing of nuclear weapons and devices, and exploration of scientific and industrial uses of nuclear explosives. He had extensive experience in field testing, participating in Operations Teapot, Redwing, Plumbbob and Hardtack II. During these tests Dr. Johnson held the positions of Head of the Experimental Measurements Team; Task Group Director of the Livermore Laboratory Field Experiments; and Test Director for all testing. At the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory he filled the positions of Test Division Leader, and has been the Associate Director for Weapons Tests and Peaceful Applications since 1959.

During Dr. Johnson's assignment as Test Division Leader at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, the Test Division developed plans for and conducted the first underground nuclear explosion in 1957 which demonstrated the feasibility of accomplishing weapons development testing such that radioactive fallout could be eliminated. Under Dr. Johnson the Plowshare Program was established for exploring the possibility of using nuclear explosives for industrial and scientific purposes.

Dr. Johnson has attended various international conferences and has published several papers on underground nuclear explosions and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Dr. Johnson served in the U. S. Navy from 1941 to 1946, reaching the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He served as a Navy Commander from 1951 to 1953, and is presently a Captain in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the American Physical Society, American Ordnance Association, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Johnson is married and has three children.

ALFRED D. STARBIRD
MAJOR GENERAL, USA

Alfred Dodd Starbird was born in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on April 28, 1912. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1933 and commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Prior to World War II he served on various Engineer assignments; was graduated with a degree of CE from Princeton University; was a member of the U.S. Olympic Pentathlon Team in 1936; and served as an instructor at the United States Military Academy.

In 1942 General Starbird was assigned to the European Section of the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff. He served continuously on this assignment until December 1944, but was assigned on temporary duty with the 1st Division Staff during its landings in North Africa and with the Fifth Corps during its landings and early operations in Normandy. He was assigned to the Third Army in January 1942 and commanded an Engineer Combat Group from January through June. In June 1945 he was returned to the Operations Division of the WDGS and became Chief of the European-North African Section.

In 1946 he was assigned to the U.S. Army Pacific with station at Fort Shafter, T.H. While here he served as Deputy Chief of Staff of USARCOM, and later as Deputy Chief of Staff of Joint Task Force Seven conducting the first atomic test operations in the Eniwetok Proving Ground. In 1949 he returned to the United States where he served for one year with the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group then being organized and completing its initial studies. In 1950 he was assigned as the Area Engineer, Oahe Area, Pierre, South Dakota, charged with construction a large multipurpose dam on the Missouri River. In January 1951 SHAPE Headquarters was established. He was one of the officers of the initial planning group and became later the Assistant Secretary and then the Secretary of the SHAPE staff. In April 1953 he returned to the United States to serve for two years as Assistant Chief of Civil Works for Flood Control, Office, Chief of Engineers. General Starbird was assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission as Director of Military Application on July 1, 1955. In February 1961 he was assigned to the North Pacific Engineer Division, U.S. Army, Portland, Oregon, as Division Engineer. In November of that year he was named Special Assistant to Chief of Engineers, where he remained for one month, when he was reassigned as Commanding General, Joint Task Force EIGHT, in Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL DATA

Date and Place of Birth: 28 April 1912, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Parents:
Father - Brigadier General Alfred A. Starbird (deceased)
Mother - Ethel Dodd Starbird

Marriage:
Date: 7 July 1938
Wife: Evelyn Wallington
Children: Edward A. Starbird, Cadet, USMA, Class of 1962
Susan Evelyn Starbird, Student, Penn State University
Catherine D. Starbird, High School Student

Official Home Address: Underhill, Vermont.

EDUCATION

U.S. Military Academy - 1933.
The Engineer School - Engineer Officer Course - 1937.
Princeton University - Degree of Civil Engineering - 1938.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

Promotions	Temporary (AUS)	Permanent (RA)
2d Lt.		13 Jun 1933
1st Lt.		14 Jun 1936
Captain	1 Oct 1940	14 Jun 1943
Major	5 Mar 1942	15 Jul 1948
Lt. Col.	28 Nov 1942	
Colonel	16 Dec 1944	
Lt Col.	1 Jul 1947	28 Jul 1950
Colonel	30 Dec 1950	1 Aug 1955
Brig Gen	1 Dec 1955	18 May 1960
Maj Gen	1 Jan 1956	

LIST OF CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit
Bronze Star Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Commendation Ribbon (with Oak Leaf Cluster)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS (Last 10 years)

Assignments	From	To
Member, Military Studies and Liaison Division of Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Office, Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C.	Apr 1949	Mar 1950
Area Engineer, Oahe Area, Omaha Engineer District, Pierre, South Dakota	Apr 1950	Dec 1950
Assistant Secretary, SHAPE	Jan 1951	Apr 1952
Secretary, SHAPE	Apr 1952	Apr 1953
Assistant Chief of Civil Works for Flood Control, Office, Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C.	May 1953	Jun 1955
Director of Military Application, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.	Jul 1955	Jan 1961
Division Engineer, North Pacific Engineer Division, U.S. Army, Portland, Oregon	Feb 1961	Oct 1961
Special Assistant to Chief of Engineers	Nov 1961	Dec 1961
CG, USA Element, JTF-EIGHT, Washington, D.C.	Jan 1962	--------

FRANK H. SHELTON

Born: 4 October 1924 Place: Flagstaff, Arizona

Raised in Boulder City, Nevada. Father was with Bureau of Reclamation in Construction of Boulder (Hoover) Dam.

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, 1942 - 1943.

Military Service: 1943 - 1946, 2nd Lt Armor.
Attended Stanford University, University of Utah and Amherst College in service.

California Institute of Technology - 1946
B. S. Physics - 1949
M. S. Physics - 1950
Ph. D. Physics, Mathematics - 1953.

Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1952 - 1955. Weapons Effects Division.

Worked on instrumentation and data from Operations IVY and CASTLE. Participated in the field instrumentation of Operations UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE and TEAPOT. During TEAPOT, Dr. Shelton was loaned by Sandia Corporation to AFSWP for planning and technical administration of the High Altitude shot.

August 1955 - Joined AFSWP as Deputy Technical Director.

1956 - Technical Director of AFSWP

Helped in the technical planning, funding and fielding Operations REDWING, PLUMBBOB, HARDTACK I and II, and ARGUS. During ARGUS Dr. Shelton performed the technical direction of the tests.

From 1955 - 1959 - Dr. Shelton appeared before numerous Congressional hearings, both classified and unclassified. He briefed the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State and the President in matters of nuclear weapons and their effects.

In August 1959 Dr. Shelton joined Kaman Nuclear in Colorado Spings, Colorado as a member of the senior scientist staff. He has been principal investigator for a number of Department of Defense contracts relating to nuclear weapons and their effects. Dr. Shelton is currently under contract to Chief, DASA as Technical Advisor for the Department of Defense's nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific on Operation Dominic.

He is a Fellow in the American Physical Society and a member of Sigma Xi.

Dr. Shelton married Lorene Gregory in 1949 in Boulder City, Nevada. Has three children: Jill, 12; Joyce, 10; and Gwen, 8.

LLOYD MONTAGUE MUSTIN
REAR ADMIRAL, USN

Lloyd Montague Mustin was born at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to a family rich in Naval tradition. His father, the late Captain Henry C. Mustin, USN, for whom the destroyer MUSTIN and the airfield at Philadelphia were named, was a pioneer in naval aviation. The USS SINCLAIR was named for his great great grandfather, Commodore Arthur Sinclair, USN, who commanded the U.S. Naval Squadron on Lake Ontario during the War of 1812. His great grandfather, Captain Arthur Sinclair, USN, commanded one of Perry's ships in the opening of Japan and later served as Captain, C. S. N., in the Civil War.

He entered the Naval Academy in 1928, and after graduation in 1932 was assigned to the cruiser AUGUSTA. Four years later he transferred to the USS LAMSON, in which he served two years. After instruction in ordnance engineering at the Naval Postgraduate School, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MS, 1940), he became Assistant Production Officer at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

At the outbreak of World War II, he was serving as Assistant Gunnery Officer of the USS ATLANTA and was a survivor when she was sunk during the Battle for Guadalcanal on the night of November 13, 1942. He received a Letter of Commendation (with ribbon) for outstanding services in that battle. He landed on Guadalcanal and served there for three months with the small naval unit attached to the First Marine Division, Reinforced. He is entitled to the Ribbon and Star for the Presidential Unit Citations awarded the USS ATLANTA and the First Marine Division, Reinforced.

In 1943-1944 he had consecutive duty in the cruisers SAN DIEGO and MIAMI. For outstanding services in the latter from December 1943 to February 1945 he received a second Letter of Commendation with Ribbon. He next served as Gunnery, Radar and CIC Officer on the Staff of Commander Battleship Squadron TWO, Vice Admiral W.A. Lee, USN, and in the summer of 1945 assisted Admiral Lee in establishing the Operational Development Force, as Gunnery, Radar and CIC Officer.

After the war he served as Head of the AA Fire Control Section, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, this followed by service afloat in command of the USS KEPPLER and later as ASW Officer and Readiness Officer on the Staff of Commander Destroyer Force, Atlantic. Between 1951 and 1954 he was assigned to the Weapons System Evaluation Group, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and after command of the destroyer tender PIEDMONT, he had command in 1956 of Destroyer Squadron 13. He was Chief of Staff and Aide to Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla TWO. While so serving he had additional duty from May to October 1958, in command of Task Force 88, a special Task Force organized to plan and conduct the ARGUS high-altitude nuclear tests which were fired in the remote South Atlantic. For meritorious service in this assignment he was awarded the Legion of Merit. In October 1958 he assumed additional duty in command of Antisubmarine Defense Group "Charlie", and from February through April 1959 commanded Task Force 88 in conducting combined ASW training operations with the Navies and Air Forces of the countries of the west coast of South America.

On June 13, 1959 he became Commander Naval Base, Key West, as Commander Key West Force and in May 1960 reported for duty and Antisubmarine Warfare Readiness Executive, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In November 1961 he was assigned to the Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D.C., as Deputy Commander, Navy, Joint Task Force EIGHT.

PERSONAL DATA:

Born: 30 July 1911, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Parents: Captain Henry C. Mustin, USN, Deceased and Mrs. Corrine DeForest (Montague) Mustin
Wife's Maiden Name and Date of Marriage: Emily Proctor Morton of Annapolis, Maryland, 8 June 1932.
Children: LT Henry C. Mustin, USN; Douglas H. Mustin (Mrs. L.C. Baldauf, Jr.); and Thomas Morton Mustin
Official Home Address: Washington, D.C.
Education: St. Lukes School, Wayne, Pennsylvania; Naval Academy (BS, 1932); Post-graduate School, Annapolis, Maryland; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge (MS, 1940).

PROMOTIONS:

Midshipman, 14 June 1928
Ensign, 2 June 1932
Lieutenant (jg), 2 June 1935
Lieutenant, 1 July 1939
Lieutenant Commander, 15 June 1942
Commander, 1 November 1943, to rank from 18 November 1942
Captain, to date from 1 January 1951
Rear Admiral, 1 July 1958

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS:

Legion of Merit
Letter of Commendation (ComSoPac) (Pendant & "V")
Letter of Commendation (CinCPac) (Pendant & "V")
Presidential Unit Citation (USS ATLANTA)
Presidential Unit Citation (First Marine Division, Reinforced)
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two silver stars and two bronze stars
World War II Victory Medal
China Service Medal
National Defense Service Medal
Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two stars

CITATIONS:

Legion of Merit: "For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commander Task Force EIGHTY-EIGHT, during the period May 22, 1958 through October 1, 1958, in which Task Force EIGHTY-EIGHT conducted a particularly complex and difficult special test program of great importance to the Navy. Exercising unusual technical and professional competence, Rear Admiral Mustin, planned, organized, and personally directed a major task force in carrying out extended operations at sea without external logistic support for

Aug 1941 - Nov 1942	USS ATLANTA (Assistant Gunnery Officer)
Nov 1942 - Jan 1943	Staff, Commander Naval Bases, Solomons (Guadalcanal) (Operations Officer)
Feb 1943 - May 1943	USS SAN DIEGO (Assistant Gunnery Officer)
Jun 1943 - Nov 1944	USS MIAMI (Gunnery Officer)
Nov 1944 - Jun 1945	Staff, Cdr. Battleship Squadron 2 (Gunnery, Radar and CID Officer)
Jun 1945 - Feb 1946	Staff, Cdr. Operational Development Force (Gunnery, Radar & CIC Officer)
Mar 1946 - Sep 1948	Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department (Head, AA Fire Control Section, Research & Development Division)
Oct 1948 - Jan 1950	USS KEPPLER (CO)
Jan 1950 - Jul 1951	Staff, Cdr. Destroyer Force, Atlantic (Readiness Officer)
Aug 1951 - Sep 1954	Weapons System Evaluatiman Group, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C. (Military Studies and Liaison)
Oct 1954 - Dec 1955	USS PIEDMONT (CO)
Jan 1956	Commander Destroyer Squadron 13
Apr 1957	Staff, Cdr. Cruiser-Destroyer Force, Pacific (Chief of Staff and Aide)
May 1958	Commander Destroyer Flotilla TWO
Jun 1959	Commander Naval Base, Key West and Commander Key West Force, Florida
Jun 1960	Anti-Submarine Warfare Readiness Executive, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department
Nov 1961	Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D.C. Deputy Commander, Navy, Joint Task Force EIGHT.

a period of approximately sixty days. These operations were successfully completed under the most adverse conditions. By his outstanding leadership and inspiring devotion to duty throughout, Rear Admiral Mustin upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Letter of Commendation (ComSoPac): "For devotion to duty under adverse conditions while serving on board a ship which was badly damaged during the engagement with Japanese naval forces off Guadalcanal on November 13, 1942. Lieutenant Commander Mustin with complete disregard for his own safety and with outstanding ability organized crews of the remaining guns to repel further attack. He also exposed himself to extreme hazard in assisting with damage control measures, and in evaluating the damage to his ship..."

Letter of Commendation (CinCPac): "For meritorious conduct...while serving as Gunnery Officer of the USS MIAMI during the Marianas, Western Carolines, Leyte and Luzon campaigns from December 28, 1943 to February 1, 1945. His professional skill and devotion to duty contributed materially to the maintenance of the Gunnery Department in a high state of efficiency, thus enabling the ship to successfully carry out its mission. He assisted his Commanding Officer in fighting the ship during repeated enemy air attacks, shore bombardments on enemy-held territory and extensive operations in support of carrier strikes against the enemy..."

Presidential Unit Citation (USS ATLANTA): "For outstanding performance during action against enemy Japenese forces off Guadalcanal Island, November 12/13, 1942. Struck by one torpedo and no less than 49 shells, the ATLANTA, after sinking an enemy destroyer and repeatedly hitting a cruiser which later went down, gallantly remained in battle under auxiliary power with one-third of her crew killed or missing, her engine foom flooded and her topside a shambles. Eventually succumbing to her wounds after the enemy had fled in defeat, she left behind her a heroic example of invincible fighting spirit."

Presidential Unit Citation (First Marine Division, Reinforced): "The officers and enlisted men of the First Marine Division, Reinforced...demonstrated outstanding gallantry and determination in successfully executing forced landing assaults against a number of strongly defended Japanese positions... completely routing all the enemy forces and seizing a most valuable base and airfield within the enemy zone of operations in the South Pacific Ocean...This Reinforced Division not only held their important strategic positions despite determined and repeated Japanese naval, air and land attacks, but by a series of offensive operations against strong enemy resistance drove the Japanese from the proximity of the airfield and inflicted great losses on them by land and air attacks..."

CHRONOLOGICAL TRANSCRIPT OF NAVAL SERVICE:

Jun 1932 - Apr 1936	USS AUGUSTA (Gunnery)
May 1936 - June 1939	USS LAMSON (Communication and Torpedo Officer)
Jul 1938 - Oct 1940	Postgraduate School, Annapolis, Md. & MIT, Cambridge (instruction in ordnance engineering)
Oct 1940 - Aug 1941	Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C. (Assistant Production Officer)

JOHN S. SAMUEL
BRIGADIER GENERAL, USAF

PART I - Narrative

John S. Samuel was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on 24 December 1913. His parents subsequently moved to Hinesdale, Illinois, where he received his primary education. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1939 and was subsequently commissioned a Second Lieutenant (permanent) on 12 June 1939.

One of Second Lieutenant Samuel's first assignments was that of a flight instructor during the crucial build-up years immediately preceding World War II and today he is a rated command pilot, current in both the NC-135 Stratotanker and the B-52 Stratojet long range bomber.

During World War II, Second Lieutenant Samuel progressed to the grade of Colonel before the end of the war as a result of 218 combat hours in 72 combat missions in which he participated in air operations in Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. Prior to the end of the war in Europe, he commanded a B-26 group.

This combat record earned Colonel Samuel the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star, Air Medal with 13 Oak Leaf clusters, and the Croix de Guerre with Palm.

In 1947, Colonel Samuel was appointed Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy. Subsequently, he served as Chief of the Emergency War Plans Team, Headquarters United States Air Force until 1952, at which time he attended the Air War College. He subsequently served as Deputy Commander of the 7th Bombardment Wing, Commander of the 824th Air Base Group, and the Director of Materiel, 19th Air Division, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas.

In 1955 he was assigned as Commander of the 4925th Test Group at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, prior to assuming command of Task Group 7.4, the Air Force component of Joint Task Force 7 conducting nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific during operation REDWING for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

In July 1957, Colonel Samuel assumed command of the 11th Bombardment Wing, Heavy, and subsequently directed the move from Carswell Air Force Base, Texas to Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma. The 11th Wing was in the process of conversion from B-36 aircraft to B-52 aircraft at the time of the move. This was the first instance within Second Air Force in which a move and conversion was in progress simultaneously, and the second such instance in which a move and conversion took place simultaneously within the Strategic Air Command.

On 1 July 1958, Colonel Samuel assumed command of the 816th Air Division upon its activation. In addition, he continued to command the 11th Bombardment Wing, Heavy until 5 September 1958, at which time Colonel Frederick R. Ramputi assumed command of the 11th Wing.

Still with the Strategic Air Command on 1 September 1959, General Samuel assumed command of the 825th Air Division at Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

In November 1961, General Samuel was reassigned to the Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D.C., as Deputy Commander, Air Force, Joint Task Force EIGHT.

General Samuel is the son of Ben Allen Samuel and Luca Carradina Samuel. He was united in marriage to the former Virginia Heville Smith of Champaign, Illinois, on 19 September 1941. General and Mrs. Samuel, who are the parents of two sons, David and Tommy, list their permanent address as 605 South Russell Boulevard, Champaign, Illinois.

PART II - Fact Sheet

A. Personnel Data

1. Date and place of birth; parents. 24 December 1913 at St. Louis, Missouri. Parents are Ben Allen Samuel and Luca Carradina Samuel.

2. Married 19 September 1941; wife-Virginia Neville Smith, Champaign, Illinois. Children are David Bruce, 17 and Thomas Hinde, 12.

3. Official home address: 615 South Russell Boulevard, Champaign, Illinois.

B. Education

Graduate of Hinesdale High School, Hinesdale, Illinois, 1932.
Attended Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, 1932-1935.
Graduated United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., 1939.
Primary Flight Training, Chicago, Illinois, 1940.
Basic Flight Training, Randolph Field, Texas, 1940.
Advanced Flight Training, Kelly Field, Texas.
B-26 Transition Training, Laughlin Field, Texas, 1943.
Nuclear Physics Course, Sandia Base, New Mexico, 1948.
Air War College, 1953.
Manpower Management Course, George Washington University, 1954.

C. Service Dates

1935 - 1939	Cadet, United States Military Academy.
1939 - Jun 1941	Flight Training.
Jun 1941 - Nov 1941	Flight Commander, Randolph Field.
Nov 1941 - Mar 1942	Commandant of Students, Randolph Field.
Mar 1942 - Sep 1942	Squadron Commander, Randolph Field.
Sep 1942 - Apr 1943	Group Commander, Randolph Field.
Apr 1943 - Sep 1943	Director of Operations, 391st Bomb Group (M), Myrtle Beach, Florida.
Sep 1943 - Jul 1944	Deputy Group Commander, 391st Bomb Group (M), England.
Jul 1944 - Jul 1945	Group Commander, 322d Bomb Group, England, France, Belgium and Germany.
Jul 1945 - Feb 1946	DO of Central Intelligence School, Washington.
Feb 1946 - Jun 1949	Instructor, United States Military Academy.
Jun 1949 - Mar 1950	Staff Officer, Plans Division, USAF.
Mar 1950 - Jan 1952	Chief, Red Team, War Plans Division, USAF.
Jan 1952 - Jul 1953	Student, Air War College.
Jul 1953 - Apr 1954	Base Commander, 824th Air Base Group, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas.
Apr 1954 - Nov 1954	Director of Materiel, 19th Air Division, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas.
Nov 1954 - Jan 1956	Commander, Task Group 7.4

Jan 1956 - Dec 1956	Commander, 4950th Test Group, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.
Dec 1956 - Jan 1957	Deputy Commander, 7th Bombardment Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas.
Jul 1957 - Sep 1958	Commander, 11th Bombardment Wing, Heavy, Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.
Jul 1958 - Nov 1961	Commander, 816th Air Division, Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.
Nov 1961 -	Deputy Commander, Air Force, Joint Task Force EIGHT.

D. Decorations and Medals:

Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, Air Medal with 13 Oak Leaf Clusters, and Croix de Guerre with Palm.

E. Promotions, temporary and permanent, with dates:

RANK	TEMPORARY DOR	EFFECTIVE DATE	PERMANENT DOR
2nd Lt	12 Jun 1939	12 Jun 1939	12 Jun 1939
1st Lt	9 Sep 1940	9 Sep 1940	12 Jun 1942
Captain	1 Feb 1942	1 Feb 1942	
Major	17 Jul 1942	12 Jul 1942	
Lt Col	8 Jan 1944	8 Jan 1944	2 Jul 1948
Colonel	24 Sep 1944	24 Sep 1944	23 Jul 1953
Brig Gen	14 Jun 1959	30 Jun 1959	

F. Unusual experiences: Commander of Task Group 7.4 concerning nuclear experiments in the Pacific during the period 1954 - 1956.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
Public Relations Office
Los Alamos 7 - 4506

February, 1962

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Dr. William E. Ogle

Date of Hire:	November, 1944
Los Alamos Address:	3541 Arizona Avenue
Present Position:	Alternate Division Leader, J Division Scientific Advisor, Joint Task Force 8
Date and Place of Birth:	August 30, 1917, Los Angeles, California
Education:	AB (physics and mathematics), University of Nevada, 1940 MA, PhD (physics), University of Illinois, 1942 and 1944
Honors:	Department of Defense Award for contribution to Operation Redwing, Eniwetok Proving Grounds, 1956
Previous Positions:	Group Leader, P-11 (Betatron Group of Physics Division, LASL), 1946-51 Group Leader (what is now J-12, LASL), 1948-51 Assistant J Division Leader, 1951 Associate J Division Leader, 1952
Memberships:	Fellow, American Physical Society Sigma Xi Lambda Chi Alpha
Family Status:	Married (wife Johanna), sons William, James, Mark; daughters Jean Marie and Mona Sue
Other Pertinent Data:	Dr. Ogle has participated in all Nevada Test Site series tests, and also in all Eniwetok Proving Ground tests. He was in technical and administrative charge of all LASL experiments during Operations Ivy and Castle. A man of many hobbies, he lists fishing, hunting, handicrafts, piano, tennis, western history, and space flight among his spare-time interests.

ROBERT HIGHMAN BOOTH
MAJOR GENERAL, USA

Robert H. Booth was born February 20, 1905 in Washington, D.C. and was graduated from high school there in 1923. He attended the University of Virginia for one term and in July 1926 entered the U.S. Military Academy from which he was graduated and commissined a second lieutenant of Field Artillery June 12, 1930.

From September 1930 to June 1931 he attended the Air Corps flying school, and then joined the 12th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was transferred to the Eighth Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, in November 1932.

In July 1935, General Booth entered the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, graduated a year later and was assigned to the Field Artillery School as an instructor in the Department of Gunnery in July 1936. In July 1939 he became an instructor in the Depatment of Mathematics at the U.S. Military Academy. In January 1943 he was appointed assistant to the assistant chief of staff for personnel of Army Ground Forces.

General Booth went to the Pacific theater of operations in July 1944 where he served in combat with the Seventh Infantry Division until August 1945. He was executive officer of the divisinn artillery until February 1945 when he became chief of staff of the division. In September 1945 he was named assistant to the Military Governor at Seoul, Korea, and in March 1946 became a commissinner of the American Delegatinn of the Joint U. S. - U. S. S. R. Commission at Seoul.

In January 1947 he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Army Field Forces at Fort Monroe, Virginia, as Assistant Chief of the Plans Section, New Weapons Group. He became Assistant Chief of Special Operations Division in June 1948 and in March 1949 was appointed Secretary. He graduated from the Army War College in July 1950 and the following month was transferred to the 8th U. S. Army, Korea, as Chief of the Operations Division, G-3 Section.

General Booth returned to the National War College in August 1951 as an instructor. In September of the next year he was transferred to Germany as Artillery Commander of the Second Armored Division. In June 1953 he became Artillery Commander of the VII Corps in Europe.

Returning to the States in June 1955, he reported to Fort Benning, Georgia as Artillery Commander of the Third Infantry Division. In August 1956 he was named as Chief of Staff, First Army.

In August 1958 he was named as Assistant to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Training, U. S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Then, in October 1959 he was assigned as Commanding General, 2D Region, United States Army Air Defense Command, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. On 1 January 1961, he was assigned as Chief, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D.C.

General Booth and his wife, Constance Ralston Booth, have three children, Constance, Barbara and Robert H., Jr.

PERSONAL DATA

Date and Place of Birth: 20 February 1905, Washington, D.C.

Parents: Father: Orlando Arch Booth, deceased.
Mother: Rosetta Joy Booth, deceased.

Marriage: Date: 4 May 1934
Wife: Constance May Ralston Booth
Children: Constance R.
Barbara L.
Robert H., Jr.

Official Home Address: 4305 Roberts Avenue, Fort G. G. Meade, Maryland.

EDUCATION

U. S. Military Academy - 1930
Army Air Corps Primary Flying School, Marchfield, California - 1931
Field Artillery School, Regular Course, Fort Sill, Oklahoma - 1936
Armed Forces Staff College - Equivalent - 1947
National War College - Regular Course - 1950
General Booth holds a BS degree from the United States Military Academy.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

Promotions	Temporary (AUS)	Permanent (RA)
2nd Lt		12 Jun 1930
1st Lt		1 Aug 1935
Captain		12 Jun 1940
Major	1 Feb 1942	12 Jun 1947
Lt Colonel	23 Sep 1942	1 Jul 1948
Colonel	22 Jan 1944	2 Jan 1953
Brig Gen	4 Nov 1952	28 Mar 1957
Maj Gen	1 Jan 1956	29 Jul 1957

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS

Assignments	From	To
Field Artillery Unit Commander	Jun 31	Jul 35
Instructor, Field Artillery School (Department of Gunnery)	Jul 36	Jul 39
Instructor, U.S. Military Academy (Department of Mathematics)	Jul 39	Jan 43
Staff Officer, (G-1) Hq Army Ground Forces, Washington, D.C.	Jan 43	Jul 44
Executive Officer, 7th Infantry Division, Pacific Theater	Jul 44	Feb 45
Chief of Staff, 7th Infantry Division, Pacific Theater	Feb 45	Sep 45
Assistant to Military Governor of Korea, Seoul, Korea	Sep 45	Mar 46
Commissioner, U.S. - Soviet Commission, Korea	Mar 46	Jan 47
Staff Officer, Army Field Forces, Fort Monroe, Virginia (Plans Section, New Weapons Group)	Jan 47	Aug 49
Student Officer, National War College	Aug 49	Sep 50
Staff Officer (G-3), Eighth US Army, Korea	Sep 50	Aug 51
Instructor, National War College	Aug 51	Sep 52
Artillery Commander, Second Armored Division, Germany	Sep 52	Jun 53
Artillery Commander, VII Corps, Europe	Jun 53	Jun 55
Artillery Commander, Third Infantry Division, Fort Benning, Georgia	Jun 55	Aug 56
Chief of Staff, First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York	Aug 56	Aug 58
Staff Officer, (G-3) Continental Army Command (CONARC, Ft Monroe, Va.)	Aug 58	Oct 59
Commanding General, 2D USARADCOM Ft George G. Meade, Maryland	Oct 59	Jan 61
Chief, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington D.C.	Jan 61	------

LIST OF CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters
Bronze Star Medal
Army Commendation Medal
Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two Stars
American Defense Service Medal
American Theater Medal
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal
World War II Victory Medal

LIST OF CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS (Continued)

Army of Occupation Medal (Korea) (Germany)
Korean Service Medal
Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
United Nations Service Medal
National Defense Service Medal
Philippine Independence Ribbon

PERSONAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Interests and Hobbies

Photography
Golf

Publications

Articles in service journals and other related publications.

END

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN W. GANNON, U.S. NAVY

John Wendell Gannon was born in Ashley, North Dakota, on April 10, 1909, son of George M. and Teresa Dillenburg Gannon. He attended Union High School in Lodi, California, Drew's Preparatory School in San Francisco, and entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, on appointment from California in 1927. As a Midshipman he played Varsity Football for three years and was the 1931 Class President for three years also. He was graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 4, 1931, and subsequently advanced in rank to that of Rear Admiral, to date from April 1, 1959.

After graduation from the Naval Academy in 1931, he was assigned to the USS TEXAS (BB-35) and after two years at sea in that battleship was ordered to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, for flight training. Designated Naval Aviator in September 1934, he was detached with orders to the USS SARATOGA for duty as a pilot in a Torpedo Squadron based on board that carrier. He later served with Scouting Squadron 14S, aviation unit of the USS SAN FRANCISCO, 1936-1937, and for two years thereafter had duty with Patrol Squadron 6, based on Honolulu, T. H.

In 1939-1941 he was assigned to Patrol Squadron 54, based at Norfolk, Virginia, and operating on Neutrality Patrol in the Newfoundland-Iceland Area. During the early period of World War II he served with Atlantic Anti-submarine Warfare Squadrons in the Atlantic, and in 1944 became Navigator of the aircraft carrier LEXINGTON, flagship of the famous Task Force 58. During the latter months of the war he served as Executive Officer of the USS CAPE GLOUCHESTER, remaining on board that carrier escort vessel until November 1945.

For outstanding service during the World War II period, he was awarded the Air Medal and a Letter of Commandation from the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Citations follow, in part:

Air Medal: "For meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight as pilot of a Patrol Plane on June 7, 1942. Informed of the location of survivors of the torpedoed USS GANNET, Lieutenant Commander Gannon, proceeding immediately from his base, searched for and found a portion of the crew, adrift on life rafts. While circling overhead, he attracted the attention of a passing destroyer, directed it to the scene, and then, by exercising keen judgment and competent skill, landed his plane on the open sea. After eleven of the most seriously injured had been taken aboard, he negotiated a successful take-off despite a hazardous addition of excess weight, and flew back safely to his base....undoubtedly saving the lives of many of the survivors who might otherwise have perished."

Letter of Commendation: "...performance of duty while attached to the Anti-Submarine Development Detachment from April 1943 until April 1944. As Operations Officer...you have been charged with the training of squadrons, officers and men, and with the development and testing of new tactics and operational methods designed to defeat the enemy submarine menace. By virtue of your untiring effort and outstanding zeal in organizing and administering specialized aircraft training in anti-submarine warfare, the escort carrier-based squadrons of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, trained under the supervision and direction, have played a major part in the defeat of German submarines in the Atlantic. Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, commends you upon the development and introduction into service of new tactical procedures doctrines, and methods by which you have increased the efficiency of aircraft in anti-submarine operations...."

From November 1945 until August 1947 he was War Plans Officer in the Plans Coordination Division of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia from August of that year until January 1948, after which he served until October 1949 on the Staff of Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier, at Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, T. H. He next commanded the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Miramar, California, and from July 1951 to June 1952 was a student (Strategy and Tactics course) at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

As Commanding Officer of the USS FLOYDS BAY during the period June 1952 to June 1953, he participated in action in the Korean Area under the United Nations Command. Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, at Headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, until July 1955, and for a year thereafter served as Chief of the Test Branch, Division of Military Applications, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.

He was Commanding Officer of the USS LEXINGTON during the period August 1956 to September 1957, and from that time was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, as Assistant Director, Fleet Operations Division under the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Operations). On July 18, 1958, his selection for the rank of Rear Admiral was approved by the President and a month later became Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Operations). In July 1959, he was assigned as Commander U. S. Taiwan Patrol Force/Commander Fleet Air Wing ONE.

On August 14, 1961, he was assigned to the Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D. C., as Deputy Chief, Navy.

Letter of Commendation: "...performance of duty while attached to the Anti-Submarine Development Detachment from April 1943 until April 1944. As Operations Officer...you have been charged with the training of squadrons, officers and men, and with the development and testing of new tactics and operational methods designed to defeat the enemy submarine menace. By virtue of your untiring effort and outstanding zeal in organizing and administering specialized aircraft training in anti-submarine warfare, the escort carrier-based squadrons of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet, trained under the supervision and direction, have played a major part in the defeat of German submarines in the Atlantic. Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, commends you upon the development and introduction into service of new tactical procedures doctrines, and methods by which you have increased the efficiency of aircraft in anti-submarine operations...."

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On August 14, 1961, he was assigned to the Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D. C., as Deputy Chief, Navy.

In addition to the Air Medal and Commandation Ribbon, Admiral Gannon has the Ribbon for the Presidential Unit Citation to the USS LEXINGTON; the American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; American Campaign Medal; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal, Asia Clasp; the National Defense Service Medal; Korean Service Medal; United Nations Service Medal; and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two bronze stars.

Married to the former Elizabeth Ann Kelly of Santa Monica, California, Rear Admiral Gannon's "home town" address is 850 Alameda Avenue, Coronado, California.

NAVY - Office of Information
Biographies Branch

23 February 1961

UP TO DATE AS OF 1 SEP 1961 (DASA)

BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS C. POLHAMUS, USAF

PART I - Narrative

Douglas Clinton Polhamus was born at Berryville, Virginia, on 9 November 1915. He graduated from Berryville High School in 1933 and then entered Shepherd College, West Virginia. While attending Shepherd College, he received a Congressional appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He attended U.S.M.A. from 1934 to 1938 and graduated in the upper third of his class.

Second Lieutenant Polhamus' first assignment was to Randolph Field, Texas, as a student officer for flying training. He received his wings at Kelly Field in 1939, and today is rated a Command Pilot with over 4000 hours of flying.

After graduation from Kelly, Lt. Polhamus was assigned to Randolph Field as a flying instructor with the Air Training Command. He served in the training command at various training bases as flight instructor, squadron commander and director of training through 1943.

In 1944, Lt. Col. Polhamus was assigned to a B-29 Group for training prior to moving overseas with the unit in 1945. He participated in the air offensive against Japan from Guam, as Deputy and Group Commander, 330th Bomb Group, flying over 200 combat hours before World War II ended. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star and the Distinguished Unit Emblem with Cluster.

In 1947, Colonel Polhamus returned from Guam and was assigned as a student to the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia. Upon graduation, he was detailed to the faculty and served at Norfolk until 1950.

Following a four-year assignment in the Air Force Atomic Energy Office at Hq. USAF, Colonel Polhamus attended the National War College, graduating in 1955. He was then assigned to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers of Europe, and served for three years as the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Air and Special Operations Divisions, SHAPE.

Following his return to the U. S. from Europe, Colonel Polhamus was assigned as the Deputy Assistant for Atomic Energy, DCS/O, Hq. USAF. In June 1960, Brig. Gen. Polhamus was assigned as Deputy Chief, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. Polhamus is the son of Clinton M. Polhamus and the late Sarah E. Polhamus, Berryville, Virginia. He married the former Loraine Garrett, San Antonio, Texas, on 21 March 1940. The Polhamuses have three children - two sons and a daughter. The general is active in the Vienna Presbyterian Church, Little League, and Cub Scouts.

PART II - Fact Sheet

A. Personal Data

1. Born 9 November 1915, Berryville, Virginia.
Father - Clinton Maynard Polhamus; Mother - Sarah E. Polhamus (deceased).

2. Married 21 March 1940; Wife - Loraine Garrett Polhamus; children; Jill E., Garrett D., and Clinton D.

3. Hometown address: 114 W. Rosewood, San Antonio, Texas.

B. Education:

Graduate Berryville High School, Berryville, Va., 1933.
Attended Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, W. Va., 1934.
Graduate U.S. Military Academy, 1938.
Graduate Pilot Training, 1939.
Graduate Air Command & Staff School - 1943.
Graduate Armed Forces Staff College, 1948.
Graduate National War College, 1955.

C. Service Dates:

July 1934 - June 1938	Cadet, US Military Academy.
Aug 1938 - Aug 1939	Pilot Training, Randolph & Kelly Field.
Aug 1939 - Mar 1942	Flight Instructor, Randolph .
Apr 1942 - Oct 1942	Sq. C. O. - Waco Army Air Base.
Oct 1942 - Oct 1943	Dir of Training, Strother Field, Kansas.
Nov 1943 - Dec 1943	B-24 Transition, Smyrna, Tenn.
Dec 1943 - Feb 1944	Provisional Group C.O., Peterson Field, Colorado.
March 1944- Jun 1944	Dir of Training, Fairmont, Neb.
June 1944 - Aug 1944	Dep Gp. C.O., 330th Bomb Gp, Dalhart, Tex.
Aug 1944 - Mar 1945	Dep Gp C.O. 330th Bomb Gp, Walker Field, Kansas.
Apr 1945 - Apr 1947	Dep and Gp C.O., 330th Bomb Gp, Guam C/S 314th Bomb Wing, Guam, C.O., 31st Service Group, Guam.
Summer 1947 - Feb 48	Student, Armed Forces Staff College.
Feb 1948 - June 1950	Faculty, Armed Forces Staff College.
Jul 1950 - Jul 1954	Chief, Per & Tng Div, Ofc of Asst for Atomic Energy, DCS/O, Hq, USAF.
Aug 1954 - June 1955	Student, National War College.
Aug 1955 - June 1958	Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff; Air & Spec Opns Div, SHAPE, Paris, France.
Aug 1958 - Jun 1960	Deputy Assistant for Atomic Energy, DCS/O, Hq., USAF.
July 1960 -	Dep Chief, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D.C.

D. Decorations and Medals:

Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster
Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster
The Bronze Star
Distinguished Unit Emblem with Oak Leaf Cluster
Asia-Pacific Command Medal
American Campaign Medal
American Defense Service Medal
World War II Victory Medal
National Defense Service Medal
Air Force Longevity Service Award with 4 bronze Oak Leaf Clusters.

E. Promotions

Rank	Temporary	Permanent
2nd Lt	14 Jun 1938	14 Jun 1938
1st Lt	4 Oct 1940	14 Jun 1941
Captain	17 Oct 1941	
Major	1 Feb 1942	
Lt Colonel	23 Jul 1942	1 Jul 1948
Colonel	25 Aug 1945	23 Jul 1952
Brig General	1 Apr 1960	

Up to date as of June 1960 - DASAPI

BIOGRAPHY
MAJOR GENERAL HAROLD C. DONNELLY, USAF

Harold Cooper Donnelly was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, on February 1, 1910. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy on June 13, 1933 with a Bachelor of Science degree, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery.

After serving successively at Fort Monroe, Virginia; Panama Canal Zone; Philippine Islands; Fort Scott, San Francisco, California; and Camp Haan, Riverside, California, in various capacities, General Donnelly was named Assistant to the Operations Officer, Western Defense Command, San Francisco, California, in December 1941. In March 1942 he was transferred to Anti-Aircraft Command Headquarters at Richmond, Virginia.

He entered the Army-Navy Staff College in December 1943, and was graduated in April of 1944. The General was then assigned to Planning Staff Headquarters, China-Burma-India Theater, where in November he was named Executive to the Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command. In July of the following year he became Deputy Chief of Staff, India-Burma Theater, and in March 1946 was designated Chief of Staff. In this capacity he supervised the deactivation and closeout of the theater.

Upon his return to the States General Donnelly was assigned to the War Plans Branch of the Plans and Operations Division, War Department General Staff, in July 1946. Transferred to the Air Force on September 26, 1947, he became Executive to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, in October.

General Donnelly entered the Air War College, Washington, D. C. on August 10, 1948, and upon graduation on July 5, 1949 was named Chief of the Materiel and Research Division, Office of the Assistant for Atomic Energy under the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Air Force Headquarters. He was named Military Executive to the Secretary and Under-Secretary of the Air Force in May 1950. In February 1951 he became Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, Washington, D. C.

On February 1, 1954, the General joined Supreme Allied Headquarters as Special Assistant to the Air Deputy, and two months later was named Chief, Plans and Policy Branch, Plans and Policy

Division, SHAPE. He returned to the United States on August 1, 1957, and was assigned to Air Force Headquarters, Washington, D. C., as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Programs, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs.

General Donnelly assumed duties as Commander, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on July 1, 1960.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Order of the British Empire Officer Class, and the French Legion of Honor.

PROMOTIONS

First Lieutenant, Regular Army, June 13, 1936; Captain (temporary) September 9, 1940; Major (temporary) February 1, 1942; Lieutenant Colonel (temporary) October 16, 1942; Captain (permanent) June 14, 1943; Colonel (temporary) February 28, 1945; Colonel (permanent) April 2, 1948; Brigadier General (temporary) December 15, 1953; Major General (temporary) August 5, 1957; Brigadier General (permanent) August 25, 1955; Major General (permanent) August 29, 1955.

Current: 20 May 1961

REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH D. BLACK, U. S. NAVY

Joseph Dean Black was born in Macomb, Illinois, on January 8, 1909, son of I. W. and Jennie E. Black. He attended Western Academy in Macomb, and Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama, before his appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, from the Fourteenth District of Illinois in 1927. Graduated and commissioned Ensign on June 4, 1931, he subsequently advanced in rank to that of Captain, to date from January 1, 1951. His selection for the rank of Rear Admiral was approved by the President on July 22, 1959, his date of rank is November 1, 1959.

After graduation, he joined the USS MARYLAND on July 8, 1931, and had communications duty as a junior officer on board that battleship until May 1932. The next year he was a student (flight training) at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, where he was designated Naval Aviator on April 17, 1933. On June 1, that year he reported to the USS SARATOGA, Flagship of Aircraft, Battle Force, as Assistant Gunnery Officer of Fighting Squadron 6. He received commendatory letters from the Secretary of the Navy and the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, for attainment of the highest gunnery score by a fighter plane pilot in the U. S. Navy for the years 1933-1934.

Detached from the SARATOGA on June 1, 1935, he served for a year as Gunnery Officer of the Aviation Unit on board the USS TEXAS, Observation Squadron ONE. From June 1936 until June 1938 he was Gunnery Officer of Patrol Squadron 3 of Aircraft Squadrons based on Coco Solo, Canal Zone, and during that tour of duty he received Letters of Commendation for the longest formation flight (thus far) from San Diego to Coco Solo in the Spring of 1937 (made by Patrol Squadron 3). These letters were from the Head of the Naval Affairs Committee in the Congress, the Secretary of the Navy, Commander Aircraft, Scouting Force, and Commander Patrol Wing 3.

He next served as Flight Officer and Executive Officer of Fighting Squadron 2, based on the USS LEXINGTON, and on September 1, 1941, he reported to the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, for duty. There he commanded a Dive Bombing Training Squadron during the early months of World War II until February 1943. He subsequently fitted out and commanded Air Group 30, until January 1944. During that period he flew 254 hours, 10 of which were on anti-submarine patrols, made 22 carrier landings and 18 catapult shots. He participated in the Gilbert Islands Invasion (Makin) and the second Carrier Strike against Nauru Island, and was twice awarded the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement" while completing ten missions.

26 September 1960
Still Current (9/61)

Returning to the United States, he assisted in fitting out the USS OMMANEY BAY at Vancouver, Washington, and served as Executive Officer of that carrier escort vessel from her commissioning, February 11, 1944, until she was lost as the result of an enemy air attack on January 4, 1945, in the Sulu Sea, Phillippine Islands "For distinguishing himself conspiciously by gallantry and intrepidity in action in the North Sulu Sea while serving as Executive Officer on the USS OMMANEY BAY on January 4, 1945....." he was awarded the Silver Star Medal. The citation further states:

> "When his ship was bombed and severely damaged during an enemy air attack, Commander Black remained on board despite fires, heavy smoke and extreme heat until all personnel had abandoned ship and, supervising the evacuation of the injured and wounded by a floatable means and directing the uninuired to care for the wounded in the water, contributed materially to saving the lives of many of the wounded...."

From February 1945 until February 1946 he served as Assistant Personnel Officer on the Staff of Commander Air Force, Pacific, then reported for a tour of shore duty as Executive Officer of the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island. He attended the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, from August 1948 until January 1949, and on February 1, 1949, joined the USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43) as Executive Officer. When detached on July 15, 1950, he was ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, for the senior course (Strategy and Tactics). A month after graduation on June 1, 1951, he became Chairman of the Joint Advanced Study Group, Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D. C., serving in that capacity until June 1, 1953.

Assuming command of the USS CURRITUCK (AV-7) on June 15, 1953, he remained in that command until May 1, 1954, and during the next eighteen months he served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel to Commander Air Force, Pacific. From January 8, 1956 until January 12, 1957, he commanded the USS HANCOCK (CVA-19), and in February 1957 reported to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. There he served first as Assistant Director, Air Warfare Division, and on March 13, 1958, he became the Director of that Division. In November 1958 he became Chief of Staff and Aide to Commander Carrier Division 4 and in August 1959 he was ordered to duty as Commander Carrier Division 17. In September 1960, he became Deputy Commander, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

26 September 1960

In addition to the Silver Star Medal and the Air Medal with Gold Star in lieu of the Second Air Medal, Admiral Black has the Navy Commendation Ribbon and the following campaign and service medals; American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; American Campagin Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense Service Medal; and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

He was married in 1932 to Miss Jane Morris of Pasadena, California, and their official residence is 2432 E. Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena, California. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Black have had three children, Lieutenant (jg) Gregory D. Black, USN, a Naval Aviator and Jet Pilot (deceased), Mrs. Cheron Black Hargrave, whose husband is also a Jet Pilot; and Celia Black.

26 September 1960

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF NEWS SERVICES

BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGHES L. ASH

Hughes L. Ash was born in Dahlonega, Georgia, December 3, 1912. He attended grammar and high school in Dahlonega and was graduated in 1932 from North Georgia College. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry (United States Army Reserve), he served extensively with the Civilian Conservation Corps, as a company officer, company commander, and District Staff Officer during the period 1935-40.

During the period 1932-35, General Ash was Principal of the Leesburg, Georgia High School. He also served as Principal of the high school in his home town, Dahlonega, Georgia during the school year 1935-36 and again in 1938.

In January 1941 he was ordered to extended active duty and has served continuously since.

During World War II General Ash served with Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations (1942-45) as a Camp Commander, Headquarters Company Commander, and subsequently as Headquarters Commandant of the United Kingdom Base.

In October 1945 he assumed command of the Officers' Separation Point in the Pentagon and was eventually assigned as Deputy G-1, Military District of Washington.

He served on the Department of Army General Staff in the Research and Development Division 1948-1951.

From September 1952 through April 1954 General Ash served in Korea, first as a Battalion Commander in the 15th Infantry, then as Deputy G-1, Eighth Army, and finally as Commander, 23d Infantry. In May 1954 he was assigned to 3d Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky where he commanded Combat Command "C" and eventually participated in the reorganization of that division under Gyroscope, serving as Division Commander, Assistant Division Commander, and finally as Commander, Division Trains.

After graduation from the Naval War College in 1956, he was assigned to United States Army Command and General Staff College where he served successively as an instructor, Department director, Chief of Resident Instruction, and Chief of Staff.

General Ash was assigned as Senior United States Army Standardization Representative with station in Ottawa, Canada in July 1960 and was reassigned to Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, as Deputy Commander, Army in June 1961.

PERSONAL DATA

Date and Place of Birth:	3 December 1912, Dahlonega, Georgia
Parents: Father	Wesley L. Ash (deceased)
Mother	Lula H. Ash, Dahlonega, Ga.
Marriage - Date:	23 June 1934
Wife:	Minnie Edwards
Children:	Lt H. L. Ash, Jr., USMA '60
	Mrs. John R. (Miriam) Smith
	Tommi
Official Home Address:	Dahlonega, Georgia

EDUCATION

	Year Completed
Educational Equivalent to The Infantry School Basic Course	1947
The Infantry School, Officers' Advanced Course	1948
Command and General Staff College	1952
Naval War College	1956

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

Promotions	Temporary (AUS)	Permanent (RA)	Other (ORC)
2d Lieutenant			19 Dec 1933
1st Lieutenant		5 Jul 1946	22 Dec 1936
Captain		10 Dec 1947	20 Sep 1941
Major	3 Apr 1943	15 Jul 1948	
Lt Colonel	1 Feb 1944		
Colonel	1 Jun 1945		
Lt Colonel (reverted)	1 Jun 1946	1 Jul 1954	
Colonel (repromoted)	1 Dec 1952		
Brigadier General	1 Jul 1961		

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment	From	To
Camp Commander, Hq Comd, Services of Supply, ETOUSA	Jul 42	Jul 43
Commanding Officer, Headquarters Company, Hq Comd, SOS ETOUSA	Jul 43	Oct 43
Deputy Commandant, Hq Comd ETO	Oct 43	Sep 44
Executive Officer, Hq Central Dist, ETO	Sep 44	Oct 44
Headquarters Commandant, United Kingdom Base	Oct 44	Sep 45
Commanding Officer, Separation Point, Military District of Washington	Oct 45	Aug 46
Assistant ACofS G-1, Hq MDW	Aug 46	Aug 47
Student, The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.	Sep 47	Jul 48
Research Branch, Research & Development Group, GSUSA, Washington, D. C.	Aug 48	Aug 51
Student, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Sep 51	Jun 52
Casual Officer and enroute	Jul 52	Aug 52
Battalion Commander, 2d Battalion, 15 Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, Far East Command	Sep 52	Dec 52
Chief, Law, Order and Special Projects Branch, later Deputy Chief, G-1 Section, Hq Eighth United States Army, Far East Command	Jan 53	Oct 53
Commanding Officer, 23d Infantry, 2d Infantry Division, Far East Command	Nov 53	Mar 54

Assignment	From	To
Commanding Officer, Combat Command "C", 3d Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky	Apr 54	Mar 55
Acting Commanding General, later Assistant Division Commander, 3d Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky	Apr 55	Jul 55
Student, Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island	Aug 55	Jun 56
Instructor, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Jul 56	Nov 56
Chief, Corps and Army Section, Department of Larger Units and Administrative Support, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Dec 56	Dec 57
Director, Department of Larger Units and Administrative Support, later Chief, Resident Instruction, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Jan 58	May 59
Chief of Staff, Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Jun 59	Jun 60
Commanding Officer, United States Army Standardization Group, Ottawa, Canada	Jul 60	Jun 61
Deputy Commander, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency and Commanding General, U. S. Army Element, Field Command, DASA (concurrent), Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. M.	Jun 61	

CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit
Bronze Star Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Combat Infantry Badge

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
COLONEL LEO A. KILEY, USAF COMMANDER, 8.1.3, DASA

PERSONAL DATA

Name: Leo Austin Kiley

Date and Place of Birth: 22 May 1918 - Boston, Massachusetts

Parents: Father deceased - Mother, Pauline M. Kiley

Marriage: Date - 16 April 1944

Wife: Luna Hamilton of Mars Hill, Maine

Children: Michael J., Karen Lee, and Thomas L. Kiley

Official Home Address: 3018 Indiana N. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science Degree, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1939. Grad School MIT, Meteorology, 40-41.

Air Force Command and Staff School, 1949.

PhD from Ohio State University in Nuclear Chemistry, 1952.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

Promotions	Temporary (AUS)	Permanent (RAF)
2nd Lt	2 July 1941	2 July 1941
1st Lt	1 February 1942	7 December 1944
Captain	1 March 1942	
Major	28 July 1943	1 July 1948
Lt Col	19 October 1950	19 October 1950
Colonel	5 February 1957	1 July 1958

LIST OF CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Legion of Merit
Commendation Medal

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS (Last 10 years)

Student Officer, Ohio State University, May 1950 - December 1952
Deputy Chief, Atomic Warfare Directorate, Cambridge Research Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, January 1952 - July 1954
Deputy Chief, Biophysics Division, Air Force Special Weapons Center, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, January 1958 - April 1959
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Weapons Effects and Tests Group, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Sandia Base, New Mexico
Deputy Chief of Staff, Weapons Effects and Tests Group, Field Command, DASA, Sandia Base, New Mexico, February 1960 - Present

NEWS RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIR
Washington 25, D. C.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE January 29, 1962

NO 130-62
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FACT SHEET

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

On September 17, 1947, James Forrestal took the oath of office as the first Secretary of Defense. On the following day the National Military Establishment came into being. It was renamed the Department of Defense two years later.

The new organization grew out of a two-year debate, which was concluded with the enactment of the National Security Act of 1947, approved by the President on July 26, 1947. This legislation established a Secretary of Defense, who was to be primarily a coordinator, developing general policies for three Executive Departments -- the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. To assist the Secretary of Defense in carrying out his responsibilities, the legislation authorized three Special Assistants and continued within the National Military Establishment three well-established agencies -- the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Munitions Board, and Research and Development Board.

Secretary Forrestal found the powers assigned to his office insufficient for the task confronting him and early in 1949 recommended substantial changes, many of which were incorporated in the 1949 Amendments to the National Security Act, approved on August 10, 1949, after Mr. Forrestal had been succeeded by Mr. Louis Johnson.

The 1949 Amendments stressed that the Secretary of Defense was to be the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense, and the Army, Navy, and Air Force lost their status as Executive Departments and became military departments. The 1949 Amendments also authorized additional staff assistants for the Secretary of Defense -- a Deputy Secretary, three Assistant Secretaries in lieu of the three Special Assistants, and a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The size of the Joint Staff was increased from 100 to 210 officers. A new Title IV was added to the Act at that time, providing for uniform budgetary and fiscal procedures throughout the Defense establishment.

To direct the affairs of the Department of Defense during the Korean hostilities, the President named General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff in World War II and later Secretary of State. At the end of the year which General Marshall had agreed to serve, he was succeeded by Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett,

MORE

who had been Assistant Secretary of War for Air during World War II and Under Secretary to General Marshall at the Department of State.

The organization of the armed forces was again reviewed in the spring of 1953 after President Eisenhower's administration had taken office. On April 30, 1953, the President transmitted to the Congress Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953, which was based on the recommendations of Secretary Charles E. Wilson and the Rockefeller Committee. This Plan, which became effective on June 30, 1953, gave greater management flexibility to the Secretary of Defense. The President's Message accompanying the Plan made it clear that no function in the Department was to be carried out independent of the authority of the Secretary of Defense and that the Secretaries of the military departments were to be -- in addition to being the heads of their departments -- the principal agents of the Secretary of Defense for the management and direction of the Defense establishment. Statutory boards and positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense were abolished, and their functions were transferred to the Secretary of Defense. Six additional Assistant Secretaries, or a total of nine such positions, and a General Counsel were authorized, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was given greater authority in managing the Joint Staff.

Further organizational changes in the Department of Defense were recommended by President Eisenhower in a special message to the Congress on April 3,1958, after a review of the existing organization by Secretary Neil McElroy. The Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958, which was approved on August 6, 1958, embodied most of these recommendations. The new legislation increased still further the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense, particularly in the operational direction of the armed forces and in the research and development field.

A new chain of command was established running directly from the President and the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the unified and specified commanders who were given "full operational command" over the forces assigned to them. This change abolished the former system under which orders went to the military departments acting as executive agencies, before reaching the unified and specified commands. At the same time, authority was granted to expand the Joint Staff from 210 to 400 officers, and the Joint Staff itself was reorganized to align it more closely with the staffs of the unified commands and the military departments.

In recognition of the increasing importance of research and development activities, the 1958 Act established the position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering. The new Director was charged not only with being the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense in all scientific and technological matters but also with supervising all research and engineering activities in the Department of Defense and directing and controlling those activities that require centralized direction. Simultaneously, the number of Assistant Secretaries was reduced from nine to seven in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and from 4 to 3 in the military departments.

ATTACHMENTS: January 29, 1962

A. Secretaries of Defense September 17, 1947 to date

B. Deputy Secretaries of Defense August 10, 1949 to date

C. Secretaries of the Army September 17, 1947 to date

D. Secretaries of the Navy September 17, 1947 to date

E. Secretaries of the Air Force September 17, 1947 to date

F. Assistant Secretaries of Defense September 17, 1947 to date

G. The Joint Chiefs of Staff September 17, 1947 to date

H. Military Personnel on Active Duty June 30, 1947 - June 30, 1961

I. Civilian Employees (Direct Hire) June 30, 1947 - June 30, 1961

J. New Obligational Availability and Expenditures Fiscal Years 1948 - 1961 (Military Functions Only)

K. Major Forces by Service June 30, 1947 - June 30, 1961

L. Commanders of U.S. Unified, Specified and Component Commands

Under direction of Secretary Robert S. McNamara, who assumed office January 21, 1961, the Department of Defense carried out several actions to make the Defense Establishment a more effective servant of national policy. These actions strengthened both nuclear and non-nuclear strike forces, increased the capability of strategic forces to survive even a massive attack, and improved command and control arrangements. Creation of the Strike Command enhanced the joint training and combat readiness of the Continental U.S. Strategic Army and Tactical Air Forces. The Defense Intelligence Agency was established.

The Department assumed major responsibilities for the Nation's civil defense with an expanded program headed by a newly-created Office of Assistant Secretary (Civil Defense). The office of Assistant Secretary for the position of Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering was created, and a new Defense Supply Agency was established. The positions of Assistant Secretary (Properties and Installations) and Assistant Secretary (Supply and Logistics) were combined. The position of Assistant Secretary (Health and Medical) was dropped and the duties of the office were transferred to the Assistant Secretary(Manpower).

A major step forward in efficient management of the Defense Establishment was taken in 1961 with inauguration of a new planning-programming-budgetary procedure. Greater emphasis also was placed on personal responsibilities of officials, along with abolition of some 400 joint committees. Responsibilities for such programs as military space projects were clarified. Studies of ways to improve day-to-day operations were begun.

ATTACHMENT A

January 29, 1962

Department of Defense

SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, Secretary of the Navy from May 1944 until he took the oath of office as the first Secretary of Defense on September 17, 1947, served as head of the new National Military Establishment until March 27, 1949. He was admitted to the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. on April 2, 1949 in a state of exhaustion, his condition "directly the result of excessive work during the war and post-war years." He died May 22, 1949.

LOUIS JOHNSON, a former Assistant Secretary of the Army, was sworn in as Secretary of Defense on March 28, 1949, and served until September 19, 1950.

GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL, General of the Army, World War II Chief of Staff of the Army, former Secretary of State, and president of the National Red Cross, was sworn in as Secretary of Defense on September 21, 1950, and served until his retirement on September 12, 1951. He died October 16, 1959.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Under Secretary of State under General Marshall, and Deputy Secretary of Defense under General Marshall, succeeded the General as Secretary of Defense on September 17, 1951, serving until January 20, 1953.

CHARLES E. WILSON, president of General Motors, was sworn in as Secretary of Defense on January 28, 1953 and served until October 8, 1957.

NEIL H. McELROY, president of Proctor and Gamble Company, was sworn in on October 9, 1957. He resigned December 1, 1959.

THOMAS S. GATES, Jr., former Secretary of the Navy and Deputy Secretary of Defense, was sworn in on December 2, 1959 and served until January 20, 1961.

ROBERT S. McNAMARA, president of Ford Motor Company, was sworn in on January 21, 1961.

ATTACHMENT B

January 29, 1962

Department of Defense

DEPUTY SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE

Stephen T. Early*	August 10, 1959	September 30, 1950
Robert A. Lovett	October 4, 1950	September 16, 1951
William C. Foster	September 24, 1951	January 20, 1953
Roger M. Kyes	February 2, 1953	May 1, 1954
Robert B. Anderson	May 3, 1954	August 4, 1955
Reuben B. Robertson	August 5, 1955	April 25, 1957
Donald A. Quarles	May 1, 1957	May 8, 1959**
Thomas S. Gates, Jr.	June 8, 1959	December 1, 1959
James H. Douglas	December 11, 1959	January 20, 1961
Roswell L. Gilpatric	January 24, 1961	To date

* Served as Under Secretary of Defense from May 2, 1949 until August 9, 1949, when that position was abolished, and that of Deputy Secretary of Defense was established.

** Died in office

ATTACHMENT C

January 29, 1962

SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY
September 17, 1947 - January 29, 1962

KENNETH C. ROYALL, the first Secretary of the Army, took the oath of office on September 18, 1947. He had served as Under Secretary of War from November 9, 1945 until July 24, 1947, when he became Secretary of War. He assumed the title of Secretary of the Army when the National Security Act of 1947 became effective. He resigned April 27, 1949.

GORDON GRAY served as Secretary of the Army from June 20, 1949 until April 11, 1950. Previously, he had served as Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary of War.

FRANK PACE, Jr. assumed the office of Secretary of the Army on April 12, 1950. He had been Director of the Budget from January 1959 until his appointment as Secretary of the Army. He resigned January 20, 1953.

ROBERT T. STEVENS vacated the Chairmanship of the Board of the textile firm of J.P. Stevens & Company to become Secretary of the Army on February 4, 1953. He resigned July 20, 1955.

WILBER M. BRUCKER, former Governor of Michigan, became Secretary of the Army on July 21, 1955, having served previously as General Counsel of the Department of Defense. He served until January 20, 1961.

ELVIS J. STAHR, Jr., former President of West Virginia University, assumed the office of Secretary of the Army on January 24, 1961.

ATTACHMENT D

January 29, 1962

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

September 17, 1947 - January 29, 1962

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the then Under Secretary of the Navy, became Secretary of the Navy when Secretary Forrestal became Secretary of Defense. He assumed the office on September 18, 1947 and served until May 24, 1949.

FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS served from May 25, 1949 until July 30, 1951 when appointed Ambassador to Ireland. He is now deceased.

DAN A. KIMBALL, Secretary of the Navy from July 31, 1951 to January 20, 1953, had served as Assistant Secretary of theNavy for Air from February 11, 1959 until his appointment as Secretary.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON, Secretary of the Navy from February 4, 1953 until May 2, 1954, later served as Deputy Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARLES S. THOMAS served as Under Secretary of the Navy from February 9, 1953 until August 5, 1953 when he became Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). On May 3, 1954, Mr. Thomas took office as Secretary of the Navy, serving until March 31, 1957.

THOMAS S. GATES, Jr., a partner in the Philadelphia investment firm of Drexel and Company, was Under Secretary of the Navy from October 7, 1953 until he took office as Secretary of the Navy on April 1, 1957. He became Deputy Secretary of Defense on June 8, 1959, and Secretary of Defense on December 2, 1959.

WILLIAM B. FRANKE served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management) from October 4, 1954 to April 17, 1957 when he succeeded Thomas S. Gates, Jr. as Undersecretary. On June 8, 1959 he again succeeded Mr. Gates as Secretary of the Navy, serving until January 20, 1961.

JOHN BOWDEN CONNALLY, with a Navy war record and a background in law, business and corporate management, took office as Secretary of the Navy on January 25, 1961, and served until December 20, 1961, when he resigned.

FRED H. KORTH, former Assistant Secretary of the Army, a lawyer with banking and business affiliations, was sworn in as Secretary of the Navy on January 4, 1962.

ATTACHMENT E

January 29, 1962

SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE

September 17, 1947 - January 29, 1962

W. STUART SYMINGTON, former Assistant Secretary of War for Air was sworn into office as the first Secretary of the Air Force on September 18, 1947 and served in that capacity until April 24, 1950.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER, Secretary of the Air Force from April 24, 1950 until January 20, 1953, had previously served as chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to the U.K.

HAROLD TALBOTT, an executive in the Chrysler Corporation and other firms, suceeded Mr Finletter as Secretary of the Air Force on February 4, 1953 and served until August 13, 1955. He is now deceased.

DONALD A. QUARLES, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Development) took the oath of office as Secretary of the Air Force on August 15, 1955 and served until April 30, 1957 when he became Deputy Secretary of Defense. He is now deceased.

JAMES H. DOUGLAS, Under Secretary of the Air Force since March 3, 1953, was sworn in May 1, 1957. He resigned to become Deputy Secretary of Defense December 11, 1959.

DUDLEY C. SHARP, Under Secretary of the Air Force, since August 3, 1959 and Assistant Secretary of the Air Force from October 3, 1955 to January 31, 1959, was sworn in December 11, 1959, serving until January 20, 1961.

EUGENE M. ZUCKERT, a former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force and member of the Atomic Energy Commission, a lawyer, was sworn in as Secretary of the Air Force on January 24, 1961.

ATTACHMENT F

January 29, 1962

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING*

	From	To
Herbert F. York	December 30, 1958	April 30, 1961
Dr. Harold Brown	May 3, 1961	To Date

*Position created under terms of the Reorganization Act of 1958, which abolished the position of Assistant Secretaryof Defense (Research and Engineering).

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ADMINISTRATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS)*

Paul H. Griffith	September 12, 1949	November 15, 1950

*Position abolished November 1950

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (CIVIL DEFENSE)*

Steuart L. Pittman	September 20, 1961	To date

*Position created in 1961

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

Wilfred J. McNeil*	September 12, 1949	November 1, 1959
Franklin B. Lincoln	December 2, 1959	January 20, 1961
Charles J. Hitch	February 17, 1961	To date

*Served from September 18, 1947 to September 11, 1949 as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, abolished by National Security Act Amendments of 1949.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (DEPUTY DIRECTOR DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING)*

John H. Rubel	May 19, 1961	To date

*Position created in 1961.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ENGINEERING)*

Frank D. Newbury	August 18, 1953	March 17, 1957

*This position was originally designated Assistant Secretary of Defense (Applications Engineering). It was subsequently combined with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Development) as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering).

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (HEALTH AND MEDICAL)*

Dr. Melvin A. Casberg	August 3, 1953	January 27, 1954
Dr. Frank B. Berry	January 28, 1954	January 31, 1961

*Position abolished in 1961 and functions transferred to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower).

MORE

ATTACHMENT F (Continued)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)*

Thomas D. Morris	January 29, 1961	To Date

*Position created in 1961 by combining position of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) with position of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supplies and Logistics).

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS)

Frank C. Nash	February 11, 1953	February 28, 1954
H. Struve Hensel	March 5, 1954	June 30, 1955
Gordon Gray	July 14, 1955	February 27, 1957
Mansfield D. Sprague	February 28, 1957	October 3, 1958
John N. Irwin, II	October 4, 1958	January 20, 1961
Paul H. Nitze	January 29, 1961	To date

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS)*

Marx Leva	September 12, 1949	May 1, 1951
Daniel K. Edwards	May 3, 1951	November 19, 1951
Charles A. Coolidge	November 20, 1951	December 31, 1952

*Position abolished June 30, 1953.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS)*

Frederick A. Seaton	September 15, 1953	February 20, 1955
Robert Tripp Ross	March 15, 1955	February 20, 1957

*Position abolished.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER)*

Anna M. Rosenberg	November 15, 1950	January 20, 1953
John A. Hannah	February 11, 1953	July 31, 1954
Carter L.Burgess	October 11, 1954	January 22, 1957
William H. Francis, Jr.	April 19, 1957	May 24, 1958**
Charles C. Finucane	July 15, 1958	January 19, 1961
Carlisle P. Runge	February 17, 1961	To date

*Position originally designated Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel), redesignated Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve) during the tenure of Carter L. Burgess, and designated Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) in 1961.

**Died in office

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

Murray Snyder	March 21, 1957	January 20, 1961
Arthur Sylvester	January 29, 1961	To date

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS)*

Franklin G. Floete	August 3, 1953	February 29, 1956
Floyd S. Bryant	May 2, 1956	January 20, 1961

*This position combined in 1961 with that of Assistant Secretary (Supply and Logistics) in the position of Assistant Secretary (Installations and Logistics).

ATTACHMENT F (Continued)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)*

Donald A. Quarles	September 1, 1953	August 14, 1955
Dr. Clifford C. Furnas	December 1, 1955	February 15, 1957

*This position combined with Engineering in 1957.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING)*

Frank D. Newbury	March 18, 1957	May 17, 1957
Paul D. Foote	September 10, 1957	October 31, 1958

*Position abolished under Reorganization Act of 1958.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS)*

Charles S. Thomas	August 5, 1953	May 2, 1954
Thomas P. Pike	May 3, 1954	June 27, 1956
E. Perkins McGuire	December 28, 1956	January 20, 1961

*This position combined in 1961 with that of Assistant Secretary (Properties and Installations) in the position of Assistant Secretary (Installations and Logistics).

GENERAL COUNSEL

H. Struve Hensel	August 17, 1953	March 4, 1954
Wilber M. Brucker	April 23, 1954	July 20, 1955
Mansfield D. Sprague	October 6, 1955	February 27, 1957
Robert Dechert	February 28, 1957	July 15, 1959
J. Vincent Burke, Jr.	September 14, 1959	January 20, 1961
Cyrus R. Vance	January 29, 1961	To date

ATTACHMENT G

January 29, 1962

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

September 17, 1947 - January 15, 1962

CHAIRMAN*	From	To
General of the Army Omar N.Bradley, USA	Aug. 16, 1949	Aug. 14, 1953
Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN	Aug. 15, 1953	Aug. 14, 1957
General Nathan F. Twining, USAF	Aug. 15, 1957	Sep. 30, 1960
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA	Oct. 1, 1960	Present

CHIEF OF STAFF, U. S. Army

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower	Nov. 19, 1945	Feb. 7, 1948
General Omar N. Bradley	Feb. 7, 1948	Aug. 15, 1949
General J. Lawton Collins	Aug. 16, 1949	Aug. 14, 1953
General Matthew B. Ridgway	Aug. 15, 1953	Jun. 30, 1955
General Maxwell D. Taylor	Jun. 30, 1955	Jun. 30, 1959
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer	July 1, 1959	Sep. 30, 1960
General George H. Decker	Sep. 30, 1960	Present

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN	Dec. 15, 1945	Dec. 15, 1947
Admiral Louis E. Denfield, USN	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 2, 1949
Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, USN	Nov. 2, 1949	July 22, 1951
Admiral William M. Fechteler, USN	Aug. 16, 1951	Aug. 17, 1953
Admiral Robert B. Carney, USN	Aug. 17, 1953	Aug. 16, 1955
Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN	Aug. 17, 1955	Aug. 17, 1957
	Aug. 17, 1957	Aug. 17, 1959
	Aug. 17, 1959	Aug. 1, 1961
Admiral George W. Anderson	Aug. 1, 1961	Present

CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. AIR FORCE

General Carl Spaatz	Sep. 26, 1947	Apr. 29, 1948
General Hoyt S. Vandenberg	Apr. 30, 1948	Jun. 29, 1953
General Nathan F. Twining	Jun. 30, 1953	Jun. 30, 1957
General Thomas D. White	Jul. 1, 1957	Jun. 30, 1961
General Curtis E. LeMay	Jun. 30, 1961	Present

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

General Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC	Jan. 1, 1952	Dec. 31, 1955
General Randolph McC. Pate, USMC	Jan. 1, 1956	Dec. 31, 1959
General David M.Shoup, USMC	Jan. 1, 1960	Present

*Position created by 1949 Amendment to the National Security Act of 1947.

MORE

ATTACHMENT H

January 29, 1962

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY

AS OF JUNE 30	TOTAL	ARMY	AIR FORCE	NAVY	MARINE CORPS
1947	1,582,999	685,458	305,827	498,661	93,053
1948	1,445,910	554,030	387,730	419,162	84,988
1949	1,615,360	660,473	419,347	449,575	85,965
1950	1,460,261	593,167	411,277	381,538	74,279
1951	3,249,455	1,531,774	788,381	736,680	192,620
1952	3,635,912	1,596,419	983,261	824,265	231,967
1953	3,555,067	1,533,815	977,593	794,440	249,219
1954	3,302,104	1,404,598	947,918	725,720	223,868
1955	2,935,107	1,109,296	959,946	660,695	205,170
1956	2,806,441	1,025,778	909,958	669,925	200,780
1957	2,795,798	997,994	919,835	677,108	200,861
1958	2,600,581	898,925	871,156	641,005	189,495
1959	2,504,310	861,964	840,435	626,340,	175,571
1960	2,476,435	873,078	814,752	617,984	170,621
1961	2,483,771	858,622	821,151	627,089	176,909

MORE

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ATTACHMENT 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (DIRECT HIRE)
June 30, 1947 - June 30, 196

AS OF JUNE 30	TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	OSD
1947	859,142	503,213	355,929	(Included in Army)	49
1948	870,962	370,684	346,925	152,391	962
1949	879,875	368,935	343,356	166,054	1,530
1950	753,149	303,599	293,347	154,453	1,750
1951	1,235,498	521,018	451,586	260,728	2,166
1952	1,337,095	543,853	481,326	309,663	2,253
1953	1,332,068	570,295	448,874	310,913	1,986
1954	1,208,892	495,273	413,134	298,592	1,893
1955	1,186,580	461,986	410,564	312,076	1,954
1956	1,179,489	434,691	394,669	348,230	1,899
1957	1,160,915	429,217	389,717	340,326	1,655
1958	1,097,095	415,914	363,729	315,806	1,646
1959	1,078,178	405,848	357,108	313,466	1,756
1960	1,047,120	390,046	347,760	307,449	1,865
1961	1,042,407	390,761	346,310	303,376	1,960

ATTACHMENT 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY FUNCTIONS ONLY

FISCAL YEAR	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	EXPENDITURES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
1948	9,782	11,094
1949	13,982	11,994
1950	13,222	11,887
1951	48,222	19,772
1952	60,494	38,972
1953	47,109	43,711
1954	34,507	40,336
1955	29,728	35,532
1956	33,937	35,791
1957	36,742	38,439
1958	37,337	39,062
1959	41,703	41,233
1960	41,058	41,215
1961	41,686	43,227
1962	48,748 (Est)	46,850 (Est)
1963	50,585 (Est)	48,300 (Est)

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ATTACHMENT K

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MILITARY FORCES

January 29, 1962

	June 30 1947	June 30 1948	June 30 1949	June 30 1950	June 30 1951	June 30 1952	June 30 1953	June 30 1954
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY								
Divisions	10	10	10	10	18	20	20	19
Regiments	9	11	12	12	18	18	18	18
Army Air Defense Battalions	15	13	43	48	100	110	114	117
Active Aircraft Inventory	706	924	1,276	1,291	1,502	2,383	3,200	3,633
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY								
Active Ships								
Total	876*	752*	710*	598*	1,037	1,112	1,129	1,113
Warships	276	255	259	237	342	400	408	405
Other	600*	497*	451*	361*	695	712	721	708
Fleet Attack Carrier Air Groups	13	14	14	9	14	16	16	16
Carrier Antisubmarine Squadrons	3	4	8	7	14	19	19	19
Other Fleet Combat Air Squadrons: (Patrol, Mining, Continental Defense, etc, excluding carrier antisubmarine squadrons)	37	38	34	24	40	42	44	44
MARINE CORPS								
Divisions	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Air Wings	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Active Aircraft Inventory	13,199	12,037	11,111	9,099	10,706	12,176	13,308	13,073

* Active Ships prior to Fiscal Year 1950 are not entirely comparable with later years due to minor reclassification changes,

MORE

17-A

ATTACHMENT K (CONTD)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MILITARY FORCES

	June 30 1947	June 30 1948	June 30 1949	June 30 1950	June 30 1951	June 30 1952	June 30 1953	June 30 1954
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE								
Total Wings	38**	55**	54**	48**	87	95	106	115
Strategic				21	28	37	41	44
Air Defense	38)	55)	54)	12	20	20	26	28
Tactical Includes Troop Carrier)	)	)	)	15	39	38	39	43
Troop Carrier-Airlift	(6)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(15)	(15)	(16)	(16)
Active Aircraft Inventory	13,341	13,890	13,456	12,572	13,753	15,970	19,013	21,601

** Data for Fiscal Years 1947-50 apply to air groups which differed from air wings in organizations and personnel, but were comparable in terms of unit aircraft.

MORE

ATTACHMENT L

January 29, 1962

COMMANDERS OF UNIFIED COMMANDS AND THEIR COMPONENT COMMANDERS

COMMANDER IN CHIEF EUROPE	Paris	Gen Lauris Norstad, USAF Aug. 1961
DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF	Paris	Gen Charles D. Palmer, USA Aug. 1961
a. U.S. Army Europe	Heidelberg	Gen Bruce C. Clark, USA Jun. 1961
b. U.S. Navy Europe	London	Adm Harold P. Smith, USN Jun. 1961
c. U.S. Air Force Europe	Wiesbaden	Gen Truman H. Landon, USAF Jun. 1961
COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC	Hawaii	Adm Harry D. Felt, USN Nov. 1961
Chief of Staff	Hawaii	L/Gen V.B. Barnes, USA Nov. 1961
a. U.S. Army Pacific	Ft. Shafter	Gen James F. Collins, USA Jun. 1961
b. Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet	Pearl Harbor	Adm John H. Sides, USN Jun. 1961
c. U.S. Air Force Pacific	Hickam AFB	Gen Emmett O'Donnell, Jr, USAF Jun. 1961
COMMANDER IN CHIEF CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE	Colorado Springs	Gen Laurence S. Kuter, USAF Aug 1961
Chief of Staff	Colorado Springs	M/Gen W.H. Hennig, USA Aug. 1961
a. Army Air Defense Command	Ent AFB	L/Gen Robert J. Wood, USA Jun. 1961
b. Navy Forces	Ent AFB	RAdm Thomas A. Ahroon, USN Jun. 1961
c. Air Defense Command	Ent AFB	L/Gen Robert M. Lee, USAF Jun. 1961
COMMANDER IN CHIEF ALASKAN COMMAND	Anchorage	L/Gen C.W. Mundy, USAF Aug 1961
Chief of Staff	Anchorage	B/Gen J.E. Landrum Jr., USA Aug. 1961

NOTE: Date following Commander indicates tenancy verified only to this date.

ATTACHMENT K (CONT'D)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MILITARY FORCES

	June 30 1955	June 30 1956	June 30 1957	June 30 1958	June 30 1959	June 30 1960	June 30 1961
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							
Divisions	20	18	18	15	15	14	14
Regiments	12	10	9	5	5	5	6
Army Air Defense Battalions	122	133	118	90	85	80¼	77¼
Active Aircraft Inventory	3,539	3,573	4,447	5,027	5,199	5,493	5,564
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY							
Commissioned Ships	1,030	973	967	891	860	812	819
Warships	402	404	409	396	386	376	375
Other Ships	628	569	558	495	474	436	444
Fleet Attack Carrier Air Groups	17	17	17	17	16	16	17
Carrier antisubmarine squadrons	19	19	20	22	22	31	31
Other Fleet Combat Air Squadrons (Patrol, Mining, Continental Defense, etc, excluding carrier antisubmarine squadrons)	44	48	49	48	47	47	47
MARINE CORPS							
Divisions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Marine Aircraft Wings	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Active Aircraft Inventory (Navy & Marine Corps)	12,821	12,317	11,617	10,533	9,649	8,863	8,793
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE							
Total Wings	121	131	137	117	105	96	88
Strategic	46	51	50	44	43	40	37
Air Defense	29	32	32	28	27	23	19
Tactical (Includes Troop Carrier)	46	48	55	45	35	33	32
Troop Carrier-Airlift	(13)	(13)	(15)	(13)	(11)	(11)	(10)
Active Aircraft Inventory	23,694	26,760	25,969	22,578	20,890	18,712	16,905

MORE

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ATTACHMENT L

January 29, 1962

a. U.S. Army Alaska	Ft Richardson	M/Gen John H. Michaelis, USA Jun. 1961
b. Alaskan Sea Frontier	Kodiak	RAdm Henry H. Caldwell, USN Jun. 1961
c. Alaskan Air Command	Elmendorf	M/Gen Conrad F. Necrason, USAF Jun. 1961
COMMANDER IN CHIEF CARIBBEAN	Quarry Heights Canal Zone	L/Gen Andrew P. O'Meara, USA Jun. 1961
Chief of Staff	Quarry Heights, Canal Zone	M/Gen Daniel A. O'Connor, USA Jun. 1961
a. U.S. Army Caribbean	Ft. Amador, Canal Zone	M/Gen Theodore F. Bogart, USA Jun. 1961
b. 15th Naval District	Ft. Amador, Canal Zone	RAdm Richard S. Craighill, USN Jun. 1961
c. Caribbean Air Command	Albrook, Balboa, Canal Zone	M/Gen Leland S. Stranathan, USAF Jun. 1961
COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC	Norfolk, Va.	Adm Robert L Dennison, USN Oct. 1961
Deputy CINCLANT	Norfolk, Va.	VAdm W.M. Beakley, USN Oct. 1961
a. Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet		Adm Robert L. Dennison, USN Oct. 1961
COMMANDER IN CHIEF STRIKE COMMAND	McDill AFB	Gen P.D. Adams, USA Jan. 1962
Deputy CINCSTRIKE	McDill AFB	L/Gen B.K. Holloway, USAF Jan. 1962

SPECIFIED COMMANDERS

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND	Omaha	Gen Thomas S. Power, USAF Oct. 1961
Vice Commander in Chief	Omaha	L/Gen J.P. McConnell Oct. 1961
NAVAL FORCES EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN	London	Adm Harold P. Smith, USN Sep. 1961
Deputy CINCNELM	London	M/Gen F.S. Bowen, Jr, USA Sep. 1961

E N D

(Change 9 to Ops Plan 2-62 Hqs JTF-8)

HEADQUARTERS JOINT TASK FORCE EIGHT
Washington 25, D. C.

ANNEX R TO OPS PLAN 2-62

PUBLIC INFORMATION PLAN

I. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this plan is to establish policies, objectives, responsibilities, controls and procedures for Public Information activities for JTF-8 during operation DOMINIC.

2. It is applicable to all organizations and agencies participating in the operation.

II. POLICY

* 1. All public information activities of JTF-8 will be cleared through JTF-8 PIO, and supporting units of the service except as provided hereafter.

2. Publicity aimed at emphasizing any one agency, principal segment of government, or private industry at the expense of others in the whole endeavor will not be permitted. However, the widest amount of information, within the bounds of security, will be made public.

3. The test sites will not be open to representatives of the public media.

4. No voluntary exclusive public information releases will be made to any person or agency.

5. All official public statements will consist only of material cleared for release and will be "on the record".

III. OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the plan are to:

1. Assure that information released in consistent with national policy and security requirements.

2. Allay unfounded fear of danger that may arise from public apprehension or misunderstanding of the test operations.

3. Prevent undue public alarm by providing expedited issuance of official facts, should any emergency situation arise.

* 4. Provide through OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div prompt release material to give the public information on tests conducted during this operation.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Commander, JTF-8, is responsible to the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and to the Atomic Energy Commission through the General Manager of the AEC, for the overall coordination of public affairs activities of Operation DOMINIC. Communications from the Commander JTF-8 regarding actions in this plan will be addressed to OASD(PA) and AEC, PI, Div.

2. The Public Information Officer JTF-8 will:

* a. Initiate and/or receive and review all releases of possible national interest from all JTF-8 units and those operating in the forward operational area after deployment. Such releases will be transmitted to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div simultaneously for appropriate action.

NOTE: Definition of forward operational area of JTF-8 is designated as the area which includes the state of Hawaii, Christmas Island, Johnston Island, nuclear test areas and all other specific locations in which JTF-8 operations will be conducted.

b. Initiate and/or receive from component units of JTF-8 news releases of purely local interest to the forward operational area. These may be released by Commander JTF-8, with a copy forwarded to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div, for information.

c. Answer directly queries received in the JTF-8 forward operational area pertaining to matters of purely local interest, with query and answer being forwarded to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div for information. Answers to queries which are or may be of national interest or involve national policy will be forwarded to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div for action.

d. Prepare and maintain biographical information on all senior personnel (Military and civilian) in the Task Force.

e. Prepare and maintain a centralized library of cleared, factual information to provide immediate responses to media queries.

f. Establish liaison with CINCPAC Information Section for such advisory assistance as is mutually concurred in between CINCPAC and Commander JTF-8. This assistance may be required in the development of proper relationships between Commander JTF-8, local authorities and media representatives in Hawaii area. The same relationship shall be established with other Unified/Specified Commanders as appropriate.

g. Forward copies of casualty reports immediately to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div. Casualty reporting will be in accordance with current service regulations and AEC practices as applicable.

* h. Release facts on nuclear incidents, if any, and/or unplanned nuclear radiation affecting property and personnel after coordination with OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div unless there is an over riding urgency for the Commander JTF-8 to make an immediate preliminary announcement. In such cases OASD/PI and AEC/PI Div will be notified immediately.

V. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

1. Hometown Releases: Hometown releases on individual service members will be handled in accordance with current service directives.

* 2. AEC and/or DOD Contractors and Field Office Releases:

* a. AEC Contractors in Forward Area will forward material proposed for public release to JTF-8 PIO who will, after review, forward to AEC/PI Div for coordination prior to joint release as appropriate.

* b. DOD contractors in Forward Area will forward material proposed for public release to JTF-8 PIO who will, after review, forward to ASD/PA for coordination prior to joint release as approiate.

* c. AEC and/or DOD Contractors and field offices [illegible]

operational area pertaining to matters of purely local interest, with query and answer being forwarded to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div for information. Answers to queries which are or may be of national interest or involve national policy will be forwarded to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div for action.

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1. Hometown Releases: Hometown releases on individual service members will be handled in accordance with current service directives.

* 2. AEC and/or DOD Contractors and Field Office Releases:

* a. AEC Contractors in Forward Area will forward material proposed for public release to JTF-8 PIO who will, after review, forward to AEC/PI Div for coordination prior to joint release as appropriate.

* b. DOD contractors in Forward Area will forward material proposed for public release to JTF-8 PIO who will, after review, forward to ASD/PA for coordination prior to joint release as approiate.

* c. AEC and/or DOD Contractors and field offices not in the forward area will forward material proposed for public release to AEC or DOD, as appropriate, through their normal channels. This procedure will be also followed on accidents.

3. Unit Releases:

Units in support of Operation DOMINIC which are not in the forward area will forward material proposed for public issuance through channels outlined in Information Plans initiated by the Service concerned.

4. Clearing of Releases:

a. Information forwarded to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div. by Headquarters JTF-8 for evaluation for public release will be reviewed for classification by J-2, JTF-8.

b. Information proposed for public issuance by any individual after completion of the operational period for the test program will be submitted for review and coordination through their normal channels to OASD(PA) or AEC/PI Div.

5. Local Warning Release on Shots Visible in Inhabited Areas:

Commander, JTF-8 will forward to the OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div. notification of tests which may be visible to the public or affect areas within the jurisdiction of CINCPAC. Concurrent notification will be made to CINCPAC. Such notification by JTF-8 will be provided in advance to assure complete coordination by DOD and AEC with all other branches of the Government in order that detailed planning actions may be developed for such events. Such information will be available for release to the media and such other agencies as determined by DOD and the AEC jointly.

6. Reporting of Incidents Involving JTF-8 Personnel:

Major incidents involving personnel of JTF-8 and natives and foreign nationals in the test area which may be of public interest will be forwarded by JTF-8 Public Information Office after clearance by JTF-8 Commander with local authorities to CINCPAC and OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div. unless time is critical. Normally, release authority will be retained by OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div.

7. Public Information Relationships with Other Nations in the Forward Operational Test Area:

JTF-8 Public Information Officer will establish liaison with British and such other foreign national information officers as necessary after arrival at Christmas Island to discuss release of information involving their interests. All such agreements shall be reported to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div. for review prior to approval.

8. Procedures for Forwarding Messages:

Material proposed for public issuance and requests for public information guidance or other actions will be forwarded by multiple addressee message to both OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div.

9. Unit PIO:

Commanders of each Task Group and Task Unit should designate an individual within their units to serve as unit PIO in addition to other duties. The Unit PIO will be responsible for handling PIO functions within his unit. He will receive and forward to JTF-8 PIO all information generated within his unit. Names and addresses of persons appointed should be furnished to Headquarters JTF-8.

10. PIO Activities at JTF-8 (Rear):

The Commander, JTF-8, will appoint an officer who remains at JTF-8 (Rear) as the PIO Liaison Officer for public affairs pertaining to JTF-8 which may occur in the Washington Area.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

The Information Officer will maintain liaison with the "Joint Operation Center" to keep currently informed of all test activities conducted at the various test sites. Immediately upon receipt of test information, with approval of the commander, he will dispatch appropriate messages to OASD(PA) and AEC/PI Div.

(Change 9 to Ops Plan 2-62 Hqs JTF-8)

VII. PHOTOGRAPHY

1. The Public Information Officer JTF-8, shall coordinate with the Photographic Officer, JTF-8, to insure that the Photographic Annex to the JTF-8 Operational Plan provides for both color and black and white official documentary film coverage, still and motion picture, being of such scope that a publicly releasable film of appropriate continuity may be produced for possible future release. Details of the public affairs needs in this respect shall be provided to official camera teams by the JTF-8 Photographic Officer.

2. Any film designated for public release shall be accompanied by appropriate caption.

* VIII. ACCIDENT RELEASES

Releases on all non-nuclear accidents in the forward area including crashes, fires, explosions on ships, ashore or in aircraft involved in JTF-8 operations and releases on personnel killed or seriously injured in such accidents will be made by the appropriate service element of JTF-8. The procedures of the service concerned regarding releases on accidents and incidents will be adhered to. All such releases will be immediately provided to JTF-8 PIO, ASD/PA, and AEC/PI Div for review prior to release. Releases on non-nuclear accidents involving contractor personnel in the forward area will be handled as outlined in Section V, paragraph 2c.

* IX. DEFINITIONS

1. Media: Any means of mass communication by which information concerning the DOD and its elements is disseminated to the public. Media include, but are not limited to the following: Newspapers, radio, television, still and motion pictures, magazines and books, advertisements, pamphlets, brochures, posters, handbills, public address systems, technical bulletins, fact sheets and public statements, written and/or oral, by an official spokesman.

2. New Media: Synonymous with information media and public information agencies, and shall mean publishing, broadcasting, telecasting, or pictorial organizations regularly engaged in the collection and dissemination of news to the public. These include press associations, news and pictorial feature services, newspapers, periodicals, trade or professional journals, radio broadcasting, telecasting organizations, and news reel companies.

3. Release: Any material, written, printed, photographed or oral, which is disseminated to the public by DOD and its elements through any medium.

4. Official Photographs: Those still photographs made by military photographers, or civilian photographers employed by the DOD and elements as distinguished from photographs made by correspondents.

5. Official Motion Pictures: Those motion pictures made by military

appropriate caption.

* VIII. ACCIDENT RELEASES

a. Releases on all non-nuclear accidents in the forward area including crashes, fires, explosions on ships, ashore or in aircraft involved in JTF-8 operations and releases on personnel killed or seriously injured in such accidents will be made by the appropriate service element of JTF-8. The procedures of the service concerned regarding releases on accidents and incidents will be adhered to. All such releases will be immediately provided to JTF-8 PIO, ASD/PA, and AEC/PI Div for review prior to release. Releases on non-nuclear accidents involving contractor personnel in the forward area will be handled as outlined in Section V, paragraph 2c.

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3. Release: Any material, written, printed, photographed or oral, which is disseminated to the public by DOD and its elements through any medium.

4. Official Photographs: Those still photographs made by military photographers, or civilian photographers employed by the DOD and elements as distinguished from photographs made by correspondents.

5. Official Motion Pictures: Those motion pictures made by military photographers or civilian photographers employed by the DOD and its elements distinguished from motion pictures made by correspondents.

6. Official Spokesman: Any designated commissioned officer of the DOD and its elements. Civilian representatives of the DOD or its elements may act as official spokesman when so authorized.

ALFRED D. STARBIRD
Major General, USA
Commander

OFFICIAL:

HE PARSONS
Colonel, USAF
ACofS for Operations & Plans

SUBJECT NAME	SUSPENSE DATE	NUMBER
	Perm	Cat 3
FROM	DATE	TYPE
	9-61	Unc
	FILE DESIGNATION	

SUMMARY 1962 Test Series Dominic

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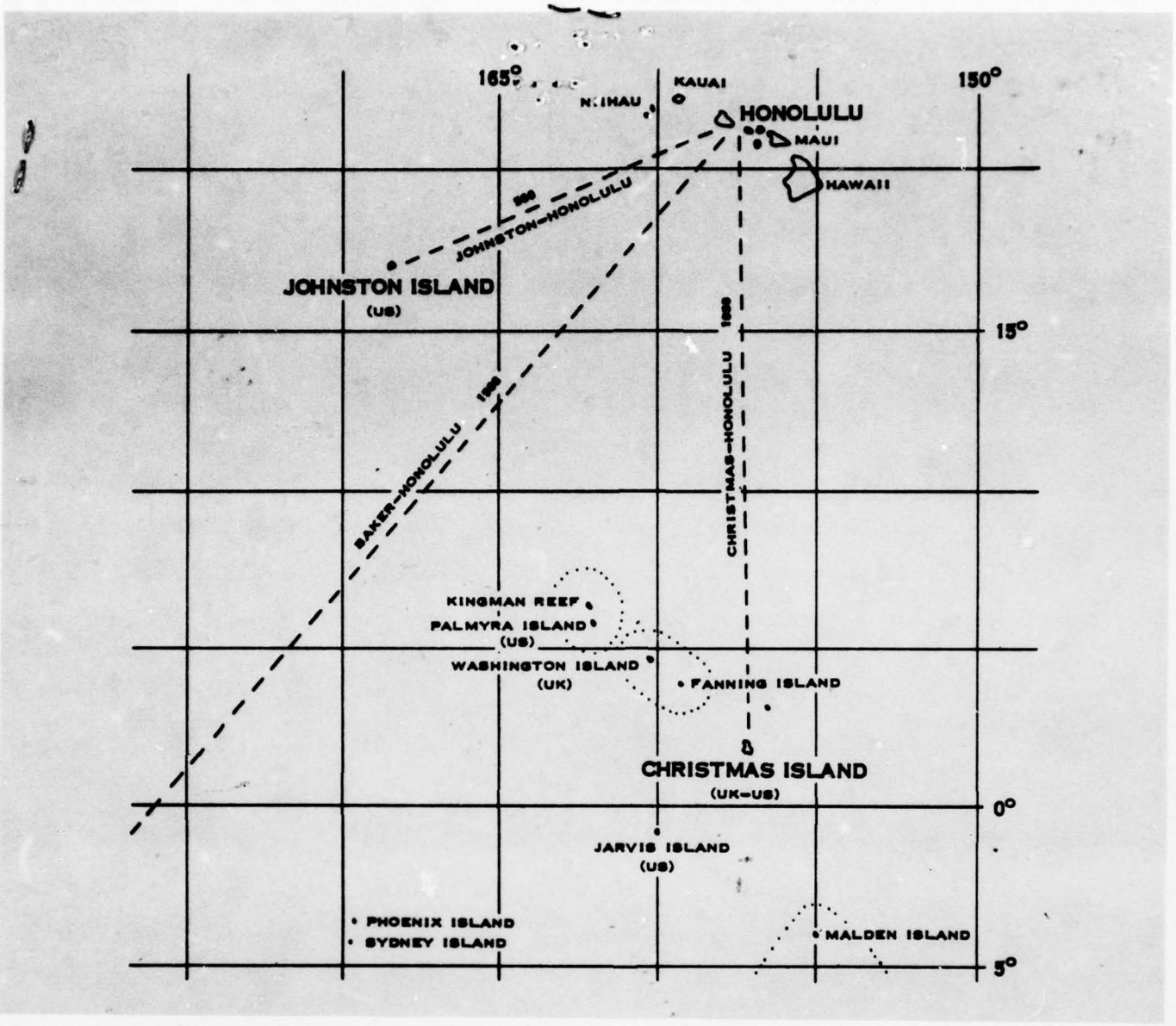
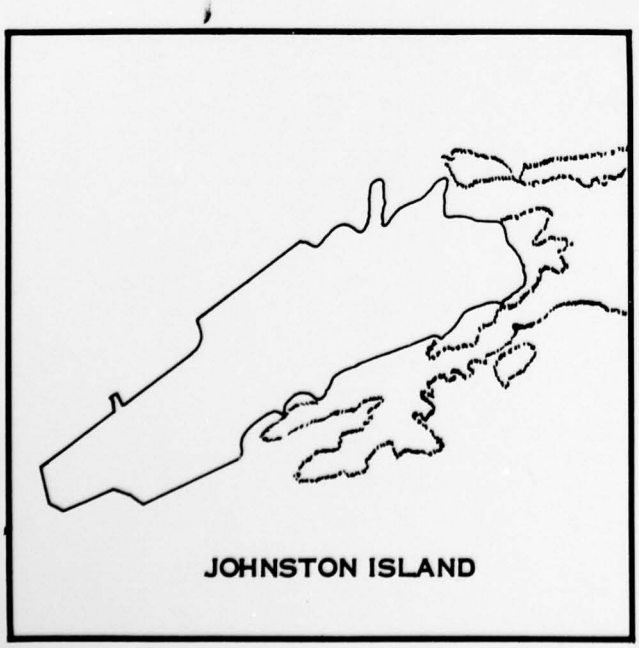
TO	TO	TO S	TO	TO
DATE	DATE	DATE 10/31/78	DATE	DATE
REPLIED OR INDORSED TO	FILED (Place)	OTHER ACTION Retain		

"The testing of new weapons and their effects is necessarily a part of that research and development process. Without tests—to experiment and verify—progress is limited. A nation which is refraining from tests obviously cannot match the gains of a nation conducting tests. And when all nuclear powers refrain from testing, the nuclear arms race is held in check...

"These tests are to be conducted under conditions which restrict the radioactive fallout to an absolute minimum, far less than the contamination created by last fall's Soviet series. By paying careful attention to location, wind and weather conditions, and by holding these tests over the open sea, we intend to rule out any problem of fallout in the immediate area of testing. Moreover, we will hold the increase in radiation in the Northern Hemisphere, where nearly all such fallout will occur to a very low level."

President Kennedy, March 2, 1962.





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