



DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20305

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

HIST

7 August 1969

DNA1.941220.012

Dear Colonel Shattuck,

The idea which you suggest in your memorandum of 6 August 1969 to the effect that the early AFSWP was expected to be a "self-degenerating", temporary organization is entirely foreign to my understanding of AFSWP history. It is indeed not substantiated by any document nor by the interpretation of any document as recorded in the AFSWP-DASA history.

It is true that certain officers in certain military organizations undoubtedly wished that such a change might be effected. As far, however, as I have ever known or can find in current review and research, the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project was not established as a temporary, stop-gap organization, but as a necessary coordinating agency. Considerable thought and interchange of ideas went into its establishment. Because of the fact that a new organization was being set up to deal with a new area of military operation it was no doubt anticipated that the first charter would be amended or replaced, as indeed it was. I find no evidence, however, that the original intent or, in fact, the intent at any time was to set up a temporary organization. The basic and continuing idea was to establish an interdepartmental agency which would coordinate the military functions connected with atomic energy. The enclosed summary of AFSWP development would seem to substantiate this philosophy.

Mary F. Shelley
MARY F. SHELLEY
Historian, DASA

5 Incl

1. Establishment and Early Development of the AFSWP
2. Establishing Memorandum, 29 Jan 1947.
3. Memorandum Charter, 8 Jul 1947.
4. Forrestal Memorandum, 21 Oct 1947.
5. Mission Letter, 12 Jul 1951.

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Incl 1

ESTABLISHMENT AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE
ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT (AFSWP)

The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project was activated, effective 1 January 1947, by a joint directive, dated 29 January 1947, from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations. This retroactive order, signed by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, and James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, described the newly established agency as " . . . a joint Army-Navy atomic energy organization which will discharge all military service functions relating to atomic energy"

The background for the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) was the Manhattan Engineer District. In accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and by Executive Order of the President, the Atomic Energy Commission was established, effective as of midnight 31 December 1946, to take over from the Manhattan District the main functions of research, production, and control in the field of atomic energy. There were, however, certain military functions which were reserved by the Armed Forces.

The joint directive of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, 29 January 1947, provided that the Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project would:

... Assume responsibility for all military service functions of the Manhattan Project as are retained under the control of the Armed Forces, including training of special personnel required, military participation in the development of atomic weapons of all types (in coordination with the Commission), technical training of bomb commanders and weaponeers, and developing and effecting joint radiological measures in coordination with established agencies.

Under the date of 8 July 1947, there was issued to the Chief, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, from the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations, a memorandum prescribing the responsibilities, organization, and functions of the Project (AFSWP). This memorandum, signed by Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, United States Army, and Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, became the first detailed charter of the AFSWP. It conformed to the directive of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, of 29 January 1947, and it included provisions for joint participation of the Army, the Navy, and the Army Air Forces. The Army Air Forces were named "in view of the present relatively autonomous position of the Army Air Forces and the legislation now before Congress" The legislation referred to resulted in the enactment of the National Security Act of 1947 which created the National Military Establishment (later the Department of Defense), headed by the Secretary of Defense, and provided for three armed services with their respective executive departments -- the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the newly created Department of the Air Force.

On 21 October 1947, the first Secretary of Defense, James V. Forrestal, issued to the Chiefs of the three Services a memorandum order in regard to the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. This order was almost identical to the one issued by the Secretaries of War and the Navy on 29 January 1947, except for such changes as were necessary to include the Air Force and its Chief of Staff. Prior to this time, there had been provision for a Chief, AFSWP, from one Service,

and a Deputy Chief from the other Service. The memorandum of the Secretary of Defense, on 21 October 1947, stipulated that thereafter there would be two Deputy Chiefs, AFSWP, one from each Service other than that of the Chief.

It should be noted that the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) received its charter from the Chiefs of the Services, to whom the Chief, AFSWP, reported, not the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The AFSWP was not an agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as such, but was an interdepartmental agency.

Under the heading of "Responsibilities" in the memorandum charter of 8 July 1947 it was stated:

. . . . The AFSWP is charged with coordination of atomic energy activities and will utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, other established Armed Forces agencies which will carry out, under AFSWP supervision, programs for which suitable organizations or facilities already exist. It is not the intent of the directive to duplicate existing structures nor to establish additional activities when the mission can be accomplished by available means.

The philosophy of AFSWP as of the end of the year 1949 was summarized in a statement contained in a brochure published in January 1950.

. . . the AFSWP initially develops military functions which are concerned with atomic energy, endeavors to parcel out such activities as arise from these functions to the various organizations of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, in accordance with their primary responsibilities and readiness to handle them, and retains only those functions which have truly joint aspects or require coordination. As a result of this philosophy the primary emphasis for AFSWP personnel is constantly shifting Successful execution of this philosophy permits AFSWP to be of maximum service to the Department of Defense, utilizes the talent made available by the three Services most efficiently, and avoids building up a large, unwieldy and inflexible organization that would be incapable of handling the multitude of new problems that are constantly arising in the field of atomic energy.

There were, in spite of this philosophy and the directives contained in the AFSWP charter, some problems. During the year 1949 the question of AFSWP technical direction and technical control over assembly organizations deployed by the Air Force became a pressing one. The Chief, AFSWP, referred this matter to the Chiefs of Staff. The latter agreed in principle with the AFSWP definitions and procedures in technical direction and technical control and suggested that a detailed delineation of functions be worked out between the AFSWP and the respective Services. This was done and was agreed to through memoranda and concurrence.

The problem of basic relationships between the AFSWP and the Services next came to the fore, in 1950 and 1951, in connection with the logistics of atomic weapons materiel. This matter was the subject of a letter from Headquarters, USAF, dated 3 August 1950, subject: "Development of the U. S. Air Force Capability for Conducting Atomic Warfare." The letter stated the intention of the Air Force to develop internal logistic procedures in support of its atomic mission and enumerated certain functions which were to be developed as Air Force capabilities. These functions were regarded by the AFSWP as falling under the mission and responsibilities assigned to it by its charter. This problem was resolved temporarily as a result of conferences and correspondence.

The whole matter of differences in interpretation of responsibilities, of major concern at the time, led to the redefinition of the AFSWP mission and responsibilities in a new charter which was signed by the respective Chiefs of the three Services and which became effective as of 12 July 1951.

The mission of the AFSWP under its new memorandum charter was more succinctly and specifically defined: ". . .to furnish support to the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the field of atomic weapons by providing technical, logistic, and training services." The charter of 12 July 1951 did not prescribe the internal organization of Headquarters, AFSWP, as had been done in the first charter, but the responsibilities of the AFSWP were spelled out along more definite lines. A section on policy provided for continuation of the principle of utilizing established agencies of the Armed Forces in carrying out the AFSWP mission.

A more detailed discussion concerning the problems which arose during 1949, 1950, and 1951, as referred to above, may be found in the early volumes of the History of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. No evidence can be found, however, to support the idea that the AFSWP was conceived as a temporary organization. Its mission and functions were redefined as necessary, but always, it would seem, with the idea of continuing a necessary agency.

29 January 1947

SUBJECT: Armed Forces Special Weapons Project

TO: Chief of Staff, United States Army
Chief of Naval Operations.

1. On 1 January 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 585, 79th Congress) took over the organization and properties of the Manhattan Project.
2. There is established, effective midnight 31 December 1946, a joint Army-Navy atomic energy organization which will discharge all military service functions relating to atomic energy and will be known as the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. Military personnel on duty with the Manhattan Engineer District at midnight 31 December 1946, and who are excepted from service with the Atomic Energy Commission, will be assigned to duty with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project as of 31 December 1946.
3. The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project will operate under a Chief who will be selected by mutual action of the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations. A Deputy Chief from the opposite service shall be also selected by the mutual action of the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations. Both the Chief and the Deputy Chief shall be members of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. They will be assisted by an appropriate staff drawn from the War and Navy Departments.
4. The Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project will:
 - a. Assume responsibility for all military service functions of the Manhattan Project as are retained under the control of the Armed Forces, including training of special personnel required, military participation in the development of atomic weapons of all types (in coordination with the Commission), technical training of bomb commanders and weaponeers, and developing and effecting joint radiological safety measures in coordination with established agencies.
 - b. Report directly to the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations.
5. Funds, other than for pay of military personnel, will be provided initially from those funds of the Manhattan Project which have not been transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission. Pay of military personnel will be from appropriate War and Navy Department appropriations.

SECRETARY OF WAR

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Declassified by DNA, Chief, ISTS
and DFOISR 94-MTDR-0334 dtd 9 Dec 94.

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[Signature] Date: 12/13/94

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

8 JUL 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT:

SUBJECT: Organization of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

1. Your memorandum, dated 4 April 1947, setting forth a program of activities and a Table of Organization for the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, has been given careful consideration. In light of this consideration, and to clarify relationships of Project with other War and Navy Department agencies, certain revisions of your memorandum have been effected. A revised outline of program and plan of operations follows, retaining your original paragraph headings and numbers.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy have placed upon the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) "responsibility for all military service functions of the Manhattan Project as are retained under the control of the Armed Forces, including training of special personnel required, military participation in the development of atomic weapons of all types (in coordination with the Commission), technical training of bomb commanders and weaponeers, and developing and effecting joint radiological safety measures in coordination with established agencies." The Secretaries also directed that the AFSWP would "discharge all military service functions relating to atomic energy." Throughout this paper wherever the words "atomic energy" or "atomic weapons" are used, they will be defined by the above-quoted directives. The Secretaries of War and the Navy have further directed that the Chief of the AFSWP will "report directly to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations." This directive of 29 January 1947, which established the AFSWP, is not interpreted to interfere in any way with the responsibilities of the Military Liaison Committee. The directive is further interpreted as establishing the following principal responsibilities:

(1) The AFSWP has staff responsibilities for certain functions in the atomic energy field which, in other fields, come within the normal scope of other staffs and services. These functions of AFSWP will normally be carried on in coordination with staff divisions and subordinate agencies

of the War and Navy Departments which are normally responsible for allied activities and for correlated planning.

(2) The AFSWP is charged with coordination of atomic energy activities and will utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, other established Armed Forces agencies which will carry out, under AFSWP supervision, programs for which suitable organizations or facilities already exist. It is not the intent of the directive to duplicate existing structures nor to establish additional activities when the mission can be accomplished by available means.

(3) The AFSWP will, in matters under its cognizance, act for the Armed Forces in dealing with non-military agencies in the field of atomic energy except that the official channel of communication with the Atomic Energy Commission will be through the Military Liaison Committee. Research contracts involving military application of atomic energy concluded by any agency of the Armed Forces will be coordinated by the AFSWP.

b. The responsibilities of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project include the following:

(1) Technical training of such special personnel as are authorized by the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations in all phases of the military use of atomic energy. This responsibility may be discharged either by establishing policies for and exercising staff supervision over such training; or, when necessary for security or the economical utilization of specially qualified instructors, by conduct of such training. For example, the technical training of bomb commanders or weaponeers might be either conducted or supervised by the AFSWP, as it deemed most desirable; however, air crew and tactical training of these personnel remain the responsibility of the appropriate Air Arm.

(2) Military participation in research and development of atomic weapons of all types within the Armed Forces in accordance with policies laid down by the Joint Research and Development Board and subject to complete coordination with the Atomic Energy Commission.

(3) Coordination of the activities of the Armed Forces for "developing and effecting joint radiological safety measures" including research, development, and assistance in the preparation of training doctrine.

(4) Storage and surveillance of atomic weapons in the custody of the Armed Forces, including coordination with the Armed Forces agencies for the tactical security of storage areas.

(5) Making recommendations to assure uniform policy concerning security of atomic energy information within the Armed Forces.

(6) Furnishing assistance to the commandants of service schools, through appropriate channels, in preparing courses and training instructors, and collaborating in the preparation of atomic energy instructional material within the War and Navy Departments.

(7) Furnishing assistance to planning agencies of the War and Navy Departments in preparation of staff studies and war plans related to atomic weapons as directed by the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

(8) Furnishing material to responsible governmental agencies to assist in the education of the public on the military uses of atomic weapons, particularly in connection with civil defense measures.

(9) Command of such military units as are assigned to it and technical direction and control of military units concerned with the storage, surveillance and assembly of atomic weapons.

(10) Furnishing such staff assistance to the Military Liaison Committee as the related fields of responsibility of the two agencies make appropriate. (See par. 3b(3) following.)

(11) Furnishing guidance to authorized staff, operational, and technical agencies of the Armed Forces as to technical considerations affecting the employment of atomic weapons.

(12) Such other functions and responsibilities, required by future developments, as are assigned by the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

3. RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

a. Other Army and Navy Agencies.

The relationship between the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project and other military agencies is similar to that which exists in the Army between a Technical Service and any other agency of the Army, and in the Navy between a section of the Operations Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and any other agency of the Navy.

b. Atomic Energy Commission

In general, the contacts between the AFSWP and the Atomic Energy Commission can be grouped as follows:

(1) The AFSWP will maintain adequate working contact and coordination with the Atomic Energy Commission on technical matters pertaining to

weapon development, procurement, assembly and testing. In coordination with the MLC it will also arrange and supervise, where appropriate, direct contact between the military services and the Atomic Energy Commission and agencies of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) Contact with the AEC will be maintained by the AFSWP through the Military Liaison Committee, whose functions are prescribed by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

(3) The Military Liaison Committee has stated that it has no command, operational, or executive functions. The Chief and Deputy Chief of AFSWP are members of the Military Liaison Committee. Because of the close relationship provided by this factor, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, the AFSWP and the MLC should provide mutual working staff assistance.

4. PARTICIPATION

The directive for this Project sets it up as a joint Army-Navy Organization. In view of the present relatively autonomous position of the Army Air Forces and the legislation now before the Congress which would establish it as a separate Arm of the National Defense, the Project has been set up on the basis of joint Army, Navy and Army Air Force participation. No attempt will be made to effect exactly equal numerical representation. Initially, personnel must come largely from that which has served with the Manhattan Project and with the Crossroads Operation. However, there will be participation by Army, Navy, and Army Air Forces from the beginning; at the end of a reasonable period, it is planned that all representation will reflect their primary interest. The Project will perform its functions, insofar as is possible, by utilizing the existing facilities of the Services. The AFSWP will not enter directly into functions of operational command. When employment of atomic weapons requires participation of AFSWP units or personnel in an operational mission, such units or personnel will come under command of a combat commander at an appropriate stage of the operation. The AFSWP Staff will be kept as small as possible and will be filled only as qualified personnel becomes available and as the workload increases.

5. ORGANIZATION

The following subparagraphs are explanations in detail of the attached Table of Organization:

a. Chief and Deputy

The directive for this Project prescribes that the Chief and Deputy Chief will be from opposite Services and will be members of the MLC to the AEC. Major General L. R. Groves, U.S. Army, has been named as Chief and Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, U.S. Navy, has been named Deputy Chief of the Project.

b. Chief of Staff and Assistant.

Two officers are set up for this Section with the grades of Colonel, U.S. A., or Captain, U.S.N. These positions, like all other positions, will be filled by the Chief of the Project from officers of the Army, Navy or Air Forces assigned to the Project.

c. Personnel and Administration Division.

This Division will have general charge of personnel administration. It will keep the files. It will, in coordination with the Operation and Training Division, make recommendations for student quotas at civilian and military educational institutions. It will be charged with legal matters and with inspections. For personnel, it will require a Chief who can be of any branch with comparatively junior assistants to handle personnel matters of the other two branches. It will require a trained Judge Advocate, particularly qualified in contract matters, and an Inspector General.

d. Security Division

The Project will be responsible for security within its own installations only. It will be responsible for proper clearances of Project personnel as required under the Atomic Energy Act. It will handle Public Relations. For personnel, it will require a Chief and assistants and a trained Public Relations Officer or civilian.

e. Operations and Training Division

This Division will be charged with the conduct or supervision of the training of special troop units, the conduct or supervision of special schools, and the coordination of instruction in other service schools for the training of personnel in the military application of atomic energy. It will assist in the formulation of training doctrine and will be charged with construction and with weapon storage and surveillance. This is a Section in which the Army, Navy and Air Forces have important interests. The Division will require a Chief and Assistants from the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

f. Fiscal and Logistics Division.

This Division will be charged with procurement and fiscal matters. It will require a Chief and Assistants including a trained Finance Officer, and at least one officer experienced in procurement. This Division must have representation of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

g. Development Division.

This Division is responsible for military participation in the development of atomic weapons of all types. It may discharge this responsibility by direct participation or by exercising staff supervision. It must work in closest coordination with the Atomic Energy Commission and with all other interested agencies of the War and Navy Departments. It must closely follow

the scientific development of atomic energy. It will require a Chief and Assistants from the Army, Navy and Air Forces including representatives from specially interested technical agencies of the War and Navy Departments, including interested Technical Services and Bureaus.

h. Radiological Safety Division.

This Division, by direct participation or by exercising staff supervision, will develop and effect joint radiological safety measures in coordination with established agencies including such matters as the use of radioactive materials as contaminants, the decontamination of areas, development of protective clothing and protective medications, development of detection instruments and assistance to the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy in development of treatments of the sick and wounded resulting from atomic warfare. This Division will require a Chief, and Assistants representing Army, Navy and Air Forces. It will also require trained experts from appropriate Technical Services and Bureaus of the War and Navy Departments.

6. The organization of the AFSWP as herein prescribed is not to be considered inflexible. It is possible that certain of the Divisions indicated may be later eliminated or combined, or that certain additional Divisions may be required. It is desired that the Chief of the AFSWP exercise initiative to effect such changes as he deems desirable, in keeping with the broad concepts of this memorandum, to improve the structure of his organization.

7. The Table of Organization attached to your memorandum of 4 April 1947 should be revised to accord with the changes indicated in the text above.

/s/ C. W. Nimitz
Chief of Naval Operations

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower
Chief of Staff

Enc 4

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

21 October 1947.

MEMORANDUM TO: CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Subject: Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

1. On 1 January 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 585, 79th Congress) took over the organization and properties of the Manhattan Project.


2. There was established, effective midnight 31 December 1946, a joint Armed Forces atomic energy organization which will discharge all military service functions relating to atomic energy and will be known as the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. Military personnel on duty with the Manhattan Engineer District at midnight 31 December 1946, and who are excepted from service with the Atomic Energy Commission, were assigned to duty with the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project as of 31 December 1946.

3. Hereafter the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project will operate under a Chief who will be appointed by joint action of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Chief of Naval Operations, and Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force. Deputy Chiefs from the Services, other than that of the Chief, will also be appointed by joint action of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Chief of Naval Operations, and Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force. The Chief and the two deputy chiefs shall normally be members of the Military Liaison Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. They will be assisted by an appropriate staff drawn from the Departments of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

4. The Chief of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project will:

a. Assume responsibility for all military service functions of the Manhattan Project as are retained under the control of the Armed Forces, including training of special personnel required, military participation in the development of atomic weapons of all types (in coordination with the Commission), technical

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training of bomb commanders and weaponeers, and the coordination, through established agencies, of the radiological safety measures of the Armed Forces.

b. Report to the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army and the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

5. Funds, other than for pay of military personnel will be provided initially from those funds of the Manhattan Project which have not been transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission. Pay of military personnel will be from appropriate appropriations of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

/s/ James Forrestal

JAMES FORRESTAL

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Enc 3

12 July 1951

SUBJECT: Mission and Responsibilities of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project

TO: The Chief, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project

Pursuant to the authority contained in a letter from the Secretary of Defense to the Chief of Staff, United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, dated 21 October 1947, subject: "Armed Forces Special Weapons Project", there are herein set forth the mission and responsibilities of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project and a statement of certain policies under which the responsibilities of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project will be discharged. This letter supersedes a memorandum from the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and the Chief of Naval Operations to the Chief, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project dated 8 July 1947, subject: "Organization of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project".

SECTION I

1. Mission - The mission of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) is to furnish support to the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the field of atomic weapons by providing technical, logistic, and training services.

SECTION II

2. Responsibilities

a. In providing technical services to the Armed Forces the AFSWP will be responsible for the following functions:

(1) Preparing technical directives for use within the Services, covering:

- (a) Minimum technical qualifications of personnel authorized to perform assembly, disassembly, surveillance, inspection, repackaging, and handling of atomic weapons and atomic weapons components.

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- (b) Minimum standards of training proficiency in the assembly, disassembly, inspection, maintenance, surveillance, repackaging, and handling of atomic weapons.
- (c) Physical procedures to be employed in the inspection, assembly, disassembly, surveillance, modernization, repackaging, handling, transportation, and storage of atomic weapons and atomic weapons components.
- (d) Minimum standards of maintenance and calibration for tools, test equipment, and handling equipment which are authorized to be used on atomic weapons and atomic weapons components.
- (e) Tolerances for the operational assembly of atomic weapons components.
- (f) Minimum standards for technical safety.
- (2) Informing responsible commanders of the probable results of divergence from technical standards.
- (3) Furnishing recommendations to the Services concerning the composition of atomic weapons assembly organizations.
- (4) Maintaining an inspection system for determining the status of technical proficiency of atomic weapons assembly organizations, of the maintenance of atomic weapons materiel, and of AFSWP support.
- (5) Effecting liaison between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Armed Forces in research and development of atomic weapons and of AEC-furnished equipment, in areas not covered by the Military Liaison Committee.
- (6) Consolidating the operational suitability testing programs of the Services and submitting them for programmatic review and approval to the Military Liaison Committee.
- (7) Conducting the following activities in connection with field tests of atomic weapons or atomic explosions:
 - (a) Preparation of preliminary plans and budgets for the military phases of atomic weapons tests.

- (b) Coordination and integration of Army, Navy, and Air Force requirements for experimental data obtainable through field tests and submitting recommendations as to the technical participation of the Services in these tests.
 - (c) Technical assistance, as required, to commanders of task forces concerned with atomic weapons tests.
 - (d) Continuous review and analysis of results of tests from the scientific, phenomenological, and financial standpoints, and cooperation with the individual Services in the preparation and dissemination of data of interest to the Department of Defense.
- (8) Coordinating the study of military effects of atomic weapons, to include the collection, review, and dissemination of data and, as feasible, the conduct of supporting studies pertaining thereto; and determining technical criteria for use in estimating the effects of atomic weapons against all types of targets.
- (9) Furthering the development of defensive measures against atomic weapons, through such means as:
- (a) Coordination and support of training for defensive measures where joint Service programs are desirable.
 - (b) Evaluation of weapons effects data and dissemination of results of such evaluations to the Services, and also to other governmental agencies when appropriate.
 - (c) Coordination of military research and development in the field of radiac instruments, individual and collective protective devices, radiological decontamination procedures, and medical aspects of atomic warfare, in accordance with the policies of the Research and Development Board.
- (10) Furnishing assistance to the Services, as requested, in matters pertaining to the security of atomic energy information, materials, and installations.
- (11) Furnishing technical assistance and liaison to the Services and other governmental agencies, as requested or required.

b. In providing logistic services to the Armed Forces the AFSWP will be responsible for the following functions:

- (1) Insuring the efficient implementation of plans for the transfer of weapons from the Atomic Energy Commission to the Department of Defense, and furnishing assembled atomic weapons as directed by the Chiefs of the three Services.
- (2) Maintaining a record and control system to insure that weapons and materiel are located and in proper status as necessary to fulfill war plans.
- (3) Publishing such supply regulations governing the accountability and responsibility for Restricted Data materials as made necessary by the Atomic Energy Commission accountability and responsibility requirements and, as necessary, to supplement existing Service supply regulations.
- (4) Furnishing construction criteria, in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission, for atomic weapons storage sites as necessary to insure that facilities are adequate for the assembly, handling, storage, and surveillance of atomic weapons and materiel.
- (5) Consolidating the requirements of the Armed Forces for atomic weapons materiel which must be procured from the Atomic Energy Commission and transmitting these requirements to the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (6) Preparing and distributing special weapons equipment lists (SWEL) and special weapons training allowances (SWTA) for all military units that require special weapons equipment.
- (7) Procuring and distributing initial supply of materiel in accordance with SWEL's and SWTA's.
- (8) Procuring and distributing resupply of materiel in accordance with SWEL's and SWTA's as arranged between AFSWP and the individual Services.
- (9) Assisting in the performance of initial inspection and acceptance of AEC-procured atomic weapons materiel as mutually agreed between the Atomic Energy Commission and AFSWP.

- (10) Effecting the exchange of weapons and equipment for modernization, modification, and quality assurance programs with the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (11) Preparing required AFSWP budget estimates.
- (12) Operating specialized facilities for calibration, repair, and maintenance of special weapons equipment.

c. In providing training services to the Armed Forces the AFSWP will be responsible for the following functions:

- (1) Technical training of such personnel as may be required by the Chiefs of the three Services in the assembly, handling, storage, surveillance, maintenance, salvage, and disposal of atomic weapons.
- (2) Assisting the three Services by (a) conducting courses for, or (b) preparing courses and instructional material and training instructors for:
 - (a) The technical training of personnel in weapon characteristics and procedures related to atomic weapons delivery.
 - (b) The orientation of key officers of the three Services in military applications of atomic energy.
 - (c) The indoctrination of designated officers of the three Services in the characteristics and effects of atomic weapons and in the technical considerations essential to the employment of atomic weapons.
- (3) Preparing training programs for use by the Services in maintaining technical proficiency of their personnel engaged in assembly, handling, storage, surveillance, maintenance, and salvage of atomic weapons.
- (4) Assisting the commandants of Service schools, through appropriate channels, in preparing courses and training instructors, and collaborating in the preparation of atomic energy instructional material within the Services.

SECTION III

3. Policies - In discharging responsibilities set forth above, the AFSWP will be governed by the following:

a. AFSWP staff responsibilities for functions in the atomic energy field will be exercised in coordination with staff divisions and subordinate agencies of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force which are responsible for allied activities.

b. AFSWP will utilize established agencies of the Armed Forces to carry out programs for which suitable facilities already exist. Existing organizational structures will not be duplicated, nor will additional activities be established, when the AFSWP mission can be accomplished by available means.

c. AFSWP will serve as representative of the Armed Forces in dealing with non-military agencies in matters under its cognizance in the field of atomic energy.

d. AFSWP will command the Field Command, AFSWP, including Sandia Base, National Stockpile Sites, and such military units as may be assigned to AFSWP. When employment of atomic weapons requires participation of AFSWP units or personnel in an operational mission, such units or personnel will be placed under the operational control of a combat commander at an appropriate stage of the operation.

/s/ J. LAWTON COLLINS
J. LAWTON COLLINS
General, U. S. Army
Chief of Staff

/s/ FORREST SHERMAN
FORREST SHERMAN
Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Naval Operations

/s/ HOYT S. VANDENBERG
HOYT S. VANDENBERG
General, U. S. Air Fo
Chief of Staff