DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 94104

OMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954

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J.C.S. 2019/290

21 March 1958

Pages 1468 - 1487, incl.

REPORT BY THE JOINT STRATEGIC PLANS COMMITTEE

to the

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

on

CUSTODY, MANEUVER, AND EXERCISE OF SPECIAL MUNITIONS (C)

References:

a. J.C.S. 1844/227 \overline{b} . J.C.S. 2012/103 c. J.C.S. 2012/113 d. J.C.S. 2019/105 e. J.C.S. 2019/130 f. J.C.S. 2019/131 Ī. J.C.S. 2019/161 J.C.S. 2019/287

J.C.S. 2019/134 J.C.S. 2019/140 J.C.S. 2215/1

e lettes from TO SHIP INT DELIKEN ON The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (AE), the Director of Military Applications, AEC, and the Chief, AFSWP, were consulted in the preparation of this report.

> Declassified Authority: 42337 By: Dorothy Johnson Date: **D**2-10-2014

See Decision on dtd 3-28-58.

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CUSTODY, MANEUVER, AND EXERCISE OF SPECIAL MUNITIONS (C)

THE PROBLEM

- 1 a. To determine appropriate Department of Defense (DOD)-Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) responsibilities for custody 2 of dispersed atomic weapons. In response to a request* by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, to recommend specific measures necessary to insure 5 a general understanding between the AEC, the DOD, and the 6 President for the maneuver and exercise of 7 weapons. 8 FOIA(b)(1) Joint Staff FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM 2. On 19 June 1957, the Joint Strategic Plans Committee 9 (JSPC) was directed** to submit for consideration by the Joint 10 Chiefs of Staff comments and recommendations concerning DOD 11 custody of all dispersed atomic weapons. 12 3. On 10 February 1958, the Deputy Secretary of Defense 13 requested* the Joint Chiefs of Staff to recommend specific 1,4 measures necessary to insure a general understanding between 15 the AEC, the DOD, and the President for the maneuver and 16 exercise of weapons. 17 4. For additional facts, see Enclosure "B". 18 DISCUSSION 5. For discussion, see Enclosure "C". 19 CONCLUSIONS 6. The current high and low yield classification of atomic 20 · weapons is no longer applicable to the division of custodial 21 responsibility and, therefore, Presidential authority for DOD 25
 - * Dated 10 February 1958; Enclosure to J.C.S. 2012/113
 ** Note to Holders of J.C.S. 1844/227, dated 20 June 1957

custody of all dispersed atomic weapons should be sought. In	1
seeking this authority, the provision should be included that	2
exercises and maneuvers of weapons will not be	3
conducted until appropriate safety controls for the specific	4
weapons systems have been developed and have been mutually agreed	5
upon, between the DOD and AEC.	6
7. General understanding between the AEC, the DOD, and the	7
President for the exercise and maneuver of weapons	8
can be best realized through the establishment of mutually	9
acceptable controls which will insure, for weapons,	10
a degree of safety which will be comparable to that of capsule	11
type weapons. These controls should be based on the findings	12
and recommendations of the respective safety boards which have	13
been established by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The specific	14
controls applicable to each weapons system should be developed	15
by the Service(s) concerned in conjunction with the AFSWP, and	16
should have the agreement of the AEC.	17
8. The controls contained in Appendix "B" to Enclosure "A"	.18
hereto provide an acceptable basis for an agreement between the	19
USAF and the AEC on the measures required to insure an	20
acceptable degree of safety for the exercise and maneuver of	21
weapons by the Strategic Air Command, and, as such,	22
provides a basis for general understanding in this regard between	23
the AEC, the DOD, and the President.	24
RECOMMENDATIONS	
9. It is recommended that the Joint Chiefs of Staff forward	25
the memorandum contained in Enclosure "A" hereto, together with	26
its Appendices "A" and "B", which reflects the above conclusions,	27
to the Secretary of Defense.	28
10. No recommendation is made as to the distribution of this	29
paper to commanders of unified or specified commands.	30

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ENCLOSURE "A"

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: DOD Custody and Maneuver and Exercise of Weapons (S-RD)

1. Reference 1s made to the memorandum* by the Deputy	1
Secretary of Defense, dated 10 February 1958, subject as above.	2
2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are in full agreement that the	3
early introduction of weapons to the U.S. stockpile	Ħ
establishes a need for a general understanding concerning the	5
exercise and maneuver of such weapons. They are also of the	6
opinion that, since weapons in all yield ranges	7
will now incorporate advanced designs similar to those hereto-	8
fore indigenous only to weapons, the high and low	9
yield classification is no longer germane to the existing	10
division of Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) - Department of	11
Defense (DOD) custody of atomic weapons.	12
3. Present arrangements to implement the AEC-DOD Atomic	13
Weapons Maneuver Agreement incorporate stipulations designed	14
to insure mutually acceptable safety controls consistent with	15
military readiness. Pursuant to the memorandum** by the Joint	16
Chiefs of Staff for you, dated 25 September 1957, subject:	17
"Advanced Weapons Designs", the Services have established	18
safety boards to review the new family of weapons and weapons	19
systems. The approach by these boards will be to insure for	50
the weapons a degree of safety comparable to that	21
currently being realized in the maneuver and exercise of	22
capsule type weapons.	23

^{*} Enclosure to J.C.S. 2012/113 ** Enclosure to J.C.S. 2012/103

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In this regard, the Air Force Special Weapons Safety Board has	1
completed a report* concerning the weapons applicable	2
to SAC exercises and maneuvers. Since SAC exercises comprise the	3
greater portion of the total weapons maneuvered annually aboard	4
aircraft for readiness and training purposes, it is considered	5
that, as a first step, the summary of the requirements for such	6
exercises contained in Appendix "A" hereto and safety controls	7
of the type contained in Appendix "B" hereto provide an acceptable	e 8
basis for insuring a general understanding between the AEC-DOD and	a 9
the President, and for development of a USAF-AEC agreement as	10
indicated in paragraph 5 below.	11
4. In view of the above and in light of the fact that the AEC	12
custodial responsibility for dispersed has	13
been reduced essentially to one of accountability, which by	14
mutual agreement is, for the greater part, accomplished by mili-	15
tary officers who have been approved by the AEC as their repre-	16
sentatives, the Joint Chiefs of Staff request that you seek:	17
a. Early agreement between AEC, the DOD, and the President	18
of the principles for the use of weapons for	19
maneuver, as defined in the present AEC-DOD Atomic Weapons	50
Maneuver Agreement, for the conduct of SAC large-scale	51
exercises and for the arming and test exercising of the	55
SAC Alert Force in accordance with the safety controls set	23
forth in Appendix "B" hereto.	24
b. Presidential authority for the transfer of custody to	25
the DOD of all atomic weapons approved for dispersal by the	26
President, premised on the understanding that the exercise	27
and maneuver of weapons will not be conducted	28
until appropriate specific safety controls for each weapons	59
system have been mutually agreed upon by the Services con-	30
cerned, in conjunction with the AFSWP, and the AEC.	31

^{*} Addendum Reports by AFSWCSB; not on file in Joint Secretariat

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5. The Joint Chiefs of Staff further consider that the	1
implementing agreements for specific weapons and weapons	2
systems should be the subject of separate negotiations	3
between the AEC and the Services assisted by AFSWP as	4
required, these negotiations to be conducted within the	5
framework of the general understanding outlined above	6

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emergency war plans.

large scale operations.

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APPENDIX "A" TO ENCLOSURE "A"

SUMMARY OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRLIFT OF WEAPONS,

1. Maneuver. Immediate readiness of atomic forces requires	1
routine training in the process of removing a weapon from its	5
normal storage location, preparing for use, delivering to	3
employment unit, and the practice loading and delivery by the	4
employment unit (i.e., flyaway and similar operations) not to	5
involve expenditure.	6
2. Large Scale Exercises (Subject to Presidential Approval)	7
a. Individual crew, squadron, and wing readiness training	8
and maneuvers are continually conducted by SAC. However,	9
periodic large scale exercises are required to mold SAC	10
into a composite, integrated striking force and represents	11
the only medium through which CINCSAC may test and	12
accurately evaluate the over-all readiness of SAC and its	13
ability to carry out emergency war plans. These large scale	14
exercises are primarily designed to:	15
(1) Saturate a selected combination of supporting ZI	16
and overseas bases with large numbers of tankers and	17
strike aircraft in order to realistically determine the	18
capability and readiness of these bases to support	19

(2) Test and timing of bomber, reconnaissance, and

tanker units during large scale deployment, strike and

recovery operations to insure that this timing is in

consonance with emergency war plan requirements.

(3) Familiarize combat crews with, and test,

emergency war plan tactics and procedures under con-

ditions simulating those to be expected during actual

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(4) Exercise and determine the adequacy of MATS war-	1
time airlift in support of SAC.	2
b. During these exercises, it is essential that a com-	3
plete weapon accompany each strike aircraft so that par-	Ţţ
ticipating forces will not be caught off balance during a	5
possible defense emergency with strike aircraft in ne area	6
and weapons in another. This combat package should be con-	7
tinually ready for instant diversion to actual targets in	8
event CINCSAC is directed to execute emergency war plans	9
during an exercise period.	10
c. Since weapons will soon constitute a major	11
portion of the CINCSAC inventory, these weapons must neces-	12
sarily be used during future large scale exercises.	13
3. Alert Force Operations	14
a. A portion of SAC must be kept on continual alert statu	s ,1 <u>°</u>
fully armed and ready for instant implementation of emergence	y lნ
war plans. In view of the current USSR manned bomber threat	17
and the early potential USSR ICBM threat, the alert force	18
must be operated so as to be afforded maximum invulnerabilit	y19
against enemy destruction withn probable warning times	20
b. An alert force which is never tested or operated can-	21
not be expected to react with maximum effectiveness during	55
an actual defense emergency. Therefore, periodic test	23
launchings and maneuvers along deployment routes of the SAC	24
alert force are essential. Such launchings will enhance the	25
readiness of the alert force, provide CINCSAC a means of	56
evaluating its effectiveness and compensate for some of the	27

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of the SAC force on ground alert.

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combat crew training time which is necessarily forfeited

through the requirement to maintain a substantial portion

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4. Logistical Movement. Logistical movements which involve	1
the normal ferrying and re-dispersal of weapons to	2
and from National Stockpile Sites, Operational Storage Sites,	3
and Service Storage Facilities are a continuing requirement.	4

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APPENDIX "B" TO ENCLOSURE "A"

S	AFETY	CONT	ROLS	TO I	BE O	BSE	RVED	DUR	ING	THE	MA	NEUV	ÆR	OF	ATO	MIC
	EAPONS															
	EXERC		PEAC	ET IM	E AL	ERT	FOR	CEO	PER	ATIO	NS	AND	LOC	IST	ICA	L
٠.		M	OVEM	ENTS	INV	OLV:	ING				WEA	PONS	3			_
	_	-											_			

1. General	7
a. Aircraft crews must activate four separate control	5
mechanisms in order to detonate a weapon. These	3
mechanisms are:	4
	7 5
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FOIA(b)(1) Joint Staff	B
	9
	b
2. Safety Controls, to be Applied to Maneuvers and Large Scale Exercises and Alert Force Operations	11 12
NOTE: When the probability of human error, plus the probability	
of weapon malfunction, plus the probability of control mechanism	
malfunction or failure, plus the probability of intentional	15
emergency salvo are considered, the adoption of the safety	16
controls outlined below will reduce the probability of an	17
inadvertent weapon nuclear detonation to a	18
negligible factor. There would be no nuclear contribution to a	. 19
one point detonation of the high explosive by fire or impact.*	20
New weapons will have additional safety features	21
which will reduce this risk of inadvertent detonation even	22
further.	53
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ENCLOSURE "B"

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

- 1. On 6 December 1954, the Secretary of Defense in a memorandum to the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated* that the President has determined that: FOIA(b)(3) 42 USC 2168(a)(1)(C) FRD DOE
 - a. In the interest of national defense, atomic weapons, including thermonuclear weapons, will be dispersed overseas and within the Continental United States to the extent required by military readiness.
 - b. Custody of the weapons will be transferred to the DOD in accordance with mutually acceptable arrangements between the AEC and the DOD in regard to readiness, maintenance and improvement responsibilities for weapons transferred, and in regard to dispersal of such weapons as the AEC may deem not yet ready for full release and transfer to the DOD.
- 2. On 29 August 1955, the President determined** that the AEC should retain custody of dispersed weapons and in so doing the AEC will insure consonance with the objective of immediate readiness for use.
- 3. On 9 September 1955, the Joint Chiefs of Staff reiterated***

 their position**** of 11 December 1951 that the custody of all

 finished weapons should be in the hands of the DOD. An interim

 agreement; covering the exercise and maneuver of weapons

 was implemented; by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on

 16 November 1955. At this time, the commanders were requested; to submit their comments as to what effects this agreement may

 have on immediate operational readiness.

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4. On 24 February 1956, the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a memo-
randum to the Secretary of Defense stated* that they were of the
opinion that too many complications are being introduced by the
AEC in an attempt to secure physical custody of
weapons. Furthermore, they stated that it was their belief that
it was the intent of the President to provide the AEC with
accountable custody only. By this same memorandum, the Joint
Chiefs of Staff expressed the opinion that dispersed
weapons should be under military control in order to insure
maximum operational readiness and that this objective should be
pursued at the earliest propitious time.

5. On 6 March 1958, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, in a
memorandum to the Chairman, AEC stated, ** inter alia, that,
" through the exercise of proper controls the hazard arising
from the use of weapons for loading and small tactical
exercises, as well as for more extensive maneuvers, can be main-
tained at an acceptable level. When appropriate regulations to
this end have been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I
would propose to give them my personal consideration, coordinate
them with the Commission and to bring the matter to the attention
of the President for his recognition and approval."

^{*} Enclosure "A" to J.C.S. 2019/161 ** Note to Holders of J.C.S. 2019/287, dated 6 March 1958

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FOIA \(\text{(b)} \text{(1)} \text{ Joint Staff} \)

ENCLOSURE "C"

DISCUSSION
1. Under current dispersal agreements, weapons
less that are released to the custody of the Department
of Defense (DoD). As such, these weapons are not subject to
Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) controls and the DOD henceforth
assumes the responsibility for their security, safety and
readiness. For dispersed weapons custody
is retained by the AEC. This retention of custody by the AEC
has been basically premised on the need to protect the advanced
design of such weapons. Similar advanced designs are now being
incorporated in new weapons of all yield ranges, hence the
dividing line between low and high yield weapons is not con-
sidered applicable to a division of custodial responsibility.
2. Weapons are currently deployed aboard
ships at sea, to overseas locations and to Service storage
facilities within the United States with their custody adminis-
tratively retained by the AEC with the military commanders at
these locations designated by the AEC as their representative.
This arrangement has resulted in an undesirable situation on
two counts: FOIA(b)(1) Joint Staff
a. Military commanders are responsible to an agency out-
side the DOD for custody weapons but responsi-
ble through the normal military chain of command for all
other matters concerned with these weapons namely, security,
safety and readiness.
b. The AEC, pursuant to Presidential directive, must retain
responsibility for dispersed weapons in accordance
with the principles of immediate readiness for use. In actual
practice, these weapons are in the hands of the military.

Therefore, reliance must be placed on the DOD to perform a

function for which the AEC is responsible.

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3. Deployment and dispersal of atomic weapons is a basic .
requirement for the maintenance of a strong military posture.
Of equal importance to the military is the ability to maneuver,
conduct readiness exercises, and otherwise test its operational
capability. This requirement is absolute and includes all types
of weapons in or programmed for stockpile to include
weapons. The introduction of weapons to the U.S.
stockpile, particularly those containing plutonium, has con-
currently introduced safety problems which differ from those
associated with the older type capsule-bearing weapon. The basic
difference between these two types is that the weapon
unlike the capsule type has all of the active material
Accordingly, the
exercise and maneuver of the weapon will require
certain additional controls in order to insure a comparable
degree of safety as that previously obtained with the capsule
type weapons. Consistent with this, the Joint Chiefs of Staff
have taken due cognizance of the requirements for military and
public safety. A number of extraordinary measures have already
been taken to insure that a maximum effort is made to produce
the ultimate in safety consistent with military readiness. The
Army, Navy, and Air Force have established safety boards to
review the new family of weapons and weapons systems. In this
regard, the Air Force Special Weapons Center Safety Board re-
cently completed* a report concerning the exercise and maneuver
of weapons which are applicable to the SAC large scale
exercises and peacetime alert force operations. Analysis of this
report reveals that four separate control mechanisms must be -
activated in order to detonate these weapons. They are:
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^{*} Addendum Reports by AFSWCSB; not on file in Joint Secretariat

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- weapon there is little or no possibility of obtaining other than a one point detonation from a crash and burning, operational and handling controls can be appropriately applied which will provide a margin of safety comparable to that currently maintained for capsule type weapons. There are four basic requirements wherein the airlift of weapons will be essential. These are:
 - <u>a.</u> The normal ferrying and re-dispersal of weapons to and from National Stockpile Sites, Operational Storage Sites, and Service Storage Facilities.
 - <u>b.</u> Maneuver. Immediate readiness of atomic forces requires routine training in the process of removing a weapon from its normal storage location, preparing for use, delivering to employment unit, and the practice loading and delivery by the employment unit (i.e., flyaway and similar operations) not to involve expenditure.

c. Large Scale Exercises

(1) Individual crew, squadron, and wing readiness training is continually conducted by SAC. However, periodic large scale exercises are required to mold SAC into a composite, integrated striking force and represents the only medium through which CINCSAC may test and accurately evaluate the over-all readiness of SAC and its ability to carry out emergency war plans. These large scale exercises are primarily designed to:

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- (a) Saturate a selected combination of supporting ZI and overseas bases with large numbers of tankers and strike aircraft in order to realistically determine the capability and readiness of these bases to support emergency war plans.
- (b) Test the timing of bomber, reconnaissance, and tanker units during large scale deployment, strike and recovery operations to insure that this timing is in consonance with emergency war plan requirements.
- (c) Familiarize combat crews with, and test, emergency war plan tactics and procedures under conditions simulating those to be expected during actual large scale operations.
- (d) Exercise and determine the adequacy of MATS wartime airlift in support of SAC.
- (2) During these exercises, it is essential that a complete weapon accompany each strike aircraft so that participating forces will not be caught off balance during a possible defense emergency with strike aircraft in one area and weapons in another. This combat package should be continually ready for instant diversion to actual targets in event CINCSAC is directed to execute emergency war plans during an exercise period.
- (3) Since weapons will soon constitute a major portion of the CINCSAC inventory, these weapons must necessarily be used during future large scale exercises.

 d. Alert Force Operation
- (1) A portion of SAC must be kept on continual alert statur, fully armed and ready for instant implementation of emergency war plans. In view of the current USSR manned bomber threat and the early potential USSR ICBM threat, the reaction time of this force must approach zero.

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(2) An alert force which is never tested cannot be expected to react with maximum effectiveness during an actual defense emergency. Therefore, periodic test launchings and maneuvers along deployment routes of the SAC alert force are essential. Such launchings will enhance the readiness of the alert force, provide CINCSAC a means of evaluating its effectiveness and compensate for some of the combat crew training time which is necessarily forfeited through the requirement to maintain a substantial portion of the SAC force on ground alert.

For a above, the airlift of weapons constitutes a logistic maneuver and, as such, the state of readiness of the weapons so carried need not be in an operational configuration. Accordingly, it would appear appropriate for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to stipulate that all weapons to be air transported for peacetime resupply purposes will be carried in a CAF (Ferry) configuration. For weapons, the CAF configuration will be construed as that of a normal storage configuration. As an added safeguard for the weapon during air transport in the bomb bay of a combat operational aircraft, the

except for an emergency. For c and d above, it is considered that, for versions of the MK 15/39, Mark 36, the Mark 27 and the Mark 28, a degree of safety comparable to that which is currently being maintained in their capsule type counterparts can be maintained by the enforcement of the following controls:

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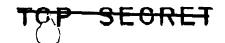
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	5. The present AEC-DOD arrangements for exercises and maneu-
	vers deal specifically with weapons held in the custody of the
	AEC which, except for the Joint Chiefs of Staff reserve, are
	predominantly high yield. Accordingly, it can be presumed that
;	the request* of the Deputy Secretary of Defense of 10 February
	1958, is basically related to the maneuver of
	when they enter stockpile in the configuration. As
	previously pointed out, the necessity for AEC-DOD maneuver agree-
	ments has been occasioned by reason of the split DOD-AEC custodial
	responsibility
	Furthermore, since the
	weapons in all yield ranges will soon enter stockpile with
	advance designs similar to the currently categorized high yield
	weapons there is no longer any logical basis for
	a split DOD-AEC custody of weapons. Accordingly, it is now -
	believed that problems of custody are concomitant to the maneuver
	of weapons and, as such any approach to one must
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^{*} Enclosure to J.C.S. 2012/113

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incorporate the other. Therefore, since SAC maneuvers comprise the greater part of the total annual maneuver requirements, since tactical bomber and fighter bomber air training maneuvers are carried out with training shapes, and since naval requirements for airlift and maneuver of seeled-pit weapons, pending more definitive determination, can be met within the controls outlined in paragraph 4 above, the Joint Chiefs of Staff should at this time, seek:

- a. DOD custody of all dispersed atomic weapons.