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POST-WAR ISSUE NO. 2

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OPERATIONAL

# Intelligence

BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS • OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

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# OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

POST-WAR ISSUE NO. 2

NAVY DEPARTMENT • FEBRUARY 1948 • WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CREDITS: All photographs are official U.S. Navy photographs unless otherwise designated.

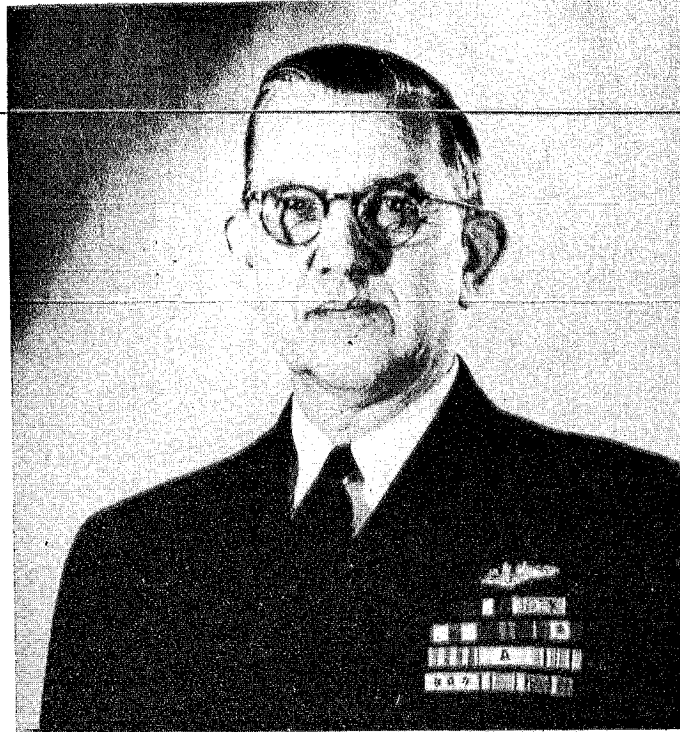


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# OUR CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS



## ADMIRAL LOUIS EMIL DENFELD, U. S. NAVY

Admiral Denfeld, born in Westboro, Massachusetts, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Minnesota and was graduated in June 1912. After graduation he was assigned to the U. S. S. VIRGINIA, served subsequently in the ARKANSAS, the PADUCAH, the NEW JERSEY, and the AMMEN, which operated during World War I with the Destroyer Force based on Queenstown, Ireland. After serving as executive officer of the LAMBERTON, he assumed command of the U. S. S. MCCALL and late in 1919 was assigned shore duty in Boston. In 1922, after a cruise in the WADSWORTH, he reported for instruction at the Submarine Base, New London, and later commanded the S-24. The Admiral has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit. He also has the Mexican Service and the Victory Medals, the Haitian Campaign and the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medals, and is entitled to others of World War II. He is the recipient of honorary degrees of Doctor of Law from several colleges.

From July 1929 to May 1931 Admiral Denfeld was aide to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Later he served as aide to Admirals Leigh and Leahy. In 1941 he was Special Naval Observer at the American Embassy in London. On January 2, 1942, he became Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, later redesignated the Bureau of Naval Personnel. In September 1945, he became the Chief of Naval Personnel, directed the Navy's successful demobilization program and developed personnel plans for the postwar Navy. In February 1947 he assumed the duty of Commander in Chief, Pacific and Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, with the rank of Admiral. He was appointed Chief of Naval Operations, and assumed these duties on December 15, 1947.

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## DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE



**Captain Abel Charles Jules Sabalot, U. S. Navy**

Captain Sabalot was born in San Francisco and attended school in southern France and the California School of Mechanical Arts before being appointed to the Naval Academy in 1916. He had World War I sea duty during summers of 1917 and 1918, and after graduation in 1919 served in various ships. In 1923 he attended the Naval Torpedo School, San Diego, and in 1925 took postgraduate work in electrical engineering at Annapolis. He received his Master of Science degree at Columbia in 1927, and has served at the Electrical School, Naval Training Station, Norfolk, and the Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis. He was aboard the U. S. S. AUGUSTA, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, when she cruised to Vladivostok, Siberia, in 1937, and during the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1937-1939. In 1940, after three months' duty on the Examining Board, he was assigned to the Inspection Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations. In 1941 he became Naval Attache in Vichy, France. He was interned by the Nazis and was repatriated in March 1944, returning in the GRIPSHOLM. From May 1944 until October 1945 he performed amphibious training duties and commanded a transport division in the Pacific. He has the Victor Medal, Atlantic Fleet Clasp, the Haitian Campaign and the China Service Medals, and is entitled to others of World War II.

Upon reporting to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in November 1945 Captain Sabalot was assigned duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. On July 1, 1947, he became Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence.

# OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

When the Operational Intelligence Bulletin was first published in October 1947 the original concept was to produce semi-annually a publication of restricted classification which would be of interest to Operational Intelligence Officers. The first edition aroused considerable enthusiasm. The Office of Naval Intelligence is now considering the publication of a Naval Intelligence Bulletin which will represent all activities of Naval Intelligence including Operational Intelligence. If plans materialize, the matters now covered by the OpIntel Bulletin will be included in the new publication; otherwise the OpIntel Bulletin will continue to appear quarterly.

## CNO CONFERENCE OF DIO REPRESENTATIVES

The Chief of Naval Intelligence convened a conference of representatives of District Intelligence Offices of the FIRST, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, and THIRTEENTH Naval Districts and the Potomac River Naval Command during early February 1948.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss matters pertaining to the organization, administration, and training of the reserve component of Naval Intelligence, with particular emphasis being placed upon the Operational Intelligence Training Program which has just been made available.



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*Official flag of Secretary of Defense to be flown by ships when the Secretary is on board.*

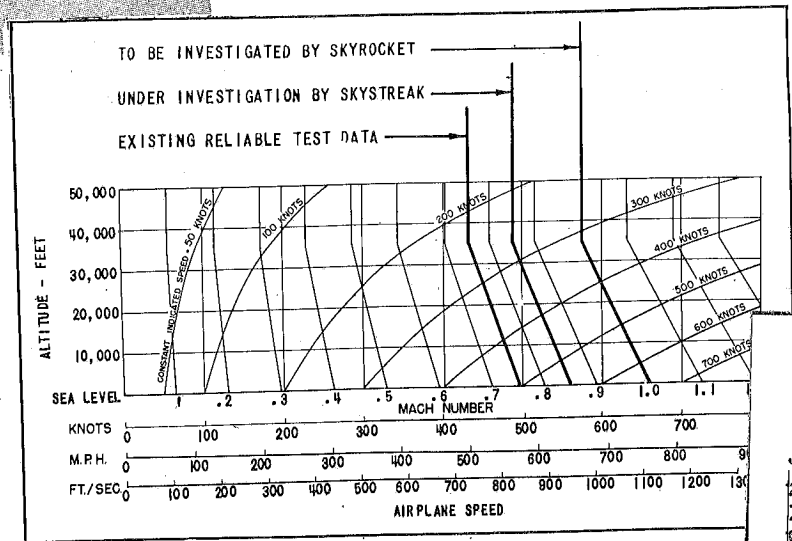


*Navy's new SKYROCKET designed to approach considerably closer to the speed of sound than the SKYSTREAK.*



*The SKYSTREAK.*

*Chart showing speed and altitude region for which the aerodynamic conditions are presently known, the region being surveyed by the Douglas Skystreak and the region to be investigated by the new Douglas Skyrocket.*



*Chart showing speed and altitude region for which the aerodynamic conditions are presently known, the region being surveyed by the Douglas Skystreak and the region to be investigated by the new Douglas Skyrocket.*

# WHAT IS OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE?

Intelligence in one form or another has been used in naval warfare for many years, but its operational use in direct support of forces is comparatively recent.

Prior to World War II, the concept had been that intelligence was of strategic value only and that its efforts should be confined to the fields of espionage and counter-intelligence. It is easy to understand that this should have been the view when one stops to consider that the two essential factors in operational intelligence, speedy communications and long-range aerial reconnaissance, were outgrowths of World War I and were not properly developed until the early months of World War II.

The broad mission of military intelligence is to provide the commander with both a shield and a weapon—a shield safeguarding the secrecy of his plans, preparations, and movements, and protecting him against surprise; and a weapon providing him with information which will enable him in time of peace to be ready for any wartime emergency and to plan and execute successful operations.

This presents two related but distinct functions which are closely associated with the two main fields of Naval Intelligence; namely, Counter Intelligence and Positive Intelligence. Counter Intelligence, in a few words, means the denial to actual or possible enemies of information about our own forces. It encompasses Counter Espionage, which represents all efforts to neutralize, repress, or eliminate the practice of spying or employment of secret agents on the part of an enemy or other inimical persons; and Security, which represents all efforts to guard against the disloyalty or actual espionage, sabotage, or subversive efforts on the part of persons connected with the Naval Establishment and to ensure the physical protection of such persons and the Naval Establishment from such activity. Positive Intelligence covers the collection, evaluation, and dissemination to our own forces of information about the enemy or potential enemies. It is divided into Strategic and Operational Intelligence.

Strategic Intelligence aims at disclosing the capabilities of other nations to wage war and their intentions insofar as may be determined. Operational Intelligence is a wartime aspect of Positive Intelligence, and the characteristic which differentiates it from Strategic Intelligence is that it is intended for immediate use by the operating forces and is shaped for such use by every echelon of command.

There is no sharp line of demarcation between strategic intelligence and operational intelligence. When, in the execution of military plans involving contact with the enemy, a point is reached at which strategic intelligence is employed for tactical purposes, it becomes operational intelligence. The characteristics which definitely distinguish it are: First, it is directly concerned with the operating forces; next, it is intended for actual use by the operating forces in the near or immediate future and is shaped for this employment by every echelon of command; thirdly, it is the practical application of intelligence from all available sources to solve a specific operational problem; and lastly, it requires precise and detailed information about physical conditions and situations within restricted areas, primarily those areas within the assigned mission.

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## AN ATTACHE IN VLADIVOSTOK

The most important city in Siberia east of Lake Baikal, with an estimated present population of about 300,000 people, is rightly called Vladivostok, the *Ruler* or *Commander of the East*. True, the Americans, who lived there for a lengthy period, had names for it that were not quite so flattering. For whatever else may be said of it, Vladivostok is definitely not an attractive place; to visit or to live in. It may be of interest to note that the first and, up to the present, the last peace time visit by U. S. Navy men-of-war to the Soviet Union since the Revolution, was the visit of Admiral Yarnell with the *Augusta* and a division of four-stackers to Vladivostok in 1937. The personnel of the squadron were impressed but not favorably. The city was drab, the people poorly dressed, there was little to do other than attend the elaborately planned banquets and entertainment provided especially for the occasion. The stay of the squadron was cut short by events in Peking which touched off the Sino-Japanese conflict, and on departure there were no regrets.

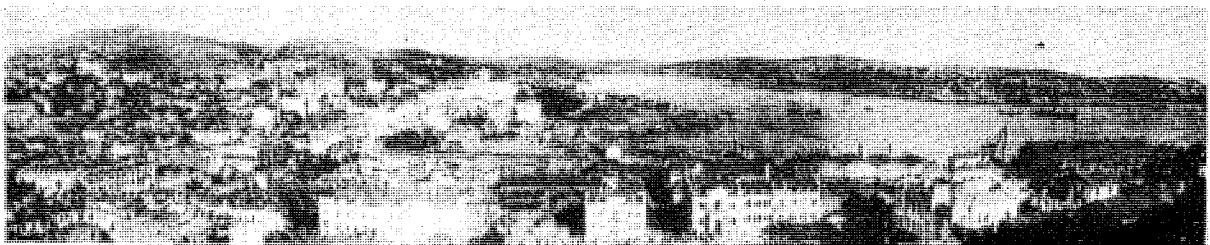
The next time the U. S. Navy displayed an interest in the *Commander of the East* was in the summer of 1941. The Office of Naval Intelligence in anticipation of an approaching world conflict had begun sending Naval Observers, Naval Liaison Officers, and Consular Shipping Advisers to all the principal ports and "hot spots" in the world. The port of Vladivostok was high on the list, but there were Soviet objections. The U. S. Consulate (closed since the revolution in spite of State Department efforts to reopen it after the recognition of the Soviet regime in 1933), had been reopened only a few months previously, and the Soviets were not disposed to allow additional personnel to join the staff there, regardless of whether they were Army, Navy, or civilian.

Finally, after Pearl Harbor and when the Germans were knocking at the gates of Moscow, the

acting naval attaché at that time in Kuibyshev, succeeded in obtaining from the Soviet naval authorities, permission to send an assistant naval attaché to Vladivostok. The Red Navy was not enthusiastic about the business and wanted the assistant attaché to proceed to his post via Moscow in order that he could be personally instructed by their representatives. Their principal instructions were: he was to wear civilian clothes, to all outward appearances, be attached and working for the consulate and to divulge his naval identity only to those Soviet officials permitted to establish liaison with him. He was accompanied by a yeoman first who was to observe the same restrictions. The Soviet's explanation for this procedure was the presence of the Japanese Consulate in Vladivostok. They felt that if an American naval officer was permitted openly in the city that the Japanese would request similar privileges and at that time they definitely did not want any Japanese Navy personnel in the Soviet Far East. This was outwardly a sound reason, but not very intelligent, since in addition to the consulate, the Japanese also maintained a "fishing" firm in the city. This firm operated under the name of "Nichiro," and its six men did little other than take part in the annual bidding and allocation of fishing lots which was part of the Soviet fishing concession agreement with Japan.

The assistant naval attaché and his yeoman reached Vladivostok and set up their office in the consulate in February of 1942. A clandestine contact with the Soviet Pacific Fleet convoy officer was established via the NKVD (secret police) and an inconspicuous rendezvous was maintained in a local hotel room. Thus the U. S. naval representative was soon functioning, carrying out his primary duties of reporting ship movements and things of interest in connection with the movement of lend-lease supplies to the U. S. S. R. via the Pacific.

(Continued on Page 19)



A Panorama of Vladivostok taken in 1942.



# SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE COURSES FOR NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS

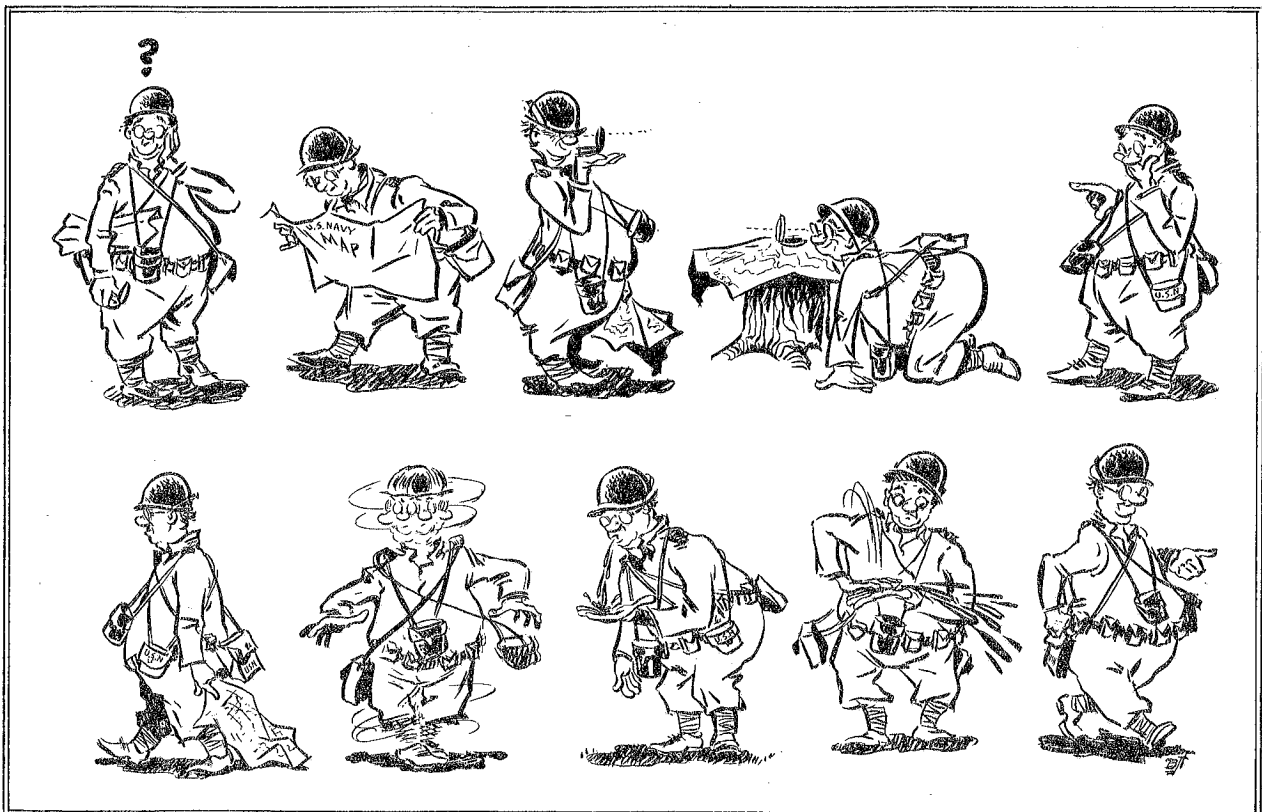
Two two-week refresher courses are being conducted for Intelligence Officers of the Volunteer and Organized Reserves at the U. S. Navy Intelligence School, Anacostia. The courses are identical and presentation is by lecture.

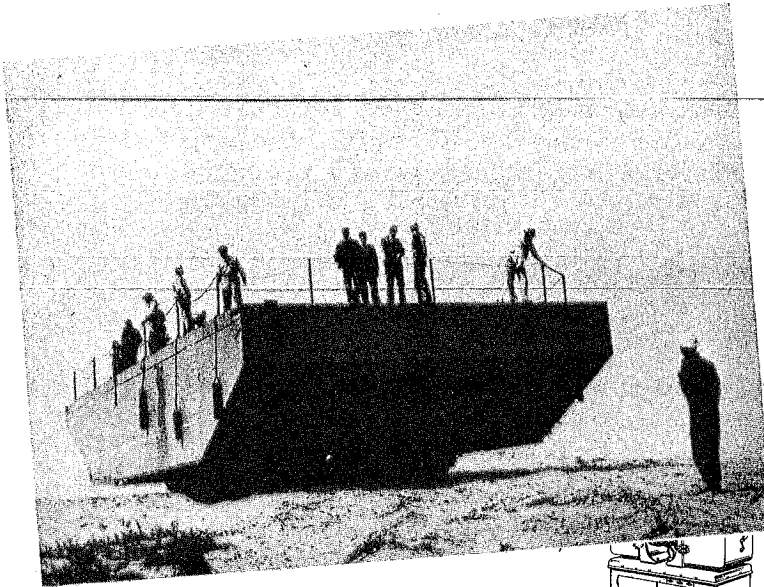
Dates: First course began 3 February 1948  
Second course begins 30 March 1948

Scope: Attempt to bring attending officers up-to-date in the field of Intelligence. Study of International Relations, World Affairs, World Geography, and selected related subjects of general interest.

Quota: Four from each continental Naval District and PRNC.

## AN INTELLIGENT DECISION

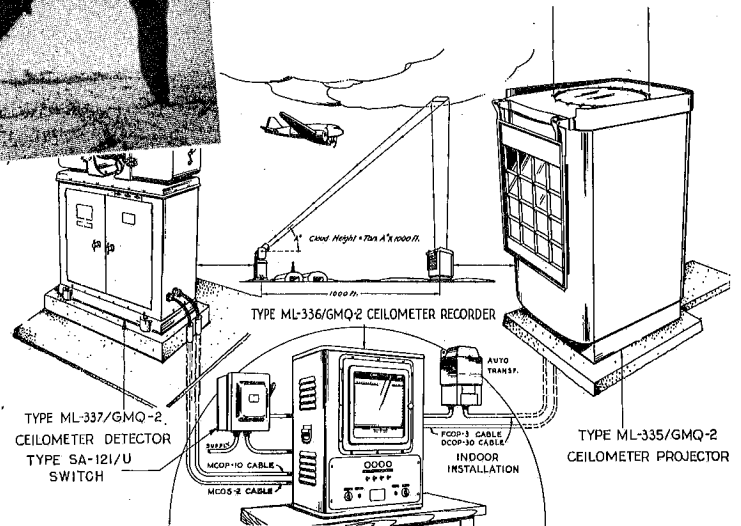




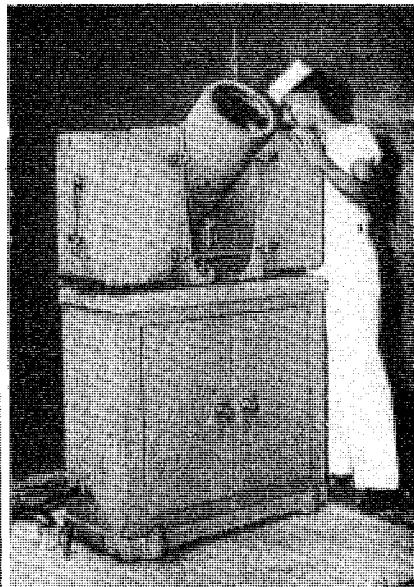
The "Walking Barge" developed by navy engineers for hauling men and materials through surf, soft mud, sand, and quagmires.



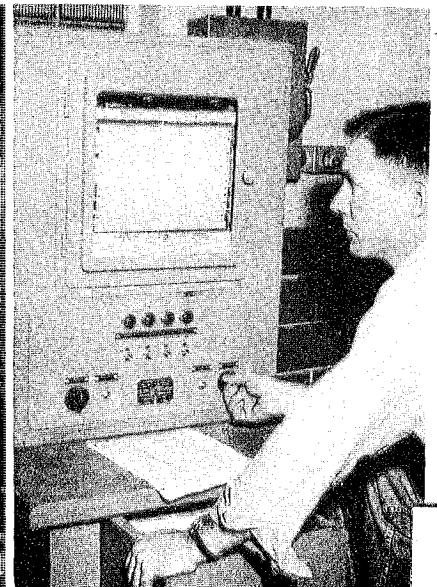
Systematic layout of Ceilometer equipment.



The Ceilometer projector beam is reflected from the cloud base and picked up by the detector.



Ceilometer detector records the angle of inclination at which reflected light from the projector is picked up.



Data from which the height of cloud ceiling may be determined is shown on the Ceilometer chart recorder.

★ ★ DEVELOPMENTS ★ ★



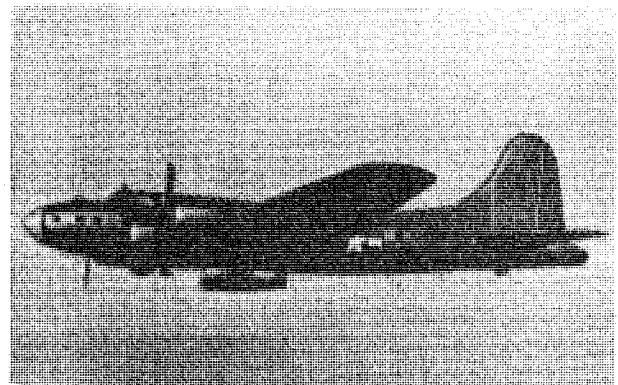
*Navy's new method of eliminating fire hazards employs blowing treated sand over surface of oil slick.*



*Sniperscope shoots out an infra-red beam which illuminates the target and reflects the target image in the rifle telescope.*



*The "Bat Bomb", the first fully automatic guided missile to be used successfully in combat by any nation.*



*Model airplane used to reach transsonic speeds when dropped from a mother plane.*



*Medical Officer examines man testing navy's rubber swim suit in ice cold water.*



*A simple type viewer used by signalmen to read messages with newly developed infra-red communications equipment.*

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## UNIFORM INFORMATION

Pending final decision on dress uniforms, naval officers who possess the evening dress uniform may wear it at state functions when officers of other nations may be present in evening dress, and on other appropriate occasions. Authorization to wear the dress uniform is extended only to those officers who possess such uniforms and places no obligation on the part of any officer to incur expense for purchases of additional clothing at this time. The Marine Corps may wear the corresponding uniform.

The evening dress uniform will consist of the following: Evening dress coat; miniatures of decorations, medals, and badges (due to unavailability of miniature medals, regular size medals may be worn until further notice); white dress waistcoat; blue or white cap cover, as authorized; dress blue trousers; white gloves; black patent-leather shoes (plain-leather shoes may be worn if black patent-leather shoes are not available); stiff-bosomed shirt, starched, without pleats; standing wing collar; black bow tie; gold cuff links; and plain gold shirt studs.

## EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

The November issue of the EIGHTH Naval District Intelligence Bulletin contains extracts of a talk given at New Orleans on Navy Day by the guest of honor, Secretary Sullivan, in which he pays high tribute to every Naval Reserve Officer regardless of classification or mobilization billet.

The bulletin quotes, "We have billions of dollars worth of naval vessels preserved in our mothball fleets. Without the experienced reserve personnel to man them, and to train others to man them, this entire investment of our nation would be worthless."



# TRAINING COURSE AT LITTLE CREEK

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## LATEST TWO-WEEK TRAINING COURSE AT LITTLE CREEK, VIRGINIA.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
1.	Survey of World Affairs *	3
2.	Principles of War *	1
3.	Strategic Intelligence	1
4.	Naval Operational Intelligence *	1
5.	Amphibious Warfare (general)	1
6.	Joint Exp. Force and Naval Attack Force	1
7.	The Landing Force (Organization)	1
8.	The Landing Force (Tactics) *	1
9.	Staff Functioning	1
10.	Beach Defenses *	1
11.	Naval Gunfire Support *	1
12.	Air Support *	1
13.	Intelligence Required for Amphibious Operations	1
14.	Intelligence Gathering Agencies	1
15.	Hydrography	2
16.	Terrain Appreciation	2
17.	Meteorology *	2
18.	Operation Plans and Orders *	1
19.	Production of Intelligence	1
20.	Intelligence Estimate	2
21.	Intelligence Plan	2
22.	Intelligence Annex	2
23.	Combat Information Center *	1
24.	Cold Weather Operations *	1
25.	Advanced Types of Warfare	3
26.	Future Trends in Naval Warfare *	1
27.	Suggested Reading and Study	1
28.	Critique	1

### ADDITIONAL PRACTICE WORK

1.	Night Demonstration (UDT)	2
2.	Night Reconnaissance	3
3.	Map Reading	3
4.	Aerial Photo Interpretation	18
5.	Movies	3
6.	Visit to U.S.S. TACONIC	1.5
7.	Visit to Fleet Intelligence Center	1.5

Note: Lectures marked with an asterisk are new to the curriculum.

New Reserve Officers interested in promotion will now have some interesting subjects to cover. The following in regard to the new training program is self-explanatory.

From: The Chief of Naval Intelligence.  
 To : Intelligence Officers of the FIRST, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH, NINTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, and FOURTEENTH Naval Districts, and Potomac River Naval Command.

Subject: Training Program, Outline for Training Operational Intelligence Reserve Officers.

Enclosure: (A) Subject Outline with attached period explanations.

1. In response to the many requests from the districts for assistance in setting up a standard program of training for Operational Intelligence Reserve Officers an outline has been prepared for guidance and is forwarded herewith as enclosure (A). This outline is divided into fifty-two drill periods of two and one-half (2½) hours each. This would result in completion of the program in approximately one year if weekly drills can be maintained.

2. The difficulties confronting the District Intelligence Officers in carrying out such a program are fully appreciated. It should not be regarded that the program is inflexible, that its order may not be changed or that speakers on related subjects may not be utilized in the program whenever they are available. The use of this outline for training of officers residing in the zones may also require considerable adjustment in presentation and may require a longer period of time for completion.

3. The implementation of the training outline will necessarily involve considerable effort in the assembly of appropriate reference material to cover the wide field of training. It is the intention of the Chief of Naval Intelligence to provide any supporting material that is now available or may become so in the future.

4. An effort should be made to schedule lectures on current world affairs, to provide training movies on subjects relating to Operational Intelligence or to present problem exercises during those assigned periods wherein adequate material is not available to fill the full time. The films listed in the outline should be available in the District Training Aids Library or be secured by them. The services of capable Reserve Officers who have had extensive Operational Intelligence experience during World War II should be fully utilized. Another suggestion which may prove helpful is to assign, well in advance, the preparation of material for various periods to small groups of officers.

# INTELLIGENCE TRAINING PROGRAM

## OUTLINE OF TRAINING PROGRAM FOR OPINTEL RESERVE OFFICERS

	1) ONI Y-1	2) ONI Y-1	3) ONI Y-1	4) ONI Y-1	
5) Y Branch ONI, Sea Frontier, District	6) Theater Intelligence Center	7) Duties Staff Opintel Officer	8) Duties Air Intelligence Officer	9) Estimate of the Situation	10) Estimate of the Situation
11) Naval Directives and the Order Forms	12) Intelligence Annex	13) Theater and Beach Studies	14) Liaison and Joint Activities	15) Plots - Air and Surface	16) Plots - Maneuvering Boards
17) Briefing	18) Action Reports	19) Security and Counter- Intelligence	20) A, B, C's of Communications	21) Radar	22) Radar
23) Combat Information Center	24) Combat Information Center	25) Hydrography	26) Tide-Current and Sunset-Sunrise Tables	27) Cartography	28) Topography
29) Amphibious Organization	30) Intelligence Problems World War II	31) U. D. T. Reconnais- sance	32) Meteorology and Aerology	33) Meteorology and Aerology	34) Naval Gunfire Support
35) Air Support	36) Flak Target Analysis	37) Interrogation of P. O. W.'s and Handling Captured Documents	38) Recognition - Ships	39) Recognition - Aircraft	40) Photography in Intelligence
41) Photo- interpretation	42) Photo- interpretation	43) Photo- mapping	44) Photo- mapping	45) Submarine Reconnais- sance	46) Mine Warfare Intelligence
47) Search and Rescue	48) Survival, Evasion, Escape	49) Printing and Reproduction	50) Joint Operations Room of an AGC	51) Army Intelligence Organization	52) Research and Development

# ORGANIZATION FOR

PRESIDENT OF

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

### MISSION

Advise the President on integration of domestic, foreign and military policy.

### DUTIES

1. Recommend action re U.S. actual and potential military power, based on objectives, commitments and risks.
2. Recommend action re matters of common interest to federal activities concerned with national security.

### MEMBERSHIP

Permanent: The President  
 Secretaries of: State - Defense - Army - Navy - Air Force.  
 Chairman, National Security Resources Board

Optional: Secretaries of executive departments.  
 Chairman, Munitions Board.  
 Chairman, Research and Development Board.

Executive Secretary: SIDNEY W. SOUERS

# THE NATIONAL MILITARY SECRETARY

## SECRETARY

Serve as principal assistant to the

1. Establish general policies and
2. Exercise general direction, and
3. Eliminate unnecessary duplication of storage, health and research.
4. Supervise and coordinate budget of Military Establishment.

JA

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### MISSION

Coordinate intelligence activities of federal agencies concerned with national security.

### DUTIES

1. Advise National Security Council on national security intelligence activities of federal departments and agencies.
2. Recommend necessary coordination of such activities to National Security Council.
3. Correlate, evaluate and disseminate national security intelligence.
4. Render intelligence services for other federal departments and agencies.

Director: REAR ADM. R. H. HILLENKOTTER

## JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

### MISSION

Principal military advisors to the President and SecDefense.

### DUTIES

1. Strategic planning for and direction of military forces.
2. Joint logistic plans and assignment of logistic responsibility to services thereunder.
3. Establish necessary unified commands in strategic areas.
4. Formulate joint training policies.
5. Formulate coordinating education policy for services.
6. Review major military material and personnel requirements under strategic and logistic plans.
7. Provide U.S. representation on Military Staff Committee of United Nations.

### MEMBERSHIP

Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief  
 Chief of Staff, Army  
 Chief of Naval Operations  
 Chief of Staff, Air Force

## WAR COUNCIL

### MISSION

Advise SecDefense on broad armed forces policy matters.

### MEMBERSHIP

SecDefense, Chairman  
 SecArmy, Navy, Air Force  
 Chief of Staff, Army  
 Chief of Naval Operations  
 Chief of Staff, Air Force

Executive Secretary: JOHN OHLY

## JOINT STAFF

### DUTIES

As directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

### MEMBERSHIP

Not to exceed a total of 100 officers from Army, Navy and Air Force; approximately equal numbers from each.

Staff Director: MAJ. GEN. A. M. GRUENTHER, USA

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Secretary: KENNETH C. ROYALL

Under Secretary  
 W. H. DRAPER

Assistant Secretary  
 GORDON GRAY

Assistant Secretary

Administrative Assistant  
 JOHN W. MARTIN

Chief of Staff  
 GEN/A DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary: JOHN

Under Secretary  
 W. JOHN KE

Assistant Secretary  
 MARK EDWIN



# NATIONAL SECURITY

UNITED STATES

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

### OF DEFENSE

MISSION

in all national security matters.

DUTIES

or the National Military Establishment.  
control over the Establishment.  
lap in procurement, supply, transportation,  
f the component activities under the National

PERSONNEL

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

W. J. McNEIL

MARX LEVA

JOHN OHLY

### NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

MISSION

Advise the President re coordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilization.

DUTIES

Develop policies and programs for:

1. Manpower mobilization.
2. Effective war-time use of resources, balancing military and civilian requirements.
3. Unified war-time federal effort in production, procurement, distribution, transportation of military and civilian supplies, materials and products.
4. Determining status of potential war-time supply versus needs for manpower, resources and productive facilities.
5. Strategic and critical material reserves and their conservation.
6. Strategic relocation of key industrial, service, government and economic activities.

MEMBERSHIP

Heads of such federal departments and agencies as the President directs.

Chairman: ARTHUR M. HILL

### MUNITIONS BOARD

MISSION

Perform the following duties under SecDefense in support of JCS strategic and logistic plans:

DUTIES

1. Coordinate Nat. Mil. Estab. activities in industrial matters, their procurement, production and distribution plans.
2. Plan for military aspects of industrial mobilization.
3. Recommend inter-service procurement responsibility assignment; plan for specification standardization and for single purchase authority allocation.
4. Prepare potential production and personnel estimates for evaluating logistic feasibility of strategic operations.
5. Determine priorities within military procurement programs.
6. Supervise assigned subordinate agencies.
7. Recommend most efficient inter-service logistic organization.
8. Correlate and develop policies for military versus civilian requirements, particularly on strategic and critical material through liaison with other federal activities.
9. Reconcile JCS logistic requirements with those of supply agencies, recommending action to SecDefense.

MEMBERSHIP

Under or Asst. Secretary of Army, Navy, Air Force

Chairman: THOMAS J. HARGRAVE

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

MISSION

Advise SecDefense on status of scientific research in re national security and assure adequate provision for research and development on scientific problems in re national security.

DUTIES

1. Prepare integrated military research and development program.
2. Advise on scientific research trends re national security, and steps to assure constant progress.
3. Recommend research and development coordination among the services, and allocate responsibility for specific joint programs.
4. Formulate Nat. Mil. Estab. policy on research and development matters outside the Establishment.
5. Examine interaction of research and development and strategy, and advise JCS thereon.

MEMBERSHIP

Two representatives each from Army, Navy, Air Force, designated by the Secretaries of these departments.

Chairman: VANNEVAR BUSH

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

N. L. SULLIVAN

Assistant Secretary for Air  
JOHN N. BROWN

Administrative Assistant  
JOHN H. DILLON

Operations  
E. DENFELD

### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Secretary: W. STUART SYMINGTON

Under Secretary  
ARTHUR S. BARROWS

Assistant Secretary  
C. V. WHITNEY

Assistant Secretary  
EUGENE M. ZUCKERT

Chief of Staff  
GEN. CARL SPAATZ

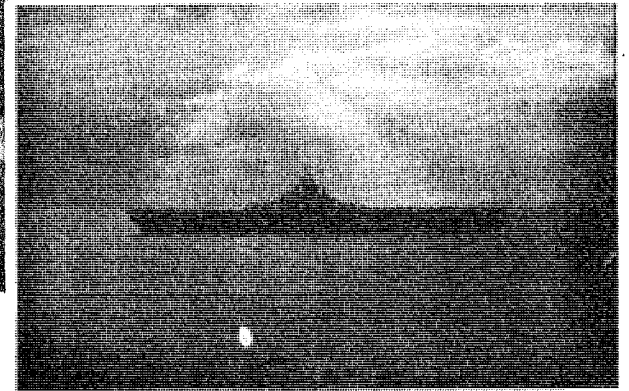
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# HOW MANY CAN YOU NAME?

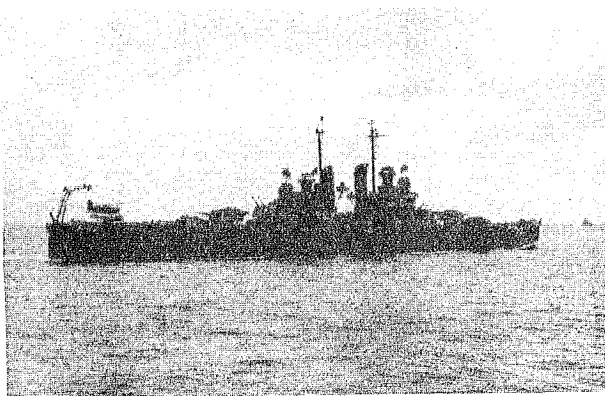
(Answers on inside back cover)



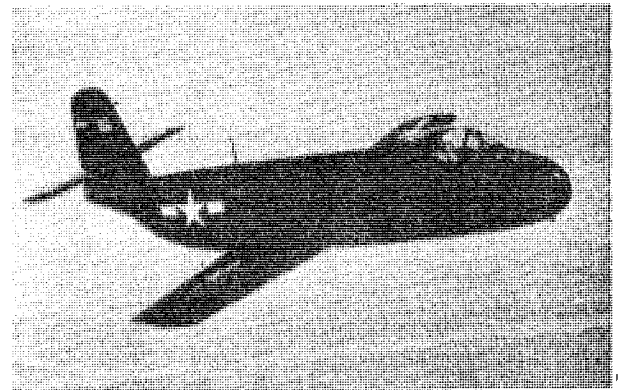
A



B



C



D



E



F

18

A-1

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## AN ATTACHE IN VLADIVOSTOK

*(Continued from Page 8)*

Vladivostok is essentially a sailor's town, very similar (in this one respect) to San Pedro. Its population consists principally of the families of Navy personnel, merchant marine personnel, and fishermen. The Navy of course predominates and when liberty call is sounded, the streets are filled with uniforms. These men and their families are from all parts of the Soviet Union. Many have been transferred from the Northern Fleet bases, as well as Baltic and Black Sea posts. The people in Vladivostok are therefore quite cosmopolitan, they know what is going on in the rest of the world, and are not "hide-bound" communists. It might be that this is the reason the secret police keep the port so tightly controlled.

The site of this drab and dirty city is rather picturesque. It is built on the sides of the hills that completely surround the well protected, deep, ideal Golden Horn Harbor. These barren hills lend themselves well to the defense of the port and they are studded with antiaircraft batteries and coastal fortifications which even today are fully manned and alerted. One thing lacking in the Vladivostok scene are the interesting old onion-topped churches and cathedrals, many of which are still to be seen in the cities of central Siberia as well as in other remote parts of the U. S. S. R. All but three of the Vladivostok churches were demolished, much against the wishes of a great majority of the people who tried to keep pieces of stone or a brick as a memento of the religious edifice. Later these souvenirs were confiscated by the secret police and the people concealing them were punished or fined. The three remaining old churches are now being used as clubs, one of them as a barn. In 1944 a new church was opened in Vladivostok. Instead of using one of the old churches, the government allotted an old, small auto club garage for this purpose. A bishop and several lesser church officials were released from a nearby concentration camp and were ordered to convert the club garage into a "house of religion." This they did with the help of many followers in the face of great difficulty since the government made it impossible for them to obtain lumber, paint, or furnishings. Even some ancient church bells were dragged out of the harbor where the old timers had hidden them. This church will accommodate about 20 to 30 people. Several thousand attended the first service which was held on an Easter. Because of the small size of the building and the unusually large attendance the bishop attempted to hold daily morning and evening masses, but was soon stopped by the gov-

ernment ostensibly for the reason that the people were being kept away from work.

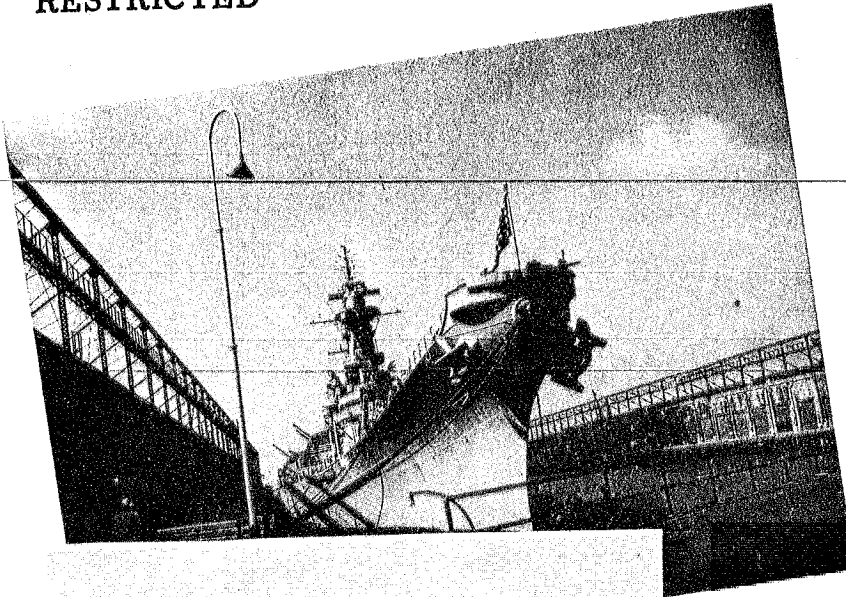
It will be no surprise to those already acquainted with the U. S. S. R. to learn that there is no indoor plumbing to speak of in Vladivostok. All older buildings are in a bad state of repair and the newer structures are literally cracking apart. Most of the buildings are made of stone and brick. Soviet workmen are notoriously poor masons so that in all of their new construction they coat the outside of the building with cement to cover up their poor handiwork; the cement cracks with the first frost and the new buildings really look worse than the old. After VJ-day the city Soviet, realizing things needed brightening up, undertook a big local improvement plan. They planted a huge number of young trees, built fences, and whitewashed the front of all buildings. The first rain succeeded in making the buildings look worse than before and the young hooligans took care of destroying the trees and fences.

The city has two hotels. One is little more than a third rate rooming house. The other, although reserved for foreigners and distinguished Soviet officials, is not much better, but it boasts one bathtub and two most unsanitary heads. The only other bathtubs in the city are found in the hospitals and at the American consulate. The American consulate was formerly the old German consulate which might explain the reason for this rare luxury. The proletariat of the city use one of the two public baths or a bucket. A few of the principal buildings and apartment houses have running water, but the vast majority of people depend upon the district pump or hydrant for their water supply. During the third 5-year plan a huge eight-story apartment house was built for the use of important railway workers quartered in the city. With typical Soviet planning, city water pressure was not taken into account and as a result the top three floors of the building are without water. The building still remains that way and as far as is known provision has not been made in the new 5-year plan for the installation of a simple inexpensive gravity tank.

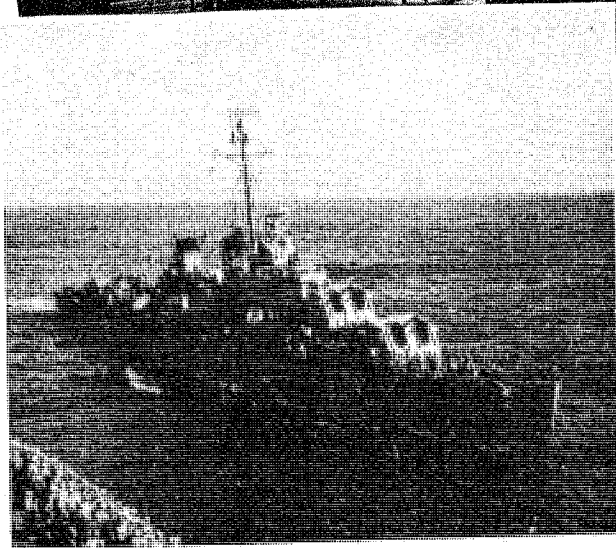
There are two commercial restaurants in Vladivostok where meals are available to anyone able to pay the high prices. All the other eating places in town are private dining halls operated by various organizations for their own personnel. In these, comparatively cheap state prices are charged.

The principal streets in the city are paved with cobblestone, the remainder are mud and holes. A far cry from the broad, smooth, well-appointed thor-

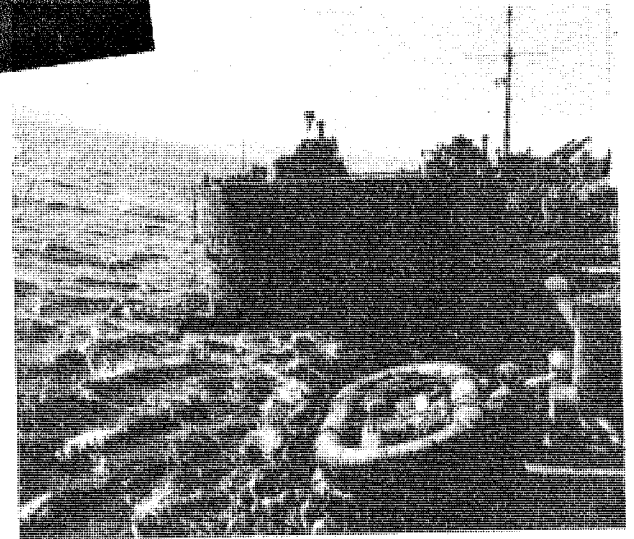
*(Continued on Page 22)*



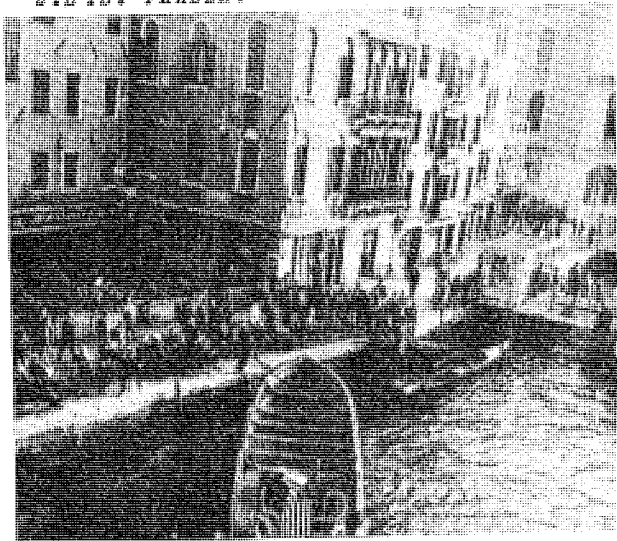
*The U.S.S. WISCONSIN on her first two-week Naval Reserve training cruise to Cristobal, Canal Zone.*



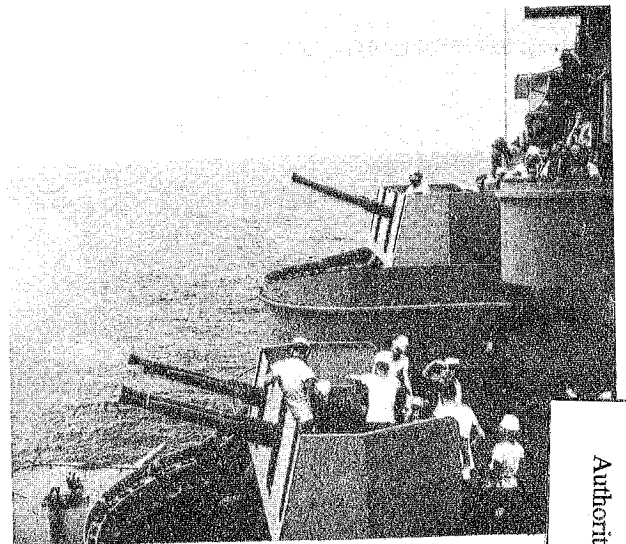
*Transfer of personnel of the U.S.S. WISCONSIN to the destroyer minelayer, U.S.S. FRASER.*



*Test launching operations of an LCT from an LST during training.*



*White Hats in Venice.*

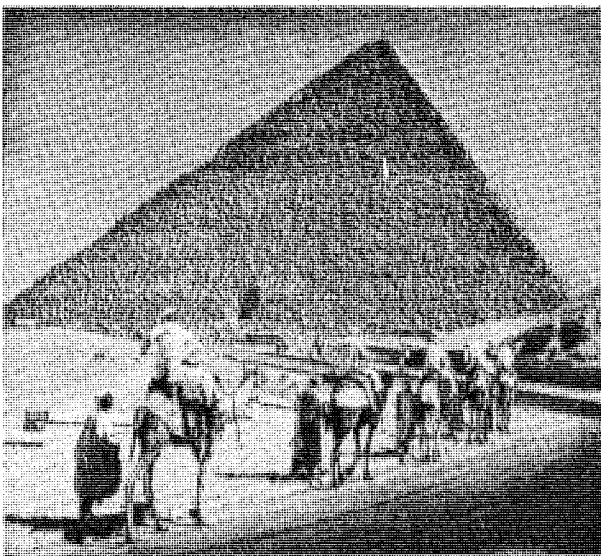
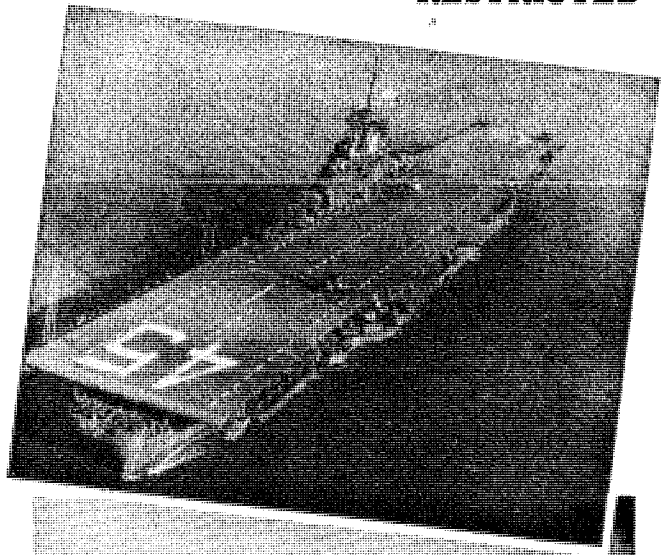


*Gun crews of Reserves and Regulars machine guns during training cruise U.S.S. WISCONSIN.*

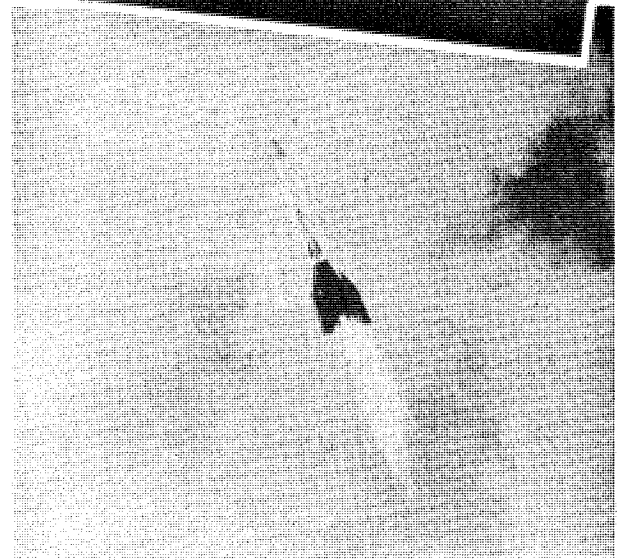
# OPERATIONS

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*U.S.S. VALLEY FORGE (CV-45).*



*Bluejackets on sight-seeing tour to the pyramids.*

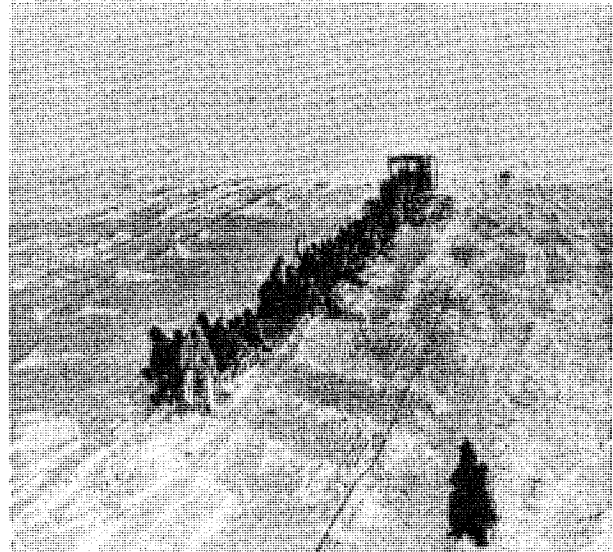


*V-2 rocket fired from deck of U.S.S. MIDWAY marking first time in history a large bomb has been launched from a ship.*



*Member of Navy Ordnance Disposal Team in operation against stray mines.*

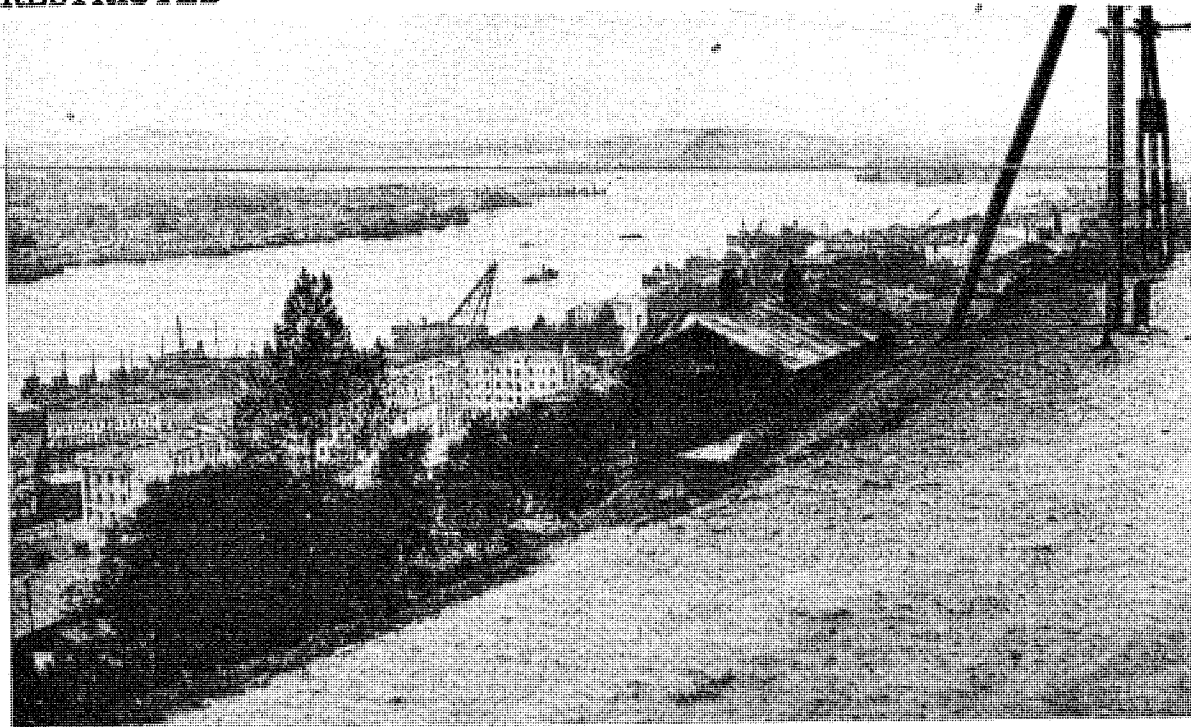
A-11048



*Construction battalion personnel hauled to work at camp site of Little America IV by tractor sleds.*

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*Overlooking Vladivostok and the Golden Horn Harbor.*

oughfares in Moscow which visitors to the U. S. S. R. so often seem to think are the standard for the entire Soviet Union.

There are five movie houses in the city which show an occasional American film of ancient vintage such as the "Great Waltz" or an up-to-date slanted picture such as "Mission to Moscow." All the other films are Russian and are graded by American standards as poor and terrible. The theaters are small with absolutely no ventilation and are infested with vermin and rats, yet they are popular with the people since there is little else for them to do in their free time. The one dramatic theater in town is so small that only a very select group of people may obtain tickets during the short season. Most of the productions at this theater are pieces of propaganda, but occasionally they produce plays like "Pygmalion," "She Stoops to Conquer" and they do surprisingly well. They are extremely popular with the people no matter how many times the play is repeated. It is amusing to see just how unpopular such plays as "Romance on a Collective Farm" are. To get attendance at plays of this latter kind, units of the Army garrison or Navy personnel from the ships present are marched to the theater and compulsory attendance is enforced.

#### **The Harbor**

The harbor of Vladivostok is roughly divided into

three sections, naval port and shipyards; the commercial port and storage yards; and the fish port.

The naval port is large enough to accommodate their Far Eastern fleet which consists principally of two 8-inch gun cruisers, a couple of divisions of destroyers, frigates, and submarines. There are also three graving docks in this section; two large enough to drydock the two cruisers simultaneously and one small one that will accommodate the largest Soviet destroyer. There are no large building ways in this yard other than the drydocks and it is believed they will not be used for construction because of their acute need for routine repair work, both merchant and navy. It was in this yard that the two cruisers built in Komsomolsk were gunned and fitted out.

Although several requests were made on the part of the assistant naval attaché, he was never permitted to visit any warship in Vladivostok. From a distance the Soviet warships in the Far East look very well. They are well painted and are handled smartly in the busy harbor. However, the Soviet fleet based here is not very active. Its operations are limited by a lack of lend-lease fuel oil and not by shortage of personnel. During the war the city was well prepared defensively and it would have been a hard nut to crack by the Japanese. Its defense was the responsibility of the Red Navy. A

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can be recalled, the Red Navy gave the Jerrys quite a time of it in Sevastopol and they probably would have done equally as well against the Japanese.

**The Commercial Port**

The commercial port was far busier than any other port in the Soviet Union during the war and handled about 50 percent of all the lend-lease cargo reaching the U. S. S. R. The important thing about this cargo sent to the Soviet Far East is that it reached Russia without loss. The port is well equipped with cranes, handling trucks, conveyors, and motortrucks, thanks to American lend-lease, since practically all of this equipment is American and was not in evidence in 1937. The port can berth 35 ships simultaneously, not including 3 tanker berths at First River, and during its peak wartime operation handled from 45 to 55 trans-Pacific ships per month. The port is well equipped with rail facilities since it is the Far Eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian Railroad and can clear about 12,000 tons of general cargo per day. This is not a small figure, even for the Soviet Union. It is true that the port sometimes became overcrowded and jammed up, but the city officials would mobilize every man, woman, and child over 12 and work them on their regular day off to clear things up. Not all of the cargo that left our west coast was shipped to Vladivostok as some was stockpiled at Petropavlovsk and Magadan, and later brought to Vladivostok in the summer by coastal ships. In addition, some of it was shipped to Europe and to Arctic ports via the northern passage.

The question of winter operations out of Vladivostok is generally posed. This port can and does operate all the year around with the help of small port icebreakers of which there are ample. The bottleneck in the winter during the war was LaPerouse Straits. The straits remain icebound from 2 to 3 months out of the year. The ice there is blown down from the north part of the Okhotsk Sea by the prevailing winter winds and piles up to such a great thickness that the largest icebreakers have extreme difficulty negotiating it. In normal times the Soviets use the Tsugaru Straits between Hokkaido and Honshu or the Tsushima Straits during the winter months, but the Japanese put a stop to this in the winter of 1942-43 by sinking a couple of freighters the Soviets sent through Tsushima. After that the Russians concentrated their icebreaker fleet in LaPerouse and succeeded in getting ships through, though it was extremely difficult during the 1943-44 and 1944-45 winters.

During the stay of the U. S. assistant naval attaché in Vladivostok, the Soviet Navy never went to sea in the winter. All naval craft, including the submarines remained at the dock, well frozen in.

Of course, that does not mean that they could not have been broken out, if necessary, and sent on an operation. On the other hand, the weather never seemed to get too cold for the Soviet Army and air force, or for the coastal defense force which is part of the navy set-up.

**The Fish Port**

The fish port in Vladivostok is almost as important as the commercial port. All the cannery supplies for the canneries in Kamchatka, on the Okhotsk Sea, in Sakhalin and on the Primorsk coast are handled by Vladivostok. Likewise, the canned and cured product of these canneries is collected, stored, and shipped from here. Large quantities of fresh fish are also brought in, stored in a huge modern refrigeration plant (the largest in the Far East) and then shipped out by rail in refrigerator cars. Since Far East Russia produces one-fourth of all the fish products of the U. S. S. R., it is readily seen that this is one of Vladivostok's most important industries. In connection with the fishing industry, but quite apart from it in administration, is the crab industry. The U. S. S. R. ranks first in the world in this field and the entire catch in the Far East is distributed from Vladivostok. An interesting thing about the large Vladivostok refrigeration plant is the machinery in it. There are about eight compressors in the compressor room, each one manufactured by a different country. Some of the electric equipment is Japanese, the instruments on the instrument panels are Swiss, the tools American. About the only thing Soviet about the place is the smell. The Far Eastern fishing fleet is large, but dwarfed in comparison to the pre-war Japanese fleet. The Soviets have several floating canneries, modernized under the lend-lease program, several large whale factories and several mother ships for crab catchers.

**Nahodka**

Four hours by motorboat from Vladivostok there is another rather important port, Nahodka, which is generally included in the port description of Vladivostok proper. Nahodka is a new settlement with a fairly good harbor, connected to the coal mining settlements of Artem and Suchan, and to Vladivostok by a single tracked railway. In 1945 there were berths for only three ships alongside. There were no cranes or other port facilities and all the incoming cargo had to be trucked by motor around the bay to the railhead. This city is under the control of the MVD (internal police) and all the work is done by prison labor, both political and criminal. This port was originally opened and development started because the Soviets believed it would have the advantage over Vladivostok of being ice free in winter. In addition, entry from

*(Continued on Page 25)*

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# HIGHEST AERIAL PHOTO EVER MADE



Aerial photograph of the earth taken at an altitude of 100 miles—far higher than any other photograph has ever been taken—shows the earth's curvature and more than 200,000 square miles of the United States and Mexico. The camera was part of more than 2000 pounds of scientific equipment installed by scientists of the Naval Research Laboratory in a V-2 rocket launched 7 March 1947 at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico. The distance from the curved horizon at top of the picture to the point directly under the rocket, at bottom of the picture, is about 900 miles. The dark body of water, near top of picture, is the Gulf of California, about 65 miles wide. The picture also shows rivers, islands in the Gulf of California, the peninsula of Lower California, part of the Pacific Ocean, and other landmarks. Clouds form the white mass along the horizon at top of picture. San Diego is just out of sight at top right of picture. Two aerial cameras were installed amidship in the rocket. They operated automatically, taking pictures through an infrared filter, used to cut the haze. To overcome the difficult problem of recovering photographic and other equipment, since the rocket lands with enough power to blast a hole in the ground 40 feet deep and 80 feet across, the nose and tail of the rocket used in this flight were blown



off by explosives detonated by radio signals. Because most of the information gathered by the instruments during the flight is radioed back to observers, the photographic films are the most important recoverable objects. Search parties spent several days in locating the cameras and other equipment scattered over several square miles of desert. In this instance most of the equipment fell in open desert rather than in scrub growth where it would be difficult to locate. The spectrograph, which photographed the sun's spectrum also was recovered, and scientists of the Naval Research Laboratory are now studying the spectrogram films of the sun taken at an altitude of 100 miles. The Navy and Army are cooperating on the V-2 flights for scientific purposes. The Naval Research Laboratory is conducting upper atmosphere research for the Navy. This particular rocket flight was successful in gathering valuable new information in the fields of upper atmospheric pressures and temperatures, cosmic rays, ionosphere investigation, and studies of solar spectra. The rocket reached an altitude of 100 miles and traveled 36 miles north of its launching point. The time of flight from launching to the break-up of the rocket was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.



## AN ATTACHE IN VLADIVOSTOK

(Continued from page 23)

the Japan Sea is easier and there is not as much fog and rain. However, it does freeze over, though not as heavily as Vladivostok and for some unknown reason the MVD have lost interest in its further development. It does have possibilities if they should change their minds.

Life for the few Americans in Vladivostok was a bit confining. An occasional courier from Moscow arrived with mail which was the only contact with the outside world other than news over short wave radio receiving sets which members of the staff were permitted to enjoy. They were guarded night and day by a uniformed militiaman, not to mention the plain clothes secret police who followed them constantly, either afoot or in a motorcar. In order to assist the militiaman a huge floodlight was erected by the Soviet authorities outside the entrance of the consulate to enable him to identify all persons entering or leaving the premises. This militiaman kept a small pad where such movements were promptly logged. A telephone was installed in his sentry booth over which he informed the MGB (secret police) representative of the entrance or exit of members of the staff.

After the U. S. S. R. attacked Manchuria on August 9, 1945, the staff eagerly looked forward to the "Day of Liberation" when a U. S. naval vessel or vessels would be sent to Vladivostok to establish liaison with the Soviet Pacific Fleet headquarters. Unfortunately, this never materialized. An attack

transport, the U. S. S. *Starr* did arrive on the 27th of December 1945 to evacuate the personnel and equipment of the fleet weather station at Khabarovsk. The weather station had been flown in from Alaska in mid-August 1945 and set up at Khabarovsk, on the great bend of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Soviet general staff early in December requested that operations be discontinued by the 15th of that month and the weather personnel were evacuated via Vladivostok in the *Starr*, having been refused permission by the Soviet to be flown out whence they came or even over a more convenient route to Japan. The *Starr's* visit lasted 6 days, promoted not by any desire of the "skipper" to remain that long, but due to delays in the arrival of the weather equipment, which was coming down by rail. It may be noted that the crew was given daily liberty since they had not been ashore in several weeks but found little to do after their first day on the beach. There were no AWOL's.

The fate of the Khabarovsk weather station was a forewarning of what was to happen to the assistant naval attaché's office. The Soviets requested that the two naval representatives there be withdrawn in August of 1946 and the request was promptly complied with. At present there are three Americans in Vladivostok, the entire staff of the American consulate, all representatives of the State Department.

# THESE HAVE SERVED SINCE 1 JULY 1947

There may be some omissions due to  
~~non-receipt of copies of orders.~~ Any  
 such omission is unintentional.

## FIRST Naval District

Comdr. C. U. Bishop  
 Lt. Robert D. Branch  
 Ens. T. R. Buyniski  
 Lt. (jg) J. D. Calhoun  
 Lt. Cdr. Philip P. Caswell  
 Ens. Lawrence B. Coshnear  
 Ens. G. Y. Genn  
 Lt. Edgar L. Haff, Jr.  
 Ens. J. P. Hawryluk  
 Lt. (jg) Paul Mulvihill  
 Lt. G. E. Murch  
 Lt. Cdr. J. W. Shyne  
 Lt. Francis B. Smith  
 Lt. W. J. West

## THIRD Naval District

Lt. J. P. Austin  
 Lt. R. B. Birdsall  
 Lt. Cdr. J. E. G. Fravell  
 Lt. Cdr. P. J. Hannigan  
 Lt. Cdr. H. H. Hutcheson  
 Lt. J. F. Murray  
 Lt. Cdr. R. V. N. Powerson

## FOURTH Naval District

Lt. Cdr. R. S. Baizley  
 Lt. Cdr. W. F. Farrell

## FIFTH Naval District

Lt. Cdr. J. D. Fry  
 Lt. Albert Garrett  
 Lt. Cdr. W. H. Geppert  
 Lt. Albert S. Rosenkrans

## SIXTH Naval District

Comdr. H. L. Anderson  
 Lt. J. J. Bennett  
 Ens. V. E. Levander  
 Ens. A. M. Ryne

## SEVENTH Naval District

Lt. S. P. Durrance, Jr.  
 Lt. Cdr. L. M. Heminway

## EIGHTH Naval District

Lt. Archie S. Brown  
 Lt. Stewart W. Hellman  
 Lt. Halsey M. Settle, Jr.

(Unintentionally the above three  
 names were omitted from the first  
 issue.)

Comdr. V. E. Creighton  
 Comdr. J. L. Enochs  
 Lt. J. O. Fitzjarrald  
 Lt. C. R. Huie  
 Lt. G. P. Johnson  
 Lt. M. J. Kane  
 Lt. (jg) J. R. Kent  
 Lt. R. W. Leverton  
 Lt. (jg) Levie Old  
 Lt. Cdr. B. D. Orgain  
 Lt. J. E. Palmer  
 Lt. E. H. Parish  
 Lt. H. E. Rawlins  
 Lt. Edward F. Richards  
 Lt. M. D. Rothe

## NINTH Naval District

Comdr. F. M. Alger  
 Lt. (jg) John W. Bellamy  
 Lt. Cdr. C. C. Carper  
 Lt. (jg) C. H. Churchill  
 Lt. (jg) Charles H. Debban  
 Lt. (jg) J. P. Donohue  
 Capt. D. D. Douglas  
 Ens. Robert E. Duval  
 Lt. E. B. Fisher  
 Lt. Cdr. R. A. Gemmill  
 Lt. (jg) Hubert S. Gibbs

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Lt. Cdr. C. A. Gile  
 Comdr. E. B. Hatch  
 Lt. J. R. Hermann  
 Lt. J. M. Klees  
 Lt. Cdr. Marion E. Lamb  
 Lt. Edward L. Lange  
 Lt. F. A. Lehr  
 Lt. Cdr. Louis T. McMath  
 Lt. C. F. Morgan  
 Lt. (jg) John A. Mundell, Jr.  
 Comdr. C. P. Oakes  
 Lt. Paul Oberst  
 Lt. R. S. Reeves  
 Lt. Cdr. M. J. Rhule  
 Lt. Cdr. J. S. Riordan  
 Bosn. M. C. Schath  
 Ens. Victor K. Schuster  
 Comdr. G. A. Schutt  
 Lt. R. C. Simpson, Jr.  
 Lt. (jg) Matthew D. Smith

ELEVENTH Naval District

Lt. Cdr. Odythe L. Butterfield

Lt. Cdr. Richard T. Clarke  
 Comdr. L. H. Jenkins

THIRTEENTH Naval District

Lt. Edward Bechtholt  
 Lt. R. G. Comegys  
 Lt. Cdr. J. V. McCabe  
 Lt. Griffith Way

FOURTEENTH Naval District

Lt. L. T. Chaffee

P.R.N.C.

Ens. C. F. Marsh

S.R.N.C.

S.R.N.C.

Lt. J. P. Morray

These Men Have Served in ONI, OP-32Y,  
 Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

FIRST Naval District

Lt. Cdr. Paul G. Graham  
 Lt. Hilton Jayne

FOURTH Naval District

Lt. Cdr. Perry F. Kendig  
 Lt. Charles R. Matheson  
 Capt. Allen E. Shubert

FIFTH Naval District

Lt. Cdr. J. P. Causey  
 Lt. Robert B. Lambeth  
 Lt. Cdr. Alvin A. Peterson

SIXTH Naval District

Lt. George E. Goodwin

EIGHTH Naval District

Lt. Frank H. Hunter

A-11048

TWELFTH Naval District

Lt. Jay S. Judah  
 Lt. Cdr. Alfred J. McCollum  
 Lt. David D. Newson

THIRTEENTH Naval District

Lt. (jg) Jack Leonard

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS ON PAGE 18

- A - Submarine Base, New London
- B - ESSEX Class Carrier
- C - CLEVELAND Class Cruiser
- D - Navy Jet Fighter F6U -- PIRATE
- E - Navy Jet Plane Ryan XF2R-1 --  
 FIREBALL
- F - AD-1 -- SKYRAIDER