Capt Goff — Cdr Taylor OSD

N.Y. TIMES 15 OCT

Energetic Administrator

Paul Henry Nitze

T HERE are many areas of agreements about Paul Henry Nitze — that he is wise and able, that he is energetic and tough. He will have a chance to display these talents as Secretary of the Navy, the position for which he was selected yesterday.

Despite his public service, there had been hiatus in his governmental career until his selection by President Kennedy in December, 1960, to serve as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, a post he has since held.

Man in the News

As Assistant Defense Secretary, he played an important advisory role in the Vietnamese war against the Communists, the Indian war against Communist China, the troubles in Berlin andt he strengtheningof theN orth Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Undert he Administration of President Harry S. Truman Mr. Nitze was a Republican who held top jobs. He helped shape the Marshall Plan. He wound up as brain truster for the State Department, more formally, director of the department's policy planning staff.

Later, under the Administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, his star faded and he resigned in June, 1953. He helped to run a school for international affairs; he wrote articles and a book on foreign policy; took part in important national studies. But it was all from the outside, looking in.

Stocky and Good-Looking

Still only 56 years old — his next birthday is Jan. 16 —Mr. Nitze is stocky and good-looking. His hair is tinged with gray. His face is often tanned. His well-groomed attire is generally brightened by a bow tie.

Those who have worked with him attest his intellect. "His mind tends to run ahead of a guy who is discussing something," one former associate said. "He'll jump to the conclusion, and give you the answer before you get through."

Mr. Nitze, whose name is pronounced as if it were spelled "nitzey," is a quiet, rather austere man. Although he is known to be impatient with dolts and dullards, those who have worked with him have the highest regard for the quality of his work and for him personally.

In his spare time, Mr. Nitze operates an active farm in Charles County, Md. It has 200 head of cattle, and produces a cash tobacco crop. Mr. Nitze is also a sailboat man. He keeps one on the Potomac and one at Northeast Harbor, Me., where the family summers. Another hobby is skiing. He was one of the early skiers at Aspen, Col., and helped found the skiing club there.

Associated Press

Often a top adviser

Born in Amherst, Mass., Mr. Nitze was graduated fro Harvard with honors in 1928. He joined the investment banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co. in 1929, and stayed with it — except for a year when he had his own business — until entering Government service in 1940.

Thereafter he worked for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Foreign Economic Administration and the War Department. He won the Medal for Merit as vice chairman of the Strategic Bombing Survey.

He entered the State Department in 1946 as deputy director of international trade policy, and became director of the planning staff in 1948, he helped draft the European Recovery Program, and headed its first skeleton staff.

After leaving the department, he was elected president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation, which financially sponsors the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington and administers it jointly with the Johns Hopkins University.

A Friend of Acheson's

Mr. Nitze has remained close to former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. In 1957, when the Democratic National Committee set up an advisory committee on foreign policy that has since issued a number of papers, Mr. Acheson was named chairman and Mr. Nitze vice chairman.

For the Eisenhower Administration, Mr. Nitze served on the H. Rowan Gaither committee that warned in 1957 that the Soviet Union was outstripping the United Last year, Mr. Nitze and two States in the missile race. associates made a study for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urging programs to build flexible forces with the allies.

Mr. Nitze is married to the former Phyllis Pratt, whose mother was a Republican Representative from New York, and whose grandfather, Charles Pratt, was a cofounder of the Standard Oil Company of New York and founder of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

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Device Is Held Capable of Detecting A-Blasts in Air

By ROBERT K. PLUMB

The existing world network of Loran-C radio navigation stations, now used by ships and planes for locating their positions precisely, can be altered into a high-altitude nuclear explosion detection system, it was reported Sunday.

The Loran-C network, slightly modified, would provide virtually a ready-made system for detecting nuclear explosions, according to a study sponsored by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense.

Trials of Loran-C in the United States test explosions last year suggest that the system can be used to detect nuclear explosions if they occur at an altitude of more than 50 miles and if they have the explosive energy of a million tons of TNT or more.

Loran is a system of radio navigation introduced in World War II. Loran-C is a modification now used by military and commercial ships and planes. Receivers in vehicles at sea or in the air detect radio signals from 21 Loran transmitters scattered around the world. Reception of signals from a pair of Loran stations gives a line of position for a ship or airplane. The intersection of two such lines gives an accurate navigational "fix." Loran is capable of giving a position to within 1,000 feet at a distance of 1,000 miles from a transmitting station.

Loran-C transmitting stations are operated by the Coast Guard. Four are in the Mediterranean, five in the North Sea, three on the East Coast of the United States, three in Hawaii, four in the Aleutians and three in Japan. Altogether, they provide a worldwide system of navigation. Some stations in foreign nations are manned by foreign nationals.

Sperry Aide Reports

Loran-C transmitters and receivers are built by the Sperry Gyroscope Company. Walter N. Dean of Sperry reported that the Argus experiment in August and September, 1958, and the Teak and Orange shots in the Pacific August, 1958, caused pronounced disturbances in electromagnetic transmission that extended over wide areas. This observation lead to the belief that Loran-C network could be used to detect high-altitude explosions. The idea was tested with success during the Dominic explosions in 1962.

Loran-C transmitters generate a radio signals that travels in all directions. Some distance from the transmitter, the signals break up into a so-called "ground wave" that roughly follows the contour of the earth and a "sky wave" that travels up and is reflected off the electrically charged ionospheric layers of the earth's atmosphere.

In ordinary navigation, great pains must be taken to distinguish between the ground wave, which is used for determining position in ship or plane, and the sky wave, which confuses the navigational picture because it arrives at a receiver later than the ground wave, having traveled farther.

Sky Wave Affected

It is the sky wave, unneeded in navigation, that is effected by high-altitude explosions. Ordinarily the sky wave is reflected from a layer of the ionosphere some 50 miles up. A nuclear explosion injects enormous quantities of electrons into this layer. The layer then absorbs the sky wave, which disappears from receiver screens.

Radio blackouts, such as those from nuclear explosions, can also be caused by solar flares and other events. A problem in a study conducted by Sperry for the Advanced Research Projects Agency was to learn to distinguish between Loran-C sky wave blackouts caused by solar flares and those by nuclear explosions. This has been done, Mr. Dean reported.

In the 1962 tests in the Pacific, explosions were detected from Loran-C monitors on Long Island, Hawaii and in Alaska.

Some modification of the present Sperry system would be necessary to afford precise identification of the location of a high-altitude explosion, Mr. Dean said. However, the studies indicate that this can be done.