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*30 JUL 1984*





**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

U. S. ATLANTIC COMMAND  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

**ITINERARY FOR MR. WILLIAM J. CASEY**

25 July 1984

1140 ARRIVE NAS NORFOLK VIA NAVAL AIRCRAFT  
MET BY VADM CARR AND CAPTAIN BROOKS

1145 DEPART NAS NORFOLK FOR CINCLANTFLT COMPOUND

1205 ARRIVE HQ CINCLANTFLT

1215 CALL ON VADM CARR

1230-1330 LUNCHEON HOSTED BY VADM CARR

1330-1345 DEPART FOR USS INDEPENDENCE VISIT VIA NAVY SEDAN

1345-1430 VISIT/TOUR USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62)

1430-1445 DEPART CARRIER; PROCEED VIA NAVY SEDAN TO  
CINCLANTFLT

1445-1515 CINCLANTFLT N2 BRIEFING

1515-1545 COMMANDER, OCEANOGRAPHIC SYSTEM ATLANTIC  
(COSL) BRIEF IN ROOM 202. WALK THROUGH COSL.

1545-1600 CINCLANTFLT COMMAND CENTER AND FOSIC BRIEFING/TOUR.

1600 DEPART CINCLANTFLT COMPOUND FOR NAS NORFOLK.

1615 ARRIVE NAS NORFOLK.

1620 DEPART NAS NORFOLK VIA NAVAL AIRCRAFT FOR NAF ANDREWS.



## BIOGRAPHY

# UNITED STATES ATLANTIC COMMAND UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

VICE ADMIRAL KENNETH M. CARR

UNITED STATES NAVY

Vice Admiral Kenneth M. Carr was born in Mayfield, Kentucky, on March 17, 1925 and graduated from high school in San Bernardino, California in 1941. After attending San Bernardino Valley College for two years, VADM Carr enlisted in the Navy as a seaman.

He was a crewman on an assault landing craft attached to the USS PRESIDENT JACKSON (APA 18), in late 1943, and participated in the landings at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, and the initial landing in February 1944 at Green Island, Bismarck Archipelago. In May 1944, he was promoted to Coxswain, and in June 1944 entered the University of Louisville in Kentucky as a selectee in the V-12 Officer Program. Prior to



being commissioned in 1945, he was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy as a member of the Class of 1949. After graduation in 1949, he served as Assistant Gunnery Officer of USS EVERSOLE (DD 789) and then entered Submarine School in New London, Connecticut in 1950.

He served in USS FLYING FISH (SS 229) in 1950 and then recommissioned USS BLACKFIN (SS 322) in 1951 and served in her until September 1953.

In 1953 he was assigned to the precommissioning detail of USS NAUTILUS (SSN 571) and was a member of her commissioning crew as Gunnery Officer. With the exception of a twelve month period from June 1956 to May 1957 when he attended Nuclear Power Training, Vice Admiral Carr served in NAUTILUS until December 1960 in various capacities. He was Electrical Officer during the 1958 Polar crossing and served as her Engineer Officer throughout her first overhaul, (the first overhaul of a nuclear powered ship) in 1960.

In December 1960, he was assigned as Executive Officer of USS SCORPION (SSN 589). VADM Carr was next assigned as Executive Officer of USS JAMES MONROE (SSBN 622) from March 1962 until February 1964. He then reported as prospective Commanding Officer of USS FLASHER (SSN 613), taking command when the ship was commissioned on July 22, 1966, until July 1967. He became Commanding Officer of USS JOHN ADAMS (SSBN 620) (GOLD) in August 1967, serving until August 1968.

He was next assigned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Research and Development) for two years, and then to the staff of the Commander in Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet for duty as Senior Member, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board in August 1970.

In 1972, VADM Carr was assigned as Chief of Staff to the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. In March 1973, he was ordered to duty as Military Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Vice Admiral Carr commanded the Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet from June 20, 1977 to May 30, 1980.

Before assuming his present duties as Deputy and Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet on April 1, 1983, Vice Admiral Carr served as Vice Director of Strategic Target Planning at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska.

Vice Admiral Carr's decorations include among others, Defense Distinguished Service Medal; Distinguished Service Medal; Defense Superior Service Medal; Legion of Merit with one Gold Star; Meritorious Service Medal; Presidential Unit Commendation; Navy Unit Commendation; Meritorious Unit Commendation; American Campaign; Asiatic and Pacific Campaign with two Engagement Stars; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense with one Bronze Star; Korean Service; Korean Presidential; and United Nations Service.

He is married to Molly Pace of Burkesville, Kentucky.

April 21, 1983

CINCLANTFLT  
Public Affairs Office  
Norfolk, Virginia 23511



BIOGRAPHY  
OF  
CAPTAIN THOMAS A. BROOKS  
UNITED STATES NAVY

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE,  
COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. ATLANTIC COMMAND

Captain Thomas A. Brooks was born in New York City and attended various schools in the New York City area, obtaining his Bachelors Degree from Fordham University and a Masters Degree from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Captain Brooks joined the Navy in 1958 and was commissioned via Officer Candidate School in March 1959 as an Intelligence Specialist officer. His first tour of duty was as an analyst with Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office from 1959 through 1961. Subsequent tours included duty on an Amphibious Group Staff; Army Language School; Defense Intelligence School; Assistant Naval Attache, Turkey (Istanbul); Central Intelligence Agency; Commanding Officer, Naval Investigative Service Office, Viet Nam; Bureau of Naval Personnel; Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Executive Panel; Head, CNO Intelligence Plot/Undersea Warfare Plot; Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Commander SECOND Fleet; Officer in Charge, Fleet Ocean Surveillance Information Center Detachment, CINCLANTFLT; and Commanding Officer, Navy Field Operational Intelligence Office, Fort Meade, Maryland. He is currently Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command.

Captain Brooks' personal decorations include Legion of Merit (2), Bronze Star with "V", Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal (2) with "V", Navy Commendation Medal, and Navy Achievement Medal (2).

Captain Brooks is married to the former Clare Codyre, also from the New York City area. They have three sons.

Captain Brooks served as President of the National Military Intelligence Association 1981 - 1982.

## Fact Sheet



# Atlantic Command

The Armed Forces of the United States are organized under a chain of command that leads from the President through the Chairman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders of unified commands. Each of the unified commanders exercises command responsibility for the joint operations of the armed forces in a designated area.

The ATLANTIC COMMAND was established December 1, 1947. Its area of responsibility is all of the Atlantic from the North Pole to the South Pole; the Caribbean Sea and waters around Central and South America extending to 92 degrees west longitude in the Pacific; the Norwegian, Greenland, and Barents Seas; and the waters around Africa extending to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Commander in Chief Atlantic, with headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, has a joint staff of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel.

The mission of the ATLANTIC COMMAND is first to deter military attack against the United States, and second to protect our most vital interests, which includes support for our allies; access to resources and markets; and access to critical areas for political, economic and military reasons. Offensively oriented sea control is the mission once fighting starts.

The ATLANTIC COMMAND is organized into component commands, subordinate commands and special commands.

The three component commands provide the forces of the ATLANTIC COMMAND. While the only permanently assigned forces are those of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the other components, U.S. Army Forces Atlantic and U.S. Air Force Forces Atlantic, provide forces for operations, exercises, and emergencies when directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Army and Air Force components actively develop and coordinate joint plans with the Atlantic Command staff.

Subordinate unified commands of the ATLANTIC COMMAND are Commander U.S. Forces Caribbean, a Navy rear admiral with headquarters at Key West, Florida; Commander U.S. Forces Azores, an Air Force brigadier general with headquarters at Lajes in the Azores; and Commander Iceland Defense Force, a Navy rear admiral with headquarters at Keflavik, Iceland.

Joint Task Force 120, a special command, assists in planning and conducting operations in specific areas designated by Commander in Chief Atlantic and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Commander Joint Task Force 120 is also Commander U.S. SECOND Fleet.

The strategic deterrent force of fleet ballistic missile (FBM) submarines is under the direct command of the Commander in Chief Atlantic when operating in his area of command. The submarines are supported by tenders in Charleston, South Carolina; Holy Loch, Scotland; and Kings Bay, Georgia.

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**Public Affairs Office  
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**Revised: September 1983**

## Fact Sheet



# U.S. Atlantic Fleet



The U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET numbers about 287 active ships, 2068 active aircraft and 221,987 personnel -- including some 453 aircraft and 50,000 men of the Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. It provides the forces for the Second Fleet in the Atlantic, the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, and the Middle East Force in the Indian Ocean.

The ATLANTIC FLEET periodically provides naval forces for joint operations and exercises with Army and Air Force components of the unified Atlantic Command. ATLANTIC FLEET forces join those from other nations in forming NATO's Striking Fleet Atlantic and exercise regularly with other NATO navies.

The ATLANTIC FLEET area of responsibility is all of the Atlantic from the North Pole to the South Pole; the Caribbean Sea and the waters around Central and South America extending to 92 degrees west longitude in the Pacific; the Norwegian, Greenland, and Barents Seas; and the waters around Africa extending to the Cape of Good Hope.

The mission of the ATLANTIC FLEET is to be prepared to deter and resist aggression in the area of responsibility assigned to the Fleet. This mission includes conducting operations to ensure control of the sea and air, providing combat-ready naval forces, maintaining the security of the Atlantic Command, and supporting the operations of allied and other national commanders.

Within the ATLANTIC FLEET there is only one major operational command -- U.S. Second Fleet -- and there are five type commands: Naval Surface Force, Naval Air Force, Submarine Force, Fleet Marine Force, and Atlantic Training Command.

The Commander U.S. Second Fleet directs the employment of armed forces which have a mission to engage in combat or to provide integral support to a combat operation. Type commanders provide administrative and logistic support and readiness training for their respective units.

In addition, three special commands -- Operational Test and Evaluation Force; Commander Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and U.S. Naval Forces Caribbean -- provide support and training for the Fleet.

The ATLANTIC FLEET continues to provide training, readiness, administrative and logistic support to its ships during extended operations in the Mediterranean when they are under the operational control of the Commander in Chief U.S. Naval Forces Europe.

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