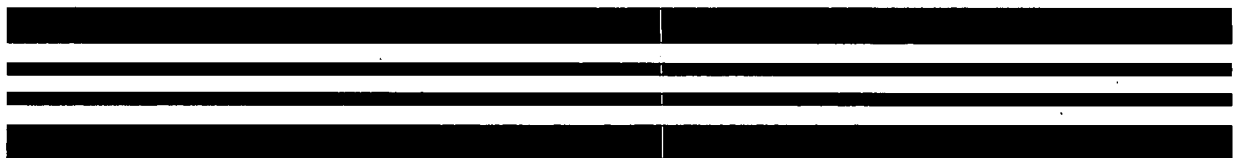




MSI PATCH SHEET

Hillenkoetter, R.



See also matl. under "DATES"  
+ "WARRIOR STYLES" Files.



10.00 - The following Officers will take their Oath of Office in the President's Office:  
Hon. Arthur M. Hill, Chairman, National Security Resources Board  
→ Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Executive Secretary, National Security Council  
→ Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence  
(Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner, D. C. Court of Appeals, will administer oath. List of guests attached)

10.15 - The National Security Council will meet with the President  
Hon. Robert A. Lovett, Under Secretary of State  
→ Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense  
Hon. Arthur M. Hill, Chairman, National Security Resources Board  
Hon. Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army  
Hon. John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy  
Hon. W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force  
→ Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Executive Secretary, National Security Council  
→ Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS  
THURSDAY AUGUST 25, 1949.

8.45 - (Mr. Jim Pendergast)  
(Called Mr. Connelly yesterday)

→ 10.00 - (Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter)  
→ (Admiral Sidney W. Souers)  
(Arranged at suggestion of Admiral Souers, who will bring Admiral Hillenkoetter in OFF RECORD)

June 26th, Monday: 1950

→ 3.25 pm (Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter)

3.30 pm

Note use of first  
name ROSCOE

From Truman Library  
JF Friedman

the letter read:

(All notes by Stanton T. Friedman to show foolishness of P.Klass' anti MJ-12 claims)  
(ALL ENLARGED via Xerox)

3 Kingswood Road

Weehawken, N. J.

Hoboken, 23 September, 1944  
Les Anvers

14 December, 1970

Le  
de Hoboken

(From the book "The ALSOS Mission" by  
Colonel Boris Pash, Page 98 --note date format)

1944

JANUARY 1960(C)  
(Letter from RH Hillenroth  
Note Date)  
(Joint Army Navy AirForce Publication.. note  
especially the zero before a single digit  
date

(6) The date and time of the sighting, expressed by the use  
of six digits and the time zone suffix. The first two  
digits denote the date, the second two digits denote  
the hour and the third two digits denote the minutes  
of the hour. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), must be used  
in all instances, and shall be indicated by the use of  
GMT or by the addition of Z to the date time group, i.e.:

Day of month	Hour expressed in 24 hour time	Minutes of the hour	Indication that GMT is being used
07	14	30	Z

OPS (AD) 12/4274/1  
RE S S A C E  
(Received 20th September, 1952)

In the Book "Above Top Secret"  
by Tim Good, page 446 --note comm

YICEL- C.T.F. 178.

2.1 in

STAFF ADDRESS BOTH  
COMMUNICATION AND IN-  
TRODUCTION TO COMMANDING  
GENERAL AIR MATRIEL

HEADQUARTERS  
AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

(letter in Sept. 1947.. note spelling  
of Materiel in heading and to the  
left)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

14 June 1949

*President informed*  
*6/15/49*  
*evy*

MEMORANDUM

Although it had been estimated that the anti-communist parties in Trieste elections held Sunday, 12 June 1949, would receive about 75 per cent of the votes cast, in the practically complete returns from that city, the anti-communist parties received 77.8 per cent, the pro-Cominform (USSR) Communist Group received 20 per cent, and the pro-Tito Communist Group 2.2 per cent.

Forty-one of the sixty city council seats were won by the pro-Italian parties; that is, those parties that desired the return of Trieste and its territory to Italy.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

**SECRET**

ERO-9338

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*The Principal  
above 1 3/6/50  
JL*

3 MAR 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Appraisal of Communist-instigated anti-US demonstrations  
in Brazil

Although the Communists in Brazil are making extensive plans for demonstrations against the Kennan visit and the meeting of US Ambassadors to be held in Rio de Janeiro during the week of 6 March, Brazilian security forces will be able to control any public disorders the Communists may be able to foment in connection with these demonstrations. The Rio police, who are taking preventive measures against the Communist organizers, have already arrested several Communists after breaking up a scheduled demonstration before the Brazilian Foreign Office. The Communists may be able to stage some demonstrations requiring violent suppression, but the police will be able to restore order before the demonstrations reach serious proportions. Moreover, the several army units in and immediately adjacent to the city of Rio are entirely loyal to the government and can be used in any emergency.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*

R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
REAR ADMIRAL, USN  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

RECORDED - 100-10  
X-100-10  
CLASSIFICATION TO C C  
DATE 10/10/02  
21 Jun 82  
040294

**SECRET**

Strongly recommended

3 Kingswood Road  
Weehawken, N. J.

14 December, 1970

Note

Mr. Wolfgang Nagel  
Weinbergweg 57  
7 Stuttgart 80 (Valhingen)  
West Germany

Dear Mr. Nagel:

In reply to the questions in your letter of 8 December, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so where they came from.

As far as I know, UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

(a) For at least 25 years, there have been no - completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air, by numbers of people.

(b) In a negative sense, also, in 25 years there has been no definite positive action by a UFO either of friendly or hostile nature. Surely, if they exist, in all that time one or more would have made contact, again either friendly or hostile, with some part of the earth. The lack of such actions makes me believe that UFO's from outside the earth have not as yet visited here.

Neither the U.S. Air Force nor the Pentagon has issued any orders suppressing the truth about UFO's.

I have never heard of anyone who was in possession of UFO fragments and as far as I know no such UFO fragments exist.

The conclusions as to the extra-terrestrial origin of UFO's are, in my belief, insufficient and unproven.

I know of no prominent scientist or officer advocating the extra-terrestrial origin of the UFO's in public.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Dr. Willis in California and my reply thereto. You may like to get in touch with him.

Very truly yours,

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. Hillenkoetter  
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

**streng vertraulich**

3 Kingswood Road  
Weehawken, N. J.

October 13, 1970

Charles D. Willis, M. D.  
3546 E. Shields Ave.  
Fresno, Calif., 93726

Dear Doctor Willis:

Unfortunately, I cannot give you a categorical answer to your questions regarding a quote from the Evening Gazette of Worcester in 1960. To the best of my recollection, I never gave any interview to the Evening Gazette; in fact, until I received your letter, I never knew any such paper existed.

Half the quote mentioned is correct, however - that part stating that neither the U. S. and Allies, nor the Germans, nor the Russians, ever had anything approaching the alleged speeds and maneuvers of the alleged sightings. As regards the other half of the quote, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so, where they came from.

Now, in 1970, I am of the belief that the UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

- (a) For at least twenty-five years, there have been no completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air by numbers of people.
- (b) In a negative sense, also, in twenty-five years, there has been no positive action by a so-called UFO, either friendly or hostile actions. Surely, if they exist, in all that time, one or more would have made contact, again, either friendly or hostile, with some part of the earth, or would have been forced down by mechanical or other failure. The lack of such actions makes me believe that UFO's from outside the earth have not as yet visited here.

I should be very interested to receive your book as to the nature of these phenomena, when the book appears.

I regret I cannot give you a more definite answer as to that newspaper clipping, but too much time has gone by.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Hillenkoetter  
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

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Alle Rechte vorbehalten

Wolfgang Nagel  
7 Stuttgart 30  
Weinbergweg 57,  
West Germany



DECLASSIFIED

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

E.O. 11652

CI4 LTV. 8-12-77  
Pre-4 NLT 77-4  
By NLT-442 HARS, Date 1-9-77

9 January 1950

MEMORANDUM

The following information received from Hong Kong is considered as reliable:

"1. British recognition of the Chinese Communists on 6 January 1950 produced the following effect in Hong Kong:

"a. The American dollar rose to 6.60 as wealthy Chinese bought dollars preparatory to departing for Taiwan.

"b. Many British nationals applied for passage to North China as soon as their situation should be clarified. Space on an unnamed Jardine Matheson ship was sold out for the first voyage to North China although the departure date has not been set.

"c. Some Britishers indicate an anti-American attitude but there was no evidence of overt acts.

"2. In North China, the Chinese Communist Party announced new travel regulations late in December to the effect that all foreigners leaving China must depart via Shanghai. Foreigners from Peiping, Tientsin, and the North, must travel overland to Shanghai and embark there.

"3. The Chinese Nationalists' banks on 4 January paid their staffs four months salary in lieu of notice. Most accounts of these banks transferred to Taiwan and New York.

"4. The British Army on 3 January set up 6 to 9 anti-aircraft guns at Kaitak Airfield, giving the field full coverage."

R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## ADM. HILLENKOETTER DENIES MENZEL CLAIM

In a recent Chicago broadcast, Harvard astronomer Donald H. Menzel -- an often violent attacker of UFO witnesses and believers -- made the following claim in regard to Vice. Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former NICAP Board Member:

"Adm. Hillenkoetter has read my book [The World of Flying Saucers] and has told me he fully accepts all my explanations." (Dr. Menzel rejects all positive evidence, insists UFOs are only natural phenomena, errors in identifying planes, meteors, etc.)

Dr. Menzel's statement apparently was an attempt to discredit NICAP, after an Affiliate member quoted Hillenkoetter as holding a contrary view.

The first time Menzel made this claim, as far as we know, was on Boston station WEEL, late in 1964. Adm. Hillenkoetter was already on record, in a signed Board Member statement, as stressing the UFO problem's importance, the risk of accidental war from mistaken identification of UFOs as a secret Soviet attack, and the urgent need for a Congressional investigation. Since a complete reversal of these views was incredible, NICAP's director, a Naval Academy classmate and personal friend of Hillenkoetter, wrote him about the Menzel claim.

Adm. Hillenkoetter's reply is reproduced below. (The reference to Maj. Hart was not concerned with Menzel.)

January 8, 1965

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.)  
National Investigations Committee  
On Aerial Phenomena  
1536 Connecticut Ave., N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

January 8, 1965

Dear Don:

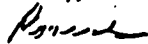
I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of December 13th but for part of the time over the holidays I was up in Massachusetts.

I think you were misinformed about some of the things you mention. First, as far as I can remember, I never talked to Major Hart nor, also as far as I remember, I have never met him and would not know him if he walked in the door.

I saw Dr. Menzel at a dinner in December but other than saying "Good Evening - Merry Christmas" there was no conversation and I have never carried on any conversation with Menzel about NICAP or UFO. He did send me a copy of his book for which I thanked him but took no position on the statements he made.

Please take my apologies again for being so long in answering your letter and with best personal wishes to you, believe me, as ever

Sincerely,



R. H. Hillenkoetter

Apr

In spite of Dr. Menzel's unfounded attacks on NICAP, we could not believe he would deliberately make a false claim about Adm. Hillenkoetter. Since he was on a quiz program, arguing under some stress, we could only assume he had confused Hillenkoetter with some one else.

For this reason, we refrained from publishing the letter. But since Menzel is now repeating this claim, we have no choice.

During his five years on the Board, Adm. Hillenkoetter strongly supported all NICAP policies, including our views against unwarranted secrecy. When he left the Board, there was no ill feeling, as Dr. Menzel has implied. In a letter to the director, he said he felt we had reached a stalemate. He said he knew the UFOs were not secret U.S. or Soviet devices, and if they were extraterrestrial we could do nothing but wait for them to act.

Though we did not agree there was a stalemate, we did not argue the point. A majority of our Board, advisers and members are convinced a great deal can be done to prove UFO reality and help prepare the public for whatever develops. We believe the events of this past year have proved this policy correct.

Note to members: If you hear the above claim broadcast again, on Menzel or anyone else, please phone the station immedi-

## Landing Probed by NICAP, AF

A curious landing report, in New York state on Aug. 19, has been thoroughly checked by NICAP, state police and a five-man AF team. This sighting, which occurred on the William Butcher dairy farm near Cherry Creek, N.Y., involved three members of the Butcher family and a fourth witness. Here is their report:

At 8:20 p.m., Harold Butcher, 16, was operating a milking machine in a dairy barn housing 17 cows. A portable radio on the wall was turned to a newscast, when a sudden static-like interference drowned it out. Then the tractor which ran the milking machine abruptly stopped. A moment later, a Holstein bull secured outside began to bellow and pull at a steel bar to which it was chained.

Young Butcher ran to a window and saw a large elliptical object nearing the ground, a fourth of a mile away. A reddish vapor could be seen underneath, and he heard a steady beep-beep sound. The UFO was on the ground only a few seconds, then it shot straight up, disappearing in low clouds.

When the other witnesses came out, after Harold Butcher phoned the house, they noted a strange odor, also a greenish glow in the clouds where the UFO had vanished. Meantime, it was found that the bull had bent the steel bar in his efforts to get loose.

Half an hour later, when the strange craft reappeared, circling the area, Mrs. Butcher called State police. Two troopers investigated, notified the AF. Next day, Capt. James Dorsey, Operations Officer, 4621st AF Group, arrived with four AF technicians. When they examined the ground, an odd purplish liquid substance was discovered at several places. Small unexplained marks, two inches wide and two inches apart, also were found, along with patches of singed grass and foliage.

After the AF team left, NICAP member Jeffrey Gow obtained samples of the purplish substance and singed foliage, and samples were studied by the Kaweck Chemical Co., whose president is a NICAP adviser. Spectrographic analysis showed the main elements of the liquid to be aluminum, iron and silicon. Some phosphorous was found in the weed samples, which the analyst said might cause a phosphine smell, explaining the odd odor.

On the night following the Cherry Creek incident, State Trooper Richard Ward, a few miles from this area, watched an object with eight circular lights in line flying twice as fast as a jet. It emitted a faint, unfamiliar purring sound.

Dr. Fred C. Fair and John Maxwell, of NICAP New York Subcommittee No. 2, carefully checked the Cherry Creek site and questioned the witnesses. On the basis of present evidence, they believe the report is genuine. Dr. Fair has confirmed that two state troopers who investigated also seem to be convinced.

We wish we could thank by name all the NICAP investigators, sub-committees and affiliates and other members who have worked so hard to investigate the many recent sightings. Without their aid, we would not have been able to check many important reports.

We regret we cannot personally thank all of you who have sent in newspaper clips on sightings. We appreciate this help very much, and it will be especially important now since we have had to cancel our clipping service. (During the recent months, we had expensive overcharges when hundreds of clips on the same sightings were sent to us by the clipping bureau.)

When you send in clippings, please give the name of the newspaper and date of publication, either in the margin or on a separate card or slip.

Because of the flood of recent sightings it took extra time to select and write up the details for this issue, causing a ten-day delay in going to press. We are starting on Vol. III/5 at once and will do our best to mail it well before Thanksgiving.

ately and quote Adm. Hillenkoetter's January 8th letter to get the facts on record.

We do not have space here for the admiral's signed statement cited in paragraph four, but if it becomes necessary we will print it in a later issue.

HEGEMAN-HARRIS COMPANY

INC.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 5-7262

September 19, 1963

Doctor Donald H. Menzel  
Harvard College Observatory  
Cambridge 28, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Menzel:

Please accept my deepest apologies for the delay in answering your letter of 2 August, as well as the acknowledgment of the receipt of your book. I was away for some time during the summer and the Navy Department forwarded your letter to my home where I was a long time receiving it.

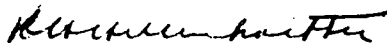
Thank you very much for your book. To my mind, it was very well done and I enjoyed it and found it of great interest. I should say that you have effectively put to rest all surmises about flying saucers being from "outer space". You have done a thorough and praiseworthy job.

As I told you at the last "Ends of the Earth", I resigned from NICAP about 20 months ago feeling that it had degenerated from an organization honestly trying to find out something definite about possible unknowns, into a body bickering about personalities. The Air Force, too, could have helped by not being so secretive.

At all events, you have done a fine job and I am very grateful you were so kind as to send me your book.

Again with thanks and the hope of seeing you at the next "Ends of the Earth", please believe me

Most cordially,

  
R. H. Hillenkoetter  
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)  
Vice President

PHILIP J. KLASS  
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024  
(202) 554-5901

Oct. 9, 1987

ANOTHER INDICATION THAT THE "MJ-12 HILLENKOETTER BRIEFING DOCUMENT" IS A COUNTERFEIT...

IT ERRONEOUSLY REFERS TO ADM. HILLENKOETTER AS "ROSCOE H..." IN TWO PLACES. AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS SHOW THAT HE USED HIS INITIALS "R.H", NOT HIS FIRST NAME. (Possibly he was not too fond of the name "Roscoe.")

Authentic Hillenkoetter memoranda to the White House written while he was Director of Central Intelligence (1947-1950) (obtained from the Truman Library, thanks to its director, Benedict K. Zobrist), show all were signed as follows:

R.H. Hillenkoetter  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

These include the following:

- (1) Once Top Secret Memorandum for the President, bearing date of "6 Aug. 1948."
- (2) Memorandum of "14 June 1949"
- (3) Once Confidential Memorandum, dated "9 January 1950"
- (4) Once Secret Memorandum, dated "3 March 1950"

NOTE that none of the single-digit dates used a zero-prefix, nor did any use an "unnecessary comma" after the month, as is found on the "MJ-12 Hillenkoetter papers" released by William L. Moore. Moore uses this peculiar "MJ-12 style" in his own letters.

When Hillenkoetter retired from the Navy in 1957, and subsequently joined the Board of NICAP, he was listed as "R.H. Hillenkoetter," NOT as ROSCOE H. Hillenkoetter. An article on UFOs published in the Nov. 18, 1957, edition of The Washington Daily News, based on an interview, identifies him as: "Admiral R.H. Hillenkoetter." When he was quoted as a NICAP spokesman in an article on UFOs in the Feb. 28, 1960, edition of The New York Times, he was identified as "Vice Admiral R.H. Hillenkoetter (Ret.)..." When a similar statement on UFOs was published in the Congressional Record of Sept. 2, 1960, he was referred to as "Vice Adm. R.H. Hillenkoetter..."

Clearly the "MJ-12 briefing document" was not written by Hillenkoetter or typed by his secretary, who would certainly have known that he used "R.H.", not "Roscoe."

Moore claims that his more than two years of research into the validity of the MJ-12 papers turned up "absolutely nothing" to question their authenticity. "Absolutely nothing"?????

Bill

Final form

away errors/complaints  
let me know right away  
So I can inform Jerry Clark who  
will put it in FATE

## THE ADMIRAL AND THE UFOS

## The Strange Case of Admiral Hillenkoetter

by

Bruce S. Maccabee  
Fund for UFO Research

© B. Maccabee 1987

## A MAN OF STATURE

Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter was an exemplary military officer. During WWII he was the Officer in Charge of Intelligence on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area. Later was the Commanding Officer of the USS *Dixie* and Director of Planning and Control in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for work with Personnel and, after the Japanese surrender aboard the USS *Missouri* he assumed command of that ship. Later he was a Naval Attache in France. In the spring of 1947 he was called to special duty in Washington, D.C. under the Secretary of the Navy. On May 1, 1947 he was named Director of the Central Intelligence Group which became the Central Intelligence Agency as a result of a presidential directive in September, 1947. Hillenkoetter was, therefore the first CIA director. He held that position until November, 1950. Later he was assigned to duty in the Navy Inspector General's Office and became the Inspector General in August 1956. He retired from the Navy in June, 1957 with many medals and honors for his Navy work including the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, the WWII Victory Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and the Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

Evidently Admiral Hillenkoetter was a very capable, well respected individual who could be trusted with the innermost secrets of the United States Government. He was a person who could speak with authority on a number of defense and intelligence related issues. For that reason the credibility of UFO research was given a boost he joined the Board of Governors of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, NICAP, in 1957.

Several years later Hillenkoetter went even further in his support of UFO research. In 1960 he made the following public statement: "Unknown objects are operating under intelligent control... It is imperative that we learn where UFOs come from and what their purpose is." He went on to charge the Air Force with hiding the facts by using

regulations to silence its personnel. Finally, he stated his belief that it was time to end the government secrecy and to reveal "the truth...in open Congressional hearings."

Now, why would a man of his stature and authority, a Navy admiral and former CIA director, join a UFO organization? Didn't he know that UFO "believers" are "kooks and nuts?" And why would he even go so far as to vocally support one of NICAP's goals, the release of information withheld by the government? Certainly he was aware that the Air Force repeatedly stated that it was keeping no secrets about flying saucers.

His UFO activities make no sense in the context of the official UFO policy of the government for which he had worked for many years. Yet, his actions do make sense if he wanted to convince the American public that flying saucers were real without revealing government secrets about the saucers.

But, this couldn't be possibly be true, could it? UFOs are all nonsense, right? Perhaps he was just another "UFO nut" after all? Or could it be that he *really did know that flying saucers are real?*

Recently uncovered information about UFO-related government and Air Force activities suggest that Hillenkoetter may well have known that flying saucers are real.

#### REWRITING HISTORY

Several years ago I wrote a paper entitled "Revised UFO History." ("Revised UFO History" can be obtained from the Fund for UFO Research, Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712 in return for a donation of \$5.00; the paper was reviewed in FATE, Oct. 1985.) In that paper I pointed out that the results of research into the so-called Roswell Incident indicate that the early history of the Air Force investigation of flying saucer reports should be rewritten. I also pointed out that the results of the Roswell research force us to reevaluate the controversy over whether or not the US government has maintained a highly secret investigative effort unrelated to Project Blue Book. The "Roswell Incident" (the title of the book by Bill Moore and Charles Berlitz, reviewed in the Feb. 1981 FATE) was the retrieval from the desert near Roswell of a large amount of strange material which was subsequently secretly shipped to Wright Patterson Air Force Base (which was called Wright Field in 1947) for analysis. The fact of the shipment to

WPAFB was confirmed in a document which was released to me by the FBI in 1977 as a result of a Freedom of Information Act request. Bill Moore and Stanton Friedman have located about half a dozen living witnesses who actually handled the material and roughly 85 more individuals who were directly or peripherally involved with the case. The story put together from the witness testimony is very convincing. It appears that some unusual material that fell on the farm after some object exploded was retrieved by the Army Air Force and then the retrieval was covered up. (See "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof" and the cited references by William L. Moore in the MUFON Symposium Proceedings, 1985; see also "Phil Klass and the Roswell incident: the skeptics deceived in the International UFO Reporter, July/August 1986.)

The discovery of the material by farmer Brazel and the initial retrieval of material by Major (subsequently Colonel; now deceased) Jesse Marcel resulted in a press release which began with the following statement: "The many rumors regarding the flying disc became a reality yesterday when the intelligence office of the 509th Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force, Roswell Army Field, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through the co-operation of one of the local ranchers and the Sheriff's office of Chaves County." (San Francisco Chronicle, 7-9-47). Within a day after this story was released by the Roswell information officer, the Army Air Force, at the direction of General Ramey, held a press conference and announced that the object was a weather balloon and radar reflector, a story that was patently ridiculous considering that such devices are common in the area and certainly would have been recognized as such by the intelligence officer, Major Marcel. Nevertheless, the Air Force "explanation" was accepted by the press and the general public because no one outside the Air Force had access to any of the material and thus could not rebut the official statement and because the first hand civilian witnesses (in particular farmer Brazel) were apparently told to avoid discussing the incident. The Roswell story "slept" until 1979 when Friedman and Moore tracked down Marcel and obtained his first-hand testimony.

The "Revised UFO History" proceeds from the assumption that, as a result of the Roswell retrieval and numerous military sightings during the 1947 flap, a very small group of top military intelligence officials knew by the middle of July, 1947, that "flying saucers" were real and that they were not-manmade. What they did not know was the purpose or "modus operandi" of the saucer pilots.

The assumption that the very top military intelligence



officials in the Air Force knew as soon as the middle of July, 1947 that saucers were real can explain a statement by an Air Force investigator, evidently not a member of the "in-group," (but perhaps one of Schulgen's intelligence officers) who wrote the following statement as part of an overview of the flying saucer situation sometime in late July or early August, 1947:

*"Lack of topside inquiries, when compared to the prompt and demanding inquiries that have originate topside upon former events, gives more than ordinary weight to the possibility that this is a domestic project about which the President, etc., know."*

The speculation that flying saucers were a "domestic project" was incorrect, but the speculation that the "President, etc., know" *may well have been correct.*

It seems certain that the top generals, such as Lt. General Nathan Twining, the head of the Air Materiel Command (AMC) at Wright Field (later called Wright-Patterson AFB) where the Roswell material was shipped, and General Vandenburg, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, *would have known* knew that the saucers were real and not man-made. A few other very top government scientists and Air Force officials would also have known.

#### THE COVER UP BEGINS?

Brig. Gen. George F. Schulgen was the Assistant Chief of the Intelligence Requirements Branch of the Army Air Corps intelligence (AC/AS-2). His job was to formulate information collection requirements so that the Air Force intelligence agents would know what types of information to collect. Evidently when Air Force pilots began seeing saucers he decided (or he was directed) to formulate requirements for an intelligence collection effort. In order to formulate those requirements he had to know some characteristics of the saucers. He began collecting saucer reports early in July.

He contacted the FBI on July 10 and asked for help. He wanted the FBI to interview civilians who reported the early saucers in order to ascertain whether or not the reports could be the result of a desire for publicity or for political reasons (e.g., subversive activities). Schulgen told the FBI that the Air Force was "utilizing all their scientists to ascertain whether or not such a phenomenon could, in fact, occur." He promised to supply the FBI with information gathered by the Air Force in return for FBI help. (Only because of Schulgen's contact with the FBI are

we able to piece this early history together. The Air Force Blue Book file has no information on this phase of the early history.)

Over the months of July and August Schulgen's intelligence officers were successful in accumulating a sizeable body of testimonial evidence in spite of the lack of "prompt and demanding inquiries" from Schulgen's superiors. From this evidence Schulgen's officers derived some basic characteristics of saucers. Brig. Gen. Schulgen then submitted this information to the Air Materiel Command for a technical evaluation. At the head of the AMC was Lt. Gen. Twining, a man who outranked Schulgen.

On September 23, 1947 Twining wrote a letter to Schulgen indicating that he was responding to Schulgen's request. The letter provided an opinion of the testimonial information which had been supplied by Schulgen. According to Twining's letter the testimonial information ("interrogation report data") were studied by personnel of several AMC aircraft laboratories and these personnel, using (only) Schulgen's information, concluded that the "phenomenon is something real and not visionary or fictitious." (This statement is remarkably similar to the conclusion formulated about two months earlier by Schulgen's officers that "this flying saucer situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomenon. Something is really flying around.")

Although Twining's letter listed a number of saucer characteristics and went on to recommend that a special project be set up to study the situation, it also stated that there was a "lack of physical evidence in the shape of crash recovered exhibits which would undeniably prove the existence of these objects."

Skeptics of the Roswell incident have used this statement to discredit the incident by pointing out that Twining should have known about any physical evidence if the material had been shipped to Wright Field for analysis by the AMC. Therefore, they argue, since his letter said there was no physical evidence, there must have been none and the Roswell crash is fiction.

However, as I pointed out in "Revised UFO History" it was not necessary for Twining to inform General Schulgen in a letter classified at only the "Secret" level of the existence of any hard evidence. It was not necessary because Schulgen had asked Twining for an opinion based *only on the information that had been supplied by General Schulgen*. Since Schulgen had not supplied any physical

evidence, the people who formulated the opinion using only Schulgen's information (various experts at the AMC laboratories) concluded that there was none. Assuming that Twining did know of the Roswell crash, he may well have decided (or he may have been directed) to keep this fact from the people who evaluated the testimonial information supplied by Schulgen. In other words, as I suggested in "Revised UFO History," Twining may have covered up the fact of the crash in order to minimize the number of people who were aware of it. Only people with a specific need-to-know would have been informed of the crash. The AMC experts did not have a need-to-know because they succeeded in correctly evaluating the situation (flying saucers are real and a project should be set up) *using only Schulgen's testimonial evidence*. Similarly, Schulgen did not have a need-to-know for the hard evidence because he was made aware of the correct evaluation by Twining's letter.

This evaluation was sufficient to justify an intelligence collection effort by General Schulgen. During October his officers formulated the collection requirements and on October 30, 1947 he began to distribute a memorandum entitled "Intelligence Requirements on Flying Saucer Type Aircraft." The memorandum stated that "an alleged 'Flying Saucer' type aircraft" had been sighted in "widely scattered places, such as the United States, Alaska, Canada, Hungary, the Island of Guam and Japan" and had been reported by "many competent observers including USAF rated officers." The memorandum went on to list about a dozen characteristics of saucers including the "ability to quickly disappear by high speed or *by complete disintegration*." (my emphasis) It stated that the first sightings in the USA "were reported around the middle of May" (1947) and that the last reported sightings "took place in Toronto, Canada, 14 September." Then the memorandum offered an opinion as to the origin of the objects: "While there remains the possibility of Russian manufacture... it is the considered opinion of some elements that the object may in fact represent an *interplanetary craft of some kind*." (my emphasis) The memorandum provided a list of items of special interest (information "requirements") that should be part of the intelligence collection effort.

Thus, assuming that the Roswell Incident did provide hard evidence, it appears that the cover-up really got underway when General Twining refused to mention in the letter to Schulgen that a crash had occurred and that there was, in fact, physical evidence of flying saucers.

### A PERSON WITH A NEED-TO-KNOW

Assuming that the Roswell Incident supplied physical, and perhaps biological, proof that flying saucers were of a non-human origin, then the government and military officials at the top levels would have been informed immediately. It would have been evident to them that they were facing an unknown situation of extreme importance that they didn't understand and couldn't control. Until they did understand it they would want to keep the physical proof secret. In order to maintain the secrecy a special group of highly trustworthy individuals would have been instructed to coordinate the analysis of the hard evidence and to study its implications for science, military technology and humanity in general. Furthermore the special group would have been instructed to set up a secrecy barrier that would control access to the hard evidence and *even access to the fact of the existence of the evidence.* (Remember that this was only two years after the end of the most technology-oriented war ever fought. People were used to extreme secrecy in military matters.) Only those few people who had special qualifications and a need-to-know would be authorized by the secret group to have access to the hard evidence.

One person with a definite need-to-know was the head of the civilian agency that monitors military, political and scientific developments in countries hostile to the USA. This person would have been responsible for providing the special group with any information which might indicate that another country had also been fortunate enough to have a flying saucer "land in its lap." This person would have been the head of the CIA... and we all know who that was in 1947 *(see the title of this paper if you have forgotten).*

### THE DIRTY DOZEN?

Well, you ask, is there any evidence that there actually was a special group controlling access to the physical evidence of flying saucers?

For roughly thirty years there was nothing other than flimsy rumors. However, in the last ten years information has become available from a number of sources which indicates that there was such a group. It appears that the group was designated by its special access code name MJ-12.

The term MJ-12 first turned up in a document allegedly

from the headquarters of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) dated November 17, 1980. (However, AFOSI headquarters claims it is not the source of the document.) This document is a response to a request from the District 17 office of the AFOSI at Kirtland, AFB in Albuquerque, NM. Evidently the Kirtland AFOSI had asked headquarters to analyze some photos and film taken by a civilian who lives near Kirtland AFB and had also asked for a clarification of the policy regarding UFO sightings and what the Air Force was doing about them. The response from headquarters, besides indicating that at least some of the film images were unidentified, contains the following provocative statement: "The official US government policy and results of Project Aquarius is still classified Top Secret with no dissemination outside official intelligence channels and with restricted access to 'MJ Twelve'."

The validity of portions of this document are in question because some of the information is known to be incorrect. However, I confirmed the existence of Project Aquarius. A report of the project was essentially completed in 1976. I was not told of the subject matter, but I was told it was so highly classified that it probably would never be released. (Note: the recent admission by the National Security Agency that there presently is a Project Aquarius refers to a "new" Project Aquarius, not to the one which was completed roughly ten years ago.)

Of even greater importance in establishing the ~~the~~ existence MJ-12 is a document that was found in the files of the National Archives by Bill Moore. The document dated July 14, 1954 is a formerly Top Secret memorandum to General Twining (!). The subject of the memorandum is "NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project." The memorandum says that "the President" (i.e., Eisenhower) "has decided that the MJ-12 SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled meeting of July 16, rather than following it as previously intended." The memo goes on to say that Twining should make plans to attend. The memo was signed by Robert Cutler, the Special Assistant to the President. (Note: it is presumed that NSC stands for the National Security Council. However a cursory search of NSC records has failed to turn up anything on MJ-12. According to National Archive records there was no NSC meeting on July 16, 1954.)

The existence of MJ-12 was independently confirmed by researcher Lee Graham. Graham saw a Top Secret document written in the fall of 1952 for presentation to the "president elect" (i.e., Eisenhower) which referred to MJ-12 and to an ongoing study of crashed saucers by a small group of high level government and military people. Although

Graham was not allowed to copy the document he did write down the list of the twelve individuals who were members of the group. Two of the people on the list were General Nathan Twining and General Hoyt Vandenburg. Another important name on the list is Vannevar Bush. That he should be listed is not surprising since he was the chief science consultant to the President.

Independent evidence that Bush was involved with a special group studying saucers comes from a completely different source, a formerly Top Secret memorandum that was released, perhaps by accident, by the Canadian government in the late 1970's. The memorandum, written by Wilburt B. Smith on Nov. 21, 1950, states that "flying saucers exist" and that the subject is "the most highly classified subject in the United States Government, rating even higher than the H-bomb." Although it does not name the special group working on the saucers it says that a "concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush."

Further evidence that there was a special group working on hardware is based on the testimony of the late Dr. Robert Sarbacher who apparently was the original source for the information in the Smith memorandum. Sarbacher was an expert in missile guidance and he worked on numerous defense projects in the late 1940's and early 1950's. During a phone interview several years ago he told me that he had been invited to visit Wright Patterson AFB to view the remains of a crashed saucer and occupants but that he hadn't been able to go. He further told me that some of his acquaintances, who also worked on top secret defense projects, did go. In a 1983 letter that responded to questions posed by another researcher, William Steinman, Sarbacher stated that all he could remember (about 30 years later!) was that "certain materials reported to have come from flying saucer crashes were extremely light and very tough." He also remembered that the "people operating these machines were also very light weight, sufficient to withstand the tremendous acceleration and deceleration associated with their machinery." Sarbacher said that he got the impression from discussions with the men who saw the remains that the aliens were "constructed like certain insects we have observed on earth." Sarbacher also told this to me when I talked to him in 1985. Sarbacher went on to say that he believed the Vannevar Bush was involved with a group of people studying the saucers and that he thought that Dr. Robert Oppenheimer was also involved. (However, Oppenheimer's name was not on the MJ-12 list seen by Graham.)

Evidence that a small group of people has continued to work on flying saucer hardware has come to me in the form of testimony by a source who was formerly in a well connected position at Wright Patterson AFB. According to this source he first heard about ongoing work in the middle sixties, and that he heard more about it in the middle seventies. He was not aware of the exact nature of the work, but he did say it involved the analysis of alien bodies.

Other names on the MJ-12 list include well known scientists and government officials including James Forrestal who, in September 1947, became the first Secretary of Defense, and Sidney Souers. Souers organized the Central Intelligence Group which became the CIA. He "retired" when the name was changed and Hillenkoetter took over. Subsequently, on Sept 26, 1947, he became the first executive secretary of the National Security Council (which had its first meeting on that same day).

One name on the list comes as a complete surprise: Donald Menzel, the well known and widely respected Harvard astrophysicist. At the time of the formation of the special group (presumably in the fall of 1947) Menzel had made no public statements regarding flying saucers and, in fact, he did not become a "public skeptic" until the middle of 1952 after LIFE magazine published a major story supporting the existence of flying saucers. This was also the time of the great 1952 UFO flap when the number of sightings per month was at an all time high and pressure on the Air Force to release information was at its peak.

If it is correct that he was part of MJ-12, then his ludicrous explanations of well reported UFO sightings become understandable (see "Still in Default," a paper in the 1986 MUFON Symposium proceedings, for examples of Menzel's erroneous and perhaps even fraudulent explanations of early sightings; the paper is also available from the Fund for UFO Research in return for a donation of \$15.00). Perhaps Menzel's debunking was a form of "damage control:" in order to preserve the secret that the US government had one (or more) crashed disc(s) he used his scientific authority to "debunk" all sightings to make it look as if there was no scientific basis for them and thereby make ridiculous the idea that there might be crashed saucers.

At any rate, there is no doubt that Menzel's debunking had an great effect. Menzel's explanations (and those of other skeptics), when combined with official Air Force denials, were very effective in damping any interest in the phenomenon within the scientific community. As a result, scientists and the news media were led to attribute all

sightings to hoaxes or mistakes and thus to generally ignore them. The rejection of sighting reports applied even more strongly to any stories that leaked out about crashed discs. Thus the "ultimate secret" acquired the "ultimate protection:" no one spends a lot of time looking for that which he believes does not exist.

So, what does this all have to do with Admiral Hillenkoetter knowing that saucers were real? A lot. As head of the CIA he would have had a need-to-know for information related to an actual crash so that he could determine the requirements for collecting intelligence about any crashes in any other countries. But there is even more concrete evidence that Hillenkoetter knew. You see, at the top of the MJ-12 list was none other than *Roscoe Hillenkoetter*.

But, if he was part of MJ-12, a group that was "sworn to secrecy" about the crashed disc(s), then why did he join NICAP in 1957, only about a month after retiring from active duty? Of course, I can't provide a conclusive answer to that question. However, I speculate that it was because (a) he knew for a fact that flying saucers were real and piloted by intelligent entities and (b) he did not agree with the policy of continually keeping UFO information from the general public and the scientific community. I think that he wanted to use his reputation and "voice of authority" to alert the scientific community to the reality of the saucers. I think that, perhaps because the MJ-12 group had not been able to answer the questions he posed in 1960 (where do they come from and why are they here?), he felt that a large scale effort by many scientists was necessary to answer these questions. Of course, he could not alert the scientists and the public by revealing the top secret information about the crashed disc(s) by himself. To do that he would have had to convince all of the MJ-12 members and also the top advisors to the President (Eisenhower, at the time Hillenkoetter joined NICAP) that the information should be declassified. Evidently he was not able to do this so, I believe, instead he decided to offer his public support for the endeavors of a highly credible civilian UFO research group and thus he joined the Board of Governors of NICAP in 1957.

The fact that Hillenkoetter and several other Navy Admirals (Delmer Fahrney, a guided missile expert and Herbert Knowles) were members of the NICAP Board of Governors gave NICAP a level of credibility unmatched by any other pro-UFO organization since then. These men and the other well-respected members of the NICAP board



allowed their names to be entered into the Congressional Record as being in favor of releasing the secret information to the general public (see the Congressional Record, Sept. 2, 1960, pg A6714). Hillenkoetter went so far as to accuse the Air Force of covering up the facts. He stated publicly that "behind the scenes, high ranking Air Force officers are soberly concerned about UFOs. But, through official secrecy and ridicule, many citizens are led to believe the unknown flying objects are nonsense." Hillenkoetter charged that "to hide the facts, the Air Force has silenced its personnel." (see the New York Times, Feb 28, 1960)

Unfortunately, even the public statements of these men were not able to undo the years of Air Force debunking and ridicule which had begun in the late 1940's, quite possibly as a result of the policy that Admiral Hillenkoetter helped initiate.

NICAP UFO Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

RON. LEONARD G. WOLF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an urgent warning by Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenboetter, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, that certain potential dangers are linked with unidentified flying objects—UFO's. Admiral Hillenboetter's request that Congress inform the public as to the facts is endorsed by more than 200 pilots, rocket, aviation, and radar experts, astronomers, military veterans, and other technically trained members of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Among them are Rear Adm. H. B. Knowles, Col. Joseph Bryan III, U.S. Air Force Reserve; Lt. Col. Jas. McAshan, USAFR; Lt. Col. Samuel Freeman, U.S. Army Reserve, Aviation; Mr. J. B. Hartranft, president, Aircraft Owners Pilots Association; Capt. R. E. McLaughlin, Navy, missile expert; Mr. Frank Rawlinson, physicist, National Aeronautical and Space Agency; Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, space consultant, University of Southern California; former Air Force Maj. William D. Leet, with three officially reported UFO encounters while an Air Force pilot; Frank Halstead, 25 years as curator, Darling Observatory; Rear Adm. D. S. Fahrney, former chief of the Navy missile program; Col. R. B. Emerson, U.S. Army Reserve, head of Emerson Testing Laboratories; Prof. Charles A. Maney, astrophysicist, DePaul University; Capt. W. B. Nash, Pan American Airways.

The "NICAP Report on Secrecy Dangers," with documented evidence on UFO's, was first submitted confidentially to me, and to several other Members of Congress, including Senator Lyndon Johnson. In a reply to NICAP, July 6, 1960, Senator Johnson stated that he had ordered the staff of the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee to keep close watch on UFO developments and to report on any recent significant sightings and the Air Force investigation of such sightings.

Although I have not had time for a detailed study, I believe the conclusions of these experienced NICAP officials should be given careful consideration. Certainly their sober evaluations should be completely dissociated from the obvious frauds and delusions about UFO's which unfortunately have been publicized. The NICAP report is stated to be the result of a 3-year investigation—its conclusions based only on verified visual, radar, and photographic evidence by trained, reputable observers.

On August 20, 1960, NICAP sent me the following statement to be added to the original report:

There is a growing danger that UFO's may be mistaken for Soviet satellites or for other, potentially existing war. Several Air Force personnel and also already have

occurred when defense personnel mistook UFO formations for possible enemy satellites. NICAP agrees with this sober warning by Gen. L. M. Champlin, NATO coordinator of Allied Air Services.

"It is of first importance to confirm these objects . . . the business of government to take a hand, if only to avoid the danger of global tragedy. If no parallel is refused to recognize the existence of these UFO's, it will end up, one fine day, by mistaking them for the guided missiles of an enemy—and the worst will be upon us."

Today, this danger may surpass the one cited in NICAP's report. That the U.S.S.R. might spread false rumors that the UFO's are secret Red devices which have tapped all the U.S. and allied targets and could be used as surprise-attack weapons. Some Americans already suspect hidden fear of UFO's as the reason for secrecy.

We are sure you will agree it is imperative to end the risk of accidental war from defense forces' confusion over UFO's. All defense personnel, not merely top-level groups, should be told that the UFO's are real and should be trained to distinguish them by their characteristic speeds and maneuvers from conventional planes and missiles. This is not a lost day.

Second, the American people must be convinced, by documented facts, that the UFO's could not be Soviet machines.

Certainly every Member of Congress will agree that any such danger of accidental war—even if slight—must be averted in every possible way. It is also important to prevent any unfounded fear that the UFO's are secret enemy devices.

After discussing the subject with colleagues, I am certain that there is real concern by many Members of Congress. Without necessarily accepting all conclusions of the NICAP Board of Governors and technical advisers, we are convinced that a thorough study of the UFO problem should be made. Pending such action, I believe that publication of the NICAP report will help to reduce the dangers cited by Vice Admiral Hillenboetter and the other NICAP officials.

For those Members desiring to do so the previously mentioned confidential report can be obtained upon request of the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena, 1336 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

Congressional Investigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

RON. A. PAUL KITCHIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following address by Hon. L. E. Fowitt, of North Carolina:

Congressional Investigation

(Address by Congressman L. E. Fowitt, of North Carolina, before the 62d annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association at Myrtle Beach, S.C., June 10, 1959)

I desire it a high privilege and a great honor to be able to speak to you, my distinguished colleagues of the North Carolina

Bar Association, on the occasion of our 62d annual meeting.

No experience gives me a greater source of pride and joy than that of being and meeting with members of my own profession, especially those from my home State. I am proud of the North Carolina Bar because I believe it has no peer in any State of the Union.

In fact, the longer I am in public life, the prouder I am of the legal profession and the great part it has played and is still playing in building, strengthening, and preserving our American way of life. However, your president invited me to speak about our great profession, but on the subject of congressional investigation.

In spite of the prominent coverage being given by the press to the travel expenses of some congressional committees and individual members thereof, I hope we will not lose sight of the essential and very necessary jobs being performed by congressional committees; for it is a known fact that their hard work results in savings of not just millions, but billions of dollars to the taxpayer and in greater efficiency of governmental operation.

As chairman of a House Government Operations Subcommittee which has the responsibility of following appropriated dollar within certain departments and agencies in the interest of economy and efficiency, I am certainly opposed to extravagance or waste in the use of public funds by any branch of government, whether by means of travel expenses or otherwise.

At the same time, it would be most unfortunate if the kind of criticism contained in the press accounts to which I have referred were to deter appropriate Members of the Congress from making necessary and valuable investigative trips.

I am quite confident that the authors of these travel-expense stories, based upon their own knowledge of congressional investigations, if questioned, would quickly admit both the necessity and the value of congressional committee investigations to the taxpayer of America.

While on this particular subject, let me assure you that on the few occasions when the subcommittee of which I am chairman has found it necessary to travel our hotel accommodations and other expenses related to our travel have been very modest and at times even austere.

Although the subject of congressional investigations does not today evoke as emotional and heated a reaction as during the 34th Congress, investigations by committees of the Congress, aside from their costs, are still very much in the news and constitute a matter of great and continuing importance. The use of this investigative power, unfortunately, is frequently misunderstood and sometimes misrepresented. To better understand the role of the congressional investigation, perhaps it would be helpful to trace briefly the origin and development of this institution as we know it today.

The legislative investigation originated in the 17th-century England at a time when Parliament was engaged in limiting the royal prerogative and establishing the rule of law. In a somewhat of the English experience, the American settlers quite naturally adopted their colonial assemblies with the power of legislative investigation, and its tradition was passed on to the new Republic.

While not explicitly stated in the Constitution, the power of investigation is generally considered to be, and has been so held by the Supreme Court, inherent in the legislative power conferred on the Congress by article I, section 1.

The investigative power of Congress was created for the first time in 1789 when the House created a select committee to inquire into the disaster of the El Cor Expedition against the Indians. While the power of

Congressional questions public, the continued

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1960.

## AIR FORCE ORDER ON 'SAUCERS' CITED

Pamphlet by the Inspector  
General Called Objects a  
'Serious Business'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The Air Force has sent its commands a warning to treat sightings of unidentified flying objects as "serious business" directly related to the nation's defense, it was learned today.

An Air Force spokesman confirmed issuance of the directive after portions of it were made public by a private "flying saucer" group.

The new regulations were issued by the Air Force Inspector General Dec. 24.

The regulations, revising similar ones issued in the past, outlined procedures and said that "investigations and analysis of UFO's are directly related to the Air Force's responsibility for the defense of the United States."

### Committee Reveals Document

Existence of the document was revealed by the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena.

The privately financed committee accused the Air Force of deception in publicly describing reports of unidentified flying objects as delusions and hoaxes while sending the private admonition to its commands.

Vice Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter (Ret.), a committee board member and former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said in a statement that a copy of the inspector general's warning had been sent to the Senate Science and Astronautics Committee.

"It is time for the truth to be brought out in open Congressional hearings," he said.

The Air Force confirmed that the document had been issued.

A spokesman said it was put out by Maj. Gen. Richard E. O'Keefe, acting inspector general at the time, to call attention to revised Air Force regulations concerning unidentified flying objects.

The statement was included in an "operations and training" pamphlet circulated at intervals to bring commands up to date.

Pentagon aides said the new regulations covering seven printed pages, made no substantive change in policy, but had been rewritten as a matter of course.

The Air Force has investigated 8,312 reports of flying objects since 1947, including 183 in the last six months of 1959. The latest Air Force statement, issued a month ago said "no physical or material evidence, not even a minute fragment of a so-called flying saucer, has ever been found."

Admiral Hillenkoetter said that "behind the scenes, high-ranking Air Force officers are soberly concerned about the UFO's."

"But through official secrecy and ridicule, many citizens are led to believe the unknown flying objects are nonsense," the retired admiral said. He charged that "to hide the facts, the Air Force has silenced its personnel" through the issuance of a regulation.

### Derailed Car Lands in Store

MASON, Mich., Feb. 27 (UPI)

A boxcar landed in the basement of a lumber store and another plowed into a warehouse today when twenty-two cars of a New York Central freight train were derailed here. The car in the basement had gone through the show window of the store.

### Ex-U. S. Counsel Joins Firm

Thomas J. McDermott, whose resignation as Associate General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board was effective Friday, will become associated with the law firm of Davies, Hardy & Schenck, 2 Broadway.



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*Handwritten signature: R. A. [unclear]*

# What the admiral knew: UFOs, MJ-12 and Roscoe Hillenkoetter

by Bruce Maccabee

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Bruce Maccabee, Ph.D., an optical physicist who works for the Navy, is chairman of the Fund for UFO Research. He has written extensively on the subject of U.S. government involvement in UFO investigation.

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Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter was an exemplary military officer. During World War II he was the Officer in Charge of Intelligence on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area. Later he was the commanding officer of the *U.S.S. Dixie* and Director of Planning and Control in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work with Personnel and, after the Japanese surrender aboard the *U.S.S. Missouri*, he assumed command of that ship. Later he was a naval attache in France.

In the spring of 1947 he was called to special duty in Washington, D.C., under the Secretary of the Navy. On May 1, 1947, he was named Director of the Central Intelligence Group which became the Central Intelligence Agency as a result of a presidential directive in September 1947. Thus Hillenkoetter was the first CIA director, a position he held until November 1950. Subsequently he was assigned to duty in the Navy Inspector General's Office and became the Inspector General in August 1956.

He retired from the Navy in June 1957 with many medals and honors for his Navy work including the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, the World War II Victory Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and the Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

In short, Adm. Hillenkoetter was a capable, respected individual who could be trusted with the deepest secrets of the United States government. He could speak with authority on a number of defense- and intelligence-related issues. For that reason the credibility of UFO research was given a boost when he joined the Board of Governors of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) in 1957.

Three years later Hillenkoetter went even further in his support of UFO research. In 1960

he made this public statement: "Unknown objects are operating under intelligent control.... It is imperative that we learn where UFOs come from and what their purpose is." He went on to charge the Air Force with hiding the facts by using regulations to silence its personnel. He said it was time to end official secrecy and to reveal "the truth...in open Congressional hearings."

Why would a man of his stature and authority, a Navy admiral and former CIA director, join a UFO organization--reputed in popular mythology to be the domain of kooks and nuts? And why would he even go so far as to support vocally one of NICAP's goals, the release of information withheld by the government? It need hardly be said he was aware of the Air Force's repeated denials that it was keeping secrets about flying saucers.

His UFO activities seem to make no sense in the context of the official UFO policy of the government for which he had worked for many years. Yet his actions do make sense if he sought to persuade the public that UFOs are real--without revealing government secrets about UFOs.

Is it conceivable, in other words, that, when he said UFOs are real, he was expressing more than just a personal opinion?

Recently-uncovered information about UFO-related government and Air Force activities suggests that Hillenkoetter may well have known, not just speculated, that UFOs exist.

## Rewriting history

Several years ago I wrote a paper entitled "Revised UFO History" (available from the Fund for UFO Research, Box 277, Mount Rainier, Maryland 20712, for a \$5.00 donation). In that paper I argued that, based on what we now know about the so-called Roswell incident, we must take a whole new look at the early Air Force investigation of flying-disc reports. I also said that we must reconsider the possibility, the subject of much discussion over the years, that the U.S. government maintained a highly secret

investigative effort unrelated to Project Blue Book.

As most *IUR* readers will know, the Roswell incident of early July 1947 involved the retrieval from the desert near Roswell, New Mexico, of a large amount of strange material which was subsequently secretly shipped to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (called Wright Field in 1947) for analysis. (See William L. Moore's summary of the Roswell events in July/August 1986 *IUR*, page 15.)

The fact of the shipment to Wright-Patterson was confirmed in a document which was released to me by the FBI in 1977 as a result of a Freedom of Information Act request. Bill Moore and Stanton Friedman have located about half a dozen living witnesses who actually handled the material and 85 more individuals who were directly or peripherally involved with the case.

**T**he story put together from the witness testimony is quite convincing. It appears that some unusual material which fell on the Mac Brazel ranch after an aerial object exploded was retrieved by the Army Air Force and afterwards the retrieval was covered up. A full account appears in Moore's "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof" in the *MUFON 1985 Symposium Proceedings*.

The discovery of the material by rancher Brazel and the initial retrieval by Maj. (subsequently Col.) Jesse Marcel (now deceased) resulted in a press release which began: "The many rumors regarding the flying disc became a reality yesterday when the intelligence officer of the 509th Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force, Roswell Army Field, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through the cooperation of one of the local ranchers and the Sheriff's office of Chaves County" (*San Francisco Chronicle*, July 9, 1947).

Within a day after this story was released by the Roswell information officer, the Army Air Force, at the direction of Gen. Roger Ramey, held a press conference and announced that the object was a weather balloon and radar reflector, a ridiculous story when we consider that such devices were common in the area and would have been recognized as such by the intelligence officer, Maj. Marcel. Nevertheless the Air Force "explanation" was accepted by the press and the public because no one outside the Air Force had access to any of the material and thus could not rebut the official statement and because the firsthand civilian witnesses (Brazel in particular)

were told not to discuss the incident. The Roswell story slept until 1979 when Friedman and Moore tracked down Marcel and obtained his firsthand testimony.

The "Revised UFO History" proceeds from the assumption that, as a result of the Roswell retrieval and numerous military sightings during the 1947 flap, a very small group of top military intelligence officers knew by the middle of July 1947 that flying discs were real and that, moreover, they were not man-made. What they did not know was the purpose or modus operandi of the vehicles' pilots.

If we assume that the Air Force's top intelligence officials knew as soon as the middle of July 1947 that UFOs are real, we have an explanation for a statement by an Air Force investigator, evidently not a member of the in-group, who wrote this as part of an overview of the flying-saucer situation sometime in late July or early August 1947: "Lack of topside inquiries, when compared to the prompt and demanding inquiries that have originated topside upon former events, gives more than ordinary weight to the possibility that this is a domestic project about which the President, etc., know."

The speculation that the flying saucers were a "domestic project" was incorrect but the speculation that the "President, etc., know" may well have been correct.

It seems certain that the top generals, such as Lt. Gen. Nathan Twining, head of the Air Materiel Command (AMC) where the Roswell material was shipped, and Gen. Hoyt Vandenburg, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, would have known that the flying saucers were real and not man-made. A few other very top government scientists and Air Force officials would also have known.

### The cover-up begins?

**B**rig. Gen. George F. Schulgen was the Assistant Chief of the Intelligence Requirements Branch of the Army Air Corps intelligence (AC/AS-2). His job was to formulate information-collection requirements so that the Air Force intelligence agents would know what types of information to gather. Evidently, when Air Force pilots began seeing UFOs, he decided (or was directed) to formulate requirements for an intelligence-collection effort. To formulate those requirements he had to know some characteristics

of the UFOs. He started collecting UFO reports early in July.

He contacted the FBI on July 10 and asked for help. He wanted the FBI to interview civilians who reported flying saucers so that it could be determined whether such reports were the result of a desire to seek publicity or to advance some political aim (such as subversive activities). Schulgen told the FBI that the Air Force was "utilizing all their scientists to ascertain whether or not such a phenomenon could, in fact, occur." He promised to supply the FBI with information gathered by the Air Force in return for FBI help. (Only because of Schulgen's contact with the FBI are we able to piece this early history together. The Air Force Blue Book file has no information on this phase.)

Over the months of July and August, Schulgen's intelligence officers succeeded in accumulating a sizable body of testimonial evidence despite the lack of "prompt and demanding inquiries" from Schulgen's superiors. From this evidence Schulgen's officers derived some basic characteristics of the flying discs. Schulgen then submitted this information to the AMC for a technical evaluation. At the head of the AMC was Lt. Gen. Twining, a man who outranked Schulgen.

On September 23 Twining wrote Schulgen indicating that he was responding to Schulgen's request. The letter expressed a judgment based on the testimonial information Schulgen had provided. Twining said the "interrogation report data" were studied by personnel of several AMC aircraft laboratories and these personnel, using (only) Schulgen's information, concluded that the "phenomenon is something real and not visionary or fictitious." (This statement is remarkably similar to the conclusion formulated about two months earlier by Schulgen's officers that "this flying saucer situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomenon. Something is really flying around.")

Although Twining's letter listed a number of UFO characteristics and went on to recommend that a special project be set up to study the situation, it also stated that there was a "lack of physical evidence in the shape of crash recovered exhibits which would undeniably prove the existence of these objects."

Critics of the Roswell incident have used this statement to discredit the case. They contend that Twining should have known about any

physical evidence if the material had been shipped to Wright Field for analysis by AMC. Therefore, they argue, since his letter said there was no physical evidence, there must have been none and the Roswell crash is fiction.

As I pointed out in "Revised UFO History," however, Twining would not inform Schulgen in a letter classified at only the Secret collateral clearance level of the existence of hard evidence. (A Secret collateral clearance means that anyone with the clearance level Secret can get a copy of Twining's letter to read. Since thousands of persons had Secret clearances, it is certain that Twining would not have put into the letter any information that had to be restricted to only a few individuals at the very top.) Schulgen had asked Twining for an opinion based only on the information that had been supplied by Schulgen. Since Schulgen had not supplied any physical evidence, the people who formulated the opinion using only Schulgen's information (various experts at the AMC laboratories) concluded that there was none.

If Twining did know of the Roswell crash, he may well have decided (or been directed) to keep this fact from the people who evaluated the testimonial information supplied by Schulgen. In other words, as I suggested in "Revised UFO History," Twining may have covered up the fact of the crash to minimize the number of people who were aware of it. Only persons with a specific need-to-know would have been informed of the crash. The AMC experts did not have a need-to-know because they correctly evaluated the situation (flying saucers are real and a project should be set up) using only Schulgen's testimonial evidence. Similarly, Schulgen did not have a need-to-know for the hard evidence because he was made aware of the correct evaluation by Twining's letter.

This evaluation was sufficient to justify an intelligence-collection effort by Schulgen. During October his officers formulated the collection requirements and on October 30 he distributed a memorandum entitled "Intelligence Requirements on Flying Saucer Type Aircraft." The memorandum stated that an "alleged 'Flying Saucer' type aircraft" had been sighted in "widely scattered places, such as the United States, Alaska, Canada, Hungary, the Island of Guam and Japan" and had been reported by "many competent observers including USAF rated officers."

# NICAP SPECIAL BULLETIN

1536 CONN. AVE., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

MAY 1960

## NICAP EVIDENCE READY FOR CONGRESS

Documentary proof of the AF cover-up on UFOs has been prepared by NICAP for seven Congressional committees. Key points in this documentary evidence include:

1. Proof that the AF secretly ordered an airliner carrying passengers to leave its assigned course and chase a UFO.

2. An extract from an AF Intelligence Report describing mysterious UFO "explosions" near an AF transport over the Pacific, and the transport commander's statement that the plane had been hit by some unknown object.

3. A new AF Intelligence Report from the AF Intelligence HQ, Major Four member, has just denied.

The Top Secret action drawn up in document was first prepared by J. Ruppelt.

4. A new AF Intelligence Report from the AF Intelligence HQ, Major Four member, has just denied.

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## FORMER CIA DIRECTOR SAYS UFOS UNDER INTELLIGENT CONTROL NICAP Majority Conclude Objects Interplanetary

In his first public opinion of UFOs, Vice Adm. P. former head of the Agency, said:

APPENDIX

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to (UPI)—The Air Force has

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ness sightings of unidentified

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An Air Force spokesman

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The new regulations were

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## AIR FORCE ORDER ON 'SAUCERS' CITED

Pamphlet by the Inspector

General Called Objects

'Serious Business'

WASHINGTON, Feb.

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The new regulations were

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## Menzel Admits He 'Not Get UFO Facts

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1960

Menzel, harshest skeptic

as admitted that he

al evidence before

A spokesman said it was put

out by Maj. Gen. Richard E. try

eral at the time, to call atten-

tion to revised Air Force reg-

ulations concerning unidentified

flying objects.

The statement was included

in an 'operations and training

pamphlet circulated at intervals

to bring commands up to date.

Pentagon aides said the new

regulations, covering no seven-

stated pages, made no change

in policy, but the

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The memorandum listed about a dozen characteristics of flying saucers including the "ability to quickly disappear by high speed or by complete disintegration." It stated that the first American sightings "were reported around the middle of May" (1947) and that the last reported sightings "took place in Toronto, Canada, 14 September." Then the memorandum offered an opinion of the objects: "While there remains the possibility of Russian manufacture...it is the considered opinion of some elements that the object may in fact represent an interplanetary craft of some kind" (my emphasis). The memorandum provided a list of items of special interest (information "requirements") that should be part of the intelligence-collection effort.

So, if we assume that the Roswell incident did provide hard evidence, we may conclude that the cover-up really got under way when Twining refused to mention in the letter to Schulgen that a crash had occurred and that there was, in fact, evidence of flying saucers.

### A man with a need-to-know

If what we know of the Roswell incident is correct--that it supplied physical, and perhaps

biological, proof that flying saucers are of nonhuman origin--it is certain that government and military officials at the top levels would have been informed immediately. It would have been evident to them that they were facing an extremely important unknown situation beyond their understanding and control. Until they could understand it, they would want to keep the physical proof secret.

To maintain the secrecy, a special group of highly trustworthy individuals would have been instructed to coordinate the analysis of the hard evidence and to study its implications for science, military technology and humanity in general. Furthermore the special group would have been instructed to set up a secrecy barrier that would control access to the hard evidence and even access to the fact of the existence of the evidence. (Remember, this was only two years after the end of the most technologically-oriented war ever fought. People were used to extreme secrecy in military matters.) Only those few people who had special qualifications and a need-to-know would be authorized by the secret group to have access to the hard evidence.

One person with a definite need-to-know was the head of the civilian agency that monitors



military, political and scientific developments in nations hostile to the United States. This person would have been responsible for providing the special group with any information that might indicate another country had also been fortunate enough to have a flying saucer land in its lap. This person would have been the head of the CIA: Roscoe Hillenkoetter.

### The dirty dozen?

Is there any evidence that there actually was a special group controlling access to the physical evidence of flying saucers?

For roughly 30 years there was nothing other than flimsy rumors. But in the last 10 years information from a number of sources has contended that such a group did exist. It appears that the group was designated by its special access codename MJ-12.

The term MJ-12 first turned up in a document allegedly from the headquarters of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) dated November 17, 1980. (AFOSI Headquarters claims, however, that it is not the source of the document.) This document is a response to a request from the District 17 office of AFOSI at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Evidently the Kirtland AFOSI had asked headquarters to analyze some photos and film taken by a civilian who lives near Kirtland AFB and also had asked for a clarification of the policy regarding UFO sightings and the Air Force's actions concerning them.

The response from headquarters, besides indicating that at least some of the film images were unidentified, contains the following provocative statement: "The official US government policy and results of Project Aquarius is [sic] still classified Top Secret with no dissemination outside official intelligence channels and with restricted access to 'MJ Twelve'."

The genuineness of portions of this document is in question because some of the information is known to be false. Nonetheless through official channels I confirmed the existence of a Project Aquarius. A report of the project was completed in 1976. I was not told of the subject matter but I was told it was so highly classified that it probably would never be released. (A recent admission by the National Security Agency that there currently is a Project Aquarius refers to a

"new" Project Aquarius, not to the one completed a decade ago.)

Of even greater importance in establishing the existence of MJ-12 is a document Bill Moore found in the files of the National Archives. The document, dated July 14, 1954, is a formerly Top Secret memorandum to Gen. Twining (!). The subject of the memorandum is "NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project." The memorandum says that "the president [Eisenhower] has decided that the MJ-12 SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled meeting of July 16, rather than following it as previously intended." The memo adds that Twining should make plans to attend. It was signed by Robert Cutler, special assistant to the President.

(Investigators have assumed that NSC stands for National Security Council. But a cursory search of NSC records has failed to turn up anything on MJ-12. According to National Archives records, there was no NSC meeting on July 16, 1954.)

The existence of MJ-12 was independently confirmed by researcher Lee Graham. Graham saw a Top Secret document written in the fall of 1952 for presentation to the "President elect" (Eisenhower). It referred to MJ-12 and to an ongoing study of crashed saucers by a small group of high-level government and military people. Although Graham was not allowed to copy the document, he did write down the list of the 12 individuals said to be members of the group. Two of them were Gen. Nathan Twining and Gen. Hoyt Vandenburg. Another was Vannevar Bush. That Bush should be listed is not surprising; he was the chief science consultant to the President.

Further evidence that Bush was involved with a special group studying UFOs comes from a completely different source, a formerly Top Secret memorandum released, perhaps by accident, by the Canadian government in the late 1970s. The memorandum, written by Wilbert B. Smith on November 21, 1950, states that "flying saucers exist" and that the subject is "the most highly classified subject in the United States Government, rating even higher than the H-bomb." Although it does not name the special group working on the UFO question, it says that a "concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush."

We also have the testimony of the late Dr. Robert Sarbacher, who apparently was the



original source for the information in the Smith memorandum. Sarbacher, an expert in missile guidance, worked on numerous defense projects in the late 1940s and early '50s. In the course of a phone interview several years ago he told me he had been invited to visit Wright-Patterson AFB to view the remains of a crashed saucer and occupants but that he had not been able to go. He said, however, that some of his colleagues who also worked on classified defense projects did go.

In a 1983 letter responding to questions posed by another researcher, William Steinman, Sarbacher stated that all he could remember (about 30 years later) was that "certain materials reported to have come from flying saucer crashes were extremely light and very tough." He also remembered that the "people operating these machines were also very light weight, sufficient to withstand the tremendous acceleration and deceleration associated with their machinery." Sarbacher said he had the impression from talking with the men who saw the remains that the aliens were "constructed like certain insects we have observed on earth." Sarbacher repeated this when I talked with him in 1985. He believed Vannevar Bush was involved with a group of people studying the saucers; so, too, was Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. (Oppenheimer's name was not on the MJ-12 list seen by Graham.)

I have heard from a source who was once in a well-connected position at Wright-Patterson that a small group has continued to work on UFO hardware. This source told me that he first heard about the ongoing work in the mid-1960s and that he heard more about it a decade later. Although unaware of the precise nature of the work, he claimed it involved the analysis of alien bodies.

Other names on the MJ-12 list include well-known scientists and government officials including James Forrestal, who in September 1947 became the first Secretary of Defense, and Sidney Souers, who organized the Central Intelligence Group which became the CIA. He "retired" when the name was changed and Hillenkoetter took over. Subsequently, on September 26, 1947, Souers became the first executive secretary of the National Security Council (which had its first meeting on that same day).

One name on the list is a complete surprise: Donald H. Menzel, the famous and widely-respected Harvard University astrophysicist. At the time the special group was being formed (presumably in the fall of 1947), Menzel had made no

public statements regarding flying saucers; in fact he did not become a public skeptic until the middle of 1952 after *Life* magazine published a major story supporting the existence of flying saucers. This was also the time of the great 1952 UFO flap when the number of sightings per month was at an all-time high and pressure on the Air Force to release information was intense.

If it is true that he was part of MJ-12, then his ludicrous explanations of well-documented UFO sightings become understandable. (See my paper "Still in Default," which appears in the *MUFON 1986 UFO Symposium Proceedings*, for examples of Menzel's error-filled and perhaps even fraudulent explanations of early sightings. The paper is also available from the Fund for UFO Research in return for a \$15.00 donation.) Perhaps Menzel's debunking was a form of damage control. To preserve the secret that the U.S. government had one or more crashed discs, he used his scientific authority to debunk all sightings to make it look as if there were no scientific basis for them, thereby rendering absurd the notion that crashed UFOs might exist.

Whether or not this was the case, there is no doubt that Menzel's debunking had considerable impact. Menzel's explanations (and those of other debunkers), when combined with official Air Force denials, discouraged the scientific community's interest in the phenomenon. Consequently scientists and the news media were led to attribute all sightings to hoaxes or mistakes and thus generally to ignore them.

The rejection of sighting reports applied even more strongly to any stories that leaked out about crashed discs. Thus the ultimate secret acquired the ultimate protection: no one goes looking for something that he believes does not exist.

Let us return now to Adm. Hillenkoetter. As head of the CIA he would have had a need-to-know for information related to a crash so that he could determine the requirements for collecting intelligence about any crashes that might occur, or might have occurred, in other countries. So we ought not to be surprised to learn that at the top of the MJ-12 list Graham saw the name Roscoe Hillenkoetter.

But if he was part of MJ-12, a group that was sworn to secrecy about crashed discs, why did he join NICAP in 1957, only about a month after retiring from active duty?

I cannot provide a conclusive answer to that question. But I can offer this speculation: He did so because (a) he knew for a fact that flying saucers are real and piloted by intelligent entities and (b) he did not agree with the policy of keeping UFO information from the public and the scientific community. I think he wanted to use his reputation and authority to alert the scientific community to the reality of UFOs. Perhaps because the MJ-12 group had not been able to answer the questions he posed in 1960 (where do they come from and why are they here?), he felt that a large-scale effort by many scientists was necessary.

Naturally he could not reveal the Top Secret information about the crashed discs by himself. To do that, he would have had to persuade all of the MJ-12 members and also the top advisors to the President (Eisenhower, at the time Hillenkoetter joined NICAP) that the information should be declassified. When he failed to do this, he offered his public support for the endeavors of a credible civilian UFO research group and thus he joined the Board of Governors of NICAP.

**B**ecause Hillenkoetter and several other admirals (Delmer S. Fahrney, a guided-missile

expert, and Herbert Knowles) were members of NICAP's Board of Governors, NICAP had a level of credibility unmatched by any UFO organization since then. These men and the other well-respected members of the board allowed their names to be entered into the *Congressional Record* as favoring the release of secret information to the general public (*Congressional Record*, September 2, 1960, page A6714).

Hillenkoetter went so far as to accuse the Air Force of covering up the facts. He stated publicly that "behind the scenes, high-ranking Air Force officers are soberly concerned about UFOs. But, through official secrecy and ridicule, many citizens are led to believe the unknown flying objects are nonsense." Hillenkoetter charged that "to hide the facts, the Air Force has silenced its personnel" (*New York Times*, February 28, 1960).

Unfortunately, even the public statements of these men were unable to undo the years of Air Force debunking and ridicule which had begun in the late 1940s, quite possibly as a result of the policy that Adm. Hillenkoetter helped initiate.

(c) 1987 Bruce Maccabee

## Spaceship and saltshaker

*continued from page 12*

worked on the property (owned by rancher John Ellis, identified in the press accounts as one of the witnesses) where the crash supposedly occurred.

"I grew up hearing pioneer stories but never did I hear this one until my son sent it to me in 1964 or 1965," she told me. At that time she talked with other longtime residents "but I could never find anyone who had ever heard of it."

Those of us who have researched 19th-Century UFO reports, as recorded in that century's American newspapers, have learned that the stories are often (and maybe mostly) journalistic hoaxes, tall tales concocted to fool or amuse readers. Practically every "high-strangeness" UFO tale that is investigatable has proven to be false. Two prominent examples are the Aurora, Texas, airship crash and the LeRoy, Kansas, calfnapping,

both alleged to have taken place during the ever-more-dubious "great airship scare" of April 1897.

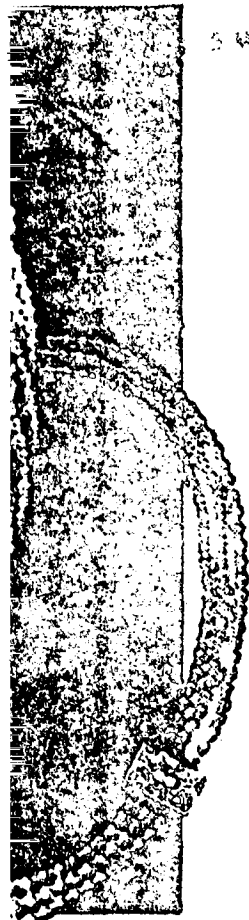
Nonetheless the Dundy County yarn is starting to appear in the UFO literature -- and, alas, to be taken seriously. Its first (and, I hope, last) appearance between the covers of a book is in George C. Andrews' *Extra-Terrestrials Among Us* (Llewellyn, 1986).

Andrews reprints the follow-up story with its telltale "spoonful of salt" reference but misses the gag entirely. Instead he goes on to offer this bizarre--and bizarrely humorless--speculation: "In my opinion, the storm was artificially created so that a UFO concealed within the clouds could retrieve the wreckage of the crashed UFO."

To which I say: Please pass the salt.

RALD SQUARE

AKS-34TH



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vels as a bib!

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## ARMY WEEK USES THEME OF EASTER

Peace Stressed in the Slogan  
of Celebration to Begin  
Nationally Today

Today will begin nation-wide observance of Army Week, as designated by President Truman. The celebration is being sponsored by the Military Order of the World Wars, a veterans' organization.

Army Day traditionally is today. It marks the anniversary of America's entry into World War I. This year the observance has been extended for a week.

Because of the conflict with Easter, the traditional ceremonies today have been postponed. However the Easter theme of peace is also the theme of Army Week, for which the slogan is "A Strong America Is a Peaceful America."

Mayor O'Dwyer issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon all citizens to be mindful that "our Army can discharge its duties both at home and abroad only with the firm support of our country." He designated tomorrow as Army Day in the city and the week beginning today as Army Week.

"I also remind our people," his proclamation said, "that in honoring our present-day Army we are honoring our heroic dead who gave their blood to establish a peaceful America that must remain strong if it is to preserve its heritage."

Beginning tomorrow residents of the metropolitan area will have a daily opportunity to learn how the Army serves in peace as well as in war. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges has directed subordinate commanders in the nine-state First Army area to throw open installations to the public during Army Week. In the period there will be thirty parades in the area, seven on military reservations.

The New York parade down Fifth Avenue from Ninety-fifth Street to Sixty-second Street will take place on Saturday afternoon. General Hodges will be grand marshal for the parade and Mayor O'Dwyer and other city officials will be in the reviewing stand at Sixty-seventh Street. Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding general of the Strategic Air Forces, and Col. Charles F. Johnson, national liaison officer of the Military Order of the World Wars, will be honorary grand marshals.

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## Set-Up for Intelligence

Services, 'First Line of U. S. Defense,'  
Will Be Studied by Congress Groups

BY HANSON W. BALDWIN

The United States intelligence services—the country's "first line of defense"—will soon receive the scrutiny of the Congressional committees now conducting hearings on the so-called "unification" legislation.

Under the terms of the "merged" bill the functions of the National Intelligence Authority established by a Presidential directive in January, 1946, will be transferred to the new National Security Council, to be established by the new law; but the Director of Central Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Group will continue to function more or less as they now do but under the slightly different title of "Central Intelligence Agency" (instead of "Group").

The new National Security Council, as defined by the law, will consist of the Secretaries of State, the new "super" Secretary of National Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chairman of the new National Security Resources Board "and such other members as the President may designate from time to time." These men will govern and control on a policy-making level the activities of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency.

### Responsibilities Stressed

The composition of the National Security Council, as outlined by the law, tends to indicate that the governing board of the Central Intelligence Agency may be too much weighted down with military representatives, who may tend to favor the purely military intelligence agencies at the expense of the new central agency. There are those, too, who feel that this committee system of governing the policies of a central intelligence agency has been proven unwise by the experience of OSS during the war and that the Central Intelligence Agency and its director should be responsible to one man, either to the new Secretary of National Defense or to the President himself.

This latter criticism may be unsound, however, since the Central Intelligence Agency must include in its scope information and activities outside of the purely service sources and hence cannot well be fitted into an organizational niche without some cumbersome legal chiseling directly under the Secretary of National Defense alone.

Nor can the new CIA be elevated to a position directly under the President on a co-level with the Secretary of National Defense, the Secretary of State and the other

a third is scheduled to take over from Lieut. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, the present director, this summer.

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, a reserve officer, returned to civilian life after establishing the CIG; General Vandenberg, a brilliant Air Force officer, is returning to an active Air Force career, and the new director, probably to be Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, a Regular Naval officer, will very likely wish to resume a naval career after a tour as director.

In these formative stages of the CIG these rapid changes of the top man may not have done too much harm; indeed, they may have tended to contribute a wealth of ideas when ideas and different points of view were needed. But no such frequent shifts in the future can be tolerated.

A good intelligence agency is the product of years of patient effort; it cannot be built up overnight and continuity of direction—and long-term, permanent employees are essential. Nor is it thought of as a "dead-end" street or a temporary interlude in a service career.

General Vandenberg has recognized the danger of this latter psychology and has attempted, but with success in only one case, to secure promotions for Army and Navy service personnel assigned to the Central Intelligence Group. He is now engaged in trying, as rapidly as possible, to staff his agency chiefly with civilians, but in order to secure high-grade, competent men, he must be able to offer good salaries and some degree of long-term security. But the sense of security necessary to any good work involves more than financial security; it means a sense of accomplishment, which can never be achieved in intelligence activities until and unless the subordinates are confident of the permanency of the knowledge and the skill of their director.

### A Full-Career Position

In other words the new CIA cannot and must not be used as an interlude, desirable or undesirable, in a military career; the future director must be a man prepared to make it the greater part of his career, prepared, at least to spend five years, preferably ten or fifteen in the job.

Two specific changes, therefore, ought to be made in the present law in addition to a careful study of other possible changes. Army and Navy officers ought not to be excluded from consideration for the job of director, but if one is selected he should be retired from

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Today as Army Week.

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Tomorrow the Quartermaster Corps will be host at a luncheon in the Hotel Astor at which four Army cooks will serve an Army mess. At noon tomorrow Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hart, deputy chief of staff, First Army, will speak on the steps of Brooklyn Borough Hall. Others on the program include Borough President John Cashmore, Chaplain James H. O'Neill and the 321st Army Ground Forces Band from Fort Jay.

Thursday a ceremony will be held on the steps of the Subtreasury Building at Wall and Nassau Streets. Speakers will include Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commanding Eastern Sea Frontier Defenses; General Hodges, General Stratemeyer and Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, deputy commander, First Army.

During the week an Army caravan with amphibious trucks, an armored car and trailer-truck with a 75-mm. pack howitzer and other weapons will tour the city. A loud-speaker and a staff of officers and men will spread the message of the Army to the public.

All week an exhibit of the Medical Department of the Army will be open to the public at the American Museum of Natural History.

Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, and long-term, permanent employees are essential. Nor is it ment. the Chairman of the new National Security Resources Board "and such other members as the President may designate from time to time." These men will govern and control on a policy-making level the activities of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency.

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Nor can the new CIA be elevated to a position directly under the President on a co-level with the Secretary of National Defense, the Secretary of State and the other agencies which support it, for if this were done coordination of intelligence with planning would be difficult and the tail might tend to wag the dog.

But there is another valid objection to the phrasing of the present law as applied to central intelligence. The law provides that "any commissioned officer" of the armed forces "may be appointed to the office of Director." It does not exclude a qualified civilian but it does not mention a civilian as eligible.

Thus, the law as now framed, tends to indicate that the policy-making governing body for our new intelligence agency, the National Security Council, would be dominated by the military, and that the military would like to alternate the directorship of the new central agency between each of the services as, indeed, they have so far done.

#### Called Weakest Link

This latter arrangement is one which is the weakest link of the whole present intelligence set-up. In its fifteen months of existence, the present Central Intelligence Group, soon, under the new law to become the Central Intelligence Agency, has had two directors, and

might and continuity of direction. officer and long-term, permanent employees are essential. Nor is it ment. the Chairman of the new National Security Resources Board "and such other members as the President may designate from time to time." These men will govern and control on a policy-making level the activities of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency.

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Liberty Music Shops  
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**HILLENKOETTER, ROSCOE H.**—*Cont.* established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947. Its director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. The *United States Government Organization Manual* describes the purpose of the CIA as "the coordination of the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security." The law specifically provides, states the *Congressional Directory*, "that the Agency shall have no police, subpoena or law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions. However, the director is responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure." The Army and Navy intelligence and the State Department are now required to channel their intelligence data through the CIA for analysis and interpretation, stated Ronald Robinson in his *Saturday Evening Post* article, "They Fight the Cold War Under Cover." The Federal Bureau of Investigation relinquished its wartime Latin American network to the CIA and, in the field of international intelligence, the FBI is now responsible only for counterespionage activities within the United States and its possessions.

While Hillenkoetter was the first director of the CIA, as such, his predecessors in central intelligence work were Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg and Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, who is Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. These shifts in command have been seen by the *United States News* as one of the obstacles that Hillenkoetter had to face to make the CIA fully effective. Other obstacles, according to the same periodical, were "the squabble between the Army's G-2, Naval Intelligence, and the State Department as to CIA's exact function," and the apprehensiveness of Congressmen "at the idea of the United States indulging in international espionage."

The disturbances in Colombia during the first week of the Inter-American Conference which convened in Bogotá on March 30, 1948, precipitated the first public investigation of the work of the CIA. Hillenkoetter was called before the House Executive Expenditures subcommittee on April 15 to testify on charges that the CIA had failed to warn the State Department of any possible violence. Hillenkoetter declared that the CIA "did know of unrest in Colombia" and that a CIA dispatch from Bogotá, dated March 23, revealed that "advance delegate [of the State Department] O. J. Libert . . . does not consider it advisable to notify the State Department of this situation, since he feels adequate protection will be given by police and does not want to alarm delegates unduly."

Subsequent to the Bogotá incident two surveys of the CIA were conducted, one by the Hoover Commission, the other by a group appointed by the President and headed by Allen Dulles. Clarke Beach, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, stated that the "Hoover Commission indicated

that on the whole it felt CIA had made a good start." Admiral Leahy, who reportedly was responsible for Hillenkoetter's appointment to the CIA, has said that "no man in the country has a better grasp of the mechanics of foreign intelligence than Hillenkoetter" (Robinson's words), and is said to give him personal credit for virtually all of CIA's accomplishments. According to Robinson, its director receives an annual salary of \$14,000.

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The Navy man has been awarded (in addition to the two decorations mentioned) the Purple Heart Medal, the Victory Medal, the Atlantic Fleet Clasp, (U.S.S. *Minnesota*), and is entitled to wear the American Defense Service Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the American Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal. He was awarded the Order of the Phoenix, degree of Commander, by the government of Greece; the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, degree of Commander, by Italy; the Legion of Honor, rank of Officer, and the Order of Maritime Merit, by France; and the Medal of Merit by Nicaragua.

Hillenkoetter is a tall man, with closely cropped hair. He married Jane E. Clark, daughter of a Navy doctor, on November 21, 1933; they have one daughter, Jane. It is reported by his friends that he only broke his routine of twelve to fourteen hours of work a day in the guarded offices of the CIA for an occasional afternoon of golf, which he shoots in the low nineties. According to the *Saturday Evening Post* article, Hillenkoetter's "chief recreation is the reading of history, and he is said to be an expert on the writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, quoting at length from them to prove a point."

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and received his ensign's commission in June 1919; he was twentieth in the class of four hundred and sixty-seven. He was training as a midshipman in the U.S.S. *Minnesota* while he operated with the Atlantic Fleet during World War I in the summer of 1918.

Hillenkoetter served in a submarine from July to September 1920; in the gunboat U.S.S. *Paduch* from September 1920 to September 1921; and in the U.S.S. *Israel* of the Atlantic Fleet's mine force from October 1921 to July 1922. After a brief period of instruction at the submarine base at New London, Connecticut, he served for a year with the submarine 0-2, from which he proceeded, in December 1923, for duty with the Fifteenth Naval District at Balboa, Canal Zone. From February 1925 until October 1925 he was attached to that Naval District as aide to the commandant. His next assignment, as aide on the staff of the commandant, destroyer squadrons, scouting fleet, was completed in July 1927, when he was assigned as aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the commander, special service squadron. A two-year shore duty was spent as an instructor in the department of modern languages, at the Naval Academy, followed by service at sea in 1931 on the U.S.S. *Memphis* and in 1932 on the U.S.S. *Bainbridge*. After duty with an electoral mission to Nicaragua from March to December 1932, he proceeded to the Canal Zone to serve both as aide and flag lieutenant (January to May 1933) and aide and flag secretary (May to October 1933) on the staff of the commander.

The naval officer was ordered to Europe in the fall of 1933, where for about two years he was assistant naval attaché at the American Embassy in Paris. Then followed service in the U.S.S. *Maryland* (October 1935 to February 1938) and two months in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, in Washington. Returning to France, he resumed his duties there, with additional assignment as assistant naval attaché in Madrid and Lisbon. He was promoted naval attaché and naval attaché for air (in Paris) in April 1940, and, relieved of his duties in Spain and Portugal, was assigned additional duty in the same capacities at the American Embassy in Vichy, France. Thus, as assistant and full attaché, the naval officer spent those years in the intelligence branch of the service; and the Vichy assignment entailed close work with the French underground, securing information and helping hunted men escape the Nazis," reported the *United States Herald*.

On November 19, 1941, Hilleenkoetter was assigned to sea duty as executive officer of the U.S.S. *West Virginia*. Wounded when the *West Virginia* was sunk at her berth during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hilleenkoetter was transferred, with the same title, to the U.S.S. *Maryland*, which had survived the attack (with some damage) and was repaired. In July 1942 Captain Hilleenkoetter had advanced to that grade in June) was assigned to Washington for brief duty in the



REAR ADM. ROSCOE H. HILLENKOTTER

Office or the Chief of Naval Operations, from which he was assigned for service as officer in charge of intelligence on staff of Commander in Chief Nimitz, Pacific area, from September 1942 until March 1943. His next post was to the command of the U.S.S. *Dirig*, with additional duty in the South Pacific, which terminated in February 1944. For his meritorious services while in command of the *Dirig*, during operations against the enemy in the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal. For the remainder of the war the officer was on shore duty, as assistant director of training, later as director of planning and control in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington (August 1944 to September 1945). His Legion of Merit award was given for his services in the last named post.

With the fall of Japan, Hillenkoetter was given command of the U.S.S. *Misouri*, which he took on its postwar cruise on diplomatic missions to Turkey, Greece, Italy, and North Africa. He spoke of this assignment as "a stroke of luck—like holding the winning ticket in a lottery." When the cruise was completed on May 9, 1946, he was ordered to report to the American Embassy in Paris as naval attaché. He declared that he liked this post so much that he was reluctant to change it when, on April 7, 1947, he was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington. (Before this, his advancement to the grade of Rear Admiral had been approved by President Truman in November 1946, to date from March 4, 1944.) The President's appointment of the Rear Admiral as director of the Central Intelligence Agency followed quickly, on May 1, 1947.

**HILLENKOEETER, ROSCOE H.—(Cont.)**

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DENIES MENZEL CLAIM "You question the validity of statements I have made in various radio broadcasts, in reply to assertions by NICAP members concerning Admiral Hillenkoetter's views on UFOs and NICAP. You suggest that I might have 'confused Hillenkoetter with someone else.'"

In view of your stated desire "to get the facts on record," I enclose herewith the copy of Admiral Hillenkoetter's letter to me, dated September 19, 1963. I fear that the Admiral was guilty of the absent-mindedness you attributed to me.

Your statement that when the Admiral "left the Board, there was no ill feeling, as Dr. Menzel has implied," stands at variance with the third paragraph of the Admiral's letter to me. Further, I find it hard to accept your statement that "the reference to Major Hart was not concerned with Menzel," since it was Major Carl R. Hart, Project Blue Book Information Officer, United States Air Force, who wrote a glowing tribute to "The World of Flying Saucers", written by myself and Mrs. Lyle Boyd and published by Doubleday.

Sincerely yours,  
Donald H. Menzel  
Director

\* September 19, 1963  
Doctor Donald H. Menzel  
Harvard College Observatory  
Cambridge 28, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Menzel:

Please accept my deepest apologies for the delay in answering your letter of 2 August, as well as the acknowledgment of the receipt of your book. I was away for some time during the summer and the Navy Department forwarded your letter to my home where I was a long time receiving it.

Thank you very much for your book. To my mind, it was very well done and I enjoyed it and found it of great interest. I should say that you have effectively put to rest all surmises about flying saucers being from "outer space". You have done a thorough and praiseworthy job.

As I told you at the last "Ends of the Earth", I resigned from NICAP about 20 months ago feeling that it had degenerated from an organization honestly trying to find out something definite about possible unknowns, into a body bickering about personalities. The Air Force, too, could have helped by not being so secretive.

At all events, you have done a fine job and I am very grateful you were so kind as to send me your book.

Again, with thanks and the hope of seeing you at the next "Ends of the Earth", please believe me.

Most Cordially,  
\* R. H. Hillenkoetter  
(Ret.)  
Vice Admiral, U.S.N.  
Vice President

THESE AUTHENTIC HILLENKOEETTER LETTERS  
- RAISE SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

IF MJ-12 really existed, and Hillenkoetter and Menzel were members, why would Menzel bother to mail his new book instead of handing it to Hillenkoetter at the next meeting of MJ-12.

And why would Hillenkoetter take time to write such a letter, instead of simply thanking Menzel in person at the next MJ-12 meeting?

And why would Hillenkoetter tell Menzel that he had "effectively put to rest all surmises about flying saucers being from 'outer space'" if both men knew the Government had recovered crashed ET craft?

And if Hillenkoetter's membership in NICAP's Board was part of some "grand cover," why would he then resign that position?

MOST IMPORTANT: Why does Hillenkoetter use a traditional date format, instead of the "MJ-12/Moore" format? And why does he sign his letters using his initials (R.H.) instead of "Roscoe," as in the MJ-12 papers?

Philip J. Klass  
July 28, 1988

\* NOTE that Hillenkoetter does NOT use the "MJ-12/Moore" format in writing the date.

NOT Military!! SF

\*\*

NOTE that Hillenkoetter signs name as "R.H." and NOT as "Roscoe" as in MJ-12 papers. Also, he correctly refers to his rank as VICE Admiral and not "Admiral" as in MJ-12.

See letter (signed) Not signed  
It is signed  
Roscoe  
SF

# "FLYING SAUCERS" - March 1966 SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT ON THE MENZEL - HILLENKOEETTER MATTER

Flying Saucers likes to be on the "correct" side of the fence - therefore we present the facts from actual records on the recent NICAP-Menzel dispute.

IN A recent Chicago broadcast, Harvard astronomer Donald H. Menzel - an often violent attacker of UFO witnesses and believers - made the following claim in regard to Vice. Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former NICAP Board Member:

"Adm. Hillenkoetter has read my book (The World of Flying Saucers) and has told me he fully accepts all my explanations." (Dr. Menzel rejects all positive evidence, insists UFOs are only natural phenomena, errors in identifying planes, meteors, etc.)

Dr. Menzel's statement apparently was an attempt to discredit NICAP, after an Affiliate member quoted Hillenkoetter as holding a contrary view.

The first time Menzel made this claim, as far as we know, was on Boston station WEEI, late in 1964. Adm. Hillenkoetter was already on record, in a signed Board Member

Source material supplied by  
Christopher D. Allan  
Stoke-on-Trent, U.K.

statement, as stressing the UFO problem's importance, the risk of accidental war from mistaken identification of UFOs as a secret Soviet attack, and the urgent need for a Congressional investigation. Since a complete reversal of these views was incredible, NICAP's director, a Naval Academy classmate and personal friend of Hillenkoetter, wrote him about the Menzel claim.

Adm. Hillenkoetter's reply is reproduced below. (The reference to Maj. Hart was not concerned with Menzel.)

\* January 8, 1965

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.)  
National Investigations Committee  
On Aerial Phenomena  
1536 Connecticut Ave., N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

I apologize for the delay in

answering your letter of December 13th, but for part of the time over the holidays I was up in Massachusetts. I think you were misinformed about some of the things you mention. First, as far as I can remember, I never talked to Major Hart nor, also as far as I remember, I have never met him and would not know him if he walked in the door.

I saw Dr. Menzel at a dinner in December, but other than saying "Good Evening - Merry Christmas", there was no conversation, and I have never carried on any conversation with Menzel about NICAP or UFO. He did send me a copy of his book for which I thanked him, but took no position on the statements he made.

Please take my apologies again for being so long in answering your letter, and with best personal wishes to you, believe me, as ever.

Sincerely,  
R. H. Hillenkoetter

In spite of Dr. Menzel's unfounded attack on NICAP, we could not believe he would deliberately make a false claim about Adm. Hillenkoetter. Since he was on a quiz program, arguing under some stress, we could only assume he had confused Hillenkoetter with someone else.

For this reason, we retained the heading "ADM. HILLENKOEETTER" in our policy correct.

November 10, 1965  
Major Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.)  
National Investigations Committee  
on Aerial Phenomena  
1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Keyhoe:  
In the UFO INVESTIGATOR for August-September, 1965, you have published a statement under the heading "ADM. HILLENKOEETTER".

\* NOTE that Hillenkoetter does NOT use the MJ-12/Moore date format and that he signed letter using initials (R.H.) rather than "Roscoe" as in MJD-12.

Civilian not milita item!!



STANTON T. FRIEDMAN  
NUCLEAR PHYSICIST - LECTURER

79 PEMBROKE CRESCENT  
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK E3B 2V1  
CANADA

(506) 457-0232

Dear Psychic Phil:

August 6, 1988

Few loose ends to clear up.. hastily!

1. I am enclosing my "Debunking a Debunker" piece... thanks for providing so much bunk.

2. To answer your question in STF-1, of course I am willing to admit I am fallible, Never said I wasn't. There are even a couple of other minor errors in my article. Yours certainly provides an excellent example of your outstanding use of the propagandist tool known as selective choice of data. I used "letter" once and memo 11 times-- all for ID purposes in speaking of the Truman-Forrestal Memo (TFM). You used "letter" 8 or 9 times and "memo" never in the Press release.. all for the purpose of trying unsuccessfully to say it was a fraud...talk about fallible!!

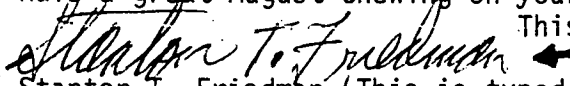
3. I am really grateful for your July 28 item re Hillenkoetter-Menzel. Boy did you put your foot in your mouth in this one . . . .

- a. The article has NO signatures and no copies of letters only closes and typed versions.
- b. The Briefing document has only one signature.. Truman's.
- c. As you are well aware, 1 of 4 Hillenkoetter letters does indeed use the right (day, month, comma, year) date format. Has it never occurred to you that *often* different date formats are used for military as opposed to civilian correspondence?
- d. I am enclosing a copy of the Hillenkoetter letter... you will note that it is indeed signed..... handwritten Roscoe... so much for never using Roscoe which was an absurd argument to begin with...

4. I certainly hope that the above examples are not a sign of senility or some serious disease setting in.

5. You might check to see how old RHH and DHM were at the time and where they lived and let me know your source for their ever being meetings of MJ-12-- all together...

Have a great August chewing on your foot.

 This to the left is a signature just so you note the diff.  
Stanton T. Friedman (This is typed close or whatever)

Strongly Confidential

3 Kingswood Road  
Weehawken, N. J.

14 December, 1970

Mr. Wolfgang Nagel  
Weinbergweg 57  
7 Stuttgart 80 (Valhingen)  
West Germany

Dear Mr. Nagel:

*Note*  
*Briefing Date format*  
*STF*

In reply to the questions in your letter of 8 December, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so where they came from.

As far as I know, UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

(a) For at least 25 years, there have been no - completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air, by numbers of people.

(b) In a negative sense, also, in 25 years there has been no definite positive action by a UFO either of friendly or hostile nature. Surely, if they exist, in all that time one or more would have made contact, again either friendly or hostile, with some part of the earth. The lack of such actions makes me believe that UFO's from outside the earth have not as yet visited here.

Neither the U.S. Air Force nor the Pentagon has issued any orders suppressing the truth about UFO's.

I have never heard of anyone who was in possession of UFO fragments and as far as I know no such UFO fragments exist.

The conclusions as to the extra-terrestrial origin of UFO's are, in my belief, insufficient and unproven.

I know of no prominent scientist or officer advocating the extra-terrestrial origin of the UFO's in public.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Dr. Willis in California and my reply thereto. You may like to get in touch with him.

Very truly yours,

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. Hillenkoetter  
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

# ADM. HILLENKOETTER DENIES MENZEL CLAIM

In a recent Chicago broadcast, Harvard astronomer Donald H. Menzel -- an often violent attacker of UFO witnesses and believers -- made the following claim in regard to Vice. Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former NICAP Board Member:

"Adm. Hillenkoetter has read my book [The World of Flying Saucers] and has told me he fully accepts all my explanations." (Dr. Menzel rejects all positive evidence, insists UFOs are only natural phenomena, errors in identifying planes, meteors, etc.)

Dr. Menzel's statement apparently was an attempt to discredit NICAP, after an Affiliate member quoted Hillenkoetter as holding a contrary view.

The first time Menzel made this claim, as far as we know, was on Boston station WEEI, late in 1964. Adm. Hillenkoetter was already on record, in a signed Board Member statement, as stressing the UFO problem's importance, the risk of accidental war from mistaken identification of UFOs as a secret Soviet attack, and the urgent need for a Congressional investigation. Since a complete reversal of these views was incredible, NICAP's director, a Naval Academy classmate and personal friend of Hillenkoetter, wrote him about the Menzel claim.

Adm. Hillenkoetter's reply is reproduced below. (The reference to Maj. Hart was not concerned with Menzel.)

January 6, 1965

Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC (Ret.)  
National Investigations Committee  
On Aerial Phenomena  
1936 Connecticut Ave., N. W.  
Washington 6, D. C.

January 6, 1965

Dear Don:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of December 13th but for part of the time over the holidays I was up in Massachusetts.

I think you were misinformed about some of the things you mention. First, as far as I can remember, I never talked to Major Hart nor, also as far as I remember, I have never met him and would not know him if he walked in the door.

I saw Dr. Menzel at a dinner in December but other than saying "Good Evening - Merry Christmas" there was no conversation and I have never carried on any conversation with Menzel about NICAP or UFO. He did send me a copy of his book for which I thanked him but took no position on the statements he made.

Please take my apologies again for being so long in answering your letter and with best personal wishes to you. Believe me, as ever

Sincerely,

*Roscoe*  
R. H. Hillenkoetter

Clearly  
Signed Roscoe  
Apr

STF

In spite of Dr. Menzel's unfounded attacks on NICAP, we could not believe he would deliberately make a false claim about Adm. Hillenkoetter. Since he was on a quiz program, arguing under some stress, we could only assume he had confused Hillenkoetter with some one else.

For this reason, we refrained from publishing the letter. But since Menzel is now repeating this claim, we have no choice.

During his five years on the Board, Adm. Hillenkoetter strongly supported all NICAP policies, including our views against unwarranted secrecy. When he left the Board, there was no ill feeling, as Dr. Menzel has implied. In a letter to the director, he said he felt we had reached a stalemate. He said he knew the UFOs were not secret U.S. or Soviet devices, and if they were extraterrestrial we could do nothing but wait for them to act.

Though we did not agree there was a stalemate, we did not argue the point. A majority of our Board, advisers and members are convinced a great deal can be done to prove UFO reality and help prepare the public for whatever develops. We believe the events of this past year have proved this policy correct.

# Landing Probed by NICAP, AF

A curious landing report, in New York state on Aug. 19, has been thoroughly checked by NICAP, state police and a five-man AF team. This sighting, which occurred on the William Butcher dairy farm near Cherry Creek, N.Y., involved three members of the Butcher family and a fourth witness. Here is their report:

At 8:20 p.m., Harold Butcher, 16, was operating a milking machine in a dairy barn housing 17 cows. A portable radio on the wall was turned to a newscast, when a sudden static-like interference drowned it out. Then the tractor which ran the milking machine abruptly stopped. A moment later, a Holstein bull secured outside began to bellow and pull at a steel bar to which it was chained.

Young Butcher ran to a window and saw a large elliptical object nearing the ground, a fourth of a mile away. A reddish vapor could be seen underneath, and he heard a steady beep-beep sound. The UFO was on the ground only a few seconds, then it shot straight up, disappearing in low clouds.

When the other witnesses came out, after Harold Butcher phoned the house, they noted a strange odor, also a greenish glow in the clouds where the UFO had vanished. Meantime, it was found that the bull had bent the steel bar in his efforts to get loose.

Half an hour later, when the strange craft reappeared, circling the area, Mrs. Butcher called State police. Two troopers investigated, notified the AF. Next day, Capt. James Dorsey, Operations Officer, 4621st AF Group, arrived with four AF technicians. When they examined the ground, an odd purplish liquid substance was discovered at several places. Small unexplained marks, two inches wide and two inches apart, also were found, along with patches of singed grass and foliage.

After the AF team left, NICAP member Jeffrey Gow obtained samples of the purplish substance and singed foliage, and samples were studied by the Kawecki Chemical Co., whose president is a NICAP adviser. Spectrographic analysis showed the main elements of the liquid to be aluminum, iron and silicon. Some phosphorous was found in the weed samples, which the analyst said might cause a phosphine smell, explaining the odd odor.

On the night following the Cherry Creek incident, State Trooper Richard Ward, a few miles from this area, watched an object with eight circular lights in line flying twice as fast as a jet. It emitted a faint, unfamiliar purring sound.

Dr. Fred C. Fair and John Maxwell, of NICAP New York Subcommittee No. 2, carefully checked the Cherry Creek site and questioned the witnesses. On the basis of present evidence, they believe the report is genuine. Dr. Fair has confirmed that two state troopers who investigated also seem to be convinced.

We wish we could thank by name all the NICAP investigators, sub-committees and affiliates and other members who have worked so hard to investigate the many recent sightings. Without their aid, we would not have been able to check many important reports.

We regret we cannot personally thank all of you who have sent in newspaper clips on sightings. We appreciate this help very much, and it will be especially important now since we have had to cancel our clipping service. (During the recent months, we had expensive overcharges when hundreds of clips on the same sightings were sent to us by the clipping bureau.)

When you send in clippings, please give the name of the newspaper and date of publication, either in the margin or on a separate card or slip.

Because of the flood of recent sightings it took extra time to select and write up the details for this issue, causing a ten-day delay in going to press. We are starting on Vol. III/5 at once and will do our best to mail it well before Thanksgiving.

ately, and quote Adm. Hillenkoetter's January 8th letter to get the facts on record.

Strongly Recommended

3 Kingswood Road  
Weehawken, N. J.

14 December, 1970

Note

Mr. Wolfgang Nagel  
Weinbergweg 57  
7 Stuttgart 80 (Vaihingen)  
West Germany

Dear Mr. Nagel:

In reply to the questions in your letter of 8 December, I never stated that the unknown objects were operating under intelligent control. I did say that UFO's should be investigated to try to find out if they existed, and if so where they came from.

As far as I know, UFO's are not of extra-terrestrial origin for the following reasons:

- (a) For at least 25 years, there have been no - completely authenticated sighting of such craft - nothing like, for example, seeing a 747 on a runway or in the air, by numbers of people.
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Neither the U.S. Air Force nor the Pentagon has issued any orders suppressing the truth about UFO's.

I have never heard of anyone who was in possession of UFO fragments and as far as I know no such UFO fragments exist.

The conclusions as to the extra-terrestrial origin of UFO's are, in my belief, insufficient and unproven.

I know of no prominent scientist or officer advocating the extra-terrestrial origin of the UFO's in public.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Dr. Willis in California and my reply thereto. You may like to get in touch with him.

Very truly yours,

R. N. Hillenkoetter  
Vice Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Apr

handsomely done handbags with a city-country air . . . in a magnificent color  
 • these shown, twin styled in two elegant sizes . . . toned in neutral to blend with spring's  
 casual shades, styled by LESCO • the great satchel, 10.98  
 smaller twin, 7.98

pretty stylish . . . 60 • with  
 combined com. . . sh act

prices plus fed. tax

arnold constable handbags, street floor

write or phone MURRAY hill 5-2300 for 3.01 or more (exclusive of tax) • outside delivery area, add 45c for handling

HACKENSACK

MANHASSET

NEW ROCHELLE

150 HEMPSTEAD

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1960.

*John Wanamaker*  
**WESTCHESTER**  
 A COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE  
 3000 SOUTH CENTER, YONKERS

Spring aperitif  
 in women's sizes

10.98

Her thoughts center on  
 "Lady Smart" for spring.  
 Fluna cotton and rayon coup-  
 ette—crispy tissue-light,  
 lavish look of silk shantung.  
 Wash by hand or machine.  
 Drip dry, iron shy. A beauti-  
 ful descent of appliqued lace  
 on bodice, below-the-elbow  
 sleeves, convertible neckline.  
 Navy, willow green, blue or  
 mocha. Sizes 14½ to 22½.  
 \*Trademark of the Fabrex Corp., N.Y.C.  
 Wanamaker fashions, second level



Come in, write or phone in  
 Manhattan: LOrraine 2-6300  
 in Westchester: YONkers 9-1100  
 shop Monday, Thursday: 12 to 9:30  
 Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday: 10 to 6

Add 35c for shipping and handling beyond regular  
 morning delivery area. Add 30c on C.O.D.'s within  
 area . . . no C.O.D.'s outside area.

## AIR FORCE ORDER ON 'SAUCERS' CITED

Pamphlet by the Inspector  
 General Called Objects a  
 'Serious Business'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27  
 (UPI)—The Air Force has sent  
 its commands a warning to  
 treat sightings of unidentified  
 flying objects as "serious busi-  
 ness" directly related to the  
 nation's defense, it was learned  
 today.

An Air Force spokesman con-  
 firmed issuance of the directive  
 after portions of it were made  
 public by a private "flying  
 saucer" group.

The new regulations were is-  
 sued by the Air Force inspector  
 general Dec. 24.

The regulations, revising simi-  
 lar ones issued in the past, out-  
 lined procedures and said that  
 "investigations and analysis of  
 UFO's are directly related to  
 the Air Force's responsibility  
 for the defense of the United  
 States."

### Committee Reveals Document

Existence of the document  
 was revealed by the National  
 Investigations Committee on  
 Aerial Phenomena.

The privately financed com-  
 mittee accused the Air Force of  
 deception in publicly describing  
 reports of unidentified flying  
 objects as delusions and hoaxes  
 while sending the private ad-  
 monition to its commands.

Vice Admiral R. H. Hillen-  
 koetter (Ret.), a committee  
 board member and former direc-  
 tor of the Central Intelligence  
 Agency, said in a statement  
 that a copy of the inspector  
 general's warning had been sent  
 to the Senate Science and Astro-  
 nautics Committee.

"It is time for the truth to  
 be brought out in open Con-  
 gressional hearings," he said.  
 The Air Force confirmed that  
 the document had been issued.

A spokesman said it was put  
 out by Maj. Gen. Richard E.  
 O'Keefe, acting inspector gen-  
 eral at the time, to call atten-  
 tion to revised Air Force regu-  
 lations concerning unidentified  
 flying objects.

The statement was included  
 in an "operations and training"  
 pamphlet circulated at intervals  
 to bring commands up to date.

Pentagon aides said the new  
 regulations covering seven  
 printed pages, made no sub-  
 stantive change in policy but  
 had been rewritten as a matter  
 of course.

The Air Force has investi-  
 gated 6,312 reports of flying  
 objects since 1947, including 183  
 in the last six months of 1959.  
 The latest Air Force statement,  
 issued a month ago said "no  
 physical or material evidence  
 not even a minute fragment of  
 a so-called flying saucer, has  
 ever been found."

Admiral Hillenkoetter said  
 that "behind the scenes, high-  
 ranking Air Force officers are  
 so deeply concerned about the  
 UFO's."

"But through official secrecy  
 and ridicule, many citizens are  
 led to believe the unknown fly-  
 ing objects are nonsense," the  
 retired admiral said. He charged  
 that "to hide the facts, the Air  
 Force has silenced its person-  
 nel" through the issuance of a  
 regulation.

### Derailed Car Lands in Store

MASON, Mich., Feb. 27 (UPI)  
 —A boxcar landed in the base-  
 ment of a lumber store and an-  
 other plowed into a warehouse  
 today when twenty-two cars of  
 a New York Central freight  
 train were derailed here. The  
 car in the basement had gone  
 through the show window of  
 the store.

### Ex-U. S. Counsel Joins Firm

Thomas J. McDermott, whose  
 resignation as Associate Gen-  
 eral Counsel of the National  
 Labor Relations Board was ef-  
 fective Friday, will become as-  
 sociated with the law firm of  
 Davies, Hardy & Schenck, 2  
 Broadway.

*Handwritten signature: R. A. [unclear]*

ADMIRAL HILLENKOETTER. THINKS SO

# Will Sputniks Solve Flying Saucer Puzzle?

By DOUGLAS LARSEN

Man's invasion of space should produce a solution to the intriguing mystery of unidentified flying objects—UFOs which have turned up again in the

wake of Russia's two Sputniks.

This is the belief of the former head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter.

"Satellite and space exploration programs should give us new, valuable information on UFOs, affording definite evidence as to their reality," he says, "and this will result because of a tremendous increase in observation of the sky by radar and telescope tracking systems and by naked-eye observations."

## EXPERT

Since leaving as boss of the nation's top-level intelligence agency, the Admiral has become one of the best-informed flying saucer experts. He is a member of the board of governors of the new National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena, with headquarters at 1536 Connecticut-av nw.

NICAP's members include some top scientists and prominent citizens attempting to find scientific answers to the saucer mystery.

They all agree with Admiral Hillenkoetter that the advent of space exploration could solve the saucer secrets. And Russia's Sputnik has already greatly increased reports of saucer sightings.

Retired Marine Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, NICAP director and noted author on saucers, reports.

## REPORTS

"There are already increases in authentic UFO reports since the Russian satellite drew public attention to the skies. Also, spotters of Operation Moonwatch, the U.S. satellite tracking network, have sighted a number of UFOs."

For example, several days after Sputnik's appearance an Air Force jet pilot flying 42,

000 feet above Washington at night reported to Moonwatch control center officers here that he saw a disk-shaped object flashing across the sky. Moonwatch officials quickly determined that it could not have been Sputnik.

Maj. Keyhoe elaborated:

"Russia and the U.S. have announced they are definitely planning several space machines. So it's quite possible that these first space ships or satellites may encounter other interplanetary machines, manned or otherwise. Our space devices may even be closely approached by such alien machines.

## COMMUNICATION

"If this happens our space devices could be equipped to attempt automatic communication, by light signals, or radio. Any answer would be automatically relayed to earth, and direct communication could be established from earth by remote control of the communication systems."

Maj. Keyhoe added:

"Since the U.S. and the Russians are planning moon bases, it is not impossible that a race from some other planet could already have set up such an operating base on the moon."

Saucers in Our Air Again?

'Spacemen' Faster Than We or Reds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—

Retired Rear Adm. Delmer S. Fahrney, once head of the Navy's guided missile program, said today reliable reports indicate that "there are objects coming into our atmosphere at very high speeds."

Fahrney told a news conference, "No agency in this country or Russia is able to duplicate at this time the speeds and accelerations which radars and observers indicate these flying objects are able to achieve."

Fahrney said he never has seen a flying saucer but has talked with a number of scientists and engineers who reported seeing strange flying objects.

He added there are signs that "an intelligence" directs such objects "because of the way they fly."

"They are not entirely actuated by automatic equipment," he said. "The way they change position in formations and override each other would indicate that their motion is directed."

An Air Force spokesman said that service is still investigating all reports but has found absolutely no concrete evidence that there are flying saucers. He said a majority of the reports are found upon checking to have some logical explanation, but that some remain unexplained.

Fahrney called a news confer-

ence after an organizational meeting of a new private group, the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, of which he is board chairman.

Fahrney said the committee was set up largely to tie together a number of UFO—meaning "unidentified flying objects"—clubs being formed throughout the world. Fahrney said his committee will collect and investigate flying saucer sighting reports, evaluate them and make public its findings. Retired Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, of Poolesville, Md., will serve the committee as "evaluations adviser."

Fahrney pioneered in the de-

velopment of radio-controlled drone aircraft targets in the Second World War. He coined the phrase, "guided missile," to distinguish that product from the flying bombs and aerial torpedoes of the time. He was commander of the Navy's missile test center at Point Mugu, Calif., from June 1949 until his retirement a year later.

Fahrney said he has no information or preconceived ideas as to whether the unidentified flying objects are from outer space, but believes they involve "a tremendous amount of technology of which we have no knowledge, and that their development must have taken a long period of time."

I cannot provide a conclusive answer to that question. But I can offer this speculation: He did so because (a) he knew for a fact that flying saucers are real and piloted by intelligent entities and (b) he did not agree with the policy of keeping UFO information from the public and the scientific community. I think he wanted to use his reputation and authority to alert the scientific community to the reality of UFOs. Perhaps because the MJ-12 group had not been able to answer the questions he posed in 1960 (where do they come from and why are they here?), he felt that a large-scale effort by many scientists was necessary.

Naturally he could not reveal the Top Secret information about the crashed discs by himself. To do that, he would have had to persuade all of the MJ-12 members and also the top advisors to the President (Eisenhower, at the time Hillenkoetter joined NICAP) that the information should be declassified. When he failed to do this, he offered his public support for the endeavors of a credible civilian UFO research group and thus he joined the Board of Governors of NICAP.

**B**ecause Hillenkoetter and several other admirals (Delmer S. Fahrney, a guided-missile

expert, and Herbert Knowles) were members of NICAP's Board of Governors, NICAP had a level of credibility unmatched by any UFO organization since then. These men and the other well-respected members of the board allowed their names to be entered into the *Congressional Record* as favoring the release of secret information to the general public (*Congressional Record*, September 2, 1960, page A6714).

Hillenkoetter went so far as to accuse the Air Force of covering up the facts. He stated publicly that "behind the scenes, high-ranking Air Force officers are soberly concerned about UFOs. But, through official secrecy and ridicule, many citizens are led to believe the unknown flying objects are nonsense." Hillenkoetter charged that "to hide the facts, the Air Force has silenced its personnel" (*New York Times*, February 28, 1960).

Unfortunately, even the public statements of these men were unable to undo the years of Air Force debunking and ridicule which had begun in the late 1940s, quite possibly as a result of the policy that Adm. Hillenkoetter helped initiate.

(c) 1987 Bruce Maccabee

#### ATTACHMENTS

1. Comments by Delmer S. Fahrney, Jan. 15, 1957
2. Comments by R.H. Hillenkoetter, Nov. 18, 1957
3. " " " " , Feb. 28, 1960
4. Congressman L.G. Wolf- Sept. 2, 1960



original source for the information in the Smith memorandum. Sarbacher, an expert in missile guidance, worked on numerous defense projects in the late 1940s and early '50s. In the course of a phone interview several years ago he told me he had been invited to visit Wright-Patterson AFB to view the remains of a crashed saucer and occupants but that he had not been able to go. He said, however, that some of his colleagues who also worked on classified defense projects did go.

In a 1983 letter responding to questions posed by another researcher, William Steinman, Sarbacher stated that all he could remember (about 30 years later) was that "certain materials reported to have come from flying saucer crashes were extremely light and very tough." He also remembered that the "people operating these machines were also very light weight, sufficient to withstand the tremendous acceleration and deceleration associated with their machinery." Sarbacher said he had the impression from talking with the men who saw the remains that the aliens were "constructed like certain insects we have observed on earth." Sarbacher repeated this when I talked with him in 1985. He believed Vannevar Bush was involved with a group of people studying the saucers; so, too, was Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. (Oppenheimer's name was not on the MJ-12 list seen by Graham.)

I have heard from a source who was once in a well-connected position at Wright-Patterson that a small group has continued to work on UFO hardware. This source told me that he first heard about the ongoing work in the mid-1960s and that he heard more about it a decade later. Although unaware of the precise nature of the work, he claimed it involved the analysis of alien bodies.

Other names on the MJ-12 list include well-known scientists and government officials including James Forrestal, who in September 1947 became the first Secretary of Defense, and Sidney Souers, who organized the Central Intelligence Group which became the CIA. He "retired" when the name was changed and Hillenkoetter took over. Subsequently, on September 26, 1947, Souers became the first executive secretary of the National Security Council (which had its first meeting on that same day).

One name on the list is a complete surprise: Donald H. Menzel, the famous and widely-respected Harvard University astrophysicist. At the time the special group was being formed (presumably in the fall of 1947), Menzel had made no

public statements regarding flying saucers; in fact he did not become a public skeptic until the middle of 1952 after *Life* magazine published a major story supporting the existence of flying saucers. This was also the time of the great 1952 UFO flap when the number of sightings per month was at an all-time high and pressure on the Air Force to release information was intense.

If it is true that he was part of MJ-12, then his ludicrous explanations of well-documented UFO sightings become understandable. (See my paper "Still in Default," which appears in the *MUFON 1986 UFO Symposium Proceedings*, for examples of Menzel's error-filled and perhaps even fraudulent explanations of early sightings. The paper is also available from the Fund for UFO Research in return for a \$15.00 donation.) Perhaps Menzel's debunking was a form of damage control. To preserve the secret that the U.S. government had one or more crashed discs, he used his scientific authority to debunk all sightings to make it look as if there were no scientific basis for them, thereby rendering absurd the notion that crashed UFOs might exist.

Whether or not this was the case, there is no doubt that Menzel's debunking had considerable impact. Menzel's explanations (and those of other debunkers), when combined with official Air Force denials, discouraged the scientific community's interest in the phenomenon. Consequently scientists and the news media were led to attribute all sightings to hoaxes or mistakes and thus generally to ignore them.

The rejection of sighting reports applied even more strongly to any stories that leaked out about crashed discs. Thus the ultimate secret acquired the ultimate protection: no one goes looking for something that he believes does not exist.

Let us return now to Adm. Hillenkoetter. As head of the CIA he would have had a need-to-know for information related to a crash so that he could determine the requirements for collecting intelligence about any crashes that might occur, or might have occurred, in other countries. So we ought not to be surprised to learn that at the top of the MJ-12 list Graham saw the name Roscoe Hillenkoetter.

But if he was part of MJ-12, a group that was sworn to secrecy about crashed discs, why did he join NICAP in 1957, only about a month after retiring from active duty?

military, political and scientific developments in nations hostile to the United States. This person would have been responsible for providing the special group with any information that might indicate another country had also been fortunate enough to have a flying saucer land in its lap. This person would have been the head of the CIA: Roscoe Hillenkoetter.

### The dirty dozen?

Is there any evidence that there actually was a special group controlling access to the physical evidence of flying saucers?

For roughly 30 years there was nothing other than flimsy rumors. But in the last 10 years information from a number of sources has contended that such a group did exist. It appears that the group was designated by its special access codename MJ-12.

The term MJ-12 first turned up in a document allegedly from the headquarters of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) dated November 17, 1980. (AFOSI Headquarters claims, however, that it is not the source of the document.) This document is a response to a request from the District 17 office of AFOSI at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Evidently the Kirtland AFOSI had asked headquarters to analyze some photos and film taken by a civilian who lives near Kirtland AFB and also had asked for a clarification of the policy regarding UFO sightings and the Air Force's actions concerning them.

The response from headquarters, besides indicating that at least some of the film images were unidentified, contains the following provocative statement: "The official US government policy and results of Project Aquarius is [sic] still classified Top Secret with no dissemination outside official intelligence channels and with restricted access to 'MJ Twelve.'"

The genuineness of portions of this document is in question because some of the information is known to be false. Nonetheless through official channels I confirmed the existence of a Project Aquarius. A report of the project was completed in 1976. I was not told of the subject matter but I was told it was so highly classified that it probably would never be released. (A recent admission by the National Security Agency that there currently is a Project Aquarius refers to a

"new" Project Aquarius, not to the one completed a decade ago.)

Of even greater importance in establishing the existence of MJ-12 is a document Bill Moore found in the files of the National Archives. The document, dated July 14, 1954, is a formerly Top Secret memorandum to Gen. Twining (!). The subject of the memorandum is "NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project." The memorandum says that "the president [Eisenhower] has decided that the MJ-12 SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled meeting of July 16, rather than following it as previously intended." The memo adds that Twining should make plans to attend. It was signed by Robert Cutler, special assistant to the President.

(Investigators have assumed that NSC stands for National Security Council. But a cursory search of NSC records has failed to turn up anything on MJ-12. According to National Archives records, there was no NSC meeting on July 16, 1954.) *However, there was a Cabinet meeting.*

The existence of MJ-12 was independently confirmed by researcher Lee Graham. Graham saw a Top Secret document written in the fall of 1952 for presentation to the "President elect" (Eisenhower). It referred to MJ-12 and to an ongoing study of crashed saucers by a small group of high-level government and military people. Although Graham was not allowed to copy the document, he did write down the list of the 12 individuals said to be members of the group. Two of them were Gen. Nathan Twining and Gen. Hoyt Vandenburg. Another was Vannevar Bush. That Bush should be listed is not surprising; he was the chief science consultant to the President.

Further evidence that Bush was involved with a special group studying UFOs comes from a completely different source, a formerly Top Secret memorandum released, perhaps by accident, by the Canadian government in the late 1970s. The memorandum, written by Wilbert B. Smith on November 21, 1950, states that "flying saucers exist" and that the subject is "the most highly classified subject in the United States Government, rating even higher than the H-bomb." Although it does not name the special group working on the UFO question, it says that a "concentrated effort is being made by a small group headed by Doctor Vannevar Bush."

We also have the testimony of the late Dr. Robert Sarbacher, who apparently was the

1536 CONN. AVE., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

# NICAP EVIDENCE READY FOR CONGRESS

points in the report conclude:

1. Proof that the AF secretly ordered an airliner carrying passengers to leave its assigned course and chase a UFO.
2. An extract from an AF Intelligence Report describing mysterious UFO "explosions" near an AF transport over Pacific, and the transport captain that the plane had some unknown cities unknown trans-

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD —**  
**MICAP UFO Report**  
DIVISION OF RESEARCH  
OF THE

describing the plane as "near an AF transport oval", and the transport captain, the plane had been unknown.

The Top Secret  
ation drawn up in  
document was first  
J. I. Ruppelt

ONAL REPORT  
NICAP UFO Report  
EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. LEONARD G. WOLF  
OF IOWA  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
AUGUST 31, 1954  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. LEONARD  
OF IOWA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTS.  
Wednesday, August 31, 1960  
Mr. Speaker, under  
marks, I include a  
Adm. R. H.  
of the

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, August 1, 1951  
Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I include a  
to extend my remarks, I include a  
gent warning by Vice Adm. R. H.  
Koettler, former Director of the  
Intelligence Agency, that cer-  
tain dangers are linked with  
"collecting" UFO's.  
I request that the

**FORMER CIA DIRECTOR SAYS  
UFOS UNDER INTELLIGENT CONTROL  
NICAP Majority Conclude Objects Interplanetary**

In his first public opinion of UFOs, Vice Adm. B. former head of Agency.

**AIR FORCE ORDER  
ON 'SAUCERS' CITED**

General Called Objects a  
'Serious Business'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The Air Force has sent a warning to flying sightings of unidentified objects as "serious business" directly related to national defense, it said today.

An Air Force spokesman confirmed issuance of the directive after portions of it were made public "leaked" by the group.

The new regulations were issued by the Air Force Inspector General Dec. 24.

Procedures, revising similar ones issued in the past, called for "drilling" out of the sky any objects that "behind" the "rankings" Air Force.

## Menzel Admits He 'Not Get UFO Facts

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11** - Menzel, harshest skeptic  
has admitted that he  
has no evidence before

... Maj. Gen. said it was put  
... on to the time to call atten-  
... tions revised to call atten-  
... tions concerning unidentified  
... the objects  
... statement was included  
... hiet circulated and training  
... gion commands up to date  
... ons aides said the new  
... pages, made no seven  
... change in policy but the  
... rewritten as a matter  
... Force has investi-  
... reports of  
... 1947, includ-  
... more

So, if we assume that the Roswell incident did provide hard evidence, we may conclude that the cover-up really got under way when Twining refused to mention in the letter to Schulgen that a crash had occurred and that there was, in fact, evidence of flying saucers.

If what we know of the Roswell incident is correct--that it supplied physical, and perhaps

To maintain the secrecy, a special group of highly trustworthy individuals would have been instructed to coordinate the analysis of the hard evidence and to study its implications for science, military technology and humanity in general. Furthermore the special group would have been instructed to set up a secrecy barrier that would control access to the hard evidence and even access to the fact of the existence of the evidence. (Remember, this was only two years after the end of the most technologically-oriented war ever fought. People were used to extreme secrecy in military matters.) Only those few people who had special qualifications and a need-to-know would be authorized by the secret group to have access to the hard evidence.

One person with a definite need-to-know was the head of the civilian agency that monitors

of the UFOs. He started collecting UFO reports early in July.

He contacted the FBI on July 10 and asked for help. He wanted the FBI to interview civilians who reported flying saucers so that it could be determined whether such reports were the result of a desire to seek publicity or to advance some political aim (such as subversive activities). Schulgen told the FBI that the Air Force was "utilizing all their scientists to ascertain whether or not such a phenomenon could, in fact, occur." He promised to supply the FBI with information gathered by the Air Force in return for FBI help. (Only because of Schulgen's contact with the FBI are we able to piece this early history together. The Air Force Blue Book file has no information on this phase.)

Over the months of July and August, Schulgen's intelligence officers succeeded in accumulating a sizable body of testimonial evidence despite the lack of "prompt and demanding inquiries" from Schulgen's superiors. From this evidence Schulgen's officers derived some basic characteristics of the flying discs. Schulgen then submitted this information to the AMC for a technical evaluation. At the head of the AMC was Lt. Gen. Twining, a man who outranked Schulgen.

On September 23 Twining wrote Schulgen indicating that he was responding to Schulgen's request. The letter expressed a judgment based on the testimonial information Schulgen had provided. Twining said the "interrogation report data" were studied by personnel of several AMC aircraft laboratories and these personnel, using (only) Schulgen's information, concluded that the "phenomenon is something real and not visionary or fictitious." (This statement is remarkably similar to the conclusion formulated about two months earlier by Schulgen's officers that "this flying saucer situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomenon. Something is really flying around.")

Although Twining's letter listed a number of UFO characteristics and went on to recommend that a special project be set up to study the situation, it also stated that there was a "lack of physical evidence in the shape of crash recovered exhibits which would undeniably prove the existence of these objects."

Critics of the Roswell incident have used this statement to discredit the case. They contend that Twining should have known about any

physical evidence if the material had been shipped to Wright Field for analysis by AMC. Therefore, they argue, since his letter said there was no physical evidence, there must have been none and the Roswell crash is fiction.

As I pointed out in "Revised UFO History," however, Twining would not inform Schulgen in a letter classified at only the Secret collateral clearance level of the existence of hard evidence. (A Secret collateral clearance means that anyone with the clearance level Secret can get a copy of Twining's letter to read. Since thousands of persons had Secret clearances, it is certain that Twining would not have put into the letter any information that had to be restricted to only a few individuals at the very top.) Schulgen had asked Twining for an opinion based only on the information that had been supplied by Schulgen. Since Schulgen had not supplied any physical evidence, the people who formulated the opinion using only Schulgen's information (various experts at the AMC laboratories) concluded that there was none.

If Twining did know of the Roswell crash, he may well have decided (or been directed) to keep this fact from the people who evaluated the testimonial information supplied by Schulgen. In other words, as I suggested in "Revised UFO History," Twining may have covered up the fact of the crash to minimize the number of people who were aware of it. Only persons with a specific need-to-know would have been informed of the crash. The AMC experts did not have a need-to-know because they correctly evaluated the situation (flying saucers are real and a project should be set up) using only Schulgen's testimonial evidence. Similarly, Schulgen did not have a need-to-know for the hard evidence because he was made aware of the correct evaluation by Twining's letter.

This evaluation was sufficient to justify an intelligence-collection effort by Schulgen. During October his officers formulated the collection requirements and on October 30 he distributed a memorandum entitled "Intelligence Requirements on Flying Saucer Type Aircraft." The memorandum stated that an "alleged 'Flying Saucer' type aircraft" had been sighted in "widely scattered places, such as the United States, Alaska, Canada, Hungary, the Island of Guam and Japan" and had been reported by "many competent observers including USAF rated officers."

investigative effort unrelated to Project Blue Book.

As most *IUR* readers will know, the Roswell incident of early July 1947 involved the retrieval from the desert near Roswell, New Mexico, of a large amount of strange material which was subsequently secretly shipped to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (called Wright Field in 1947) for analysis. (See William L. Moore's summary of the Roswell events in July/August 1986 *IUR*, page 15.)

The fact of the shipment to Wright-Patterson was confirmed in a document which was released to me by the FBI in 1977 as a result of a Freedom of Information Act request. Bill Moore and Stanton Friedman have located about half a dozen living witnesses who actually handled the material and 85 more individuals who were directly or peripherally involved with the case.

**T**he story put together from the witness testimony is quite convincing. It appears that some unusual material which fell on the Mac Brazel ranch after an aerial object exploded was retrieved by the Army Air Force and afterwards the retrieval was covered up. A full account appears in Moore's "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof" in the *MUFON 1985 Symposium Proceedings*.

The discovery of the material by rancher Brazel and the initial retrieval by Maj. (subsequently Col.) Jesse Marcel (now deceased) resulted in a press release which began: "The many rumors regarding the flying disc became a reality yesterday when the intelligence officer of the 509th Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force, Roswell Army Field, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through the cooperation of one of the local ranchers and the Sheriff's office of Chaves County" (*San Francisco Chronicle*, July 9, 1947).

Within a day after this story was released by the Roswell information officer, the Army Air Force, at the direction of Gen. Roger Ramey, held a press conference and announced that the object was a weather balloon and radar reflector, a ridiculous story when we consider that such devices were common in the area and would have been recognized as such by the intelligence officer, Maj. Marcel. Nevertheless the Air Force "explanation" was accepted by the press and the public because no one outside the Air Force had access to any of the material and thus could not rebut the official statement and because the firsthand civilian witnesses (Brazel in particular)

were told not to discuss the incident. The Roswell story slept until 1979 when Friedman and Moore tracked down Marcel and obtained his firsthand testimony.

The "Revised UFO History" proceeds from the assumption that, as a result of the Roswell retrieval and numerous military sightings during the 1947 flap, a very small group of top military intelligence officers knew by the middle of July 1947 that flying discs were real and that, moreover, they were not man-made. What they did not know was the purpose or modus operandi of the vehicles' pilots.

If we assume that the Air Force's top intelligence officials knew as soon as the middle of July 1947 that UFOs are real, we have an explanation for a statement by an Air Force investigator, evidently not a member of the in-group, who wrote this as part of an overview of the flying-saucer situation sometime in late July or early August 1947: "Lack of topside inquiries, when compared to the prompt and demanding inquiries that have originated topside upon former events, gives more than ordinary weight to the possibility that this is a domestic project about which the President, etc., know."

The speculation that the flying saucers were a "domestic project" was incorrect but the speculation that the "President, etc., know" may well have been correct.

It seems certain that the top generals, such as Lt. Gen. Nathan Twining, head of the Air Materiel Command (AMC) where the Roswell material was shipped, and Gen. Hoyt Vandenburg, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, would have known that the flying saucers were real and not man-made. A few other very top government scientists and Air Force officials would also have known.

#### The cover-up begins?

**B**rig. Gen. George F. Schulgen was the Assistant Chief of the Intelligence Requirements Branch of the Army Air Corps intelligence (AC/AS-2). His job was to formulate information-collection requirements so that the Air Force intelligence agents would know what types of information to gather. Evidently, when Air Force pilots began seeing UFOs, he decided (or was directed) to formulate requirements for an intelligence-collection effort. To formulate those requirements he had to know some characteristics

# What the admiral knew: UFOs, MJ-12 and Roscoe Hillenkoetter

by Bruce Maccabee

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Bruce Maccabee, Ph.D., an optical physicist who works for the Navy, is chairman of the Fund for UFO Research. He has written extensively on the subject of U.S. government involvement in UFO investigation.

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Adm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter was an exemplary military officer. During World War II he was the Officer in Charge of Intelligence on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area. Later he was the commanding officer of the *U.S.S. Dixie* and Director of Planning and Control in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work with Personnel and, after the Japanese surrender aboard the *U.S.S. Missouri*, he assumed command of that ship. Later he was a naval attache in France.

In the spring of 1947 he was called to special duty in Washington, D.C., under the Secretary of the Navy. On May 1, 1947, he was named Director of the Central Intelligence Group which became the Central Intelligence Agency as a result of a presidential directive in September 1947. Thus Hillenkoetter was the first CIA director, a position he held until November 1950. Subsequently he was assigned to duty in the Navy Inspector General's Office and became the Inspector General in August 1956.

He retired from the Navy in June 1957 with many medals and honors for his Navy work including the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, the World War II Victory Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and the Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

In short, Adm. Hillenkoetter was a capable, respected individual who could be trusted with the deepest secrets of the United States government. He could speak with authority on a number of defense- and intelligence-related issues. For that reason the credibility of UFO research was given a boost when he joined the Board of Governors of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) in 1957.

Three years later Hillenkoetter went even further in his support of UFO research. In 1960

he made this public statement: "Unknown objects are operating under intelligent control.... It is imperative that we learn where UFOs come from and what their purpose is." He went on to charge the Air Force with hiding the facts by using regulations to silence its personnel. He said it was time to end official secrecy and to reveal "the truth...in open Congressional hearings."

Why would a man of his stature and authority, a Navy admiral and former CIA director, join a UFO organization--reputed in popular mythology to be the domain of kooks and nuts? And why would he even go so far as to support vocally one of NICAP's goals, the release of information withheld by the government? It need hardly be said he was aware of the Air Force's repeated denials that it was keeping secrets about flying saucers.

His UFO activities seem to make no sense in the context of the official UFO policy of the government for which he had worked for many years. Yet his actions do make sense if he sought to persuade the public that UFOs are real--without revealing government secrets about UFOs.

Is it conceivable, in other words, that, when he said UFOs are real, he was expressing more than just a personal opinion?

Recently-uncovered information about UFO-related government and Air Force activities suggests that Hillenkoetter may well have known, not just speculated, that UFOs exist.

## Rewriting history

Several years ago I wrote a paper entitled "Revised UFO History" (available from the Fund for UFO Research, Box 277, Mount Rainier, Maryland 20712, for a \$5.00 donation). In that paper I argued that, based on what we now know about the so-called Roswell incident, we must take a whole new look at the early Air Force investigation of flying-disc reports. I also said that we must reconsider the possibility, the subject of much discussion over the years, that the U.S. government maintained a highly secret

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CODE	NIGHT LETTER

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Personal For R. H. Hillenkoetter, Rear Admiral, USN August 24 1950

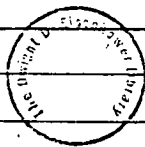
Street and No. Director of Central Intelligence

Care of or Central Intelligence Agency  
 Apt. No. Washington 25, D. C.

Your letter concerning Dr. Harvey Fletcher reached me while on vacation. As I do not plan to be in New York before the end of ~~the~~ <sup>middle</sup> September and subject appears urgent, suggest you contact John Krout, senior officer now at the University.

*DW*

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Sender's name and address (For reference)

Sender's telephone number

HILLENKOETTER, R.H.



## Harry S. Truman Library

Independence, Missouri 64050

July 28, 1987

Mr. Stanton T. Friedman  
P. O. Box 958  
Houlton, Maine 04730

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you for your letter of July 18, 1987 with enclosures. We have found 35 pages of material in our files relating to the meeting between President Truman and President-Elect Eisenhower on November 18, 1952 and appointments of Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter with President Truman on September 26, 1947, August 25, 1949 and June 26, 1950. These are the only appointments we have on our appointments logs for Admiral Hillenkoetter between July 1, 1947 and January 20, 1953. Daily sheets for these appointments are enclosed.

While Truman and Eisenhower discussed many subjects relating to the transition to the Eisenhower administration, both foreign policy and domestic policy, as well as White House procedures and protocol, there is no reference to "MAJESTIC 12" or "MAJIC" or "Blue Team" in any of our records.

We have papers of Admiral Souers in our custody. A copy of the Souers finding aid is enclosed for your use. We are not aware of any other body of Souers papers or of any biographies of Admiral Souers. We suggest a research visit if you wish to examine any of these materials.

Your inquiry about a grant-in-aid will be answered under separate cover.

Sincerely,

BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST  
Director

Enclosures



JTF  
8/7/87

PAPERS OF SIDNEY W. SOUERS

Director, Central Intelligence Group, 1946;  
Executive Secretary, National Security Council,  
1947-1950;  
Special Consultant to the President, 1950-53

1925-72

Shelf List  
(List of folder titles)

Prepared by:

Erwin J. Mueller

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY  
Independence, Missouri  
November 1973

Box

- 1 National Security Council, 1947-1950  
White House Counsel, 1950-1953  
FBI National Academy - graduation exercises,  
September 29, 1950  
Correspondence - Harry S. Truman, 1953-1972  
Correspondence - general, 1953-1972  
National Policy machinery (Senate Subcommittee on)  
correspondence concerning, 1959-1960

- 2 Certificates, diplomas and other miscellaneous  
material  
Invitations and programs  
Logs of Presidential trips (2 folders)  
U. S. Naval Intelligence Service - "Manual of  
Operational Intelligence," October 1943

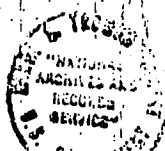
- 3 News clipping file  
Unification of the War and Navy Departments and  
Postwar Organization for National Security (report),  
October 22, 1945  
Administration of National Security - Inquiry of the  
Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and  
Operations - U. S. Senate

- 4 Organizing for National Security - Inquiry of the  
Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery -  
Committee on Government Operations, U. S. Senate  
(3 vols.)

- 5 OVERSIZE FILE

Certificate from the State of Louisiana - 1922  
"Churchill visits Westminster"  
Diploma from Lindenwood College  
Scrapbooks  
St. Louis Area Committee Dinner - Harry S. Truman  
Library, Inc., February 2, 1957

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947.



JTF  
8/7/87

- 10.00 - The following Officers will take their Oath of Office in the President's Office:  
Hon. Arthur M. Hill, Chairman, National Security Resources Board  
→ Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Executive Secretary, National Security Council  
→ Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence  
(Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner, D. C. Court of Appeals, will administer oath. List of guests attached)
- 10.15 - The National Security Council will meet with the President  
Hon. Robert A. Lovett, Under Secretary of State  
→ Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense  
Hon. Arthur M. Hill, Chairman, National Security Resources Board  
Hon. Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army  
Hon. John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy  
Hon. W. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force  
→ Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Executive Secretary, National Security Council  
→ Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence  
(These gentlemen will come at ten for the swearing-in ceremonies, and stay on for the meeting)
- 10.30 -
- 10.45 -
- 11.00 - Hon. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator  
(Phoned Mr. Connelly for this)
- 11.15 - Hon. William Green, President, A. F. of L.  
(Phoned Mr. Connelly on Wednesday to ask for this)
- 11.30 - (The President will pose for News Reels for Community Chest Drive)
- 11.45 - "
- 12.00 -
- 12.15 - Mr. Albert S. Goss, Master, National Grange & Member of Citizens' Food Committee  
(Has just returned from FAO Convention in Geneva, and is anxious to tell the President about food situation in Europe. Particularly asked if he might see the President before Monday, when the President meets with Leaders from Hill on food problem)
- 12.30 -
- 12.45 - Mr. John H. Cowles, Sovereign Commander, the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction  
Major Sir Thomas G. L. Lumley-Smith and Lady Lumley-Smith  
Major Robert Lindsay Loyd and Mrs. and Miss Loyd  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lionel Fitzroy Cook  
(These three gentlemen, according to Mr. Cowles, are Active Members of Supreme Council of England and Wales and are well acquainted with His Majesty King George VI. This appointment checked with Mr. Woodward, who asked the British Ambassador if it was all right to receive them.)

HARRY S TRUMAN LIBRARY

President's Secretary's File

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS  
THURSDAY AUGUST 25, 1949.

STF  
8/17/87

- 8.45 - (Mr. Jim Pendergast)  
(Called Mr. Connelly yesterday)
- 10.00 - (Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter)  
(Admiral Sidney W. Souers)  
(Arranged at suggestion of Admiral Souers, who will  
bring Admiral Hillenkoetter in OFF RECORD) } ←
- 10.15 - Hon. John Nangle  
(Called Mr. Connelly earlier in week to ask for this)
- 10.30 - Judge Marion J. Harron, Tax Court of U. S.  
(To thank the President for reappointing her for  
third term to Tax Court)
- 10.45 - (Congressman Frank Chelf, Kentucky)  
(Asked Mr. Connelly for this some days ago. Will come  
to see Mr. Connelly and see the President OFF RECORD)
- 11.00 - Hon. Roger Sermon, Mayor of Independence, Mo.  
Mr. Henri Warren  
Mr. Tom Evans  
Mr. Barney Allis  
Mr. James Aylward  
Mr. Leo Schwartz  
Mr. Ray Edlund  
Mr. A. J. Stephens  
Mr. Nat Milgrim  
Mr. James Guy Robertson  
Mr. Thomas Loe  
(This group from Kansas City to invite the President  
to attend dinner to be held shortly in Kansas City  
in honor of William Boyle. Mayor Kemp of Kansas City  
had hoped to come but had to send regrets. However,  
wrote the President urging that he accept)
- 11.15 - Hon. James Grover McDonald, American Ambassador to Israel  
(Asked for this thru Mr. Woodward's office. In town  
for two weeks on consultation)
- 11.20 - (The Secretary of Defense)  
(Mr. Paul Griffith)  
(The President suggested this to Secretary Johnson  
yesterday when the Secretary called. OFF RECORD  
EAST ENTRANCE)
- 11.30 -
- 11.45 - Mr. T. C. Carroll, President of Brotherhood of Maintenance  
of Way Employees  
Mr. D. B. Robinson, President of Railroad Firemen and  
Enginemen  
Mr. G. E. Keighty, President, Railroad Telegraphers  
(Carroll phoned Mr. Connelly last week from Detroit, to  
ask for this, stating they wished to speak briefly to  
the President about appointment of Julius G. Luhrsen)

**HARRY S TRUMAN LIBRARY**  
**President's Secretary's File**

1950

June 26th, Monday:

8.00 am War in Korea

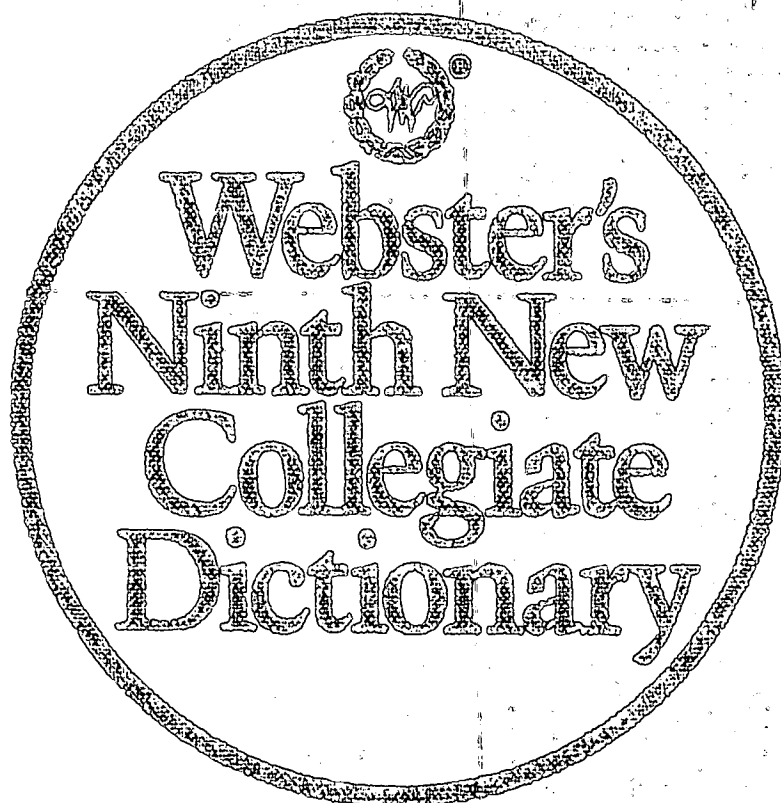
11.00 am (Secretary of Treasury John Snyder)

3.00 pm (Admiral Chester Nimitz)  
(Admiral Raymond A. Spruance)  
(Admiral Henry Hewitt)  
(Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid)  
(Admiral Dewitt C. Ramsey)  
(Admiral Robert L. Dennison)

3.25 pm (Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter)

3.30 pm (Mr. Richard Burdge)

3.50 pm Honorable Dean Acheson - Secretary of State  
Dr. John Myun Chang - The Ambassador of Korea



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Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
selectman	— see ALDERMAN	
senate, state, president of	The Honorable Amelia R. Smith President of the Senate of the State (or Commonwealth) of —	Madam: Dear Ms. Smith: Dear Senator Smith:
senator, state	The Honorable John R. Smith The Senate of —	Sir: Dear Senator Smith:
speaker, state assembly, house of delegates, or house of representatives	The Honorable Amelia R. Smith Speaker of —	Madam: Dear Ms. Smith:
supreme court, state, associate justice	The Honorable John R. Smith Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of —	Sir: Dear Justice Smith:
supreme court, state, chief justice	The Honorable Amelia R. Smith Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of —	Madam: Dear Madam Chief Justice:

*Bill made deal with Hill look*  
*Phil such a big deal whether Hill or not*  
*about Rear adm etc well look*  
*used or this!*  
*Bob.*

**military ranks — a typical but not exhaustive list**

admiral vice admiral rear admiral	(full rank + full name + comma + abbrevi- ation of branch of service)	Sir: Dear Admiral Smith:
airman	(same as above)	Dear Airman Smith:
cadet	Cadet John R. Smith United States Military Academy	Dear Mr. Smith:
captain (air force, army, coast guard, marine corps, or navy)	(full rank + full name + comma + abbrevi- ation of branch of service)	Dear Captain Smith:
colonel lieutenant colonel (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Colonel Smith:
commander (coast guard or navy)	(same as above)	Dear Commander Smith:
corporal	(same as above)	Dear Corporal Smith:
first lieutenant second lieutenant (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Lieutenant Smith:
general lieutenant general major general brigadier general (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Sir: Dear General Smith:
lieutenant commander lieutenant lieutenant (jg) ensign (coast guard or navy)	(same as above)	Dear Mr. Smith:
major (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Major Smith:

*Addressed  
as this!*

candidates are civilian technical intelligence engineers Lawrence H. Truettner, A. B. Deyarmond, and Alfred Loedding. (Truettner and Deyarmond were the authors of the Project Sign report that contains many of these same cases and sympathies; Loedding was a frequent Pentagon liaison in 1947 and considered himself the "civilian project leader" of Sign.

On the military side, the most probable defender was the official project officer, Captain Robert Sneider, who might have written the *Estimate*. But it is not impossible that big wheels (or "gears" as colonels were then called—the generals were the wheels) such as Howard McCoy or William Clingerman, who would have had to sign off on the *Estimate*, were also summoned. Not only was their defense unsuccessful, but all of the above named persons were reassigned shortly afterwards. So great was the carnage that only the lowest grades in the project, civilian

George Towles and Lieutenant H. W. Smith, were left to write the 1949 Project Grudge document about the same cases. The significance of all this was obvious to Wright-Patterson project personnel until Ed Ruppelt showed up, with his honest naiveté, in 1951.

I find the lost words of Ed Ruppelt interesting because they add an air of concreteness to the lost *Estimate*. Major Donald Keyhoe knew of the document by hearsay and was constantly hassled by government people telling him that it was a myth, it never existed. The famous Armstrong Circle Theatre fiasco of 1958, where Keyhoe was cut off the air in mid-sentence, was partly due to the fact that he was about to mention this document. Well, Keyhoe was right. This all *had* happened. A letter from the Pentagon admitted it much later. Now, thanks to Ed Ruppelt, we have a pretty good idea of what was in it. ♦

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## ADMIRAL HILLENKOETTER: FROM BELIEVER TO SKEPTIC

BY CHRISTOPHER D. ALLAN

**V**ice-Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter had a distinguished career in the U.S. Navy, rising through the ranks to become Pacific Commander of Intelligence in World War II. Awarded the Legion of Merit for his work with personnel, he retired with many medals and honors. He is best known to ufology, however, for two contrasting reasons:

(1) Being appointed by President Truman as Director of Central Intelligence in Washington, D.C., on May 1, 1947; this group became the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) later that year. He held this post until November 1950, when he returned to Naval duties.

(2) Being on the Board of Governors of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) for a five-year period from 1957 to 1962. (He had retired from the Navy in June 1957 and became head of a shipping line in New York.)

Hillenkoetter had clearly developed an interest in UFOs, though we do not know exactly when this interest began. It is likely that his appointment to the NICAP board resulted from an invitation from its director, retired Marine Corps Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, who had known Hillenkoetter personally since they were students together at Annapolis. Keyhoe undoubtedly deemed it a great boost to NICAP's prestige to have someone of Hillenkoetter's standing on his

governing body. This was especially so in the battles between NICAP and the Air Force over UFO secrecy; these battles were still to come.

In November 1957, following a big wave of UFO sightings in the wake of the two Russian Sputniks, Hillenkoetter spoke out on his belief in UFOs and his hopes of a quick resolution of the UFO problem using satellite and space-exploration programs, then in their infancy. (The first U.S. satellite was still two months in the future, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] was not inaugurated until October 1958.)

In early 1960 Hillenkoetter spoke out publicly again, quoting a December 24, 1959, statement by the Air Force Inspector General, Maj. Gen. Richard E. O'Keefe, who had issued a regulation about UFO sightings, calling them "serious business." As reported in the *New York Times* of February 28, Hillenkoetter declared that "it is time for the truth to be brought out in open Congressional hearings." He added, "Behind the scenes high-ranking Air Force officers are soberly concerned about the UFOs, but through official secrecy and ridicule, many citizens are led to believe the unknown flying objects are nonsense."

These public statements have been quoted before but are worth recalling. Later Hillenkoetter's name appeared in the *Congressional Record* when the Hon. Leonard G. Wolf spoke in the House of Representatives (August 31, 1960) on a recent report submitted to Congress by NICAP, *The NICAP Report on Secrecy Dangers*. Hillenkoetter, as a

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*Christopher D. Allan, a frequent contributor to IUR, lives in England.*



NICAP board member, had endorsed this 11-page report, which provided the impetus for Keyhoe's long-hoped-for Congressional hearings, in which the "truth" about UFOs, coupled with the Air Force's long suppression of this truth, would emerge. The battle for these Congressional hearings had occupied NICAP, involving a lot of administrative work and using up much of its funding, for at least three years. It now looked as if it might at least come to fruition.

Keyhoe writes in his *Aliens from Space* (1973) that he and NICAP seemed in fact to be involved in two battles regarding UFO secrecy: one with the Air Force, the other with the CIA. During the 1960s Keyhoe gradually became convinced that the CIA was the real culprit behind the secrecy (see chapters five and six). But the public battles were entirely between NICAP and the Air Force.

Hillenkoetter's position vis-a-vis UFOs seems clear enough, and there can be no doubt of his commitment to getting the Air Force to be more open. Keyhoe claims that "the CIA takeover of the AF investigation occurred in 1953"—an obvious reference to the Robertson Panel—but that Hillenkoetter was not involved since this was after his term as CIA director. Nonetheless Hillenkoetter did say that "the CIA had been keeping a close watch on the UFO problem" since 1948 (*Aliens from Space*, chapter five).

## SECOND THOUGHTS

In 1961 a privately published book, *The Challenge of Unidentified Flying Objects*, by NICAP board member Charles A. Maney and NICAP secretary Richard Hall, appeared. The first page contains a printed statement by several board members to the effect that "the unknown devices reported by reliable observers are intelligently controlled machines from outer space." Curiously, Hillenkoetter's name is absent from this list.

When I asked Hall about this omission several years ago, he said the book was produced by a small publisher, and the omission may have been due to a printing error. Otherwise he could offer no explanation. I then looked at NICAP's June 1960 *Confidential Report to Congress* which he had sent me, in the section entitled "Plan to Reduce Danger." Several board members are listed as supporters of the "interplanetary machine" hypothesis, but again Hillenkoetter is not among them. Yet his public statements seemed to support the spaceship answer. Why the strange omission? Was Hillenkoetter having second thoughts?

In his book Keyhoe relates how, in the run up to hearings in Congress, he was relying heavily on Hillenkoetter's support and the big influence he would have in backing NICAP's effort to force the Air Force to open its files. But suddenly, out of the blue in early 1962, came a short letter from Hillenkoetter. The text, quoted by Keyhoe in *Aliens*, reads:

Dear Don:

In my opinion, NICAP's investigation has gone as far as

possible. I know the UFOs are not US or Soviet devices. All we can do now is wait for some action by the UFOs.

The Air Force cannot do any more under the circumstances. It has been a difficult assignment for them, and I believe we should not continue to criticize their investigations.

I am resigning as a member of the NICAP Board of Governors.

Keyhoe was stunned and naturally put Hillenkoetter's action down to pressure from above: "persuasion at a very high level," as he put it. Even in retirement it seemed Hillenkoetter was not immune to these mysterious "persuaders." Despite this Keyhoe did admit that "the cause of the admiral's action was still a mystery." Never once did he hint that Hillenkoetter resigned through disenchantment with NICAP. After this Hillenkoetter dropped out of ufology and made no more public statements.

The story now takes a different turn. In late 1964 Harvard University astronomer and militant UFO debunker Donald H. Menzel told Boston radio station WEEI that Hillenkoetter had repudiated his belief in UFOs and had fully accepted all of Menzel's negative explanations as expounded in *The World of Flying Saucers* (1963, with Lyle G. Boyd).

This was too much for Keyhoe to stomach, and he asked NICAP members to be on the lookout for further Menzel statements in this vein. Meanwhile Keyhoe wrote to Hillenkoetter seeking clarification. A few months later, in a Chicago broadcast, Menzel repeated his claim in a discussion with a NICAP member.

By now Keyhoe was so incensed at Menzel's apparent attempt to discredit NICAP that he decided to publish Hillenkoetter's earlier response to his letter. Keyhoe assured readers that "when [Hillenkoetter] left the Board there was no ill feeling." Hillenkoetter's response, dated January 8, 1965, was published in the August/September 1965 issue of NICAP's *U.F.O. Investigator*:

Dear Don:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of December 13th but for part of the time over the holidays I was up in Massachusetts.

I think you were misinformed about some of the things you mention. First, as far as I can remember, I never talked to Major Hart nor, also as far as I remember, I have never met him and would not know him if he walked in the door.

I saw Dr. Menzel at a dinner in December but other than saying "Good Evening—Merry Christmas" there was no conversation and I have never carried on any conversation with Menzel about NICAP or UFO. He did send me a copy of his book for which I thanked him but took no position on the statements he made.

Please take my apologies for being so long in answering your letter and with best personal wishes to you, believe me, as ever

Sincerely,  
Roscoe

Keyhoe followed this by saying of Menzel: "We could only assume that he had confused Hillenkoetter with someone else." A displeased Menzel wrote to Keyhoe on November 10, 1965:

Dear Major Keyhoe:

In the *UFO Investigator* for August-September, 1965, you have published a statement under the heading "ADM. HILLENKOETTER DENIES MENZEL CLAIM." You question the validity of statements I have made in various radio broadcasts, in reply to assertions by NICAP members concerning Admiral Hillenkoetter's views on UFOs and NICAP. You suggest that I might have "confused Hillenkoetter with someone else."

In view of your stated desire "to get the facts on record," I enclose herewith the copy of Admiral Hillenkoetter's letter to me, dated September 19, 1963. I fear that the Admiral was guilty of the absent-mindedness you attributed to me.

Your statement that when the Admiral "left the Board, there was no ill feeling, as Dr. Menzel has implied," stands at variance with the third paragraph of the Admiral's letter to me. Further, I find it hard to accept your statement that "the reference to Major Hart was not concerned with Menzel," since it was Major Carl R. Hart, Project Blue Book Information Officer, United States Air Force, who wrote a glowing tribute to *The World of Flying Saucers*, written by myself and Mrs. [sic] Lyle Boyd and published by Doubleday.

Sincerely yours,  
Donald H. Menzel

Dear Dr. Menzel:

Please accept my deepest apologies for the delay in answering your letter of 2 August, as well as the acknowledgement of the receipt of your book. I was away for some time during the summer and the Navy Department forwarded your letter to my home where I was a long time receiving it.

Thank you very much for your book. To my mind, it was very well done and I enjoyed it and found it of great interest. I should say that you have effectively put to rest all surmises about flying saucers being from "outer space." You have done a thorough and praiseworthy job.

As I told you at the last "Ends of the Earth," I resigned from NICAP about 20 months ago feeling that it had degenerated from an organization honestly trying to find out something definite about possible unknowns, into a body bickering about personalities. The Air Force, too, could have helped by not being so secretive.

At all events, you have done a fine job and I am very grateful you were so kind as to send me your book.

Again, with thanks and the hope of seeing you at the

next "Ends of the Earth," please believe me  
Most Cordially,  
R. H. Hillenkoetter

In short, by 1963 Hillenkoetter had become a virtual skeptic. Menzel's book had certainly caused him to have serious doubts about UFOs. Even if he was at one time a believer, he still seemed to stop short of actually endorsing the extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH), at least in public. However, since he never pronounced on UFOs after 1963, we do not know if he became a complete skeptic.

But his reasons for leaving NICAP are clear. After five years he was, quite simply, fed up with the organization and wanted out. These letters lay to rest any notion that Hillenkoetter and Menzel had been, since 1947, colleagues on some supersecret cover-up committee such as Majestic-12, as alleged in Bruce Maccabee's "What the Admiral Knew" (November/December 1986 *IUR*) and in numerous papers by Stanton T. Friedman. Hillenkoetter and Menzel were obviously not even on first-name terms with each other. They were barely better than casual acquaintances.

Almost certainly Vice-Adm. Hillenkoetter joined NICAP because he was a long-standing personal friend of Keyhoe. His decision had nothing whatever to do with either his former CIA connections or some top-secret knowledge of UFO reality. He left NICAP five years later after growing disillusioned with its internal conflicts. No evidence of any ulterior motive exists. ♦

## CLARIFICATION

by Donald R. Schmitt

Recently several parties have raised questions concerning my educational background and place of employment. Although these matters should not, and do not, have any bearing on the Roswell investigation that Kevin Randle and I have conducted, I thought it best to offer these clarifying comments.

I have been an employee of the U.S. Postal Service since 1974. I worked part-time until 1983, when I became a full-time rural letter carrier. During all this period, I have been a freelance commercial artist. I will soon receive a bachelor's degree from Concordia College with a major in Liberal Arts, and I've been accepted into a newly-established graduate program in criminal justice studies at Concordia.

I would like to offer my sincerest apologies for any false or misleading statements I made about my background. I regret any misunderstandings that may have sprung from this.

As a consequence, I have resigned, effective April 13, 1995, as Director of Special Investigations of the Center for UFO Studies. I will continue, with the support of my colleagues, as a CUFOs board member. I want to thank all those who have offered their support and friendship to me during the past few months.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

2430 E STREET NW.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

11 September 1947

0185

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
SECRETARY OF WAR  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT ON NIA

Subject: National Security Act of 1947

1. Upon the coming into effect of the National Security Act of 1947, the National Intelligence Authority automatically ceases to exist and the Central Intelligence Agency comes under the National Security Council. Inasmuch as no date has been set for a meeting of the National Security Council to carry on the work of the National Intelligence Authority, the following suggestions and recommendations are made:

a. At the first meeting of the National Security Council, it is recommended that all directives of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group be continued in full force and effect until the National Security Council has had an opportunity to study the problem and to make amendments and changes that they may consider desirable.

b. In order that the National Security Council make an early approach to this problem, it is recommended that the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency be directed to submit, within sixty days, his proposal for National Security Council directives to bring former directives of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group into line with the National Security Act of 1947.

c. In consideration of the size of the National Security Council, as compared to the National Intelligence Authority, it is recommended that a subcommittee be established to act similarly to the National Intelligence Authority to furnish the active direction of the Central Intelligence Agency. This subcommittee should be composed of a minimum number of members and, as a suggestion, could be either the Secretary of State and the Secretary of National Defense, or the Secretary of State, Secretary of National Defense, and the three Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force. Personally, I believe the first suggestion is better since the Secretary of State has equal representation with the military. If the second suggestion is followed, there may be some complaints from State that the military is overshadowing them.

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐

DECLASSIFIED

CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C

NEXT REVIEW DATE:

AUTH: HR 70-2

DATE: 04/28/84 REVIEWER: [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Rec'd.  
SEP 12 1947

Papers of Harry S Truman  
Records of the:  
National Security Council

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. The Director of the Central Intelligence Group sat as a non-voting member of the National Intelligence Authority, and, while I believe it presumptuous and awkward on my part to suggest that he so sit with the National Security Council, still it would be of utmost assistance if he could attend all meetings of the National Security Council in some capacity, either as observer, counsel or advisor, in order to keep informed of what the thoughts of the National Security Council may be. In addition, by being present, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency would also be available for such direct questions as may be propounded.

3. If you will indicate your approval or disapproval of the suggestions and recommendations above, I shall go ahead and have formal statements prepared to be furnished to the National Security Council at its first meeting.

R. H. HILLENKOTTER  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

Distribution:

✓ 1 cc - Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

6 October 1950

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I wish to thank you for acceding to my request to return to active sea duty with the Navy and to inform you that on tomorrow, 7 October 1950, I shall turn over the duties of Director of Central Intelligence to General W. B. Smith, whom you have designated as my successor.

May I also take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the understanding, consideration, and support you have always so generously and so cheerfully given me during the time I was Director of Central Intelligence.

With the very best of personal regards, please believe me,

Most respectfully,

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. Hillenkoetter  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

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Papers of  
HARRY S. TRUMAN  
OFFICIAL FILE

1290-B

October 10, 1950

Dear Admiral Hillenkoetter:

I cannot allow you to return to sea duty with the Navy without assuring you of my heartfelt appreciation of the splendid service you have rendered as Director of Central Intelligence.

The work which you did in developing this agency into an effective foreign intelligence service for the President, the National Security Council and other executive departments and agencies concerned with the national security, is worthy of highest praise.

x1290

With foresight, tenacity, and discretion you performed manifold duties in a manner designed to serve the national interest rather than that of any particular group. So I say to you as you return to active service with the Navy: Well done.

x1285-6

With every good wish,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) HARRY S. TRUMAN

Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, USN,  
Director of Central Intelligence,  
Washington, D. C.

#

elc

Notes re Admiral Hillenkoetter

1. Building upon the foundation of the previously-created Central Intelligence Group, developed the Central Intelligence Agency into an effective foreign intelligence service for the President, the National Security Council, and other Executive Departments and Agencies concerned with the national security, pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947..
2. Took steps leading toward improved coordination of the varied activities of the Government concerned with collecting information abroad which is required in the interests of national security.
3. Initiated efforts in fields of endeavor that were new and uncharted for this country except in time of war.
4. Thus made a significant contribution toward our efforts to safeguard our national security and to establish a just and lasting peace.
5. In doing so, although trained as a naval officer, performed his duties in a manner designed to serve the national interest rather than that of any particular group.

Personal attributes of Hillenkoetter which might be mentioned  
if appropriate:

1. Extreme modesty and self-effacing devotion to duty,
2. Friendliness and good will in his dealings with  
other members of the team which he was a member,
3. Patience and forbearance in the face of difficult  
but unavoidable problems arising from his task of  
coordinating the national intelligence effort.



~~SECRET~~

ERO-8416

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

12 JAN 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Chinese Nationalist attacks on US shipping

- 1  
30
1. The following summary of intelligence background with respect to the recent shelling of the US-flag FLYING ARROW is submitted in the belief that it will be of interest to you.
- 2  
70
2. The shelling of the Isbrandtsen Line FLYING ARROW off Shanghai indicates that the Chinese Nationalist Navy is still capable of effective attacks on any merchant shipping which defies the Nationalist "blockade". Moreover, even if the recent mining operations allegedly conducted by the Nationalists were a bluff, the effectiveness of the shelling conclusively dispels any suspicion that the Nationalists' mine laying announcement was made to divert attention from their naval impotence.
- 3  
110
3. Although the capabilities of the Nationalist Navy for mine laying are at best severely limited, there is reason to believe that mines were actually laid, at least at the approaches to Shanghai. A British naval unit stationed off the Yangtze estuary on 25 December observed a Nationalist craft, which appeared to be fitted for mine laying, entering the estuary. On leaving the area, the Nationalist vessel advised the British unit that mines had been laid. For their part, Communist authorities in Shanghai were reported on 3 January to be intending to carry out mine sweeping operations within three days, indicating that the Communists believed that mines had actually been laid.
4. Communist mine sweeping operations, carried out in spite of considerable danger of interference from the Nationalist Navy, would be largely motivated by a desire to encourage further "blockade-running". The cargoes carried by Isbrandtsen are obviously of importance to the Communists, as indicated by the exorbitant freight rates which they are reported to be paying for this traffic. The Communists are even rumored to be giving

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (F)

C.S.A. 8-12-77  
letter, 8-12-77  
PROJCT 61777-4  
By NLT-822 NARS Date 9-9-77~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

3  
11  
Isbrandtsen additional financial protection for the unusual risks involved. An additional incentive for prompt elimination of the mine field would be the danger that the sinking of a vessel in the Yangtze channel might impede access to the Communists' major port for an extended period.

4  
84  
5.  
With respect to the actual shelling of the FLYING ARROW, the Nationalists have explained that the action was taken to prevent the vessel from suffering certain destruction by mines. The real motive, of course, was their determination to prolong the isolation of Shanghai by sea. They appear to be still desirous of avoiding the sinking of a US vessel. The length of the attack and its increased severity, however, show that the Nationalists are somewhat less concerned about inflaming US feelings than they were before the recent US policy announcement with respect to Formosa.

5  
163  
6.  
The assistance rendered the FLYING ARROW by the British sloop BLACK SWAN raises the question of future British policy with respect to Nationalist naval operations following the withdrawal of British recognition of the Nationalists. This question is clouded by intricate legal complications. Although the British interpretation of the status of Nationalist vessels is now uncertain, Britain's recognition of the Communist Government has not altered the Royal Navy's policy of escorting and protecting British merchantmen up to the three-mile limit. In the event that a British-flag vessel is halted inside that zone by the Nationalists without the use of force, it is not yet clear what action would be taken by the British naval escort. In view of the UK's recognition of the Communists, however, and its determination to trade with them, there is an increased possibility that the Nationalists will have to use force against British merchantmen to maintain the blockade, in which case the British Navy would retaliate under standing Admiralty orders.

3  
88  
7.  
In the US view, the Nationalist Navy is an agency of a friendly government as long as recognition continues to be extended. Any British action against the Nationalist Navy, therefore, might be carried out under circumstances in which the US and UK would have opposing views. In any case, the UK's policy toward the blockade will probably become evident upon the scheduled arrival at the Yangtze estuary on 11 January of the first British-flag merchant vessel to attempt to reach Shanghai since recognition of the Nationalists was withdrawn.

~~SECRET~~

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167

8. In the absence of positive British action, it is possible that the effective blockade of Communist ports from Shanghai south may continue for some time. The Nationalists claim to have a stock of about 300 mines in process of overhaul. Communist sources believe, furthermore, that the Nationalists have manufactured some mines on Taiwan. On the other hand, US naval authorities in Shanghai have expressed serious doubt as to the efficiency of either the design or placement of Nationalist mines and as to their ability to fix the mines against the strong currents in the area. In any event, it is quite possible that the Nationalist Navy may not be required to expend large quantities of either mines or ammunition for the present, because the effective shelling of the FLYING ARROW will continue to discourage other ship operators, in the absence of naval protection, from engaging in the Chinese mainland traffic, and may further increase insurance rates to the point where such operations are prohibitive.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*

R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
REAR ADMIRAL, USN  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or 2

C.I.O. 8-12-77  
letter, 8-12-77

By NLT-ALC, NARS Date 8-12-77

- 3 -

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~~SECRET~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

23 JAN 1950

MEMORANDUMSUBJECT: Maintenance of Political Morale and Discipline in the  
Soviet Armed Forces

Political morale and discipline are maintained in the Soviet Armed Forces by the assignment of Communist Party representatives as deputy commanders in all echelons of the services. These political representatives are responsible to the Main Political Directorate of the Armed Forces and are charged with: (1) disciplinary control over Communist Party members in the Armed Forces; (2) political education and surveillance of other military personnel; and (3) morale activities and propaganda. They work closely with MGB informers in the Armed Forces, who maintain their own channels of communication entirely independent of normal military channels. In addition to exercising direct control through these official representatives, the Communist Party has an indirect influence on political morale and discipline because many members of the Armed Forces are also Party members.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
REAR ADMIRAL, USN  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or 12

CFO letter, 2-12-77  
PROJECT NLT 77-4  
By NLT-AC, NARS Date 9-9-77

~~TOP SECRET~~NLT (PSS-1.1.11.) 46  
CIA #34227CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

28 February 1950

## MEMORANDUM

The Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee, composed of representatives of State, Army, Navy, Air Force, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Central Intelligence Agency, after considering certain information which has become available, is of the opinion that this information should be interpreted as an indication that a Soviet bomb test may take place in Central Asia as early as March 1950. All Intelligence Agencies have been alerted to this fact.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central  
Intelligence

## DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 1.2 and 1.3 or (E)

C.I.A. 12-5-77  
Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1977  
PROJECT NO 77-5-31-7A  
By NLT, NANS Date 12-31-77~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

#39682

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.CONTROL  
U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

17 April 1950

## MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Greek Political Crisis

1. On the evening of 14 April 1950, Sophocles Venizelos, leader of the Greek Liberal Party who submitted his resignation as Premier of the Greek Government earlier in the day, arranged for a conference between Colonel Metaxas, aide-de-camp and political adviser to King Paul, and a CIA officer in Athens.
2. In the course of a five-hour talk at the palace Colonel Metaxas discussed the Greek political situation at length and stated that King Paul was very much alarmed by it. He said that King Paul did not feel that he could trust a government headed by General Plastiras and believed there would be clashes with him.
3. According to Colonel Metaxas, the palace holds the American Embassy directly responsible for the present situation. The palace now has no contact with the Embassy.
4. Colonel Metaxas informed the CIA officer that King Paul is most anxious to communicate directly with President Truman either by personal letter or, preferably, through a personal envoy whom the King would send immediately to explain the King's point of view to the President. Colonel Metaxas stated that King Paul would prefer that the President make a confidential request for the dispatch of such an envoy.
5. In accordance with Metaxas' urgent request that no report be made locally of this conversation, the only dissemination of this report is to the White House and the Secretary of State.

  
R. H. HILLENKOETTERRear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

## DECLASSIFICATION

E.O. 11652, Sec. 1.2 (a) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

C.I.A.

Dept. of State

12-5-77

1-31-78

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U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

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NLT (PSF-1000) 150

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

# 32390

Copy #1

7 JUL 1950

MEMORANDUMSUBJECT: Soviet Capabilities with Respect to Japan in the Light  
of US Commitment in Korea

## SUMMARY

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- ✓ 1. The USSR has the military capability of mounting, transporting, and logistically supporting a waterborne attack on Japan with ten to eleven divisions (11,000 men per division). There is in the Far East a sufficient bomber force for large-scale air attack on Japan. It is uncertain, however, whether the surface vessels of the Soviet naval forces in the Far East can give adequate naval support for an amphibious operation against Japan.
- ✓ 2. No effort has been made to estimate Soviet intentions regarding the manner or extent of the employment of those capabilities nor has consideration been given to the requirements of such other Soviet operations as might accompany an assault against Japan. Neither has consideration been given to the extent and effectiveness of probable US counteraction.
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## DISCUSSION

1. Soviet Forces in the Far East.
- a. Ground Forces.

X

The Soviet ground forces in the Far East total 468,000 men, organized in 32 divisions. In addition, there are about 57,000 MVD troops, organized along military lines. The main troop concentrations (16 to 18 divisions) are near ports in the following areas: (1) Vladivostok, (2) Port Arthur-Dairen, (3) Sakhalin, (4) the Kuriles, and (5) Kamchatka-Chukotski Peninsulas. The remaining 12 to 15 divisions are disposed along the Trans-Siberian railroad in garrison areas.

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E. O. 11652, Sec. 5(f) and 5(d) of 1

OSD Ref. 2-12-70

PROJECT NLT 77-5  
By NLT/HC, NARS Date 3-26-70~~TOP SECRET~~

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- 2 -

b. Air Forces.

X

The Soviets are estimated to have disposed in the Far East a total of 5,300 aircraft, assigned to the 9th, 10th, and 12th tactical air armies located in the Far East, Maritime, and Transbaikal Military Divisions; the 3rd long-range air army located at Khabarovsk; and the 5th and 7th Pacific Fleet located in the Far East and Maritime MD's. A breakdown of the Soviet air order of battle in the Far East is as follows:

Fighter	2,000
Attack	600
Light Bomber	1,400
Bomber (LRAP)	700
Transport	400
Reconnaissance	200
Total	5,300

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Although the 3rd long range air army contains an estimated 1,400 bomber aircraft, no Soviet TU-4's (Soviet B-29's) have been reported operational in any of the regiments. It is possible, however, that some portion of the total number of TU-4's estimated to be currently operational in the USSR may now be in the Far East. It is also possible that all TU-4's available in the USSR could be moved on short notice to bases in the Far East.

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The Soviet Air Forces have a variety of bomber-type aircraft in the Far East which are currently operational. The most current air order of battle lists an estimated 944 light bombers assigned to units in the Far East, not including the eighteen regiments of the third long-range air army. It is readily seen therefore, that there exist in the Far East sufficient bomber aircraft of the Soviet Air Forces to provide the capability for air attack against Japan on a large scale.

c. Naval Forces.

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Soviet Naval forces in the Far East are organized into two fleets, the 5th based at Vladivostok and the 7th based at Sovetskaya Gavan. No information concerning the assignment of vessels to fleets in this area has ~~not~~ been confirmed.

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- 3 -

The ships assigned to the Far East Fleet are as follows:

Type	Number
Heavy Cruiser (CA)	2
Light Cruiser (CL)	1
Destroyer (DD)	15
Old Destroyer (ODD)	2
Corvette (DC)	10
Destroyer Escort (DE)	2
Submarine (SS)	79
Minor Combatant Vessels	453
Naval Auxiliaries	29

## 2. Logistical Capabilities.

### a. Capabilities for Waterborne Transport.

The USSR has sufficient logistical capabilities to initiate and support a waterborne attack on Japan with 10 to 11 divisions of 11,000 men per division, including equipment and supplies. The major Soviet-controlled ports in North Korea, the Maritime Province, and Sakhalin have a combined daily loading capacity of at least 55,000 long tons. The ports of Manchuria and North China have an approximately equal capacity. This is more than required to support a force of 10 to 14 divisions.

Japanese ports on the island of Honshu facing the Sea of Japan are of limited capacity, totalling approximately 12,000 tons per day. This is inadequate for the initial attack by 10 to 11 divisions and would force the utilization of ports on Hokkaido and the Pacific Coast of Honshu, both of which have ample capacity.

### b. Capabilities for Land Transport. *Note*

The present stockpile of materiel in the Soviet Far East is estimated to be sufficient for the initial attack, and the capacity of the Trans-Siberian railroad, together with this stockpile, is sufficient to maintain an operation of the magnitude previously noted.

### c. Capabilities for Air Transport.

The total Soviet airlift capacity immediately available is sufficient to move three airborne brigades using 1,000 LI-2 transport planes. Possibly a maximum of five airborne brigades, if planned in advance, could be moved by means of 1,400 transport planes. This would be possible without gliders but if gliders (K-20) were used, the figures would be increased by one airborne brigade in each case. Without gliders the combat radius is 525 nautical miles -- with gliders it would be 400 nautical miles. Each airborne brigade consists of 4,200

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men with all equipment except light tanks. There are believed to be 1,000 transport planes in reserve in the USSR for which crews would have to be assembled and conditioning undertaken.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*

R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
REAR ADMIRAL, USN  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

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*File* **CONFIDENTIAL**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

2430 E STREET NW.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

0187

2 OCT 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: National Security Act of 1947

Enclosure: (A) Copy of memorandum from the Acting Secretary  
of State to the Director of Central Intelligence, dated September 23, 1947, subject above  
(B) Copy of memorandum from the Director of Central  
Intelligence to the members of the NIA, dated  
11 September 1947, subject above

1. The Director of Central Intelligence encloses for the information of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council a copy of the reply by the Acting Secretary of State, in his capacity as the State Department member of the former National Intelligence Authority, to the Director of Central Intelligence on the subject of the latter's memorandum to the National Intelligence Authority dated 11 September 1947, copy of which is also attached.

2. Such other replies as may be received to this memorandum of 11 September 1947 will also be supplied to the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council for his information.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. HILLENKOETTER

Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐

☒ DECLASSIFIED

CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C

NEXT REVIEW/DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTH: HR 70-2

DATE 23 Jun 82 REVIEWER: 049294

001-3 5 OCT 1947

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
SECRETARY OF WAR  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT ON NIA

Subject: National Security Act of 1947

1. Upon the coming into effect of the National Security Act of 1947, the National Intelligence Authority automatically ceases to exist and the Central Intelligence Agency comes under the National Security Council. Inasmuch as no date has been set for a meeting of the National Security Council to carry on the work of the National Intelligence Authority, the following suggestions and recommendations are made:

a. At the first meeting of the National Security Council, it is recommended that all directives of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group be continued in full force and effect until the National Security Council has had an opportunity to study the problem and to make amendments and changes that they may consider desirable.

b. In order that the National Security Council make an early approach to this problem, it is recommended that the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency be directed to submit, within sixty days, his proposal for National Security Council directives to bring former directives of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group into line with the National Security Act of 1947.

c. In consideration of the size of the National Security Council, as compared to the National Intelligence Authority, it is recommended that a subcommittee be established to act similarly to the National Intelligence Agency. This subcommittee should be composed of a minimum number of members and, as a suggestion, could be either the Secretary of State and the Secretary of National Defense, or the Secretary of State, Secretary of National Defense, and the three Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force. Personally, I believe the first suggestion is better since the Secretary of State has equal representation with the military. If the second suggestion is followed, there may be some complaints from State that the military is overshadowing them.

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ENCLOSURE (B)

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ID TO: TS S C  
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2 REVIEWER 049294

MEMO

TO: b7D

**CONFIDENTIAL**

2. The Director of the Central Intelligence Group sat as a non-voting member of the National Intelligence Authority, and, while I believe it presumptuous and awkward on my part to suggest that he so sit with the National Security Council, still it would be of utmost assistance if he could attend all meetings of the National Security Council in some capacity, either as observer, counsel or advisor, in order to keep informed of what the thoughts of the National Security Council may be. In addition, by being present, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency would also be available for such direct questions as may be propounded.

3. If you will indicate your approval or disapproval of the suggestions and recommendations above, I shall go ahead and have formal statements prepared to be furnished to the National Security Council at its first meeting.

R. H. HILLENKOETTER  
Rear Admiral, USN  
Director of Central Intelligence

DEC 3 5 00 PM '41

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Mr. Danes

In view of Secretary  
Royall's opposition, can't  
Adm. Hillenkoetter be  
persuaded to withdraw  
his proposal for a Council  
subcommittee to handle  
CIA matters, at least until  
we see how the work of  
the Council progresses?

*JH*

Adm. Hillenkoetter has agreed  
to send us memo requesting  
withdrawal of his proposal.

*JH*

A-3532

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

2430 E STREET NW.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

15 OCT 1947

0182

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: National Security Act of 1947

Reference: (a) Memorandum from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, dated 2 October 1947, subject above

Enclosure: (A) Copy of a memorandum from the Secretary of the Army to the Director of Central Intelligence, dated 6 October 1947, subject above

1. The Director of Central Intelligence encloses for the information of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council a copy of the reply by the Secretary of the Army (as successor to the War Department member of the National Intelligence Authority) to the Director of Central Intelligence on the subject of the latter's memorandum to the National Intelligence Authority, dated 11 September 1947, copy of which was attached to the above reference.

2. The Director of Central Intelligence takes this opportunity also to inform the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council that he has received statements of approval without change from former Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and from Admiral Leahy in his capacity of personal representative of the President on the National Intelligence Authority. These thus complete the replies.

*R. H. Hillenkoetter*  
R. H. HILLENKOETTER

Rear Admiral, USN

Director of Central Intelligence

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐  
☒ DECLASSIFIED  
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C  
NEXT REVIEW DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
AUTH: HR 70-2DATE 23 Jun 82 REVIEWER: 244294**CONFIDENTIAL**

C O P Y

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Washington

11 SEP 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: National Security Act of 1947

1. With reference to your memorandum, subject as above, dated 11 September 1947, it is noted that all addressees are members of the National Intelligence Authority. The following comments are equally applicable, whether expressed through representation on the National Intelligence Authority or the National Security Council.

2. I concur that all directives of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group should be continued in full force and effect until the National Security Council has had an opportunity to study them.

3. I further concur that the Director of Central Intelligence be directed to submit to the National Security Council his proposal as to the actions which may be necessary to bring former directives of the National Intelligence Authority into agreement with the National Security Act of 1947.

4. I would have no objection to the Director of Central Intelligence attending those meetings of the National Security Council which are of interest to the Central Intelligence Agency but of course this is a matter for decision by the Chairman of the Council.

5. The establishment by the National Security Council of a subcommittee to furnish active direction to the Central Intelligence Agency is incompatible with my conception of the functioning of the Council. I visualize that the Council will act as any entity on all matters within its cognizance, and that the Director of Central Intelligence may expect to receive broad directives from the Council.

/s/ Kenneth C. Royall

Kenneth C. Royall  
Secretary of the ArmyReview of this document by CIA has  
determined that

☒ CIA has no objection to declass  
it contains information of CIA  
interest that must remain  
classified at TS S C  
authority: HA 10-2

☐ It contains nothing of CIA interest  
Date 23 Jun 82 Reviewer 049294

ENCLOSURE (A)

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