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MJ-12 (MISC)



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MANUFACTURING QA/DIR (28)	ASD/RWD	255-3851	MESSAGE CENTER/DESC (45)	DESC/WAM	296-5357
MANUFACTURING QA/F-16 (12)	ASD/YPM	255-2217	MESSAGE DISTR FUNCTION/AREA A (262)	2046CG/DONRA-MDS	257-2156
MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY DIV. (653)	AFWAL/MLT	255-3300	MESSAGE DISTR FUNCTION/AREA B (11A)	2046CG/DONRB-MDS	255-6779
MASTER PUBLICATIONS LIBRARY (262)	2750ABW/DAPAL	257-2162	MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION/DESC (46)	DESC/WAM	296-5205
MATE (57)	ASD/AEGB	255-6612	MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION/QUERIES (262)	2046CG/DONRA	257-6580
MATERIAL CONTROL (268)	906TFG/MAMM	257-4389	METAL PROCESS (13)	906TFG/MACOP	257-7520
MATERIAL HANDLING BRANCH (156)	4950TESTW/RMSM	255-3402	METAL PROCESSING SHOP (13)	4950FMS/MAFFP	257-4161
MATERIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (22)	2750CES/DEMLM	257-3921	METALS BEHAVIOR MATERIALS BR (32)	AFWAL/MLLN	255-2689
MATERIALS DIVISION (7)	ASD/PMRR	255-4628	METALS BRANCH (653)	AFWAL/MLTM	255-4623
MATERIALS ENGINEERING BRANCH (652)	AFWAL/MLSE	255-3691	METALS BRANCH (7)	ASD/PMRRA	255-5612
MATERIALS ENGINEERING BRANCH (70)	AFLC/DSTZT	257-4519	METALS/CERAMICS DIVISION (32)	AFWAL/MLL	255-5348
MATERIALS HANDLING/ENGRG BRANCH (262)	AFLC/DSXE	257-3078	METHODS UNIT (2)	JDMAG/MAS	296-8286
MATERIALS INTEGRITY BRANCH (652)	AFWAL/MLSA	255-2623	MFG SUP AV/PLANNING F-16 (12)	ASD/YPMG	255-2205
MATERIALS LAB STF METEOROLOGIST (45)	AFWAL/WEM	255-5496	MFG/QA/F-15/F/A/ATF DIVISION (16)	ASD/TADQ	255-3846
MATERIALS PARTS BRANCH (45)	DESC/EMM	296-6511	MGR/CORE STUDIES (125)	DISAM/DIC	255-5850
MATERIEL ALLOCATION DIVISION (262)	AFLC/MMLS	257-2328	MGR/EXECUTIVE COURSE (125)	DISAM/DIC/E	255-5850
MATERIEL CONTROL (1422)	2046CG/LGMCL	257-3546	MGR/FOREIGN STUDENT STUDIES (125)	DISAM/DIF	255-5850
MATERIEL CONTROL BRANCH (4012)	4950TESTW/MAML	257-3173	MGR/OVERSEAS STUDIES (125)	DISAM/DIO	255-5653
MATERIEL MANAGEMENT (4)	AFOG/LG	296-5790	MGR/SECURITY ASSISTANCE TRNG (125)	DISAM/DIT	255-5653
MATERIEL MANAGEMENT SECTION (1)	2750LS/DMSM	257-3108	MICROCIRCUIT DEVICES/NSC 5962/3 (1)	DESC/OBAC	296-5035
MATERIEL MGT INSPECTION DIV (262)	AFLC/IGIC	257-2911	MICROCIRCUIT DEVICES/NSC 5962 (45)	DESC/PAAB	296-8140
MATERIEL PROCESSING DIVISION (262)	AFLC/DSSF	257-7874	MICROELECTRONICS BRANCH (45)	DESC/EQM	296-6355
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MATERIEL SUPPLY DIVISION (125)	AFIT/RMS	255-5540	MICROELECTRONICS BRANCH (620)	AFWAL/AADE	255-7142
MATERIEL UNIT (1)	2750ABW/ACFSM	257-7073	MICROFICHE OPERATIONS (46)	DESC	296-5094
MATERIELS HANDLING/ENGRG DIV (262)	AFLC/DSXE	257-3078	MICROPHOTO SECTION (856)	FTD/DARM	257-4336
MATERNITY WARD/MEDICAL CENTER (830)	MED CEN/SGHN-3W	257-4972	MICROWAVE TECHNOLOGY BRANCH (620)	AFWAL/AADM	255-2989
MATHEMATICS ANALYSIS BRANCH (441)	AAMRL/BBM	255-3665	MIL-STD-1750A CONTROL AGENT (56)	ASD/AXTM	255-5941
MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT (640)	AFIT/ENC	255-3098	MILITARY AIR PASSENGER SUB UNIT (146)	2750LS/DMTTA	257-6235
MATRIX MANAGEMENT DIVISION (14)	ASD/ACPM	255-5264	MILITARY AIRLIFT VALIDATORS (266)	LOC/XOLV	257-4064
MAVERICK CONTRACTS DIVISION (16)	ASD/TAMK	255-3041	MILITARY BOOK STORE (125)	2750ABW/SVE	255-6063
MAVERICK RPV/FIN MGT GROUP (16)	ASD/TAPC	255-2299	MILITARY EDUCATION/TRAINING BR (262)	AFLC/DPMAE	257-4371
MAVERICK SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE (16)	ASD/TAM	255-2417	MILITARY EDUCATION/TRNG/OJT (4)	AFOG/DAP	296-5693
MEASUREMENTS/STANDARDS BRANCH (45)	DESC/CBE	296-5222	MILITARY GOLF COURSE (813)	2750ABW/SSRG	257-7961
MEAT DEPARTMENT/COMMISSARY (1250)	AFCOMS/FCS	257-2886	MILITARY GOLF COURSE/SNACK BAR (813)	2750ABW/SSB	257-4305
MECHANICAL BRANCH (31)	AFWAL/FIEM	255-6687	MILITARY GOLF COURSE/STARTER (814)	2750ABW/SSRG	257-7239
MECHANICAL BRANCH (125)	ASD/ENFEM	255-4158	MILITARY HOPS (146)	2750LS/DMTTA	257-6235
MECHANICAL SECTION (22)	2750CES/DEMM	257-2095	MILITARY JUSTICE (10)	2750ABW/JAM	257-3628
MECHANICAL SUBSYSTEMS GROUP (31)	AFWAL/FIEMA	255-2663	MILITARY MANPOWER/PERSONNEL (4)	AFOG/DAP	296-5693
MECHANICS/SUR INTERACTIONS BR (32)	AFWAL/MLBM	255-3068	MILITARY PAY APPOINTMENTS (1)	2750ABW/ACFTM	257-7720
MECHANIZED MAT HANDLING BRANCH (1)	WPCC/PMRM	257-8344	MILITARY PAY UNIT (1)	2750ABW/ACFTM	257-2444
MEDIA RELATIONS (10)	2750ABW/PAM	257-4248	MILITARY PERSONNEL (4010)	4950TESTW/RMA	257-7162
MEDIA RELATIONS (262)	AFLC/PAM	257-3778	MILITARY PERSONNEL ASGMT DIV (262)	AFLC/DPMR	257-2068
MEDIA RELATIONS DIVISION (14)	ASD/PAM	255-2725	MILITARY PERSONNEL BRANCH (2)	2750ABW/DPM	257-6827
MEDICAL BRARDS (830)	MED CEN/SGRB	257-4662	MILITARY PERSONNEL DIR (262)	AFLC/DPM	257-2511
MEDICAL CENTER ADMINISTRATOR (830)	MED CEN/SGA	257-8762	MILITARY PERSONNEL DIVISION (167)	ASD/DPM	255-4301
MEDICAL CENTER PROJECT OFFICE (T831A)	DET WPAT/PHFO	257-3830	MILITARY PERSONNEL OFFICE (15)	AFALC/CS-2	255-3452
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT MGT OFC/MEMO (174)	MED CEN/SGLM	257-6398	MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS (45)	DESC/D	296-5521
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT REPAIR CENTER (830)	MED CEN/SGLR	257-5636	MILITARY PHYS EXAMS/NON FLYING (40)	MED CEN/SGP-PE	255-6811
MEDICAL GRAM COMPLAINTS LINE (830)	MED CEN/SGA-1	257-2228	MILITARY PHYSICAL TRAINING ROOM (3)	DESC/W	296-5639
MEDICAL ILLUSTRATION (830)	MED CEN/SGEI	257-9497	MILITARY RECORDS UNIT (2)	2750ABW/DPMAR	257-2605
MEDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (830)	MED CEN/SGI	257-6225	MILITARY RECORDS UNIT (2)	FTD/MCM	257-3621
MEDICAL LIBRARY (830)	MED CEN/SGEL	257-4506	MILITARY RESOURCES MGT OFFICE (856)	2750ABW/DPMQS	257-3474
MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHER (830)	MED CEN/SGEP	257-9492	MILITARY RETIREMENT (2)	MED CEN/SGHG	257-8755
MEDICAL RECORDS (830)	MED CEN/SGRCL	257-9319	MILITARY SICK CALL/0700-0800 (830)	2750SPS/SPOK	257-6268
MEDICAL RECORDS/OUTPATIENT (830)	MED CEN/SGRO	257-4654	MILITARY WORKING DOG SECTION (4053)	4950AMS/MAOS	257-8538
MEDICAL SERVICES ACCOUNTING (830)	MED CEN/SGMS	257-9220	MINI MOTOR POOL (4046)	DESC/PABA	296-6505
MEDICAL SQUADRON SECTION (825)	MED CEN/SGQ	257-2474	MISC ELECT COMPONENTS/NSC 5999 (46)	ASD/TAPC	255-2299
MEDICAL WAREHOUSE (174)	MED CEN/SGL	257-7195	MISSILE ATTACK FIN MGT DIV (16)	ASD/YYKC	255-2176
MEDICAL/DESC (56)	DESC	296-6122	MISSILE CONTRACTING DIVISION (50)	ASD/YYDA	255-6368
MEDICINE/DEPT OF (830)	MED CEN/SGHM	257-9656	MISSILE DIVISION (50)	FTD/SDBF	257-2356
MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC (219)	MED CEN/SGHA	257-6876	MISSILE FACILITIES BRANCH (856)	AFLC/ACBIM	257-2676
MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC/OUTPATIENT (219)	MED CEN/SGHA	257-6876	MISSILE OTHER MATERIEL BRANCH (262)	ASD/ACFCSM	255-4484
MENTAL HEALTH/CONSULTATION (830)	MED CEN/SGHAL	257-8719	MISSION ACCOUNTING BRANCH (11A)	ASD/XRM	255-4461
MENTAL HEALTH/DEPT CHAIRMAN (219)	MED CEN/SGHA	257-7880	MISSION ANALYSIS/DIR (47)	ASD/XRS	255-3164
MENTAL HEALTH/IN PATIENT UNIT (830)	MED CEN/SGHN-4W	257-3358	MISSION AREA/DIR (11A)	ASD/TAEAM	255-3976
MERIT PAY (274)	2750ABW/DPCEU	257-2481	MISSION AVIONICS BRANCH (16)	AFWAL/AAR	255-6502
MERIT PROMOTION APPRAISALS (274)	2750ABW/DPCSA	257-2051	MISSION AVIONICS DIVISION (22)	ASD/ENAM	255-2960
			MISSION AVIONICS DIVISION (20)		

BILL MOORE

I SAW THIS FILM "TEN SECONDS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" WHILE VISITING THE ATOMIC ENERGY MUSEUM AT KIRTLAND AFB ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE SANDIA CORPORATION FACILITIES WHILE I WAS ON VACATION THIS FALL. PRESIDENT

12/29/87
Raymond Reddy
9434-A Lexington NE
Albuquerque NM 87112

December 24, 1987 "COMMITTEE OF TWELVE" AND SEEKING THEIR ADVICE ON WHETHER TO DROP THE ATOMIC BOMB ON JAPAN (1945). VANNEVAR BUSH'S NAME WAS USED AT LEAST TWICE, BUT I HEARD NO OTHER NAMES, THERE WERE HIGH LEVEL MILITARY OFFICERS PRESENT AT THE MEETING. "COMMITTEE OF 12" AND "MJ-12" MIGHT HAVE SIGNALLED A CONNECTION. IT COULD HAVE PROCEEDED MJ-12, SO I WANTED TO FIND OUT WHO THE MEMBERS WERE BESIDES BUSH. I ASKED RAY REDDY TO SECURE THE NAMES FOR ME. HERE IS A COPY OF HIS

Dear Walter, LETTER AND THE BACK-UP INFORMATION. IT WAS WORTH A TRY. *fact*
I went to the Atomic Museum and viewed the film Ten Seconds That Shook the World, wherein mention was made of an "Interim Committee" consisting of a "panel of twelve," established to advise President Truman on what to do with the atomic bomb.

I then went to the museum's library and found the names of those who composed the committee (given in several books there; copies enclosed herewith from Atomic Quest):

Henry L. Stimson (chairman)

William L. Clayton

George L. Harrison

Vannevar Bush

James F. Byrnes

Karl T. Compton

Ralph A. Bard

James B. Conant

This was the committee itself, which was advised by the following Scientific Panel:

Enrico Fermi

E. O. Lawrence

J. R. Oppenheimer

Arthur Holly Compton (author of ATOMIC QUEST)

Bush is the only one who was also a member of the Majestic-12 Group.

In the time I had available for that library visit, I was not able to find out how long the Interim Committee lasted or whether it had evolved from its original function, but it appears to have existed for primarily the said purpose and to have had only a "number of sessions" (Atomic Quest, p. 220, last paragraph).

If you have any questions or want me to investigate this further, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Bill,

When are you going to release additional evidence to authenticate the MJ-12 documents? We would be happy to publish same in the MUFON UFO JOURNAL.

Raymond Reddy

Walt Anderson



PHONE 512/379-9216

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*The Scientific Investigation
of Unidentified Flying Objects*

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ATOMIC QUEST

By Arthur Holly Compton

I. In the Long View of History

GENTLEMEN, it is our responsibility to recommend action that may turn the course of civilization. In our hands we expect soon to have a weapon of wholly unprecedented destructive power. Today's prime fact is war. Our great task is to bring this war to a prompt and successful conclusion. We may assume that our new weapon puts in our hands overwhelming power. It is our obligation to use this power with the best wisdom we can command. To us now the matter of first importance is how our use of this new weapon will appear in the long view of history.

This, as accurately as I can recall it, was the statement made by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson as he presented to the Interim Committee the question of what should be done with the atomic bomb. The place was the Secretary's office in Washington. The date was 31 May 1945.

The Interim Committee was a civilian group, authorized by the President to advise regarding the various questions raised by the imminent readiness of an atomic bomb and to plan for the longer term development and control of atomic energy. It

ATOMIC QUEST

had the following membership: Chairman, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; George L. Harrison, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, who was a special consultant to Stimson and who served as chairman in Stimson's absence; James F. Byrnes, who served as personal representative of the President; Ralph A. Bard, Under-Secretary of the Navy; William Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Vannevar Bush; Karl T. Compton; and James B. Conant. Advising this Committee was a Scientific Panel whose members were Enrico Fermi, E. O. Lawrence, J. R. Oppenheimer, and myself, all of whom were actively engaged in the weapon's development. The only representatives of the armed forces present at the meeting on 31 May were General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and General Leslie R. Groves, who served as military advisers.

In addition to advising with regard to the use of the atomic bombs, the Interim Committee agreed upon a statement that was to be published immediately after their first use. They prepared also a carefully considered bill for the domestic control of atomic energy. After the war this bill was redrafted in a form that insured the civilian control of atomic energy, but unfortunately without adequate regard for the administrative needs of such a major operation.

The meeting on 31 May, which I attended as a member of the Scientific Panel, was only one of a number of sessions of the Interim Committee. It was, however, the occasion for the fullest consideration of whether and in what manner the bomb should be used. The ultimate decision was made by President Truman, but this was not until after the first experimental test of the bomb, after thorough discussion with the leaders of the armed forces, after an exchange of views between the President and Prime Minister Churchill, and after the Japanese had curbed a request for their surrender. Mr. Truman tells me that

Notes

in making his decision he relied in large measure on the counsel of his Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson.

Already the strategy for the military use of the bomb had been carefully worked out. For shaping this strategy General Groves was primarily responsible. His plan had been the subject of numerous discussions with General Marshall and Mr. Stimson. Before being put into effect, however, it was of prime importance that the rightness of its general principles should be considered by a group of well-known and responsible public citizens. The care with which the members of the committee were selected is attested by the distinguished character of its membership. It was the independent judgment of this group of civilians that Mr. Stimson was now seeking.

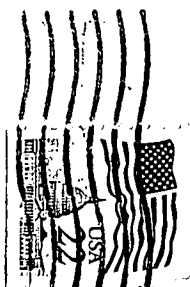
As of the end of May 1945, when this meeting was being held, Germany had surrendered to Allied arms a few weeks before. Fighting for Okinawa, principal Japanese base in the Ryukyu Islands, was at its most critical phase. President Roosevelt had died seven weeks before. Only then had President Truman learned of our progress in developing atomic weapons. It would be another seven weeks before the first actual test of an atomic bomb could be made.

COLLAPSE OF GERMANY'S ATOMIC WEAPONS PROGRAM. It will be recalled that the reason for undertaking the release of the atom's energy as a war project was the fear that the Germans would be the first to make an atomic bomb and thus snatch victory out of what would otherwise be their defeat. We had good reason for this fear. American scientists who were traveling in Europe in the summer of 1939 had come back with the report that at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute in Berlin a large group of competent scientists was concentrating on the separation of uranium 235. This was the most direct route toward constructing an atomic bomb. Scientific reports from Germany reflected an interest in the thermal diffusion method of isotope separation. In December 1941, George Pegram and Harold Urey returned

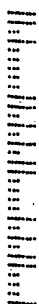
from
Atomic Quest
By Arthur Kelly Compton
Oxford University Press 1956
New York



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September 20, 1988 - MIT Archives

There is
Reading some Folders from the Aeronautics and Astronautics Department. A lot of correspondence from an R. H. Miller, Slater Professor of Flight Transportation, Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics - early 60's time frame where ⁱⁿ he was very active on the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. One letter ^{is} to a Chester Hasert, Technical Director of the SAB. *There 1964* A letter to the Secretariat at the Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Room 48346, the Pentagon; ~~That was 1964.~~ Also to a Lt. Gen. James Ferguson, the Military Director of the Scientific Advisory Board, December 1962. In 1960 he apparently also served on the Operations Evaluation Group of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations at the Navy Department. This stuff was all in the file entitled Scientific Advisory Board 1959-66.

There is a big paper "Social Aspects of Aeronautics" by J. C. Hunsaker who was still Chairman of the NACA. Paper is dated August 20, 1952. The Meeting w 8th International Congress for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics in Istanbul, Turkey. Interesting thoughts reviewing past history, etc. There is a report from Hunsaker, September 1955, during a European visit of the Hon. James H. Smith, Junior Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. Obviously Hunsaker was still active. There is also an announcement from April 1958 issue of some aeronautical publication that Jerome C. Hunsaker is to receive the Royal Aeronautical Society Gold Medal, the society's highest honour. September 12, 1957 apparently - is at the Wilbur Wright lecture during the 6th Annual Anglo American Aeronautical Conference. It was "for his contributions to Aeronautical Research Education including his inspired chairmanship of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The highest honour which the Society can confer for work of an outstanding nature in aeronautics". I will

have to check again on H. Guyford Stever who was the 1958 International Aeronautical Society Vice-President. He headed a Committee which included H. Julien Allen, Chief of Highspeed Research Division at NACA Ames, Milt McClouser, Robert Gilruth who is the Assistant Director of NACA at Langley, and W. Randolph Lovelace, ~~the second~~ ^{II} MD Chief Surgical Section, Lovelace Clinic and Director Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research and Abe Silverstein, Associate Director of NACA Lewis. Some interesting names there.

On page 552 of Bush's oral history, he talks again about the letter to the New York times about the moon shot. He points out that "My real argument, of course, about the moon shot is that we're inclined in this country to follow fads and slogans and so forth. When we do, we forget all about the economic aspects of the thing. The moon shot is costing so much that the amount of scientific knowledge that will be acquired is utterly negligible compared to the cost. It is also diverting a whole lot of our scientific and technical manpower away from industry where it might be very useful in our competition against the Russians for world trade and so on."

Page 690, "There was one instance, I guess it was when Bedell Smith was Head of CIA and he asked me to review a report that was going to the President which had some technical things in it and I agreed to do so. And he said "Of course, we will have to go through the regular clearance procedure". I said "To Hell with it, review your own report, I'll do no such thing". I added to Bedell - I don't know whether you've been cleared ~~by~~ by the regular procedure. That was the end of that particular discussion. The next morning three men from the CIA were in my office with their highly secret document. Nothing more was mentioned about clearance. Another instance was when I lunched with the AEC Board. They had some stuff to discuss with me and in the course of the discussions it was quite obvious that they were pulling their punches. So

I proceeded to ask them two or three very direct questions such as the size of the stockpile. The replied said nothing. I said "Gentlemen, I apparently have a partial clearance with you. I do not work under those circumstances and we will talk about the weather". And we proceeded to do so. They would ask me a question, I'd tell them I thought it was going to rain, and we ended lunch that way. Nothing else was ever said about this either although later on somebody took something up with me in regard to AEC's affairs and remarked to me casually I had a ~~que~~ clearance. I don't know how I got it, I suppose by direct vote of the Commission. I have taken that point of view throughout and I think it has had a salutary effect in a few places."

Page 708 - "I have had all sorts of feelings about Ike. Remember I knew him way back when he was a Colonel. During the war I didn't have much to do with him, but all of the relations I had were excellent. We ~~are~~ ^{were} on a good basis which is shown by the fact that he and I discussed at length his going to Columbia and so on. After he became President I hardly saw anything of him. I only saw him once or twice." There is some other material, then.. "It is very hard for me to understand some of Eisenhower's blind spots, one I have mentioned the fact that ~~he~~ ⁱⁿ his books he barely mentions the proximity fuse ~~where~~ ^{at} the DUKW. I don't think he ever mentions OSRD. Another one that bothered me terribly was when he really ducked his responsibilities in regard to the Joint Chiefs, presumably because he did not want to take rugged actions against some of his old friends. Since then I have been worried still more by various things that he hasn't done, the latest one being that he didn't really take the leadership of the republican party. It looks to me as if he sacrificed some of his principles for the sake of the party. Talking about Henry L. Stimson. I never called Secretary Stimson anything but Mr. Secretary

and he always called me Van.....Five presidents have called me Van, the 6th gave me a medal but didn't call me anything.....Let's recognize the difference of age. When I say that he treated me like a son it went much further than this. I was the only man practically that had close contact with him who was not a part of his organization. I didn't have an axe to grind and it was a relief to him to get someone who didn't 'cowtow' to him. Once ^{or} ~~and~~ a while he would call me up and say he had a matter to take up with me and could I drop around to his house after dinner. Then Phoebe and I would drop around and he and I would go into the study for five minutes and take up the matter that he had in mind which usually didn't amount to shucks. He didn't have anything in mind, he merely wanted to relax in the evening. Then we would join him and Mrs. Simpson and he would tell us about some of his camping trips or he would get an old album out and really let down his dignity and simply become an old fellow thoroughly enjoying himself by reminiscing. That was the kind of relationship I had with him but it was enhanced I'm sure by the ways in which I handled him and the ways in which I dealt with him. Usually on a pretty light note.

September 21, 1988 at the Rockefeller Archives

Looking at Bronk's Papers

It is interesting to note that in 1946-47 Bronk was a member of the visiting committee of the Department of Biology at MIT where Hunsaker was ~~of~~ ^{viewed as a} course instructor. Beginning in 1946 apparently Bronk was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Air Force, the focal point agency of ^{his} Headquarters Air Materiel Command, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Interesting letter in folder 49, Box 49, to Paul M. Fitz, Psychology Branch, Aeromedical Lab, Wright Field, 16 December 1946, talking about trivial stuff but the fact that Fitz's name turns up later is important and it is from Bronk to Fitz.

- Folder 61, letter dated 15 March 1948 to Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, Director Research and Development, Headquarters USAF in Washington from Bronk saying he can't be at the Scientific Advisory Board Meeting. Craigie had all kinds of involvement with Intelligence matters of course. In 1948 Bronk definitely had facilities for review and examination of classified materials from the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field. Note from Bronk to Robert Oppenheimer, December 9, 1952 - "Dear Robert:" Very pleasant and polite, obviously they knew each other, talking about a meeting of the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defence Mobilization. In the 1950 time frame there was an RDB ad hoc program review group. It included Dr. Detlev Bronk, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, Dr. Frederick L. Hovde (President of ^{UP} Purdue), Dr. Mervin J. Kelley, Vice-President of Bell Telephone Labs, Dr. James R. Killian, President MIT, Dr. Merle A. Tuve of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and back to Robert E. Wilson, Chairman of the Board ^{Standard} ~~Standard~~ Oil Company of Indiana. ^{At this} Same time frame the RDB Committee areas were Aeronautics, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Geo-Physics and Geography, Guided Missiles, Human Resources, Ordnance, Medical Sciences, Basic Physical Sciences, Equipment and

Materials, Fuels and Lubricants, Biological Warfare, Navigation and Chemical Warfare.

According to a letter of 23 November, 1949, Bronk was named Chairman of the Research and Development Board which I didn't think he was. Perhaps it's true. This ties in with something at the Bush and Hunsaker Papers - a letter from Helen L. Brownson, Secretary of the Special Committee on Technical Information of the National Military Establishment Research and Development Board, Washington 25, D.C. dated 15 September 1949 when apparently Dr. Compton was Chairman of the RDB. In a little booklet on the Research and Development Board, Donald A. Quarles is listed as Chairman of the Committee on Electronics. He was Vice-President of Bell Telephone Labs. He graduated from Yale at 16, did graduate work in the field of Theoretical Physics at Columbia in 1920 and 1921, a very good technical background. Also Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, Chairman of the Committee on Guided Missiles, President of Purdue. He was associated with OSRD throughout World War II, a former ^{notes} ~~Road~~ Scholar, was chief of the Rocket Ordnance Division of OSRD. At that time Bronk was Chairman of the Special Committee on Technical Information. He had become President of Johns Hopkins University in January 1949 when he was also Chairman of the National Research Council and Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences. During the war he was a Special Consultant to the ^{Secretary} ~~Surgery~~ of War, Coordinator of Research in the Air Surgeons Office and Chief of the Division of Aviation Medicine of the Committee on Medical Research of the OSRD.

In Box 60 Folder 19, telegram to Dr. D. Bronk, Johnson Research Foundation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. "Meeting at Los Alamos changed to January 8 through January 10. Wire me if change is satisfactory" This is dated September 20, 1947, and it is from Frances R. Montgomery,

Administrative Assistant, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Division of
Biology and Medicine. His secretary in 1948 was Eleanor Briner.

In Box 60, Folder 19, there is a contract AT-49-1-OMN99 dated September 5, 1947 indicating that Bronk is under contract ^{to} USAEC. (Be nice to know ^{more} ~~whether~~ that September 5th date) ^{and} it's an open authorization from September 5 to December 31, 1947 to proceed from Philadelphia to such a place ⁱⁿ Continental Region of the United States as may be necessary and return to Philadelphia. This may be required to accomplish your assigned duties in connection with the work of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is a personal service contract AT-49-1-GAN99.

- Folder 20, Box 60 - July 15, 1947. Letter to Bronk from National Research Council Washington from John R. Loofbourow, Professor of Bio-Physics, MIT, sending along statement - Weinberger has suggested the enclosed report might be of interest to you in connection with your ONR Committee. I am sending this to you as an unofficial copy as this report has not yet been reviewed by the Commission, as yet. In 1948 a letter from Malcolm Kispert at MIT Office of the President indicating Bronk was a member of the Visiting Committee for the Department of Biology. They held a meeting June 4, 1948 at MIT.

Letter from Bronk to Dr. V. Bush, Research and Development Board, 11 May 1948. "Dear Dr. Bush: The NRC appreciates the opportunity to be of further service to the ^{and} RDB Board through representation of the Committee on Medical Sciences. It gives me pleasure to nominate Dr. Lewis H. Weed, Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council ~~as~~ an Associate Member for the Committee on Medical Sciences. Yours sincerely, Delley Bronk." That was in response to a letter from V. Bush 30 April 1948, Research and Development Board, ^(still alive) assigned by L. R. Havestead incidentally. The Secretary of the National Research Council on 25 February, 1948, was a Nyla Welpley, a very unusual name.

Letter dated 15 January 1948 from Bronk to Jim Perkins at Swarthmore. I couldn't get in touch with you the week before Christmas. Since that time I have had to be here in Washington much of the time and also in Chicago and Los Alamos in Mexico.

In a letter 21 October 1947 in Folder 67 Box 60 "A combination of my duties here at the University ~~at the University~~ of Pennsylvania and at the NRC at Washington, together with the obligations I have to many government scientific advisory boards have become so heavy I am having to give up everything this year that does not relate to these primary responsibilities. Also these various duties take me out of the city quite frequently. On November 4 I must be in Mexico City." He is trying to get out of active membership in a thing called the "Sydenham Coterie"

It is Thursday looking through Warren Weaver's diary, page 234 entry for Friday December 8, 1950. I'll just read it - "On the afternoon we call on Dr. Vannevar Bush at the Carnegie Institution of Washington. B. first speaks about himself. Three neurologists diagnosed his blinding headaches etc. some 18 months ago as a brain tumour. B. then turned himself over to Dr. Robert Loeb. A new set of examinations was made and Loeb concluded that Bush did not have a brain tumour but rather a somewhat rare and unimportant abnormality which sometimes looks on an x-ray like a tumour. He will advise Bush to go to Guatemala on a vacation for six weeks. Bush did this and said that there has been absolutely no sign of headaches since. He seems to be in first rate shape but on the other hand he does say that with as definite a warning as that, he does not expect to get himself too heavily implicated in Washington work".

There is quite a file between Warren Weaver of the Rockefeller Foundation and Van Bush at MIT in the 1936-37 time frame concerning the differential

analyzer - Bush's earlier invention and developed more fully at this time. Interesting that the date format on the letters for Bush is March 22, 1937. No period after the date and no period after Bush's name - so clearly what came out of the Carnegie Institution has to do with their standards and not Bush's. Probably Sam Calaway. Whoops - Here is one dated April 14, 1937. but no period after Bush. Menzel (?) is listed at the Rockefeller under National Center of Scientific Research Conferences 1947-48 500D, and International Astronomical Union, September 10, 1958 100, February 2, 1959 no following number, and it says Menzel Donald HC so apparently it is listed under these other things. There is also a book, "The National Security Council" by Senator Jackson of Washington State, dated 1965 which had a contribution by Sydney Souers. I should get a copy of the book.

There is a file at the Rockefeller Foundation under the heading Joint Research ^{and} Development Board. Apparently Bush tried to get Dr. Alan Craig to be head of his Human Resources Committee. This is in early 1947 and the file includes the original description of the JRDB. Craig turned him down because he really didn't have time, but it is interesting ^{that} the entire description of the origination of the JRDB and so forth ^{is here}. Its charter is included here.

This is RG2-1947-200369249F (that's the folder title).

Telephone Conversation with Lois Simms Bowe

September 22, 1988

Stan Gordon of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania had found Lois and had told me her story on a clear telephone line. ~~that~~ She had typed highly classified material at the Pentagon in the late 40's, some of it dealing supposedly with crashed saucers, bodies, etc. I had given him a bunch of questions to ask which he hadn't had time to ask. I called him to verify that indeed I should drive to Pittsburgh for the weekend. It turns out she was tied up for Saturday but he gave me her number and I called her.

She sounded very sharp, some of the facts were a bit different from what Stan had passed on. Briefly her background is this. She is Creole, not black. She was born in 1930, grew up in Pittsburgh, had attended Schenley High School, was ready to graduate at age 15 or 16 and was planning on going to Wellesley College. Her folks thought she was too young to go away to school at that time and insisted that she spend another year at Schenley. They notified Wellesley but didn't seem to be aware that she was supposed to re-register for the next year. Anyway she had plenty of time on her ^{hands} ~~times~~ and so took a secretarial course, bookkeeping, typing, and so forth and turned out to be a very good typist, heavy handed she said, she struck the keys hard - these were all manual typewriters and that is important later on. Anyway, she spent a year at the University of Pittsburgh because of the failure to re-register at Wellesley and then transferred to Howard University in Washington DC in pre-med. That next summer, (she believes she graduated from Schenley in 1947, so the more she thought about it rather than her typing being in 1948 it was most likely in 1949) she wanted to keep her apartment at the Wakefield Apartments which she shared with two other girls in D.C. and she therefore had

to get a job. That is how she wound up working at the Pentagon. She had to sign all kinds of papers she felt. She had taken a test and it was because of her typing ability. Everything she typed which was in a special room of a rather good size rather than in the bullpen type headquarters that everybody else seemed to be working in. She typed six carbons. She was surprised that they seemed to say Top Secret, Confidential and Secret - three different designations on them which did not make a lot of sense to her. They were supposedly changing their file system from decimal to numerical or something like that and usually she would be brought stuff to type, but occasionally she would have to go to the files to get it herself. There was a woman officer there all the time who was very nice, probably above Sargeant, she thought maybe a Lieutenant. She worked there for 2 months. There were a number of things that caught her attention. She was not supposed to read things but when she was getting the carbon paper ~~and stuff~~ set into the typewriter occasionally she would read stuff. Three things made an impression on her I guess that stayed with her to this day. It wasn't just the crashed saucers although that was one. It was also a lot of correspondence between Truman and Eisenhower (General Eisenhower at that time) about integration of the troops, with Ike saying he did not want to and Truman telling him he would not be a General if he didn't integrate the troops. And also some stuff from during the war about a factory owned by Westinghouse. Apparently there were orders not to bomb it even though it was making components for the buzz bombs that Germany was hitting England with. This disturbed her greatly.

The crash saucer stuff - she remembers that there were four bodies 3 feet tall. There was a general, she believes Army, not an Admiral and not Air Force, who did visit once and talked to the woman officer there and apparently got introduced. She does not remember his name. She had kept for many many

years a piece of paper which gave her the instructions on where to report for work. The reason she kept it, interestingly enough, is that it said White on it for race which was very important at that time. She is not black as Stan **G.** had told me. She was quite light at that time. She is part Indian and that is the reason why she couldn't see me on Saturday as they were going to a kind of family reunion. She had only been talking this past year or so about what she had seen about the crash saucers. She had talked to an associate of Stan with whom she works, Wilfred Williams. Her educational history - she had switched from the University of Pittsburgh to Howard in pre-med, she went on to finish at Adelphi in Garden City, Long Island apparently in medical technology, but now she is a social worker. She had started to talk within the past year and had eventually wound up seeing the stuff at Stan's exhibit, the MJ12 document. She had seen a copy through Wilfred. He had let her look at one but she doesn't have a copy. I will send her one.

She stressed that she wasn't sure whether the paper she had signed said that she would never ever talk or whether it was for a certain period of time. One thing that made a very strong impression on her was the fact that she had left after a couple of months - she didn't work the whole summer - went home to Pittsburgh and apparently the next ~~day~~ ^{day} two MP's show up at her door, much to her surprise, and politely demand her badge and credentials and so forth. The fact that they were so concerned that they would send someone to Pittsburgh from Washington to pick these things up made such an impression on her that maybe this stuff really was hot stuff. I promised to send her a copy of the document, some of my papers, she said she knew who I was, she was aware of me, and certainly seemed willing to be open with me. It was a long conversation. She sounded very, very sharp, no reason at all to presume that this was a made-up story, but I do intend to check if I can on the graduation

date from ⁶Shenely High School, perhaps on the graduation from Adelphi. I will be in Washington so I can check on Howard University. I am a little disturbed that she is not sure of the date but ¹⁹49 - it could be she was making copies for some changes that occurred in the project. She couldn't understand why she wouldn't type three sets and three sets, six carbons is a lot at one time. You really do have to hit the keys pretty hard. Who the General was, who knows? My first thought was Groves, I don't know when he finished in Washington. The other ~~original~~ Generals ~~the~~ Twining and Vandenburg, ~~they~~ were both ~~Air Force~~. Whether they had separate uniforms at that time I don't know. Nobody else fits and she doesn't know whether it was a 2 Star or 3 Star General of whatever. She was insistent, however, that it was not Navy. Her address is 3320 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219. I didn't ask for her date of birth other than to find out that it was 1930 and I didn't ask for her social security number but if necessary these can come later. She doesn't remember the names of any of the other people she worked with because in general she wasn't working with other people and it would have been people from the Washington area and she was from Pittsburgh. I asked about hypnosis, apparently people had been unsuccessful in hypnotizing her so that while that is still in the back of my mind - maybe later.

U.S. Army Military History Institute in Carlisle Barricks
Pennsylvania

It is Friday, September 23. I am looking at the papers of Gordon Gray, (those which are here) in the correspondence file for 1948 to 1950. There is a declassified once restricted meeting of the Armed Forces Policy Council 11 April 1950. Security ^{of} Defence Johnson was having people come and about Gordon Gray's last official sitting with the board and there were a number of nice comments about him and they were all wishing him well. It is interesting that General Vandenberg was one of the people who commented. He was on that committee and he said "Just like to add what the Secretary of Defence has said from the Air Force point of view about Secretary Gray. Since we came from the Army we had a lot of very great mutual problems and the Air Force has received not only the kindest but most understanding treatment, and I would like to add for Secretary Symington -- I know if he were here he would want to -- our great appreciation of his understanding. We have never had a problem yet that we couldn't solve on our own level. I think that is due to Secretary Gray, General Bradley, and later General Collins." He directs that Vandenberg set up a nice statement of something but there is a funny comment. Johnson asks the Research and Development Representative to make a comment, Mr. Webster that was. "I have a discordant note here." Secretary Johnson says: "You are out of order." Mr. Webster says - since coming back Gordon was one of my strong opponents. It was his thundering fine thing to do. "Then Admiral Souers said "No use to add anything more since we are going to gain the services of this distinguished gentlemen over at the executive office. He certainly has a tough job but I believe he will do more with it than almost anybody." The point is that Souers and Vandenberg were working closely with Gray and obviously appreciated.

There are comments in the same folder, that was Folder 6, about the Gray Board, how much resistance there was to some of their recommendations about federalizing the National Guard. It is clear, however, that Gray was well appreciated by Forrest ~~Call~~ who introduced him at the meeting at which the report was discussed by reporters, complete transcript of that session is on file. Gray was non-partisan, highly respected, obviously a natural leader judging from some of the letters from the guys he served with in the army where he went in as a Private and came out as a Captain. He could have had a Commission - he had earned it. He worked for General Bradley which may have had something to do with his later involvement with the government, but clearly felt an obligation to do his best for the country.

In conversation with Dr. Summers, it appears that Gray while he was alive subdivided his files, this to go to this library and this to go to that library. Everyone urged him to keep them all together in one place. He was going to do it his way and did, that is why the fragmentation. Some ~~at~~ the University of North Carolina, some here at the History Institute, and apparently bits and pieces in other places. I know there is a lot of material in the Truman and Eisenhower archives.

Gordon Gray's secretary apparently was a Mrs. A. Johnson. This was in 1950. In the February, 1950, file correspondence, there is a note to Lt-Gen W. B. Smith, Commanding General First Army, Governors Island, New York, N.Y. from Gordon Gray, ~~one~~¹ February 1950 - Dear ~~Bedare~~^{ell:} and signed Gordon Gray. It deals with an appropriation for Ford Techs (?) but clearly they knew each other. There is record in 1950 that the Assistant Secretary of the Army is Mr. Karl R. Bendetsen. I don't know whether he is alive or not. Mrs. Johnson's full name was Ardith B. Johnson. Some correspondence of April 1950

- it is mentioned that the Executive Officer to Gray when he was the Assistant Secretary of the Army was Colonel George P. Lynch who at that time lived in Fort Hoax, North Carolina. His son was looking for an appointment to West Point - George P. Lynch Jr. born 17 June 1934. It would be interesting to know if the father is still alive.

~~is~~ The chronological file for January to April 1950 of the Gordon Gray papers is entirely unclassified. It is routine stuff, obviously the more important information is elsewhere. There is a large kind of scrapbook collection of copies of clippings. It is clear that Gray's appointment as Secretary is very popular. Many of the articles stress the rise from Private to Captain to Secretary of the Army in 7 years. It is clear that despite his being a millionaire, he was a very well thought of and respected non-partisan and made a lot of friends. Very well respected is the way to put it. Truman even wanted him to become Head of the AEC after he left the Army to become Head of the University of North Carolina. He didn't stay down there in NC very long.

There are a series of appointment books, big bound volumes with every page full mostly in handwriting. I notice that for July 1948 he went to Anchorage, Alaska, briefings by Lieutenant-General Twining among others. At least should I want to know what he was doing on a particular day during this time frame I am sure they would copy it out for me. ~~(Stan, you are yawning all through this and making me sleepy)~~ ^{Sorry}

Entry in the book for October 10 Friday 1947, Colonel Miter (looks like CAD Infra Briefing on Top Secret Material) On Wednesday, November 12 1947, entry at 9:00 a.m. Intelligence review by P & O (looks like) in General Eisenhower's office. Doesn't say when he got back.

Wednesday November 26 - there was another _____ General Parks was to come up P&O Intelligence Briefing. December 1 mention of a meeting in Mr. Royall's office for the War Council. Van Bush ^{was on it} as was General Vandenberg as I recall. Wednesday, December 10 at 9:00 to Secretary Royall's office to P&O Intelligence Briefing. There is a memorandum for the Chief of Staff dated January 26, 1950 and talks about a bunch of things, - about the Organizational Department, establishment of Army Policy Council and then Item 4 - at Friday's meeting Dr. Vann^evar Bush will discuss certain important aspects of Research and Development as related to Strategic Concepts. This is from Gordon Gray.

There is a collection of oversize papers in the Gray file. I opened one box-on 11" x 17" sheets of his diary apparently, that is what is says on the front, Secretary of the Army from 1/1/50 to 4/12/50 and the entries here as opposed to the other one are neither white on black but printed, very easy to read, you can understand everything, like a draftsman or engineer would do it. The other stuff was just very difficult to read, barely legible, and here an entry on Monday, January 16 1950 - at 12:30 Dr. Van^{nev}var Bush, Carnegie Institute, here for lunch with Secretary of the Army Gray. Another entry on Friday January 20, 12:14 Dr. Van^{nev}var Bush, Carnegie Institute, for luncheon here, out at 1:21. Friday, January 27 4:37 meeting with Dr. Van^{nev}var Bush, out at 5:41 for first meeting of Army Policy Council which included Ridgeway, Gruen^{er}ther, General Collins, etc. On Wednesday, February 1 at 3:30 National Security Council Meeting at the White House - little note of a top secret memo January 25th. No clue as to subject. Friday, February 3 there was a luncheon of the three secretaries Gray, Guided Missiles. There was an NSC ^{meeting} at 2:30 Thursday February 16, 1950, Back at 3:42. There was a weekly Special Intelligence Briefing at 9:17 a.m. Friday, February 17. On Thursday, March 2 there is an 11:00 NSC Briefing and then at 2:30 a National Security Council

Meeting at the White House, then at 3:30 White House off-the-record and back at 5:02. No clue. Around 3:08 Gray left office to meet Secretary Johnson at his office and then to the White House but off-the-record. Rather unusual. First time I have seen it here.

Thursday, March 9, 1950 there was a luncheon with the Acting Secretary of the Army Voorhees, Dr. Van^{ne} Bush, and General Gruent^her, this is with Gray being in Palm Beach, Florida and then on Tuesday March 14 there was a lunch between 12:30 and 1:45 with Voorhees, Dr. Bush and William Webster, Chairman of the ^{and} RND Board with Gray still being in Florida. Friday, March 31, 1950 at 12:33, Gray went to lunch with Secretary of the Navy Kimball, also there were Under Secretary Defence Ruley, Admiral Souers and the Assistant ~~of~~ Secretary Defence McNeil.

It turns out there was an earlier book¹⁹. On Tuesday, May 10, 1949, there was a War Council meeting. On Monday, May 16, a meeting with General Bradley and the agenda was a Proposed Conference of Design and Procurement. Meeting of the War Council on Tuesday, May 24, 10:00. On Thursday June 2, 1949 at 3:50 p.m. Colonel G. K. Haiss of OUSA re special matter for Mr. Gray. He was only there for 2 minutes. Also Friday June 3, 1949, 4:34 p.m. Edward D. Stewart, Intelligence Division with "Eyes Only" message. In by Colonel Paxon who ^{we} can^{ny} right out. No clue as to what they are about. Wednesday July 6, 1949 12:45, luncheon at White House with Admiral Sydney W. Souers^s Executive Secretary NSC in Room 216, Old Staff Building. That was preceded by an entry at 12:30 Gray left here for Admiral S's office, then both to the White House for luncheon. They were back at 2:40. Interesting that there was a National Security Council Meeting at the White House the next day at 2:30 p.m. Thursday July 7. Friday, July 8, 1949 at 4:32 and out at 4:32 Major General John A. Chapman, Chief of the Australian Military Mission in Washington presented top

secret package of papers from Sir Frederick Shetden, Secretary of Defence of Australia. Major Willard D. Richardson from the Liaison Office Intelligence Division also present. Colonel James H. Skinner, Intelligence Division, at the request of Gray on phone re top secret papers from Sir Frederic Shetden. On Monday, July 11, 1949 ~~at that time~~ General K. D. Nichols, Chief for the Air Force, AFSWP, Air Force Special Weapons Project. Also invited Gray to visit Sandia Base in September or October. Thursday, July 14, 1949, 12:35 Frank G. Wismer of the CIA was a luncheon guest until 2:35. On Friday, July 15, there was scheduled to be a meeting with Sydney Souers, Executive Secretary of the NSC. That was cancelled. Wednesday, July 27, 1949 Admiral S. W. Souers luncheon guest from 12:44 to 1:52. Thursday, July 28, 12:46, Frank G. Wismer, CIA, luncheon guest again until 2:38. Thursday, August 4, 1949 there was a National Security Council meeting for one hour at the White House. Tuesday, August 9, 1949, Frank G. Wismer, CIA, in at 5:53 out at 6:50. Friday, August 12, 1949 fourteen minute meeting with Dr. Carl ~~Wise~~ T. Compton, Chairman of the Research and Development Board at Compton's request that day. Thursday, August 18th, some 15 dinner guests of Frank Wismer, 1308 29th Street. ~~It was~~ Tracy S. Voorhees, Assistant Secretary of the Army, was sworn in as Under Secretary of the Army on Monday, August 22. Thursday, September 15, 1949 meeting at 5:33 until 5:44 with General K. D. Nichols, Chief of AFSWP concerning AIC matters. On September 16, 12:34 P.M., Frank Wismer, CIA, luncheon guest. Out at 2:06. Thursday, September 29, 10:30 special meeting of National Security Council at the White House. Tuesday, November 8, 1949, Frank Wismer, CIA, for lunch again. 3:15 that same day White House appointment with the President off-the-record. On Monday, November 21, 1949, 10:20, 11:20 until 11:33 Special Intelligence Briefing by Mr. Edward D. Stewart. Done at 3:00. Appointment with President off-the-record. Thursday, December 8th, NSC meeting at 2:30 at

the White House. Friday December 9th, 9:24, Special Intelligence Briefing by Stewart again.

That was all I had time for looking at.

Library of Congress - Manuscript Division

Saturday, September 24

I have gone through their cross reference to where there are manuscript collections which have items relating to the people I am interested in and have written up notes on that which will eventually be typed. Now I am looking at various boxes of the Vannevar Bush Collection and I will take notes as appropriate as we go along.

In Box 11 are two folders, Nos. 247, both of them, dealing with correspondence with Lloyd V. Berkner. In one there is mention of Berkner's daughter, Patricia Anne Berkner, born May 30, 1931. She was interested in going to Cornell and wanted to use Bush as a reference. I may be able to find her. There are some excellent letters from Berkner to not only Bush but Merle Tuve and others dealing with the organization of Weapons Defence Systems, Organization of Military Research and Development, etc. Several are five or six pages, single spaced, very coherent thinking on Berkner's part and obviously keeping Bush informed. There was great worry about the fact that the Soviet Union would have sufficient nuclear weapons to blackmail the U.S. within just a few years.

There is a letter from Berkner to Bush dated January 26, 1953, with a period after the '53 and a period after Bush's name. There is a footnote and he is talking about a speech about defence matters. He says "Swell Talk! Will Bobby Cutler for example see it? Can I help in getting attention to it." There is a letter of March 10, 1953 to Berkner. "Dear Lloyd: Before I went to Florida last month, I had ^{the} opportunity to pass to Bobby Cutler the copy of your talk to the War College and I believe it will serve a useful purpose."

assumption of governmental policy manipulation by aliens to cover for their abductions and other acts of dominance is not what Moore believes, I'm sorry that I misunderstood the drift of his statements. I might suggest that those interested in logically developing their own opinion might want to read that issue of FOCUS in the IHO Study Group library, or -- better still -- send \$10 to the Fair Witness Project, Inc., 4219 West Olive Ave., Suite 247, Burbank, CA 91505 for FOCUS, Volume 4, Issues 4-5-6, June 30, 1989.

CLOSE ENCOUNTER IN CAMBODIA - 1971

By Peter A. Bostrom

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is part 2 of a 3 part series.

Out of the group, most of them were all approximately the same height. I would say some were five foot or less. Maybe four foot eight inches. In that range. They were very, very small people. More like dwarfs in nature and perfectly proportioned. The arms didn't seem to be any longer than they should be. Except for one fellow who was about five - six or five - seven. He intervened at this point. I pushed the weapon down that George had in his hand. I thought, "God, this guy is going to kill us." At this point, I was terror-stricken. We didn't know who these guys were. Something like this happens - all science fiction movies you've ever seen in your life run through your mind. You think "Oh my God", are they going to pull out ray guns, are they going to atomize us or are they going to turn us into rabbits or pigs or something like this?

BOSTROM: Did any of them ever say anything?

JOE: Never heard a single word. This fellow turned to me, evidently knowing that I was platoon commander. He raised his hand with palm out and fingers up in just a peaceful gesture of stop, and walked over to George and struck him on the cheek. It wasn't a real heavy blow.

It was something like you'd smack your child to get his attention, but the effect was devastating. George went down like a limp rag. Just like an electric shock had gone through him. The only thing I could figure is either this fellow is a lot stronger than we can imagine he was or he did something else. You've seen blows even in martial arts that don't appear to be very heavy but have a devastating effect. He went down like a stone - just a limp rag. He recovered very quickly. About the time I was trying to pull him up, I didn't know what we were going to do at that point. I didn't want anybody else to fire because I figured if we open fire on these guys - we were dead. I soiled my pants at that point - a nervous reaction. I didn't know quite what to do. With the exception of George, we were all veterans of at least 20 to 25 fire fights. We were relatively well seasoned combat veterans. It could have been George's third time out. It must have been his first or second. I would say probably second, and he was green and he panicked. I thought, well, he just paid the price for it - this fellow just killed him. He recovered. I tried to pull him up and turned around about the time the being that George shot got up and brushed himself off. I thought "Oh s---", these fellows are going to wipe us out. If an FNAL didn't take him down in 8 to 12 shots, that is one tough hombre. The only thing I could figure is that the material is tough enough that it acted as a cushion just like a vest. The fellow was visibly shaken. He didn't seem to be in tip top shape, but he obviously wasn't dead and there weren't any marks on him. We spent many times picking slugs out of our flak jackets and they'd get too worn and we'd just replace it. It smarts. It will knock you out cold sometimes from the impact. Its like having a very large electric shock run through your body. What takes people out, knocks them out flat, is not the actual impact of the bullet but the nervous reaction of the impact. It will literally lay you out flat before you hit the ground. Every muscle in your body goes rigid. So they have basically the same physiological reaction that we do. When he turned to me and made a gesture to stop, I thought "Ok, then everything is going to be all right". George recovered and he turned around again and placed his palm up toward

ENIGMA NOV. '89

me again to stop and I had a feeling that everything was ok. I had a very strong impression. I'm not going to say that it was some kind of telepathic message. It didn't really seem like anything like that. It seemed like "Hey, it's cool, he panicked and I understand the situation". At this point, they packed up all their little instruments, packed themselves back into the craft and left almost soundlessly. There was a little noise. It sat there on the ground as the, what looked like a quadruped with four legs resting on the ground with pads on them, retracted back into the body of the craft which was spheroid and then it just lifted straight up off the ground. I didn't see any visible means of propulsion. There was a little noise. It was hard to tell if it was just the wind blowing through there or what. It was like an instantaneous burst of speed.

BOSTROM: What do you think the diameter was?

JOE: It's hard to judge because we were a little distance from it. I would say that it was at a bare minimum of 50 feet. It could have been as far across as 150 feet. It was very difficult to judge. It was a mirrored surface. So your looking at something and the jungle is being reflected and is really hard to judge the size. I know it was at least as tall as a five story building. What didn't make any sense is why it should be spheroid. Whatever propulsion system it required, I don't know. Perhaps it's some type of anti-gravity drive and you'd have to have everything centered.

BOSTROM: Was it round like a ball?

JOE: Round like a ball. Perfectly round as far as I could tell. There was one symbol on the side of what appeared to be, I would say, black paint. Either this, or there was just no coating on this area, of a simple symbol of an arc. Almost like a pyramid with a line drawn underneath it. We returned to base. The Thai's, of course, weren't going to say anything to anybody. They saw nothing. They heard nothing. They were just along for the ride. This was a typical reaction for the Thai's. They didn't want to get involved. They were quite shaken by it as we were. It took us approximately three days to get back to the border.

BOSTROM: What did everybody talk

about on the way back?

JOE: Absolutely nothing. We decided on the way back that nobody saw anything. We didn't hear anything. We didn't know anything about it. We got back to the base and the first thing we did was head for a hot shower, because you had to pull all the lice off you and everything else and you felt pretty darn dirty.

BOSTROM: The guy that got knocked down, was he all right?

JOE: He was all right at that point. At that point he was fine. He seemed to be just fine. He was a corporal and went to his barracks. I was in officer's barracks. A fellow from the provost marshals office came in and informed me that I had to report to the captain's office immediately. I said, do I have time to rinse off? He said, just barely. He said to put on some clothes and get over there. They want to talk to you right now. I asked him what it was about. He said, "I don't know, they won't tell me. Just get your tail over there - it's something very heavy." He said they were quite confused about something. I walked into the captain's office. We were met by the captain, a couple of majors, a colonel and some civilians. If you've ever worked with anybody with the "firm", they reek of it. You generally expect them in gray flannel suits and white socks but these fellows just reeked of the "firm" and ---- was in it.

BOSTROM: ----?

JOE: ----. This gentleman rode with M.J.

BOSTROM: The what now?

JOE: MJ - Majestic 12.

BOSTROM: MJ-12?

JOE: Right. The only way we ever heard him call it was MJ-12 or MJ. We knew he worked for that. We didn't know what the heck it was. The only thing we knew was that any enemy aircraft that was sighted, had to be reported to him. Any photographs we took had to be given to him. They were overly concerned about enemy aircraft, unusual sightings, things like that. Just anything out of the ordinary. So we dealt with him sometimes almost on a daily basis. He'd call us in occasionally to look at photographs and say, what is this. And we'd say, that's a Russian gun ship, it has so much armament. Ok, that's what I want to know,

thank you very much, discuss this with no one and have a nice day. He was very single sided with information. We gave him everything. He told us nothing. Absolutely nothing. He was a cold-blooded man. I don't think I ever saw the man sweat. Most of the time he wore a black suit or a dark gray flannel suit. When you're in Thailand and it's at that point in the year, it's somewhere between 97 and 100 degrees, 100 to 110 % humidity. It's so hot you get heat that's like fog. And he was cold-blooded. I've never seen another human-being in my life like that. I don't think I ever saw him sweat except for this incident. And he had a cold sweat going into this. He ended up taking his jacket off. You never see him outside of a jacket. They sat us down and they grilled us for that day at least 3 1/2 to 4 hours. And they kept asking the same questions over and over. I was trying to find out who it was that told them because when we got back together later, nobody had said anything. So something or somebody snitched and said - well you don't tell anybody you told.

BOSTROM: Someone would have had to run in immediately and tell them.

JOE:- We hadn't been back more than an hour. We usually took a shower, got cleaned up and had a little rest before we were debriefed because that could sometimes take many hours. It was very interesting. They even sequestered us in our quarters. We were told not to have any outside activities at all and meals would be brought to us. We were not to talk to any authorized personnel - which meant them or someone directly with authorization from the provost marshals office. Then we spent the next 3 to 3 1/2 weeks talking to various people. Some of which I don't know who in the heck they were. Several were psychologists. That was very obvious by the kind of questions we were being asked and they started dragging out the ink blots. If you're familiar with the military, when they generally bring in the ink blots and try to make it sound like something of a sexual nature, they leave you alone. They figure this guy's fine and get out of my office - you're all right. We went on with this for 2 or 2 1/2 weeks. Then they started using narcohypnosis.

BOSTROM: How did that operate?

JOE: Essentially, they sit you in

a chair. Make sure your nice and comfy. Hook up the sphygmomanometer, blood pressure tape. They get you highly relaxed using soothing music sometimes and give you an injection of basically what is called a hypnotic drug. There were drugs like seconal, scopolamine - the type that have a tendency to reduce what they call psychic resistance. You get your body as relaxed as possible and you loose your will. They actually hypnotize you at that point. It's a combination of drugs and hypnosis. It's my understanding we were trained in our training to go through tortures and things like that. There wasn't a one of us that couldn't pass a polygraph test and lie about his age, the color of his mother and the color of the sky. They had us as well covered as they could in case we were captured. We knew how to respond. The only thing I can say that occurred during that time was that in one way or another, they altered our memories. Now I do not know whether they - we say something else or they gave us a different memory and that's what we ended up with, or what we saw was much worse than occurred and I toned it down. I do know that everyone of us still has occasional nightmares about it and we get flashes of things that were just an incredible blood bath. George was reassigned from our unit after we had all cleared through medical and psychological. I was called into the captain's office approximately what would have been 6 or 8 weeks after the incident to identify a body they told me was George. Now I'd seen the man on the base a few days before. The body they showed me was far, far decomposed. Even for in the jungle, where you have rapid decomposition.

BOSTROM: But you couldn't positively identify the body?

JOE: I couldn't identify it as George. The flesh was all liquefied.

BOSTROM: So for all you could see it may have been someone else.

JOE: The only thing I can say is his tissue had seemed to suffer from some kind of extreme disruption - like every cell wall had been broken. Like you see with a cold sore. It's called lisodumine when the cells rupture and the virus comes out or some kind of bacteriological agent in it that effected it. I don't think it was the later. I think whatever happened

to him - whether they transferred him to show me the body and say that's George -

BOSTROM: Why would they show you a body you couldn't identify?

JOE: The people we were dealing with were very very careful about covering all avenues. They never left a thread hanging. - and I don't know - I lost all track of it at that point. As far as I knew, he was dead. Why, I was called in to identify the body and sign the papers. The only way I could identify was his dog tags. The usual thing was that during combat, because of the nature of our unit, dog tags were retrieved by a ranking officer and returned to you when you returned to base. We carried what was called T8407 --?-- T101, which was called a get-out-of-jail-free card. It was a cardboard card with two sides and department logo on one side to say the individual was allowed to be carrying strange and unusual weapons, may or may not be in uniform and not to be detained for any reason what so ever. If this card is found on a body, it is to be burned with the body and reported to a telephone number state side and a group to contact.

TO BE CONTINUED

Calendar

November 1989

Wed. Nov. 1 - Parapsychology
Committee Meeting at the Schroeder
home, 4991 Miami St., St. Louis, MO
(7:30 p.m.)

Thur. Nov. 9 - "Facts To Know About UFOs"
MUFON lecture at Lake St. Louis Branch
Library, Lake St. Louis, MO (7:30 -
9:00 p.m.)

Sun. Nov. 12 - UFO Study Group Meeting at
the BOATMAN'S NATIONAL BANK at 75 West
Lockwood (corner of Lockwood and Gore
- across from the Farm and Home
Savings and Loan building), Webster
Grove, MO. (2:00 p.m.)

Sun. Nov. 19 - Library / Archive Committee
at the Roppolo home, 2032 Santa
Monica, St. Charles, MO (1:30 - 4:00)

Tues. Nov. 21 - St. Charles UFO Committee
at the Bonanza Sirloin Pit, 1215 South
Duchesne St. Charles, MO (7:30 p.m.)

**A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION
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✓ June 19th 1944 Je 19, 12, 16
Plans to create 12 minutes jump.

"A Scientific Supreme Command"

June '46 Army story about
modern metal to shoot down

Spacehips.

✓ 1945 H.A. "Drop" Arnold

projects "unbreakable" work.

Ag. 18, 19, 14, 1
Ag. 21, 20, 13
N. 18, 17, 15

July 5th '47 - Arnold again -

says f/c could be sent weapon.

June '47. Org. TDS death of NZ

+ Main destruction

invention

285 E. Walnut Lehigh, Morgantown &

Set off 210 at Morgantown. For Rolle.

Started by
Fornish.

Johnson on comm.

Bush

Huntsaker

Ture

Kaplan

4 Army, 4 Scientists,
4 Navy.

Fake U.S. Documents Appear Around the World

By DAVID K. SHPLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 2 — The State Department said today that forged United States Government documents were being spotted increasingly and in higher quality in various parts of the world, with adverse effects on American foreign policy interests.

At a news conference, Kathleen C. Bailey, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research, made public several documents that she said were forgeries. Among them was a memorandum bearing what appears to be President Reagan's signature and calling for the creation of a Latin American military force to contain Soviet expansion.

The memorandum, typed on what appeared to be White House stationery, was brought to Washington's attention by a Latin American government that wanted to know if it was authentic, Ms. Bailey said.

To a casual reader, the document appears authentic. But its grammar and syntax betray its author as someone who is not a native speaker of English, Ms. Bailey said. The memorandum, which is addressed to the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence, calls for "a new U.S. program toward the region of which the central feature must be the

establishment of inter-American Permanent Peace Forces."

Letter From Washington Mayor

The document contains phrases like "we must look as much of Latin America as possible in U.S. strategic policy." It states, "Control must be exercised over all bases, human resources, strategic raw materials, territory, etc."

Another document cited was a purported letter from Mayor Marion Barry Jr. of Washington in which references were made to supposed official United States support of certain political candidates in Haiti. Again, Ms. Bailey said, the style of the language suggested that the author was not a native English-speaker.

For example, the writer rendered the return address incorrectly, misplacing the "N.W." that signifies the northwest quadrant of Washington. It is normally placed after the street name; in this document it was written, "N.W. Wash. D.C."

The letter was addressed "Dear Jack", Ms. Bailey said that officials had no idea who that was.

Forger Unknown

"Concerning the popular leader Louis Dejoie, the document has Mr. Barry saying, 'How come we are not

supporting him financially? He has strong popular basis and looks like a great potential. I am curious to know which decision the State Department will take about him."

Ms. Bailey said she did not know who forged the letter. It could have been a foreign government, she speculated, or a Haitian political opponent of Mr. Lajoie, who heads the National Industrial and Agriculture Party.

The origin of the Reagan memorandum was also unknown, she said. Such forgeries "benefit the Soviets' interests," she said, "but that is not to say the Soviets did it. It could have been Cuba or another country in the bloc."

A third document made public today was in the form of a memorandum from the intelligence service of Zaire, published in Breakthrough, which Ms. Bailey characterized as "a left-wing publication," the document purports to implicate the United States in the trail of guerrillas to undermine Africa countries such as Tanzania and Zaire.

An article based on what Ms. Bailey said was the forged document appeared in African Concord, a journal based in Lagos, Nigeria.

"Most forgeries have dates from the past," Ms. Bailey said. "It adds an air of legitimacy. It appears that it is a historical document."

THIS
COULD BE
IMPORTANT!

hi

NAVY MAY SEND WAVES TO ALASKA

And Women Marines Destined for Hawaii Get 'Shots' as Possible Precaution

WASHINGTON, June 18 (U)—Waves and women marines are expected to be sent out of the continental United States in September, despite the objections of Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who is fighting all moves to permit the women to serve outside this country.

Several women marines have been going around with sore "wings" in recent days. They are receiving the routine shots, tetanus and typhus and communicable disease shots, which are given to service men before they are sent abroad.

Then they are to be sent to California, and along about September to Hawaii, providing the Navy Department can induce the Senate committee to approve the House-passed Smith bill providing for overseas duty for them.

Naval commandants have requested Waves for Alaska and marine commandants have requested women marines for Hawaii. The marines cannot go overseas until the Waves also have permission, because the marines are under the Navy and cannot go anywhere the Navy cannot go.

Although the House approved the Smith bill last year, Senator Walsh has bottled it up in his committee. Several members, including Senators Ellender, Tydings and Wiley, have voiced no objection to it. Mr. Walsh believes, however, that the Navy has an adequate supply of men for overseas service and that the women can be used best and with the least expense on the home front.

With his committee and sometimes alone, Mr. Walsh has conferred recently with Navy personnel officers. The committee met with Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of naval personnel, last week. If the Navy presses for enactment of the legislation, Mr. Walsh is expected to give in.

Meanwhile the woman tars and leathernecks are "standing by" for embarkation.

MOVE TO ORGANIZE HIGHER COMMAND

Army, Navy and Experts Will Plan Group for Post-War Security Development

WASHINGTON, June 18 (U)—A twelve-man committee of Army, Navy and scientific experts will start work this week on one of the most important proposals for post-war security—the establishment of a scientific high command ranking with the command staffs of the Army and Navy.

Some of the persons backing the project, who include Secretaries Forrestal and Stimson, are said to feel that this shares top place with their plans to prevent the scrapping of the country's naval, land and air power after the war.

One of the principal objectives is to set up the organization in such a way that it will be responsive to new and daring ideas in warfare and will not be open to the charge of "brass hat" conservatism or interference.

Messrs. Forrestal and Stimson persuaded Charles E. Wilson, vice chairman of the War Production Board to serve as chairman of their special committee which has the job of plotting the scientific command in policy and detail. To the committee they then named four scientists, four admirals to represent the Navy, and four generals for the Army.

The scientists are Dr. J. C. Hunsaker of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, F. B. Jewett, head of the Bell Telephone research staff; Karl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and M. A. Tuve of the Carnegie Institute.

The Navy panel is headed by Rear Admiral Julius Furer, coordinator of research for the Navy Department, and Brig. Gen. W. F. Tompkins, director of special planning for the Army General Staff, is chief of the Army section.

It is up to this group in the meetings that are to begin this week to decide whether the post-war scientific organization should have its own research facilities or "farm out" research projects on contract to scientific institutions, to determine exactly what relationship it should maintain with the Army and Navy, and decide how it should be financed. President

TO CHECK PRIBILOF HEALTH

Special Medical Mission Will Aid Local Aleutian Doctors

WASHINGTON, June 18 (U)—Secretary Ickes announced tonight that a medical mission of three members will go early in July for a two-week visit to the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea to help local doctors in examining the 400 Aleutian natives who recently were repatriated after a stay of two years in southeastern Alaska.

This mission will include Dr. William A. Morgan, ear, nose and throat specialist; Dr. Roy Lyman Sexton, a specialist in internal medicine, and Dr. R. K. Thompson, dental surgeon, all of Washington, D. C.

Major Allan Watson Promoted

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, June 18—The temporary promotion to lieutenant colonel of Maj. Allen A. Watson of Farmington, Conn., was announced today by the War Department.

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ZINNIA... as soft as its radiant cosmoses

ROSE RACHEL... fresh, golden and glowing

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lend themselves to hard-boiled eggs—

men Ushers both Conventions

Special Press.
June 18—A group of ushers, clad in white flowing golden capes, and during the Republican National Convention, assisting 250 men and delegates and visitors. This is the first time that men have been used as ushers at a national convention, according to Frain, a spending crowd, who ushers of both sexes at national conventions. I wear gold and blue the usual garb for

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The form of organization which has received most favorable discussion is that the office should have a director who would serve one term of four or five years and a working staff of scientific personnel on loan from schools and research institutions. This would insure regular turnover and prevent the stagnation of ideas.

One of the moving spirits behind the undertaking is Dr. Vannevar Bush of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which has worked to produce the country's new and, in many cases, still secret weapons of this war.

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lend themselves to hard-boiled eggs—

men Ushers with Conventions

United Press

June 18—A group of men in white tuxedos and golden capes, and during the Republican National Convention, assisting 250 men and the crowds of delegates and visitors.

the first time that been used as ushers at convention, Andrew Frain, a spending crowds, who ushers of both sexes at national conventions, wear gold and blue the usual garb for

D GIVEN TO USO

War Fund Is Providing 27 in 15 Months

National War Fund has appropriated to finance increased United Service Organization June 15 to Sept. announced yesterday by Aldrich, president of high finance (USO) Service, War and sixteen other agencies. The fund said that of \$100 appropriated to it was required to finance of USO-Camp is now providing the entertainment in all

NEW U.S. CITIZENS BUY BONDS AT COURT DOOR

Booth Is Eagerly Patronized by Persons Just Naturalized

A war bond purchased by a newly naturalized couple from Germany "to celebrate the happiest day of our lives," helped to bring sales at the war-bond booth outside the court room at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, to a new daily high of \$3,474 at the end of a court session last week, booth attendants reported yesterday.

The booth was established four