



MSI PATCH SHEET

Smith, Walter B.





Fred A. Darwin
Business Counselor

General Business Services

11805 Neering Drive • Dallas, Texas 75218 • (214) 321-0787

February 29, 1984

Mr. William S. Steinman
15043 Rosalita Drive
La Mirada, California 90638

Dear Mr. Steinman:

This letter is intended to give you some information regarding the subject matter of your February 20, 1984, letter regarding flying saucers. It may, also, give you some leads as to further information.

First of all, please allow me to correct any impression that I hold a doctorate; I am an S. M. Second, I have known Dr. Robert I. Sarbacher, since we were graduate students at Harvard, in 1935-36. I have been fairly closely associated with him, at various times since 1936, although I have not seen Bob at all since about the middle of 1954.

The OSRD was a WW-II activity, antedating the establishment of the Department of the Air Force, as separate from the old War Department (the remainder of which became the Department of the Army). With the advent of the U. S. Air Force as a separate service and the naming of James V. Forrestal as the first Secretary of Defense, the overall organization became known as the National Military Establishment. About 1950, what had been called the National Military Establishment became the Department of Defense (by act of Congress).

During WW-II, I was on active duty in the U. S. Navy, heading a design section in the Electronics (Radio) Division of the Bureau of Ships. In that capacity, I was a Navy member of a number of committees and sub-committees of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff. Included also, during that time, was activity with certain other wartime organizations (some predating WW-II), including the JNWC (Joint New Weapons Committee), the Joint (Army-Navy) Radio Board, and the RTCA (Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics).

With the end of WW-II, I was released to inactive duty by the Navy and returned to industry. At that time, with the formation of the National Military Establishment there was considerable consolidation of the activities referred to above, under the JRDB (Joint Research and Development Board). The JRDB was part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (predating the Department of Defense). Its first Chairman was Vannevar Bush, its second Karl T. Compton, the corresponding Executive Secretaries Lloyd V. Berkner and Robert T. Rinehart. During the chairmanship of Dr. Compton, I became Executive Director of the JRDB Committee on Guided Missiles, in which Dr. Sarbacher was briefly a member of its Panel on Guidance and Control. (F)

With the establishment of the Department of Defense, the JRDB became the RDB (Research and Development Board), with the same structure and functions (and composition). Dr. Compton was succeeded by Mr. William Webster of New England Electric, Bob Rinehart by Eric A. Walker. Later, Mr. Webster was succeeded by Dr. Walt G. Whitman. The position of Executive Secretary of the RDB was superseded by two vice-chairmanships and, later, the Chairmanship of the RDB was superseded by Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development. Walt Whitman was the first Assistant Secretary of Defense for R&D, succeeded by Dr. Clifford G. Furnas (former Chairman of the Committee on Guided Missiles), in 1954. About the same time, I left the Defense Department, to go back to industry.

Leaving the Defense Department, I was Manager of Guided Missiles in the Crosley Division of the AVCO Corporation. Then, about 1957, I joined McDonnell Aircraft, becoming Manager of Electronics in the Missile Engineering Division, later General Manager of McDonnell's Electronic Equipment Division.

It may be important that, in none of the activity referred to above, have I ever heard mention made of any discussion or scientific investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects. There was, of course, personal conversation regarding "flying saucers", but nothing beyond what might be expected from laymen discussing what had appeared in the press media.

If there was a scientific investigation of a crash near Aztec New Mexico, it is entirely possible that Drs. Vannevar Bush and John von Neuman participated; theirs were two of the best scientific minds in the country. The participation of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer is considered unlikely; it was hardly his field. While of itself it means little, I have never heard of Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, Dr. Paul A. Scherer, or Mr. Leo A. Gebauer.

Now there is a Canadian, Dr. Stanton T. Friedman, who has lectured fairly extensively on the subject of "flying saucers" including, I believe, a crash in New Mexico. His address is:

Dr. Stanton T. Friedman
110 Kings College Road
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Canada E3E 2E7

It is suggested that you might see what you can get from Dr. Friedman. It is also suggested that you might see what may be available regarding activities of the Interplanetary Society.

Unfortunately, about all that I can add is:

1. If the U. S. Government covered up or withheld information regarding "flying saucers" under the guise of classification, they certainly did a very thorough, very complete job of it.
2. If Dr. Friedman is faking, then he also is doing a very thorough, very complete job of it.

Very sincerely,


Fred A. Darwin



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Declassified by 058975
date 20 APR 19771952?
TABS NOT FOUND

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Psychological Strategy Board

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers

1. I am today transmitting to the National Security Council a proposal (TAB A) in which it is concluded that the problems connected with unidentified flying objects appear to have implications for psychological warfare as well as for intelligence and operations.

2. The background for this view is presented in some detail in TAB B.

3. I suggest that we discuss at an early board meeting the possible offensive or defensive utilization of these phenomena for psychological warfare purposes.

Enclosure

Walter B. Smith
Director

SECRET

14

“John von Neumann
and Vannevar Bush were told that
the vehicles
came from another solar system.”

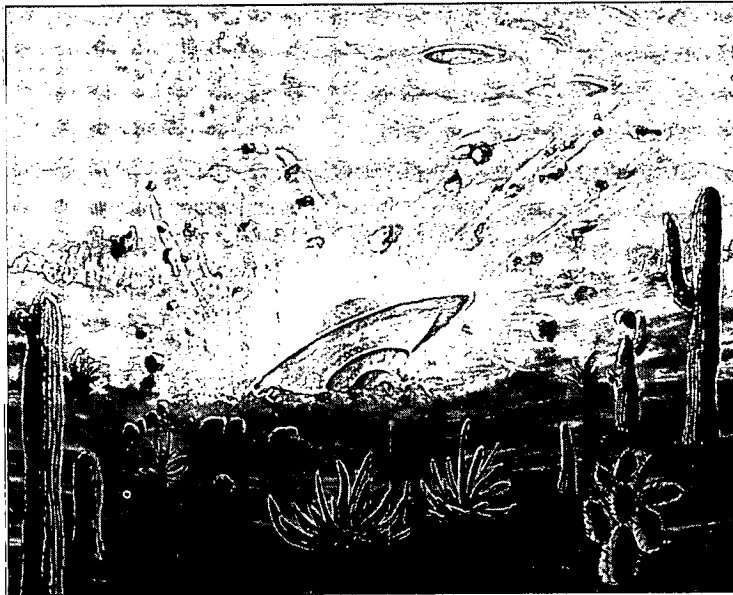
ANTI MATTER

Anonymous low-level informants have for years accused the U.S. government of hiding crashed UFOs. Since these sources are of uncertain reliability, the reports have been largely ignored. Now, however, ufologists must consider the testimony of Robert Sarbacher, whose entry in *Who's Who* consists of more than three inches of tiny print, including education at Princeton and Harvard and a stint as dean of the graduate school of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

In the years after the Second World War, the story goes, Sarbacher served as a science consultant for the Defense Department's Joint Research and Development Board. He was in his Washington office on September 15, 1950, it seems, when he received a visit from Canadian electrical engineer Wilbert B. Smith. According to information released by Smith just recently, it was then that Sarbacher revealed the existence of crashed UFOs, apparently under investigation by Vannevar Bush, the government's top scientist.

In a recent interview, Sarbacher, now head of the Washington Institute of Technology, confirmed those remarks. He says that during his period of government service as a “dollar-a-year man”—one of a number of government scientists who served largely as volunteers—he was told that the vehicles were composed of an “extremely light and very tough” material, apparently intended to withstand tremendous acceleration and deceleration.

At one point, Sarbacher says, he was even invited to a meeting at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, in Dayton, Ohio,



UFO UPDATE

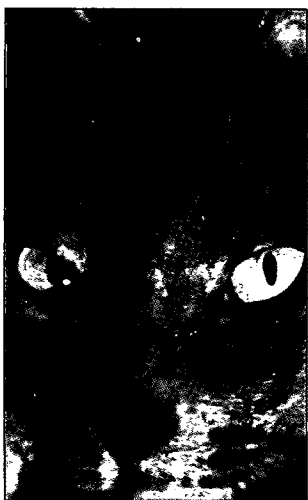
where officials related their findings to scientists connected with the Research and Development Board. Sarbacher had other commitments and did not attend the meeting, but he says that those who did, including Bush and noted mathematician John von Neumann, were told that the vehicles appeared to be spaceships from another solar system.

Asked about his reaction to the episode, Sarbacher seems oddly blasé. He admits he hasn't given much thought to a matter most people would consider extraordinary—he considers it simply a cu-

rious event in the course of a long scientific career. “After all,” he says, “I had—and have—a great many more pressing scientific responsibilities. I wish I could refer you to someone who was more directly involved than I was,” he adds. “Unfortunately, they're all long gone.”

Writer William Moore, who has been chasing government UFO secrets for years, considers Sarbacher's testimony significant. “It's the first time someone with a reputation has come forward to state publicly that the Pentagon has a recovered UFO,” he says. “This isn't proof, of course, but it fits in with information we have from other sources.”

Informed of these claims, Temple University history professor David M. Jacobs, author of *The UFO Controversy in America*, admits Sarbacher's credentials are impressive but observes, “Until somebody can produce an actual crashed saucer, this is hearsay evidence. And how can he talk so casually about something that would have to be the most sensational event in all of history?” —JEROME CLARK



PHOTOGRAPH BY A. G. Goss

What is tawny, ten feet long, and stalks the British Isles devouring lambs? That's the question being asked by writer Michael Goss, who has tallied 70 such sightings throughout Britain over the last ten years.

In one well-authenticated appearance, Goss says, the creature killed nearly 100 sheep in Stokenchurch, northwest of London. According to a local bus driver and Royal Marine commandos sent to shoot it, the beast looked like a large dog. But others insisted that the neat remains of its food resembled the work of a cat.

Another large beast appeared in the summer of 1982, Goss relates, in the Fobbing Marshes east of London. That animal startled a water company foreman at an isolated storage area one afternoon, and a few days later it leaped from a hedgerow in front of a passerby. A cat or a dog? Again,

no one could be sure.

Finally, late in 1983, three witnesses, one with field glasses, saw a large animal near Horndon, just a mile from Fobbing Marsh. All were sure that the beast was a panther.

Goss concedes that even the best witnesses can be wrong. And he admits that the mystery creature could be no more than a legend, like the alligators said to live in New York City's sewer system.

But he is disturbed because critics have tended to dismiss the reports. In one case, Goss recalls, a sleek black panther seen at Exeter was laughed off when a garage owner found a stray Labrador retriever a month later. The dog was docile, fat—and blind.

Throughout Britain, Goss concludes, people think they are seeing large, "alien" cats and dogs. "If this is a new folklore, we ought to know it," he says. "If it is a zoological or paranormal fact, then it is even more essential that we learn what we can."

—Owen Davies

"Beauty is something wonderful and strange that the artist fashions out of the chaos of the world in the torment of his soul."

—W. Somerset Maugham

PHOTOGRAPH BY A. G. Goss

After a long day's climb into the Caucasus Mountains, Victor Kavunenko and four fellow Russians pitched a tent and bedded down for a well-earned rest. Alas, it

was not to be.

According to reports in the Soviet press, Kavunenko woke up with the feeling that a stranger had made his way into the tent. "I thrust my head out of the sleeping bag," Kavunenko is quoted as saying, "and I froze. A bright yellow blob was floating about one meter from the floor."

In the next instant, Kavunenko related, the blob disappeared into the sleeping bag of a comrade, who screamed in pain. It then reemerged to attack the rest of the mountaineers, one by one.

"When it burned a hole in my bag, I felt an unbearable pain, as if I were being burned by a welding machine," said the terrified Kavunenko, who claimed to have passed out several times. When the attack was over, he added, one of the men lay dead, and the other four had sustained serious injuries—including burns and muscle damage.

This bizarre story has recently been questioned by

critics in the West. The *British Journal of Meteorology*, which ascribes the encounter to ball lightning, admits that it is stymied by the *deliberate* nature of the attack.

And laser physicist J. Dale Barry, author of *Ball Lightning and Bead Lightning*, casts doubt even on the ball-lightning interpretation.

"The thing of it is," he says, "most of these reports about ball lightning are later found to be something completely different. In this case, perhaps their tent was pitched on iron-rich rock and they were struck by a normal bolt of lightning. Being so close to the source, they may have been blinded by the bolt, which most certainly could have affected what they saw."

"I've never heard of an intelligent ball of fire, let alone one that seeks someone out and zaps him intentionally," Barry concludes. "I can only describe the whole thing as bizarre—though *unbelievable* might be a better word."

—Pablo F. Fenjves



WILLIAM S. STEINMAN
15043 ROSALITA DR.
LA MIRADA, CALIF.
90638

my first
Letter To
Dr. Robert I. Sarbacher
with Attachment
W Steinman
12-6-83

DR. ROBERT I. SARBACHER
500 BRAZILIAN AVE.
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
33480

MAY 18, 1983

DEAR DR. SARBACHER:

ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE MYSELF. MY NAME IS WILLIAM S. STEINMAN, I AM A FREE-LANCE INVESTIGATOR INTO THE SUBJECT MATTER PERTAINING TO UFOLOGY, PHYSICAL EVIDENCE. AT THE PRESENT TIME, I AM, AND HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATING INTO THE CRASHED AND RECOVERED FLYING SAUCER CASES. IN PARTICULAR, I AM INTERESTED IN THAT FLYING SAUCER THAT WAS RECOVERED EAST OF AZTEC, NEW MEXICO, IN 1948. SO FAR, I HAVE COLLECTED THE FOLLOWING FACTS PERTAINING TO THIS PARTICULAR CASE:

1. I HAVE LOCATED, VISITED, AND VERIFIED THE EXACT RECOVERY SITE, WHICH IS SITUATED 12 MILES NORTH EAST OF AZTEC, NEW MEXICO, IN HART CANYON, ON TOP OF A ROCKY PLATEAU.
2. I HAVE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED THE 1948 OWNER OF THE RANCH ON WHICH THE FLYING SAUCER WAS RECOVERED.
3. I HAVE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED A RANCH OWNER, WHO SAW THE FLYING SAUCER COMING DOWN ACROSS HIS OWN RANCH, ON ITS WAY TO THE CRASH RECOVERY SITE.
4. I HAVE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED TWO RETIRED MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE RECOVERY TEAM.
5. I HAVE LOCATED AND OBTAINED COPIES OF TWO DOCUMENTS THAT REFERENCE THE AZTEC FLYING SAUCER INCIDENT.
 - A. A DECLASSIFIED A.O.S.I. DOCUMENT.
 - B. THREE PAGES OF NOTES RECORDING AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN WILBERT B. SMITH WITH YOURSELF THAT VERIFY THE BOOK BY FRANK SCULLY, BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCERS, AS CONTAINING "FACTS THAT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT"
6. I AM IN THE PROCESS OF FOLLOWINGUP ON MANY MANY OTHER LEADS, PERTAINING BOTH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO THIS AZTEC, NEW MEXICO CASE.

DR. SARBACHER, CAN YOU PLEASE TELL ME WHAT YOU DO KNOW, AS PERTAINING TO THIS PARTICULAR FLYING SAUCER RECOVERY OR ANY OTHERS THAT YOU MIGHT BE MORE FAMILIAR WITH. I NEED TO KNOW WHERE I CAN OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AZTEC FLYING SAUCER AT THE CRASH-RECOVERY SITE AND AT THE COMPOUND IN WHICH IT IS BEING STORED TO THIS DAY.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO HAVE A COPY OF THE FULL GOVERNMENT REPORT COVERING THE RECOVERY OPERATION, THE ANALYSIS, AND THE AUTOPSIES PERFORMED ON THE HUMANOID OCCUPANTS. I NEED THE NAMES AND CURRENT MAILING ADDRESSES OF ANYONE ELSE WHO MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP ME ON THIS MATTER.

DID THE FOLLOWING PERSONS TAKE PART IN THE ACTUAL RECOVERY OPERATION, AND/OR ON SPOT, AND/OR POST ANALYSIS PROCESSING OF THE AZTEC FLYING SAUCER?

THOMAS TOWNSEND BROWN
DR. WEISBERG
DR. HELLMUT SCHMIDT
DR. ROBERT H. KENT
DR. JOHN VON NEUMAN
DR. WERNHER VON BRAUN
DR. FRANCIS BITTER
DR. LEO A. GEBAUER
DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

I DO KNOW AS A FACT THAT DR. VANNEVAR BUSH AND DR. ERIC HENRY WANG DID PERFORM SOME ANALYSIS ON THE FLYING SAUCER. BUT I DON'T QUITE KNOW WHETHER THEIR ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED AT THE ACTUAL RECOVERY SITE, AT LOS ALAMOS, OR SOME OTHER COMPOUND. CAN YOU PLEASE CLARIFY THIS FOR ME.

AS PERTAINING TO THOSE INTERVIEW NOTES, AS REFERENCED ON PAGE #1 OF THIS LETTER, UNDER COLLECTED FACTS, POINT # 5.B; THESE THREE PAGES CAME FROM THE RESEARCH DIARY OF WILBERT B. SMITH, AS HE WAS COLLECTING DATA PRECEEDING THE SETTING UP OF CANADA'S "PROJECT MAGNET" (THAT COUNTRIES OFFICIAL FLYING SAUCER INVESTIGATION PROJECT 1950-1953). AS YOU ALREADY KNOW WILBERT B. SMITH WAS THE PROJECT HEAD, WORKING WITHIN CANAD'S DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. THE PORTION OF THE NOTES THAT CAUGHT MY ATTENTION AND CAUSED ME TO CONTACT YOU, WAS SMITHS SECOND AND FOURTH QUESTIONS TO YOU (SEE YOUR XEROX COPY, ATTACHED TO THIS LETTER). SMITH ASKED YOU, "I HAVE READ SCULLY'S BOOK ON THE SAUCERS AND WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH OF IT IS TRUE." YOUR ANSWER WAS, "THE FACTS REPORTED IN THE BOOK ARE SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT". AND AGAIN SMITH ASKED YOU, "DO THEY OPERATE AS SCULLY SUGGESTED ON MAGNETIC PRINCIPLES?" YOUR ANSWER WAS, "WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO DUPLICATE THEIR PERFORMANCE."

THIS INTERVIEW TOOK PLACE ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1950 THROUGH L.H.C. BRENNER OF THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON D.C. CAN YOU PLEASE SUBSTANTIATE THIS INTERVIEW. AS YOU KNOW, THE BOOK THAT SCULLY WROTE, BEHIND THE FLYING SAUCERS, PUBLISHED BY HOLT AND COMPANY, IN AUGUST OF 1950, DELT EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE SUBJECT MATTER PERTAINING TO THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF THREE FLYING SAUCERS FROM 1948 TO 1949. THE MAIN THRUST OF THE BOOK DELT WITH THE AZTEC, NEW MEXICO, RECOVERY IN PARTICULAR. AND YOU SAID THAT CONTENTS RECORDED IN THAT BOOK, " ARE SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT."

MY MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS INVESTIGATION, IS TO ACCUMULATE DATA AS PROOF TO PROVE THAT OUR GOVERNMENT DOES INDEED HAVE THESE FLYING SAUCERS HARBOURED AWAY IN VARIOUS MILITARY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPOUNDS AROUND THESE UNITED STATES. THEN USE THIS EVIDENCE TO PERSUADE THOSE WHO CONTROLL THIS SHROUD OF EXTREME SECRECY, TO DO AWAY WITH THIS UNNECESSARY SECRECY AND TURN THE CRAFT OVER TO THE TOTAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY FOR THE PROPER ANALYSIS THAT THEY DESERVE. THIS PROPER ANALYSIS SHOULD EVENTUALLY, THROUGH A CONCENTRATED EFFORT, LEAD TO A DUPLICATION OF THE CRAFT. THIS WILL INTURN, REVOLUTIONISE OUR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, TURN OUR ECONOMY AROUND FOR THE NEXT FEW HUNDRED YEARS, SUPPLY OUR MUCH NEEDED ENERGY NEEDS, AND IN THE LONG RUN, ADVANCE MANKINDS KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNIVERSE.

WE MUST GET RID OF THOSE ANTIQUATED IDEAS ABOUT MANKIND NOT BEING READY TO ACCEPT THESE NUTS AND BOLTS FLYING SAUCERS. MANKIND IS NOW READY FOR ANYTHING NEW. I FEEL, THAT IF WE NOW RAN THAT INFORMATION THROUGH THE RAND CORPERATIONS THINK TANK, THE RESULTS WOULD BE VERY POSITIVE TOWARDS LETTING THE PEOPLE KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH.

DR. SARBACHER, PLEASE CONSIDER EVERY THING THAT WAS SAID BEFORE, IN THIS LETTER, PLEASE HELP ME IN THIS MATTER. AND THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP. PLEASE WRITE TO ME AS SOON AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN CONCERNING THIS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.

VERY SINCERELY YOURS

Wm Steinman

WILLIAM S. STEINMAN



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Declassified by

date

058275
20 APR 19771952?
TABS NOT FOUND

MEMORANDUM TO: Director, Psychological Strategy Board

SUBJECT: Flying Saucers

1. I am today transmitting to the National Security Council a proposal (TAB A) in which it is concluded that the problems connected with unidentified flying objects appear to have implications for psychological warfare as well as for intelligence and operations.

2. The background for this view is presented in some detail in TAB B.

3. I suggest that we discuss at an early board meeting the possible offensive or defensive utilization of these phenomena for psychological warfare purposes.

Enclosure

Walter B. Smith
Director

SECRET

SECRET

Major Boggs/bjm/5867
Wrtn 7 Jun 50
SECRET
Auth CS, USAF
Jun 50

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12388, Sec. 8.3

841508

By WAC NARS, Date 7/30/85

15 JUN 1950

AFOIV-TO

SUBJECT: (Confidential) Opinions on Psychological Warfare
Aspects of Project Grudge

TO: Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

1. Reference is made to paragraph 4, Hq. USAF letter, dated 4 January 1950, subject, "Project Grudge". Review of Project Grudge Technical Report to determine potentialities for psychological warfare application has been completed.
2. Concur in Air Materiel Command's conclusion that planned release of unusual aerial objects coupled with the release of related psychological propaganda could cause mass hysteria, and that employment of these methods by or against an enemy would yield similar results. However, it is felt that effective exploitation of this device in a foreign land would require such refined intelligence, precise planning, control of conditions and accessibility to the target as to render the procedure impracticable in terms of resources expended for return attained.
3. In attempting to designate an "unusual aerial object" which could be used for the purpose of creating mass hysteria, it has been tentatively concluded that the high altitude (100,000 feet) plastic balloon used for meteorological work and cosmic ray research offers the greatest potentialities. In support of this, certain available data on high altitude balloons were checked, as shown in Inclosure 1, with definite indications that objects sighted in several instances may have been high altitude balloons.
4. Since letter cited in paragraph 1 above provided that Air Materiel Command retain the official file for the cancelled

000.9 Flying Process
AN OFFICIAL FILE

~~SECRET~~

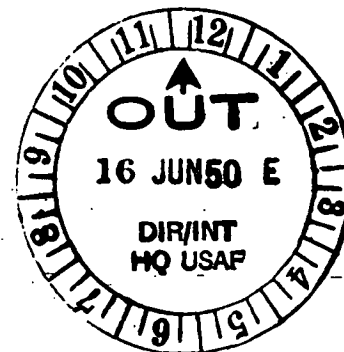
"SUBJECT: (Confidential) Opinions on Psychological Warfare Aspects of Project Grudge"

Project Grudge, these comments on psychological warfare potentialities should be retained by your Headquarters as a part of that file.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

1 Incl
Survey of
Possible Identification *find w/orig.*

JOHN M. SCHWEIZER, JR.
Colonel, USAF
Executive
Directorate of Intelligence



~~SECRET~~

OFFICE SYMBOL	1. AFOIV	2. AFOIA	3. AFOIN	4. AFOIN	5.
GRADE AND SURNAME OF COORDINATING OFFICERS	<i>Col. Sturdevant</i> <i>Col. Hanin</i>	<i>Col. Sturdevant</i>		<i>Schweizer</i> <i>Sturdevant</i>	

~~SECRET~~

AFOIV-TC
Maj Boggs/bjm/5867
7 Jun 50

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.3
841508
WGL NARS, Date 7/30/85

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

PROBLEM:

1. To transmit opinions on psychological warfare aspects of "Project Grudge" to Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, for inclusion in closed file on project.

FACTS AND DISCUSSION:

2. Final report from Air Materiel Command on Project Grudge recommended that the events and findings be reviewed to determine potentialities for psychological warfare.
3. R&R from AFOIA, subject, "(Restricted) Project Grudge Technical Report", dated 10 February 1950, arranged for a review of the appropriate material by Psychological Warfare Division, Directorate of Plans and Operations, DCS/O. In letter from Hq. USAF, subject, "Project Grudge", dated 4 January 1950, Commanding General, Air Materiel Command was advised that the opinions reached would be forwarded for inclusion in the official file for the completed project. *secret*
4. R&R from Psychological Warfare Division, subject, "Project Grudge (SECRET) Technical Report", dated 3 April 1950, to the Directorate of Intelligence provided comment on psychological warfare aspects.
5. Letter has been prepared to Commanding General, Air Materiel Command, including the comments received from the Psychological Warfare Division according to Hq. USAF letter referenced in paragraph 3 above.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

6. Approval, signature and forwarding.

COORDINATION:

None

~~SECRET~~

Write Bradwell per
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

26 October, 1954

Dear General: -

I phoned to thank you
for your birthday message
and Mrs. Marshall told
me you had not been
feeling too well. I hope
most sincerely that you
are rid of the virus. Mary
and I send love to both
of you

Bradwell

Bradwell
Mother
Bradwell

BOX

FOLDER



file

12/29/54

Dear General: -

This note comes with
it our affection and
best wishes for your
bettering. We hope to
see you soon, that your
surgery will end that
Mrs. Marshall recovers
completely

Truly
Yours
Bridell

BOX

FOLDER

See that a copy of my message
is mailed them -



OCT 11 1954

Oct 7, 1954

Dear General:-

Thanks for your birthday
message, which Genge
phoned me just as I was
leaving for N. Y. & my first
day in private business.

It has been hard to tear
up the roots of many
years, but everyone has
been extremely kind.

I am sorry that I could



29 December 1952

Dear General Marshall,

Once again it is time to send you a reminder of our sincere affection and heartiest greetings for a very happy birthday.

Nory and I hope it will be a most enjoyable day, and that there will be many more which you and Mrs. Marshall will enjoy to the fullest.

Faithfully,

Bedell

General George C. Marshall
Dodona Manor
Leesburg, Virginia

BOX

FOLDER

~~SECRET~~

August 7, 1951

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Gorrie

SUBJECT: NSC-CIA Task Force Project

As indicated in the notes sent to you covering yesterday's Programming Committee meeting, the subject of the Board's participation in this project was discussed by the Committee. The following recommendations are offered for your consideration: (1) that the Board's participation in this project be handled through an observer attached to the task force; (2) that recommendations regarding the formulation of the project be handled through direct contact between the Chairman and General Smith.

Since there appears to be no member of the Board's current staff who could devote the time that probably will be required for this assignment, it has been my thought that you would wish to consider Mr. Jack Schroeter for the job, in the event that you are favorably impressed after meeting him and that he, in turn, decides to come with the Board.

In discussing the project with General Smith you may wish to mention that, aside from the Board's general interest in the project, we have pressing requirements for well-grounded assumptions regarding the extent to which enemy attack may reduce the general or specific industry-by-industry production potential of the American economy. A second immediate need is for assumptions regarding the consequences of enemy attack for use in planning the post-attack rehabilitation of industrial activity.

Dal Hitchcock
Assistant for Programming

PS: The above interests, of course, are in addition to the coordination of General Smith's project and Project Y. D.H.

~~SECRET~~

W/6/69
The White House Years

MANDATE FOR CHANGE

1953-1956

Dwight D. Eisenhower



DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

1963

Cabot Lodge had unusual qualifications for service in government. Before the beginning of World War II he had been a member of the United States Senate and he had resigned that post early in the war to enter the Army.

These two appointments were merely initial moves in the process of preparing to take over the responsibility of government.

On November 18 I paid my formal visit to President Truman in the White House. He received me cordially; however, in such a short span of time the conversations, which included briefings by several outgoing Cabinet heads, were necessarily general and official in nature. So far as defense affairs were concerned, under the instructions of the President, I had been briefed periodically by General Walter Bedell Smith and his assistants in the Central Intelligence Agency on developments in the Korean War and on national security. This meeting therefore added little to my knowledge, nor did it affect my planning for the new administration, but I did thank the President sincerely for his cooperation.

Several of my close associates were already aware that I intended to ask them to accept important posts in the new administration.

Although no specific commitments had been made and indeed no decisive discussions among us had taken place, there had been no doubt in the minds of Foster Dulles, Sherman Adams, Herbert Brownell, Arthur Summerfield, Gabriel Hauge, Wilton B. Persons, James Hagerty, and others that I would want them with me if I should become President.

Promptly after the election results were known I asked Herbert Brownell and General Lucius Clay to become my principal assistants in searching out and screening the qualifications of persons we thought might be best suited for the numerous Executive positions to be filled. By that time I had reason to have developed confidence in the abilities and objectivity of Brownell, while General Clay was a lifelong friend who had been a brilliant career soldier; had held important assignments in civil posts, and had become head of a large industrial organization. In this screening work they were often assisted by Sherman Adams and, of course, called upon others for opinions and comment.

In the meantime it was necessary to plan the trip to Korea.

In his congratulatory message to me after the results of the election were known, the President had written that

The Independence [the presidential plane] will be at your disposal if you still desire to go to Korea.

In reply I had said:

*no mention of
Dulles*

June 17, 1989
Stanton T. Friedman

Tucked away in the November 18, 1952 TOP SECRET MAJIC EYES ONLY Briefing Document for President Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower is a footnote on page 2: "The death of Secretary Forrestal on 22 May, 1949, created a vacancy which remained unfilled until 01 August, 1950, upon which date Gen. Walter B. Smith was designated as permanent replacement." I had paid little attention to this note other than being aware that Smith had succeeded Roscoe Hillenkoetter as head of the CIA which meant that the first four Directors of Central Intelligence (Souers, Vandenberg, Hillenkoetter, and Smith) were all MJ-12 members which made good sense and suggests that subsequent DCIs might be expected to be briefed and named as replacements, too. Assuming that there really was an Operation Majestic 12, one would expect that the top intelligence official and probably his deputy would at least have to be briefed about it even if not being a member of the dozen officially. It would also seem reasonable that the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council (James Lay) which technically oversaw the CIA, would be in the know, though again not very likely to be named a member because he had little outside authority despite being very much in the thick of things that were classified.

In the course of reviewing some files of supposed MJ-12 member General Nathan Twining that had been declassified for me in March, 1989, I also noted that there were a number of entries in his phone log and some transcripts of conversations between Twining and Smith clearly indicating that they knew each other very well. Since they were both heavily involved at a high level in World War 2, this was not really surprising. Meanwhile I had run across a reference to the George C. Marshall Library in Virginia and managed to obtain a listing of their files. Marshall was very highly respected and a key figure in the military during the war and later as Secretary of State, developing the Marshall Plan, and also served as a special envoy to China. I ordered copies of a number of items including correspondence between Marshall and a number of the MJ-12 people whom he knew well.

There were numerous relatively brief and usually personal letters from/to W.B. Smith. These were about birthdays and illnesses, etc., and certainly were not classified. However, I noted that just in the small sample there were 4 different date formats on Smith's letters in the 1952-54 time frame. Of most interest was one "26 October, 1954". The comma has been a point of attack by such noisy negativist debunkers as Philip J. Klass who have claimed that it and the "0" before a single digit date as in "01 August, 1950" as noted above, "prove" the document is a fake since this mixed format was supposedly not used until many years later when computers became important. We had already dredged up other examples of this peculiar format including a letter written (many years later) by Hillenkoetter himself. But I have nothing, yet, by Hillenkoetter for the 1951-54 period while he was

still in the Navy. On the date of the briefing document, he was head of the 3rd Naval District in New York City and winding down his career. I did have almost 2 dozen items from his service as DCI under Truman... none with the "peculiar" date format.

The date format not only proved that at least one military man head of the CIA used such a format in the early 1950s, but also raised some other exciting possibilities. One of the problems that had been worrying me was just where Hillenkoetter might have had such a highly classified (One-of-One) document typed. If it is genuine, it was quite lengthy judging by the list of attachments A through H, which also would have had to be typed somewhere during the time when Hillenkoetter was head of the CIA. But in 1952 he was in a Navy management job in New York. Perhaps he might have had help from Smith? The more I thought about it, the more reasonable it became. After all Smith and Hillenkoetter had to have known each other since one succeeded the other as DCI and both had been appointed by Truman presumably with full approval by Truman's close advisors. Smith had also served in the crucial role of Ambassador to the Soviet Union for three years after the war. Surely there had to be somebody cleared for typing MJ-12 materials at the office of the DCI which would have handled loads of very highly classified material including covert activities.

It therefore seems very reasonable to suggest that Hilly would have had the CIA handle the typing of the briefing. Certainly there would have been nothing suspicious about his making contact with his successor during trips to Washington, DC. Also I thought that since Smith had been Ike's Wartime Chief of Staff and highly praised for his major contribution to keeping the peace amongst the allied generals, it would have been very sensible for Hillenkoetter to seek guidance from Smith who prepared many briefings for Ike during the war. An army general would be more aware of Ike's preferences than an admiral.

I tried out these ideas on a few people and got a very enthusiastic response. The clincher came quite unexpectedly when Jerry Clark, editor of the International UFO Reporter, which had published several of my articles in recent years, sent along a page from Ike's book "Mandate for Change", Doubleday, 1963. Page 85 contains Ike's brief comment "On November 18, (1952) I paid my formal visit to President Truman in the White House".... "So far as defense affairs were concerned, under the instructions of the President, I had been briefed periodically by General Walter Bedell Smith and his assistants in the Central Intelligence Agency on developments in the Korean War and on national security." The time frame for these briefings would have to have been during the campaign say from July to November when the election occurred. Ike, of course, had a very high level security clearance as a result of being Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe until the Republican convention.

Thus, there was a close and classified connection between Ike and Smith at this time fully approved by Truman. Anybody preparing a classified briefing for him on a National Security matter would

almost certainly have been referred to Smith.

It is also of great interest that while Ike mentions his White House meeting with Truman on November 18, he does NOT mention the fact that he was also briefed at the Pentagon just after the White House meeting by several Chiefs of Staff including General Nathan Twining Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force and supposedly a member of Operation Majestic 12.

According to the NY Times, whose source was a "Pentagon spokesman", the meeting was held in the vault, and no press were present. I have so far been unsuccessful at finding out much about the meeting, though I can prove that Twining was there from an entry in his appointment calendar. Anybody with proper clearance such as Bedell Smith, Van Bush, Roscoe Hillenkoetter et al could have been there. The real question is why Ike doesn't even note that it took place. One of his biographical historians from Johns Hopkins told me that Ike was famous for not putting any more in writing than was necessary.

I have made requests to the Eisenhower and Truman Libraries and the CIA for copies of the briefings, the correspondence between the President and Smith, etc. and will, of course, be checking as many contemporary accounts as I can find about Smith and Hillenkoetter and Ike for 1950 and for 1952.

There is also an interesting possibility for the selection date for Smith as noted above as August 1, 1950. According to the Official CIA listing on Smith, he was nominated as head of the CIA on August 23, approved by the Senate on August 28 and sworn in on October 7. It seems reasonable that he would have been talked to and fully cleared etc. prior to the official nomination. It would have been appropriate to have first decided that he would be the next CIA Director and then name him as the permanent replacement MJ-12 member. The use of the word permanent is also very interesting and would seem to suggest that he had been a temporary member earlier. One suspects that because he was the US Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1946-1949) in 1947 when the MJ-12 group was supposedly established, that, at some point he would have been briefed and also asked for advice as to how the Russians would react to any announcement as well as asked to seek out any input on Soviet UFO press coverage.

Another link with Smith and UFOs is the brief comment on a routing slip with a part of the Robertson Panel report on UFOs for the CIA found in the NSC files. It would seem to establish that Smith had instigated the Panel in the first place.

President's Secretary's
Files

(The year is 1950)

Note by STF:

Monday, August 1st:

Notice the differences in type style and time format as well as additional appointments, past tense vs future, names vs.

- 9:30 am (General Omar Bradley) OFF THE RECORD Titles, different Heading and absence of location for WBS meeting. Note the 3-Holes, the curved corner
- 10:00 am (Staff Meeting)
- 10:30 am (Brig. General Raymond F. Hufft) OFF THE RECORD It would be wrong indeed to jump to conclusions based only on the other side. STF
(Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana)
- 11:00 am Mr. Irving Engel, of New York
General Telford Taylor, campaign manager for Mr. Engel
(Appointment made at request of David Niles)
- 11:15 am (General Walter Bedell Smith) OFF THE RECORD
- 11:30 am The President signed H. R. 7273, An Act "To provide a civil government for Guam". (Arranged at the suggestion of Secretary of Interior. The following guests were present:
Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior
Honorable Emil J. Sady, Chief, Pacific Branch, Division of Territories and Island Possessions
Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming
Senator Hugh Butler, Nebraska
Senator Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Congressman J. Hardin Peterson, Florida
Congressman Fred L. Crawford, Michigan
Mr. Carlos Taitano, Legislative Representative of Guam
- 11:35 am (Honorable W. Averell Harriman) OFF THE RECORD
- 11:45 am Honorable Grover Whalen
(Wired Mr. Connelly July 24th to ask for this, stating he wished to discuss a UN matter which Mayor O'Dwyer had asked him to take up with the President)
- 12:00 Honorable John C. Wiley, American Ambassador to Iran
(Asked for this, thru Chief of Protocol, to pay respects)
- 12:10 pm Honorable Harold M. Stephens, Chief Judge, Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit
- 12:15 pm Honorable Frederick Lawton, Director, Bureau of the Budget
- 12:30 pm Honorable Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense
Honorable Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of Air Force
(Usual weekly appointment)
- 1:00 pm (LUNCH)
- 3:15 pm (Mr. Edwin Pauley)
(Mr. Bernard Rellin)
OFF THE RECORD

Tuesday, August 1st: (Continued)

- 3:30 pm (Honorable Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD
- 3:45 pm Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, The Postmaster General
- 4:00 pm Cabinet Meeting
(All present, including Mr. Symington and Mr. Harriman)

President's Secretary's
Files

Notes by ST Friedman August 29, 1989

This is what I received from the Truman Library in response to my request for Truman's schedule because of their previously having told me that W.B. Smith had met with HST on August 1, 1950. On the reverse side is a sheet that was the first page of a stapled 3hole punched set for August 1950 found at the back of the same

folder in which this sheet was found. The later sheet not only has a different time format and type style, but has \$ appointments not on this

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1950.

(Note odd date format 9.30 vs. 9:30am)

9.30 - (General Omar Bradley)

one including 1 with G.Gray of MJ-12

This one says lower west door..an outof thw way location. 01 August, 1950 is the date given in the MJ-12

10.00 - (Staff Meeting)

(Note: There was also a 10:30 Meeting)

Briefing document as the date when Smith became a "permanent" member of Operation Majestic 12. Shows need to

11.00 - Mr. Irving Engle, of New York Visit Library in person. STF General Telford Taylor, campaign manager for Mr. Engle (Made at suggestion of David Miles. Mr. Engle has been selected in New York to run against Cong. Coudert)

11.15 - (General Walter Bedell Smith) (Note: Smith was NOT yet CIA head (OFF RECORD. LOWER WEST DOOR) (Note: Only location given for the entire day. STF)

11.30 - The President will sign H. R. 7273, An Act "To provide a civil government for Guam". (Arranged at suggestion of Secretary of Interior. The guests will be: (Note: Future tense. STF)

The Secretary of the Interior
Hon. Emil J. Sady, Chief, Pacific Branch, Division of Territories and Island Possessions
Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming
Senator Hugh Butler, Nebraska
Senator Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Congressman J. Hardin Peterson, Florida
Congressman Fred L. Crawford, Michigan
Mr. Carlos Taitano, Legislative Representative of Guam

(Note: Harriman actually met with Truman at 11:35AM)

11.45 - Hon. Grover Whalen

(Wired Mr. Connolly July 24th to ask for this, stating he wished to discuss a UN matter which Mayor O'Dwyer had asked him to take up with the President)

12.00 - Hon. John C. Wiley, American Ambassador to Iran (Asked for this, thru Chief of Protocol, to pay respects)

(Note: There was also a 12:10 Appointment)

12.15 - Hon. Frederick Lawton, Director, Bureau of the Budget (Asked Mr. Connolly to arrange)

12.30 - The Secretary of Defense (Note: Actually both the Sec. of Defense and the Sec. of the Air Force actually were present. STF)

12.45 -

1.00 - (LUNCH)

(Note that there were actually appointments at 3:15, and at 3:30. STF)

3.45 - The Postmaster General (Called Mr. Connolly yesterday to ask for this)

4.00 - Cabinet (All present, including Symington & Harrison)

(VIA SIGNATURE)

SMITH, WALTER B.
RE: MTG. w/ HST on 8/1/50



Harry S. Truman Library

1200 North McCoy Independence, Missouri 64050

January 10, 1991

Mr. Henry J. Schuren
One Debbie Drive
Stanhope, New Jersey 07874

Dear Mr. Schuren:

Thank you for your letter of December 21, 1990 submitting a Freedom of Information Act request for several documents. We have checked our files for the first two documents you list. General Walter Bedell Smith did meet with President Truman on August 1, 1950, but we have no record in our files of the meeting other than the listing on the President's appointment schedule. I enclose a copy of this schedule for August 1, 1950. I would emphasize that our search included all our holdings, classified and unclassified. The enclosed document is the only record we have of this meeting. Our holdings include no mention of a meeting between Truman and General Smith on December 29, 1952. The other documents you list in your letter were all created during Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency. You should write to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas 67410.

For your information, the holdings of Presidential Libraries for Presidents prior to Ronald Reagan are, generally, not accessible through Freedom of Information Act requests. You need not cite the act when writing your letter. Your questions will be answered in full without the citation.

Let me know if we can do anything more for you.

Sincerely,

Benedict K. Zobrist
for BENEDICT K. ZOBRIST
Director

Enclosure

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1950.

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(Made at suggestion of David Miles. Mr. Engle has
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(All present, including Symington & Harriman)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

WEBSTER'S AMERICAN MILITARY BIOGRAPHIES

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SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

quarters staff he was given a combat assignment in January 1944 as commander of the 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Division. He led the regiment through the Cape Gloucester, New Britain, campaign and in April, promoted to brigadier general, became assistant commander of the division. After seeing action on Peleliu in September-October he was named in November marine deputy chief of staff of the Tenth Army, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, to which the 1st Division was attached. After taking part in the Okinawa campaign in April-June 1945 Smith returned to the United States to become commandant of the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico. In April 1948 he was named assistant commandant and chief of staff of the corps under Gen. Clifton B. Cates. Promoted to major general, he took command of the 1st Marine Division in June 1950 and was ordered with it to Korea. He commanded the division, which constituted about half of Gen. Edward M. Almond's X Corps, through the Inch'on assault in September and the capture of Seoul, the amphibious move to Wonsan on the west coast, and the advance to the Yalu River. Smith's division was hit hard in the sudden massive counterattack by Chinese forces in November, particularly at the Changjin Reservoir on November 27. While the units in the center and on the right flank of X corps managed a withdrawal to the port of Hungnam with little difficulty, the marines, under constant attack, fought a bitter 13-day retreat against eight enemy divisions in winter weather. After the abandonment of Hungnam late in December Smith's division was incorporated into the Eighth Army. In May 1951 he returned to the United States and took command of Camp Pendleton, California. Promoted to lieutenant general, he commanded the Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, from July 1953 until September 1955. He lived thereafter in quiet retirement, out of the public eye.

Smith, Persifor Frazer (1798-1858), army officer. Born in Philadelphia on November 16, 1798, Smith graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1815 and took up the study of law. In 1819 he settled in New Orleans and began practice, quickly achieving a position of prominence and filling numerous local political offices. He was also active in the militia, becoming adjutant general of the state. In 1836 he raised a regiment of Louisiana volunteers and as its colonel served under Gen. Edmund P. Gaines in the Seminole War in Florida, 1836-1838. In May 1846 he was appointed colonel of volunteers for service in the Mexican War. He saw action under Gen. Zachary Taylor at Monterrey, September 20-24, where he commanded a brigade and distinguished himself and won a brevet to brigadier general. He then served under Gen. Winfield Scott from Veracruz to Mexico City. On the second day of the battle of Contreras, August 20, 1847, he took

command of a three-brigade force and in a boldly conceived action extricated it from a dangerous position and destroyed a large Mexican force. He was again prominent in the capture by Gen. John A. Quitman's division of the Belen Gate of Mexico City. In October 1847 he was a member of the armistice commission. Subsequently he commanded the 2nd Division of the army, and as military governor of Veracruz in May 1848 he oversaw the embarkation of the army. Brevetted major general in 1849, he commanded in that rank the Division of the Pacific in 1849-1850, the Department of Texas in 1850-1854, and the Western Department at St. Louis in 1856-1858. He was promoted to brigadier general in December 1856. In April 1858 he was put in command of the Department of Utah, where Mormon disturbances were still unsettled, but while organizing his forces at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he died on May 17, 1858.

Smith, Walter Bedell (1895-1961), army officer and diplomat. Born on October 5, 1895, in Indianapolis, Indiana, Smith entered an army reserve officers training course from the Indiana National Guard in August 1917 and in November was given a reserve commission as second lieutenant in the 39th Infantry. During April-August 1918 he served in France and was wounded. Promoted to temporary first lieutenant in September, he was attached to the Bureau of Military Intelligence in Washington, D.C., for a time. In July 1920 he was given a regular commission as first lieutenant. He held staff positions with the 2nd Infantry, VI Corps, in Chicago, and the 12th Infantry Brigade at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, until 1925, when he was ordered to the War Department's Bureau of Budget. Promoted to captain in September 1929, he served in the Philippines in 1929-1931. He graduated from Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1932, remained there for a year as an instructor, and returned for another year after graduating from Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1935. In 1937 he graduated from the Army War College and was once again assigned to the faculty of the Infantry School. Smith was promoted to major in January 1939 and later in the year was assigned to duty with the General Staff. He became temporary lieutenant colonel in April 1941, was made permanent in that grade in May, and advanced to temporary colonel in July. In August he was named secretary of the General Staff. In February 1942 he was promoted to temporary brigadier general and named secretary of the U.S.-British Combined Chiefs of Staff and of the Joint Board. His position was a crucial one in the period when joint strategy was being hammered out. In September 1942 he became chief of staff, under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, of U.S. army forces in the European theater. Two months later he was chosen by Eisenhower

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to serve as chief of staff of the Allied North African campaign and was promoted to temporary major general. In January 1944 he was promoted to temporary lieutenant general and named chief of staff, again under Eisenhower, of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), and of U.S. forces in the European theater. As chief planner and executive officer for the entire European war from that date, Smith was called on to perform prodigies of administration. He also had the honor of signing, on Eisenhower's behalf, the instruments of surrender of Italy on September 3, 1943, and of Germany on May 7, 1945. He continued in his post until December 1945, advancing to the permanent rank of major general in August. In February 1946 he was appointed by President Harry Truman to be U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. He held that post, retaining his military rank, until March 1949 and during that time helped to negotiate peace treaties with Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Hungary, and Italy. He then took command of the First Army at Governors Island, New York. In 1950 he published *My Three Years in Moscow*. In September 1950 Smith became director of the Central Intelligence Agency, succeeding the first director, Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter. He was promoted to general in July 1951. In February 1953 he was appointed by President Eisenhower undersecretary of state under John Foster Dulles. In 1954 he headed the U.S. delegation at the Geneva conference on the war in Indochina. He resigned that post and retired in October 1954, devoting himself thereafter to various business interests and serving as an occasional governmental adviser. In 1956 he published *Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions*. Smith died in Washington, D.C., on August 9, 1961.

Smith, William Farrar (1824-1903), army officer. Born in St. Albans, Vermont, on February 17, 1824, Smith graduated from West Point in 1845 and was commissioned in the topographical engineers. After a year of survey work on the Great Lakes he returned to West Point as an instructor from 1846 to 1848. He did further survey work in Texas, including the Mexican boundary, 1849-1851, on a Florida ship canal, and elsewhere, receiving promotion to first lieutenant in 1853. In 1855-1856 he was again an instructor at West Point, and from 1856 to 1861 he was a member and from 1859 secretary of the Light-house Construction Board. He was promoted to captain in July 1859. In June 1861 he was attached to the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at Fort Monroe, Virginia. In July he was appointed colonel of the 3rd Vermont Volunteers, which he led at the battle of Bull Run (Manassas), July 21. In August he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers in command of a division of the IV Corps, which, under Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, he led in the Peninsula campaign, taking prominent part in the battle of Williamsburg,

May 5, 1862, and the Seven Days' Battles, June 26-July 2, and winning a brevet to lieutenant colonel of regulars at White Oak Swamp, June 30. Promoted to major general of volunteers in July, he commanded a division of Gen. William B. Franklin's VI Corps in the Maryland campaign and won a brevet to colonel of regulars at Antietam (Sharpsburg), September 17. He commanded the VI Corps at Fredericksburg, December 13, and in the recriminations that followed that disaster he sided with Franklin against Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, the Union commander in chief, and barely escaped congressional censure and dismissal. In February 1863 he was transferred to the IX Corps, and in March, his commission as major general having failed of ratification in the Senate, he reverted to brigadier general of volunteers. In the summer of 1863 he was with the Department of the Susquehanna. He became chief engineer of the Department of the Cumberland in October and of the Military Division of the Mississippi in November. His primary responsibility in those posts was to open and maintain lines of supply to Gen. George H. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland besieged in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He planned and directed the surprise assault by Gen. William B. Hazen on Brown's Ferry on October 27 and the construction there of a pontoon bridge that first opened up what became known as the "cracker line" to Chattanooga. He played the major role in planning troop movements and bridge and works construction for the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25. In March 1864 he was again promoted to major general of volunteers. Brought back to the eastern theater of war by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Smith was given command of the XVIII Corps in Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's Army of the James. Following Butler's landing at Bermuda Hundred he advanced and met Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard at Drewry's Bluff, May 12-16, a battle marked by Smith's successful use of wire entanglements on the field. Smith was subsequently transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He was prominent in the bloody battles at Cold Harbor, June 1-3, and led the assault on Petersburg on June 15-18. His criticism of superior commanders led, however, to his relief from command a few days later. Brevetted brigadier and major general of regulars in March 1865, he resigned his volunteer commission in that year and resigned from the army in 1867. From 1865 to 1873 he was president of the International Ocean Telegraph Company and from 1875 to 1881 president of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners. Thereafter he worked as an engineer. In such writings as *Military Operations Around Chattanooga*, 1886, *The Relief of the Army of the Cumberland*, 1891, and *From Chattanooga to Petersburg*, 1893, he recounted his experiences and kept up a controversy with the partisans of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, who in later years was credited with planning, before his



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTER
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA 36112-6678

27 February 1991

Ref: FOIA 91-05

Henry J. Schuren
One Debbie Drive
Stanhope NJ 07874

Dear Mr Schuren

This responds to your 12 February 1991 Freedom of Information Act request. It was received by the Center on 22 February 1991 and assigned case no. 91-05.

A search of our finding aids revealed only two documents directly related to General Walter B. Smith, which are available for purchase on 16mm microfilm for \$20 per roll, as follows: K239.716255-46, Air War College Lecture: "Assessment of Recent Soviet and Allied Policies, 18 April 1955 (microfilm roll K2736); and 506.952B, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. "Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions," June 1946 (Microfilm roll A5203).

Our film rolls, which may be viewed on microfilm reader/printers at many public and college libraries, can include up to 2,000 or more frames, although the material we have cited may constitute only a portion of the roll's contents. Each roll includes a frame index at the end of the reel.

To order any of the microfilm, please make your check or money order for the exact amount, payable to AFO, Maxwell AFB. Send your order and payment to: HQ USAFHRC/RF, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6678.

Information on additional records pertaining to General Smith, such as his US Army and US State Department service, may be obtained from the National Archives, Washington DC 20409.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Elliott V. Converse, III", is written over the typed name.

ELLIOTT V. CONVERSE, III
Colonel, USAF
Commander

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

March 14, 1991

Reply to: NNRM91-03798-WM

Mr. Henry J. Schuren
One Debbie Drive
Stanhope, NJ 07874

Dear Mr. Schuren:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act request of March 5, 1991, (NN91-171) which was received in this office on March 8, 1991.

In 1949, Walter Bedell Smith took command of the First Army at Governors Island. He became director of the Central Intelligence Agency in September 1950, and was appointed Undersecretary of State in February 1953. He retired in October 1954 (see enclosure).

We were unable to locate any briefing papers of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith during the period August 1, 1950 - December 29, 1954, among the records in our custody. We do not consider this a denial under the Freedom of Information Act, as amended, because we were unable to locate the information you requested.

We referred a copy of your letter to our Suitland Reference Branch for a separate reply concerning First Army records for 1950, and to our Civil Reference Branch for a direct reply concerning State Department records dated 1953 - 54. For the availability of Central Intelligence Agency records for 1950 - 1953, you should write to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20505.

You may also wish to contact the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, KS 67410 for additional information about General Smith.

Sincerely,

JO ANN WILLIAMSON
Chief
Military Reference Branch
Textual Reference Division

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1950.

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- 10.00 - (Staff Meeting)
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had asked him to take up with the President)
- 12.00 - Hon. John C. Wiley, American Ambassador to Iran
(Asked for this, thru Chief of Protocol, to pay respects)
- 12.15 - Hon. Frederick Lawton, Director, Bureau of the Budget
(Asked Mr. Connelly to arrange)
- 12.30 - The Secretary of Defense
(Usual weekly appointment)
- 12.45 -
- 1.00 - (LUNCH)
- 3.45 - The Postmaster General
(Called Mr. Connelly yesterday to ask for this)
- 4.00 - Cabinet
(All present, including Symington & Harriman)



7 October 1954

Dear Mr. President:

Of course, we missed you last Tuesday evening, but it is far better that you should get a little rest. Incidentally, I had planned a little stag party of the people of whom I am really fond, but it developed that Foster took it over and it grew into a pretty big one with most of the Cabinet present, including Oveta Hobby. I think everyone had a good evening and I was very touched myself.

This gives me the opportunity, since I hope to be away fishing for a few days myself, to send you my most sincere and affectionate wishes for your birthday. I look forward to seeing you at the informal dinner on October 27.

Nory would want to join me in thanks and affectionate regards to Mamie and yourself.

Faithfully,



Edell

The President
The White House
Denver, Colorado

PZ

